LAST EDITION. PER COPY 2C

London Advertiser

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1895.

VOL. XXXII., NO. 302. WHOLE NO. 12 322.

The Business Battle

is fairly on, and they who advertise judiciously will win the most victories, besides maintaining the best defence. The most successful firms in London are daily represented in the advertising columns of the **Advertiser**. Is consulted by all the buyers and produces

THE BEST RESULTS.

Sunday Services.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

A. O. U. W. CHURCH PARADE—REV. Bro. T. A. Wright, of Brantford, will preach to the brethren of the various city lodges at St. George's Church, on Sunday, the 13th of October. All members requested to meet at the lodgeroom at 3 p.m. sharp; band in attendance. GEO. TAYLOR, chairman; T. F. KINGSMILL, jun., secretary. 15u yt

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor. Seats free. Visitors always made welcome.

QUEEN'S AVE. METHODIST CHURCH—Grand Opera House—Services conducted by Rev. Dr. Daniel at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Ira Smith, pastor—Rev. J. P. McEwen, superintendent of Home Missions, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school 3 p.m. b

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Sabbath services—Rev. Principal Austin, of Alma College, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. b

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MATINS—Venite, Frost; Te Deum, Goss; Jubilate, Steggall—Preacher, the Dean. Evensong—Cantate, Bridgwater; Deus Misereatur, Bridgwater; anthem, "Remember Now Thy Creator."—Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann. Collection for Diocese of Algoma.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. D. Robertson, pastor. Communion service at 11 a.m.; evening, 7 p.m.

HARLOW HAZEN, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, will lecture at the K. of P. Hall, corner of Dundas and Clarence street, Sunday night, at 7:40 o'clock. Seats free. You are politely invited. b

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Morning, at 11, subject, "Rahab"; evening at 7, subject, "New Birth." Pastor's Bible Class at 3 o'clock, subject, "Gideon, the Iconoclast and Reformer." Everybody welcome.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Morning, Rev. Mr. Orme; evening, Rev. James Kennedy. Strangers welcomed.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Oct. 13—11 a.m., pastor; 7 p.m., Rev. Mr. Hunter, of South America. Collections and subscriptions during day for missions.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and evening at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class, 3 p.m.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN ST. James' Church, South London, Sunday. Service of praise Monday at 8. The Bishop and Rev. Mr. Dann will give addresses. b

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Sunday school anniversary, Sunday, Oct. 13. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. R. J. Treleaven; afternoon, 3 o'clock, addresses by Rev. Dr. Daniels, R. J. Treleaven and the pastor. Singing by the school. Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, programme of music, dialogues and recitations. Admission, 10 cents.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. L. Russell, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., as usual. Sunday school at 2:30.

REV. E. R. BLACK, OF AYLMER, WILL occupy the pulpit of Elizabeth Street Christian Church tomorrow. Seats free. All welcome.

CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST) Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER OF WELLINGTON and Hill streets—Rev. J. H. Morehouse, rector. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Walter Rigsby, pastor, will preach at both services.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. H. J. Uren will preach at 11 a.m.; Rev. E. B. Lanceley at 7 p.m. Evening subject, "A Shipwrecked Missionary." Sabbath school session 2:45 p.m. Services at the Collegiate Institute.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE — THURSDAY, October 17—Mr. Walker Whiteside, assisted by a select company of players, in Shakespeare's immortal creation, "Hamlet," to be presented with complete and historically correct scenic effects and environments. Prices —$1, 75c, 50c, 25c. 22l

GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE Sunday school library of King Street Methodist Church, Tuesday evening, Oct. 15; good talent is employed. Admission 15c. b

PROF. SCHRAM, WHO IS ANNOUNCED for a free lecture at City Hall here on Monday evening, is now teaching second class at Strathroy. The Strathroy Dispatch says: "The first class to avail themselves of the course of memory lessons given here by Rev. G. A. Schram concluded the series on Monday night, and felt so satisfied with the result that the following resolution was unanimously passed: Moved by Rev. F. G. Newton, seconded by Mr. Heard, and supported by Rev. Mr. Fothergill and others, That we, the members of Rev. G. A. Schram's class in Strathroy, desire to express our satisfaction with the tuition received, and commend his system as worthy of the attention of all who desire to improve their mind and memory.' This class was composed of some of the leading clergymen, business men and teachers of the town. b

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MONDAY, OCT. 14—Otis Skinner, presenting the successful romantic drama, "Villon, the Vagabond," Director, J. J. Buckley. Prices—Lower floor, $1; first two rows balcony, 75c; balance balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c; box seats, $1 50. Seats on sale Friday. 18n

BISHOP CRONYN HALL—GRAND PIANO and violincello recital—Mr. Thomas Martin (director of music, Hellmuth College) and Monsieur Le Simple (the celebrated European cellist), assisted by Miss Roblin, vocalist, Tuesday evening, Oct. 22. Tickets, reserved seats, 50c. Tickets and programmes at Nordheimer's. 18c ywt

HAZEN—CELEBRATED SLATE-WRITER, clairvoyant; sealed messages answered instantly; my mediumship is of practical value to all who are perplexed in business, law, love, luck, lost articles, marriage or family troubles. I never ask a solitary question. Nothing paid in advance or unless you are perfectly satisfied. Hours 9 to 9. 307 Dundas street.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE SATURDAY, Oct. 12, Mr. Wm. C. Andrews and his excellent company, in Fred Marsden's brilliant comedy, "My Wife's Friend." Great play—strong cast. Prices—First two rows circle $1, balance lower floor 75c, balcony 50c, gallery 25c. Seats on sale Thursday. Next attraction—Otis Skinner. 17n

CONCERT ENGAGEMENTS — MISSES Ina Bacon, elocutionist (late of Boston), Catharine Moore, vocalist (late of New York), Mr. Barron, pianist, can be had for concerts. Address Conservatory of Music. 13tf

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY RE-OPENS for season, Monday evening, Sept. 23. Beginners' classes as follows—Gentlemen, Mondays at 8 p.m.; ladies, Tuesdays at 8 p.m.; ladies and children, Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Private tuition any hour beginning Sept. 1. Academy open evenings for application of pupils. DAYTON & McCORMICK, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 416 Richmond street. Residence 141 Oxford street.

Massage Treatment.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 497 King street, London, Ont. Phone, 502.

"SWEDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY Gadsby, 338 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

Meetings.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

LONDON HUNT—THE POSTPONED ANnual meeting of the London Hunt will be held at the Tecumseh House, on Monday evening, 14th, at 8 o'clock. All members requested to attend. A. M. SMITH, president; GEO. F. BURNS, hon. secretary. 22u

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL CONVENTION of King's Daughters and Sons in Bishop Cronyn Hall, Oct. 15th, 16th, 16th; opening Bible lesson by Bishop of Huron at 9:30 a.m. Evening meeting, Tuesday, at First Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock; interesting address upon Order and its Work. All meetings open to public. 23u

Female Help Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO READ aloud a few hours a day. Apply MRS. BRUNTON, 461 Waterloo. 21c

Male Help Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

THREE OR FOUR TINSMITHS WANTED at once. Apply WM. STEVELY & SON. 20c

AGENTS WANTED—$20 PER WEEK—Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea importers, 258 Dundas street.

Domestics Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT —Apply Mrs. WELD, 429 Ridout street. 21c

COOK WANTED — WELLINGTON House. J. O. FLAHERTY. 20tf

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD GENERALS, cooks and parlor maids. Housekeepers to suit all classes on hand, also nurses at Dwyer's Intelligence Office, 591 Richmond street. Phone 1,121.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL, HOUSEMAIDS and dining-room girls in and out city. Armstrong's Agency, 56 Dundas street. 'Phone 386.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

CORNER DUNDAS AND BURWELL, brick detached. Apply WM. J. CLARKE, 180 Dundas street. 22n

DOUBLE PARLORS, UNFURNISHED, grate, gas, connected by folding doors, front and back entrances, 464 Talbot. b

TO LET—TWO HOUSES NEAR CORNER of Burwell and Bathurst streets. Apply No. 5 Hamilton road, near by. 16ctwt

TO LET—SMALL SHOP—SUITABLE FOR butcher shop; good ice box. Apply 494 Pall Mall street. 21u

TO LET—440 KING STREET—9 ROOMS—Bath and furnace. Apply next door. 17c zxt

HOUSE TO LET — NO. 810 TALBOT street, double parlors, etc. Rent $13 per month. Cottage, No. 5 Oxford street; $7 per month. ALEX. HARVEY. b

TO LET—LARGE COMMODIOUS THREE-STORY brick hotel and brick stable, known as "Western Hotel," situated opposite Market Square, Frank street, Strathroy. This is one of the best business stands in the town. For further particulars apply R. GOUGH, on the premises, or H. NICHOLSON, Strathroy. 5n zt

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE — NO. 429 York street; seven rooms; good cellar and attic; city and soft water. Apply JOHN PURDOM, 429 King street. 21tf

TO RENT—NEW TWO STORY BRICK house, 433 Piccadilly street. Apply P. WALSH. 12tf

HOUSE TO LET — 295 PRINCESS avenue, 9 rooms, newly painted and papered, furnace and hot water, moderate rent. Apply 421 William street. 19k xvtz

ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, sample rooms or dwelling. 340 Richmond street. 19n xvtyty

HOUSE TO LET—493 TALBOT STREET—Furnance, bath, and electric appointments. Apply 111 Wellington street or telephone No. 318. 18tf

TO LET—HOUSE—120 KENT STREET—Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 74tf

Business Chances.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME enterprising dealer—A well established trade in the agricultural implement line; excellent business connections; ample warerooms; commodious dwelling above, and good stabling all splendidly situated on the best, most central spot in town (county seat). Will sell on reasonable terms. Apply Box 640, Welland, Ont. 11c ztt

FOR SALE — GROCERY STOCK, FIXTURES, delivery, etc.; best stand in city; stock light. Apply to LOVE & DIGNAN, 413 Talbot street. 94tf

Lost and Found.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

LOST — IN OR NEAR ST. PETER'S Cathedral, Sunday, 29th, a fur boa. Kindly return to this office. b

IMPOUND AT EXHIBITION GROUNDS—Dark bay horse. HENRY BURDICK, pound keeper. 21c

Artists.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

MISS EMILY M. GUNN WILL RESUME classes at her studio, 188 Dundas street, Oct. 3. ywt

CONSULTATION LESSONS IN DRAWING and painting by Miss Flora White, pupil of St. Pierre & Frere, of Paris, also exhibitor in the Royal and other noted English academies. Terms very moderate. Apply 36 Alma street. 9tf

MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 243½ Dundas street, upstairs.

Laundries.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

HOP SING — LAUNDRY — 252 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered. All work done by hand; satisfaction guaranteed.

Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

BALED HAY WANTED—100 TONS DELIVERED at Slater's storage warehouse, London, either by railway or teams; quality No. 1 timothy; cash. Apply Slater's storage, York street. b

WILL MISS SADDIE McDONALD OR anyone knowing where she is at present staying, kindly inform two of her London West friends, who are anxious to know of her whereabouts, by addressing S. F., ADVERTISER office. 13k xwtt

Real Estate For Sale.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE NEW TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Elmwood avenue, containing double drawing-rooms, dining-room, library, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, closet, bath, water closet, all latest sanitary plumbing, hot and cold water, furnace, electric light, plate glass, mantels, etc. This very desirable residence must be sold within ten days, consequently there is a bargain for the early comer. Apply for full particulars at once.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate Dealer,
Telephone 642. Molsons Bank Buildings. 22n

FOR SALE—LARGE COTTAGE, WITH lawn, fruit and shade trees, 494 Elizabeth street. Apply Mrs. T. PASSMORE, Nilestown. 22c tyw

BARGAIN—FOR SALE—LARGE TWO and a half story residence, situate corner Dundas and Eva street; nicely laid out with ornamental trees; large lot, 104x340. Also a lot 41 feet on Dundas street opposite Exhibition gate, next to Wray's store. Apply EDWARD THOMAS, Simcoe, Ont., or John Cole, 358 Eva street, city. 22u t

GOOD FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN Manitoba. Easy terms. R. C. STRUTHERS, London. 12bb ywt

FOR SALE—ON LORNE AVENUE—North side, within one lot of Adelaide street, property 240 feet frontage by 150 feet in depth, suitable for 7 lots of 34 feet frontage each. Also large three-story brick building on Ridout street, 40 feet frontage by 50 in depth; in good repair. Furnace, bath and gas; rights-of-way from Ridout, King and Dundas. Suitable for hotel. Apply 386 Ridout street. 14a-wt

FOR SALE—A BIG LIST OF FARMS, market gardens and dwellings of all descriptions and prices to suit all. Money to loan on monthly installment plan. J. F. SANGSTER, over C. P. R. ticket office.

Musical Instruction.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

MR. W. A. BLUETHNER Will resume his piano and harmony classes on Sept. 2 at his residence, 250 Queen's avenue. ywt

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST of St. Andrew's Church, late of Conservatory of Music, Leipsic, Germany, instructs in organ, piano, singing and harmony. 518 Richmond street.

JAS. CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Pupils received at 421 King street.

MR. CHAS. HALL RESUMES PIANO lessons Sept. 2, at his residence, 28 Stanley street.

Brokers.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

JOHN WRIGHT—
STOCK BROKER,
ywt Richmond street, London.

Agents Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

WANTED — CANVASSER OF GOOD address. Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Position permanent. Canadian and American grown stock. Advantages unequalled. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. b

AGENTS CAN EARN $125 PER MONTH selling our guaranteed Canadian Grown Nursery Stock. We offer exclusive territory. New hardy specialties. Outfits free. Salary weekly and personal assistance. Write for terms. E. O. GRAHAM, Nurseryman, Toronto. zxf

CANVASSERS AND COLLECTORS — Room 8, Duffield Block. 21h

AGENT WANTED, WITH OR WITHOUT experience, to canvass for life insurance, in district surrounding London; agent with horse and buggy preferred. For terms apply to GEO. McBROOM, superintendent of agencies London Life, postoffice box 415. 20c

WANTED — GENTLEMEN OF GOOD address to place building and loan stock. Men of experience preferred. Salary and commission. Address "Birkbeck," 169 Dundas street, London, Ont. 18tf

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSINESS for the Home Life Association of Canada—assessment system. Good remunerative. Apply L. W. BURKE, Superintendent, No. 5 Masonic Temple. 2tf

Situations Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN ELDERLY lady as housekeeper; good references. Apply 109 Wellington street. 19k

SITUATION WANTED AS CLERK OR deliverer in grocery store. Good references. Address L. C., this office. 19n

Veterinary Surgeons.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 99½ KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone.

Educational.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

JOSEPH HENRY METCALF, GRADUATE of London and Leipzig; professor of music and languages. 428 Ridout street,

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught by professional teachers at the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, London. Situations secured for graduates when competent. WM. C. COO, principal. eod

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR boys and girls. Public school course. Music thoroughly taught. Reopens Monday, Aug. 26. MRS. BASKERVILLE, 144 Mill street.

Electro-Thermo Baths.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

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

ELECTRO THERMO 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, electropathist.

Articles For Sale.

Advertisements under this heading one cent per word for first insertion. One-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

FAMILY PONY—QUIET AND SOUND—Also cart, cutter, harness, saddle, etc., for sale at a bargain. Apply at 637 Elias street. 2n eod

FOR SALE—A GOOD SET OF SINGLE harness. Apply this office. 20c

ONE 13-FOOT TURTLEBACK SHOOTING boat and one small catboat. London boat works. L. CABLY.

FOR SALE—BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITER—New; cost $45. Will sell at a good reduction. Apply this office 44tf

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. FERGUSON, Manf. Agent, London, Ont.

London Real Estate Exchange.

BUSINESS CHANCE — THAT FINE boarding house, Nos. 386 and 388 Ridout street; 26 rooms; good business being done; satisfactory reasons for selling; bargain. W. D. BUCKLE.

FRUIT FARM—ONE OF THE BEST IN the Province; only 1½ miles from city limits; good brick buildings, everything in first-class condition; good chance to make money. Must be sold as owner has to devote his attention to other business. W. D. BUCKLE.

HYMAN STREET RESIDENCE—NO 235 —First-class two-story brick residence; trees, gas; sewer connection; half block from Richmond street, near the park; beautiful home; cheap. W. D. BUCKLE.

KING STREET RESIDENCE—NO. 31—Fine two-story brick residence; 9 rooms; furnace, gas; all modern conveniences; nice home for a business man. W. D. BUCKLE.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, ISSUED BY Chas. F. Colwell, at 171 Dundas Street; and Residence, 370 Adelaide Street, London.

AT JONES' AUCTION ROOM,

Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 10:30 a.m.,

BY AUCTION.

CABINET organ, melodeon, parlor suite, easy and other chairs, center tables, sewing machines, sideboards, dining tables and chairs, silverware, parlor, cook and other baseburner stoves, McClary No. 9 range for coal. Without reserve.

J. W. JONES, Auctioneer. b

BY AUCTION

Valuable City Property.

J. W. JONES has been instructed by the executors to sell on the premises, northeast corner of Oxford and Waterloo street, on

Friday, Oct. 18, at 4 p.m.

Parcel 1—Brick store and dwelling. Parcel 2—Frame store and dwelling. Parcel 3—Vacant lot. Parcel 4—Brick cottage. Terms of sale: 10 per cent at time of sale with sufficient to make one-fourth in fifteen days thereafter, the balance in five annual payments with interest at 6 per cent. For further particulars apply to

J. W. JONES, Auctioneer,
Or to BLACKBURN & COX, Solicitors. 16c tty

BY AUCTION.

Household Furniture and Piano

J. W. JONES has been instructed by F. S. Jarvis, Esq., to sell at his residence, 434 Colborne street, on

Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 10:30 a.m.

the whole of his household effects, comprising valuable upright piano, 7⅓ octave, walnut finish (by Sheffer, New York); two handsome bookcases, low base; and books standard works, including Encyclopedia Britannica complete; drawing-room suite in odd pieces, easy, rattan and other chairs, mantel cabinet shelf, large mantel mirror, center tables and stands, lady's desk, elegant hall stand, 2.0 yards brusse s and stair carpets, gas fixtures, 1, 2 and 3-light chandeliers, handsome sideboard, dining table and chairs, crockery, glassware and silverware, pictures, poles and blinds, contents of four bedrooms in suites, mattresses, springs, chamberware, crib, card table, folding bed, Jewel range, with water attachments, city gas stove, cabinet refrigerator (new), portable china closet, box stove, wringer, washer, kitchen utensils, garden tools, lawn mower, step adder, etc. Without reserve. Terms cash. J. W. JONES, Auctioneer 22n-ty

AUCTION SALE.

REAL ESTATE—NOS. 129 AND 131 SYDENHAM street, **Wednesday, Oct 16** at 4 o'clock on the premises. Mr. Neil Cooper will sell two good cottages, 1 frame and 1 new brick; 6 rooms and summer kitchen; city water; lot 66 by 168; fruit trees. Will be sold cheap. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 22c

AUCTION SALE

Household Furniture,

On Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 252 Horton Street.

MR. NEIL COOPER will sell contents of cottage, comprising in part: Parlor suite, Karn organ, lamps, tables, carpets, extension table, sideboard, chairs, rockers, bedroom furniture, baseburner, with oven; crockery, wardrobe, sewing machine, cook stove, kitchen utensils, besides sundry other articles. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 22n

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto; capital $2,000,000.
Caledonia Insurance Company of Scotland; assets $10,000,000.
London and Lancashire Assurance Company of London, England.
Canada Accident Assurance Company of Montreal.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent.
Office Huron and Erie Loan Building, London. xt

—INSURE IN THE—

Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co

(FIRE.)

Capital and Assets. - $54,000,000

EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London.
Telephone, No. 507.
Money to loan at 5½ per cent ywt

Pay Your Water Rates

On or before the 15th inst.

Office will be open from 7:30 a.m., till 9 p.m., on 12th, 14th and 15th.
20c wty O. ELLWOOD, Secretary.

Today's Advertiser

Some of the More Notable Contents in Today's Sixteen Pages.

Another Letter from Professor Goldwin Smith.

This Week's City and General Labor News—Another New Union in London.

All the Live News from Middlesex and Western Ontario.

Beauties and Pests—Where Rose Bushes Grow as Big as Trees and Snakes Crawl Everywhere.

Odd Things from Europe.

Revolting Customs of Cannibals—They Believe if They Eat a Hero They Assimilate his Qualities.

Pen-Picture of a Noted Former London Township Preacher.

Animal Curiosities of the Week.

Proceedings at the East Middlesex Teachers' Meeting.

Latest Business News—Progress of Trade at Home and Abroad.

A Woman Charged With Poisoning 23 Children.

British Home Life—How It Is Enjoyed.

Story of the Week: The Steps of a Ladder.

Floral Hints and Helps.

Drunk or Sober?—Serious Illness Sometimes Mistaken for Intoxication.

How Should We Sing?—Pertinent Remarks by a Middlesex Lover of Good Music.

Unexplored Canada — Practically Nothing Known of One-Third of Our Great Dominion.

Wealthy Peers and Charity—Extraordinary Threats by Lords Because They Are Made Pay Their Taxes.

A Bicycle That Has a Spook for a Rider.

Interesting Relics Possessed by a London Township Man.

The Show at Ilderton Yesterday.

New Facts About London's Electric Railway.

FATAL FIRE.

London, Oct. 12.—The Higginbotham mill in Glasgow was burned yesterday, and four women employed therein were killed.

SHE POISONED 23 CHILDREN

Rome, Oct. 12.—A woman has been arrested at Adermo, seventeen miles north of Catania, on the charge of poisoning children. After her arrest she confessed she had poisoned 23 children, her object being to avenge the death of her two sons, whose taking off she declared was due to witchcraft. The bodies of ten of the prisoner's victims have been found in the places where she said she had caused them to be buried. The woman is not believed to have been alone in the crime, and seven persons who are supposed to have been her accomplices are under arrest.

We sell KUR-A-KOF, the best cough and cold remedy made. A & N. ywt

28th Annual Sale.

About 4,000 Cases

India Rubber Shoes, Etc.

By Catalogue, at Auction.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received instructions to sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, Montreal, on

Thursday, the 17th October,

About 4,000 Cases of Rubber and Felt Overshoes,

being seconds of this year's production, consisting of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Cot on and Wool Lined Rubbers, Ladies' Carnival Button Overshoes, Men's Snow Excluders an d Arctics, Pure Gum and Shoes, etc., etc., etc. Sale without any reserve whatever. Catalogue mailed on application.

The particular attention of buyers is invited to this important sale. Sale at 10:30 a.m.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
16n tzy Auctioneers, Montreal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—IN THE MATTER of William Wesley Duncan, in the township of North Dorchester, in the county of Middlesex, general merchant. Notice is hereby given that the said William Wesley Duncan has made an assignment to me of all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 124, and amending acts. A meeting of the creditors of the said insolvent for the appointment of inspectors and giving directions as to the disposal of the estate will be held at the office of Love & Dignan, No. 418 Talbot street, London, on Tuesday, the 15th October, 1895, at 2 p.m. Creditors of the said insolvent are required to file their claims against the estate with me or the undersigned solicitors, duly verified by affidavit, on or before the day fixed for the meeting of creditors. Dated the 8th of October, 1895. ALFRED ROBINSON, assignee. LOVE & DIGNAN, assignee's solicitors. 19n xt

Andrew Cleghorn Estate—Tenders for Valuable Real Estate.

THE TORONTO General Trusts Company, trustees of the estate of the late Andrew Cleghorn, will receive tenders addressed to the undersigned up to **Saturday, the 12th of October** next, for the purchase of the following valuable real estate, viz.:

Parcel 1.—Lot 42 and the southerly 50 feet of lot 41, on the east side of Colborne street, and the westerly 55 feet 4½ inches of lot 46, on the west side of Cartwright street, City of London, Ontario, having a frontage of 150 feet on Colborne street by a depth of 222 feet 4½ inches on Dufferin avenue. Upon this parcel are the residence, carriage house and stables of the late Andrew Cleghorn. This choice property is situated on a very desirable residential portion of the city, and the purchaser could convert a large portion of the frontage on Dufferin avenue into building lots.

Parcel 2.—The easterly half of lot 17, on the south side of Duncas street, in the City of London, Ontario, having a frontage of 57 feet by a depth of 158 feet, more or less, with the right of way over a lane 9 feet wide to King street. Upon these premises are the two large brick warehouses, Nos. 95 and 97, lately occupied by the firm of Messrs. Edward Adams & Co. These stores are exceptionally well situated on the principal business street of the city.

Parcel 3.—The easterly half of lot 17, on the north side of King street, in the City of London, having a frontage of 57 feet by a depth of 198 feet, more or less, subject to rights of way over the easterly 9 feet and northerly 9 feet of said half lot. On these premises are a storehouse and blacksmith shop, and this property is conveniently situate near the market.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. For further information apply to The Toronto General Trusts Company, corner Yonge and Colborne streets, Toronto, or A. T. Cleghorn, 97 Dundas street, London. 16cwtyf

The Prince Grieved.

Wales' Horses Failed to Meet His Expectations.

Seven Hundred Armenians Victims of the Recent Troubles.

Three Thousand Belfast Shipyard Workers on Strike—Parker's Letter to the Pope.

MASSACRED BY MUTINEERS.

London, Oct. 12.—The Independence Belge says that mutinous black troops at Lulaubourg, in the Congo State, have massacred Capt. Pelzer and Lieuts. Shaw and Bolen.

ANOTHER.

London, Oct 12.—Princess Adolphus of Teck gave birth to a son yesterday morning. The princess is a daughter of the Duke of Westminster, and was married to Prince Adolphus on Dec. 12, 1894.

THE STURDY OLD QUEEN.

London, Oct. 12,—The weather in Scotland recently has been very cold, for this time of the year, especially; but it is understood that the Queen has been driving about Balmoral and its neighborhood at late hours in the afternoon in an open Victoria to the dismay of those who are continually dwelling upon the ageing and apparently daily increasing helplessness and feebleness of her Majesty.

LABOR TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

London, Oct. 12.—Three thousand engineers and their assistants in the shipbuilding yards at Belfast went on strike yesterday, their employers refusing to concede their demands for higher wages. The other employes remain at work for the present. The molders have given notice that they will strike on the 18th inst. unless their wages are raised. The Clyde shipbuilders who, it was stated, would cooperate with the Belfast men, are working yet.

THE SULTAN'S DECISION.

London, Oct 12.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Berlin repeating the assertion that the Sultan has agreed to grant the reforms in the administration of Armenia demanded by the Powers, after which, it is said, Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister, will resign, and other changes will be made in the Cabinet.

Sabri Effendi, a Musulman lawyer, was arrested at Constantinople on Oct. 7, outside the British postoffice, for posting a letter from the Ottoman Liberal committee to Lord Salisbury.

GRATEFUL ARMENIANS.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—The Russian Government has cancelled the order issued for the dispatch of a warship to Trebizond, owing to the representations of the Russian consul there that it might lead to further excitement and disorder. The last batches of Armenians left the churches of Stamboul, in which they had sought refuge, yesterday, in the presence of the dragomans of the different embassies, whom the Government had promised that the refugees should not be molested. None of the Armenians were arrested. The dragomans received an ovation from the Armenian population.

RESULTS OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—It is now stated upon good authority that the total number of killed, wounded and missing Armenians up to date is a result of the recent rioting in this city is over 700. In the Armenian Church of Constantinople it was subsequently announced, 1,200 persons had sought refuge, and 500 refugees left the Kumkapou Cathedral.

Additional advices from Trebizond, Armenia, show that the Mussulmans attacked the Christian quarter of that town and killed many of the Armenians. A number of others sought refuge outside the town. The Russian Government has decided to send a war ship to Trebizond.

REV. JOSEPH PARKER AND THE POPE.

London, Oct. 12.—Rev. Joseph Parker has written to the Pope a reply to the latter's recent letter to the English people. He thanks his Holiness for his tender pastoral letter, which, he says, was in every respect worthy of the illustrious Pontiff. The reply proceeds to declare that the writer has emboldened himself to bear witness to the headship of Christ and to decline communion with any man or with any church that would come between him and his Saviour. He does not regard it as presumption to assure His Holiness that this is the substantial position of all Protestant English Christians. He expresses an intense desire to convince the Pope that Protestantism is neither a prejudice nor a whim, but a deep, unchangeable expression of loyalty to what is regarded as the will of the Triune God. The reply concludes with a prayer that the Holy Father will not despise him as a heretic, but regard him as one desiring to know and exemplify the truth as it is in Jesus.

THE PRINCE GRIEVED.

London, Oct. 12.—The Prince of Wales is understood to be much disappointed at the performance of Florizel II. on Wednesday last, when the royal entry finished fourth in the race for the Czarewitch stakes, and he is said to be equally put out at the fact that his colt Persimmon could do no better than come third in the struggle for the Middle Park plate yesterday. The prince, it is claimed, had been very confident of capturing the Czarewitch, and his eldest son, the Duke of York, was also present at Newmarket, mainly in the hope of seeing his father land the prize with Florizel II. But both the prince and the duke were doomed to disappointment. The former, however, apparently resolved to console himself as fuch as possible, for, after the races of yesterday, he started for Warwick Castle on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Warwick. The latter, first as Lady Brooke, and later as Countess Warwick, has had the prince at the head of her list of admirers for many years past, and is still one the great beauties of England, although she has a son 13 years old. The prince will remain the guest of the Earl and Countess of Warwick until Monday next. The list of guests invited to meet the Duke of York at Dunrobin last week included the Earl and Countess of Warwick.

The Western District.

Kent Doctors Discuss the Best Method of Treating Typhoid.

A Well-Known Aylmer Man Instantly Killed in His Factory.

A Perth Cheese Maker Secures $216 in Prizes This Season—Accident to a Mail Carrier That Will Cost Him His Eyesight—Stratford's Building Boom—A Wallaceburg Man Missing.

Dundalk has a splendid new Methodist Church.

Burglars have been operating in Flesherton, Grey county.

Rev. Father Coty succeeds the late Father Cassin at Dundalk.

This year's building operations at Stratford amounted to $85,425.

The principal and two teachers of the Tara public school have resigned.

The Queen's Hotel barn, St. Thomas, was burned Friday night. Loss about $300.

The North Essex Teachers' Association will meet Oct. 24 and 25 at Sandwich.

The Clinton Electric Light Company are improving and enlarging their plant.

A 100-acre farm on con. 5, Blenheim, was sold recently to C. Shoemaker for $3,200.

Mr. H. Day, Wingham, recently shipped a carload of horses to Montreal per the G. T. R.

Mr. P. Arkell, Teeswater, captured all the prizes for Oxford Down sheep at the Montreal Exhibition.

Dr. F. C. Hodgson, who has been practicing at Innerkip, Ont., has decided to locate in St. Marys.

A knitting factory is about to be started in Goderich, under the management of Mr. J. C. Hewett.

It is proposed to establish an Epworth League official paper in Kent county, to be published at Chatham.

Mr. J. R. Smellie, St. George street, St. Thomas, has a rose bush in his garden which bloomed for the third time this year.

Guelph Court, I. O. F., are congratulating themselves on having their protest sustained at the High Court meeting in London.

The directors of the Tiverton public library are grateful to J. A. Macpherson, Kincardine, for a present of the Literary Digest.

Mr. Arthus Crosbie, of Marden, left on Friday for Victoria College, Toronto, where he intends studying for the Methodist ministry.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church at Staples. It will be of brick and cost from $1,000 to $2,000.

Thomas McKie, of Romney, charged with the theft of 1,000 oak spokes from Mr. Donohue, timber merchant, has been taken to Chatham jail.

The Huron House of Refuge is only calculated to accommodate 75 inmates, and it is said that there are already 70 candidates awaiting its completion.

Wm. Sallows, a man esteemed and respected by all classes of the community, died Thursday evening in Guelph. For years Mr. Sallows' health had been broken.

The annual convention of the Liberals of West Bruce for election of officers and general business will be held in the town hall, Kincardine, Friday, Oct. 25, at 1:30 p.m.

Winnipeg Saturday Night of Sept. 28 contains a notice of the marriage of Mr. E. Nyson McBride, son of Capt. McBride, of St. Thomas. The bride was Miss Mary Campbell.

Mr. C. Heath, who was injured in a runaway accident in Stratford two weeks ago, at last accounts, was still unconscious. Doctors have discerned of late more signs of animation.

Recently someone entered the premises of Mr. Grant, London road, Stanley, and, taking away a number of prime lambs that he was fattening, left a number of inferior ones in their place.

Alex. Jamieson has sold his farm of 100 acres, base line, Blanshard, to David Creighton, for the sum of $5,500. John Glenn has also disposed of his 100-acre farm on the base line for $9,500 to George Scott.

Mr. J. B. Muir, the energetic cheesemaker at Avonbank factory, among other prizes, took the sweepstake prize for cheese at the Eastern Dairymen's Show at Gananoque. Mr. Muir has won $216 in prizes already this year.

Mr. James Lyons, a practical gardener from Woodstock, has leased 22 acres from C. O. Learn, near the Aylmer fair grounds, and will shortly remove there. It is understood he will build new greenhouses on the place at once.

While driving to Walkerton some time ago, a stone flew up and struck the Deemerton mail carrier above the eye. At the time nothing was thought of the accident, but lately one of the eyes burst, and there is not much hope for the other.

Clinton citizens propose to form a horticultural society. A committee consisting of Messrs. A. McKenzie, T. Holloway, J. Stevenson, J. C. Gilroy, W. Coats, T. Cottle, and H. Foster, was appointed to secure members and are meeting with good success.

Rev. W. H. Bradley, of Alvinston, is to receive a call from Knox Church, Mitchell. A congregational meeting was held recently, when a ballot was taken between four reverend gentlemen, Mr. Bradley having a majority over all on the first ballot.

Mr. Jos. Biddlecombe, who has been in business in Clinton continuously for over 40 years, finds his health becoming so precarious that it is necessary for him to retire. His neighbors are pleased, however, that his retirement does not mean his removal from town.

Dr. Colin Walker was married on Wednesday evening to Miss Irwin, of Italeigh. The wedding was attended by only the immediate friends of the contracting parties. The young couple take up their residence in Michigan, where Dr. Walker is practicing.

Matilda, wife of Wm. James, died on Friday in Stratford. She was a daughter of Wm. Deacon, Strachan street. Her husband was formerly a machinist in the Grand Trunk shops, but is now in Iowa. Mr. Deacon was in Goderich when his daughter's death occurred.

S. A. Kitchen son of the late A. S. Kitchen, has won the Matthew Wilson gold medal, which is annually offered for competition for first place in the Chatham Collegiate Institute. The award is determined by the marks obtained in the honor matriculation examination at the University of Toronto.

Mr. John D. McDiarmid, of the firm of McDiarmid Bros., millers and hub and spoke manufacturers, Aylmer, met an untimely death in the factory, Friday afternoon. A pulley that was running at a high rate of speed broke and struck Mr. McDiarmid on the head, killing him instantly. He was one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Aylmer.

A very pretty wedding occurred in Tavistock Wednesday morning, when John Wilker and Miss Louisa Boechner, both popular young people of the village, were united for life. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. Veit, of the Sebastopol Lutheran Church, in the presence of a large number of their friends.

Mr. Jesse Coulling, who was injured by falling down cellar, died from the effects of his injuries in the Guelph General Hospital on Wednesday, evening. An operation was performed as the only possible way of saving his life. It proved, however, unavailing. Deceased was a highly respected resident of Guelph.

The disappearance of Henry B. Woodrow, a painter, of Wallaceburg, is causing some comment among the members of the English Church congregation, whom Woodrow represented in the capacity of warden. The gentleman has been missing since Friday last. His wife and family do not know his whereabouts.

It is feared that Mr. Richard Brennan, of Sarnia, is among those who lost their lives by the shipwreck of the ill-fated steamer Africa on Georgian Bay. Mr. Brennan shipped on the Africa about three weeks ago as a deck hand. His family received a letter from him last week, saying that this would be his last trip.

Fred McCully, a 15-year-old St. Thomas lad, whose mother is alleged to have deserted him, and who sleeps around in barns at night, had a close call Friday afternoon. He attempted to board an M. C. R. freight train on Center street while the cars were in motion. The cars were slippery and he fell off, narrowly escaping going under the wheels. His hat was cut in two.

Dr. Hanks, of Blenheim, in a paper read by him before the Kent Medical Association, dealt with the cause and treatment of typhoid. He laid particular emphasis upon the importance of pure air, cleanliness and suitable nourishment, and the value of the cold bath when the patient is above the temperature of the patient is above 102 degrees. In the discussion all the speakers agreed with the views expressed.

In the suit of Miller vs. Krug, tried at Woodstock without a jury, Judge Falconbridge has given judgment. The action was by a former clerk of defendant at Tavistock, in the county of Oxford, for a return of certain securities alleged to have been obtained by defendant from plaintiff by duress. Judgment to be entered on and after the second day of next sittings of divisional court dismissing action with costs, including costs for examination for discovery.

Rev. A. H. Ranton, B.A., has been conducting religious services in the Kincardine Methodist Church during the last ten days, and he will in all probability be there for about two weeks longer. The audience each evening has been very larg; the country has been well represented, as well as every congregation in town. Rev. Mr. Livingstone, the pastor of the church, takes a prominent part in the work, as does also Mr. Smith, and the music is excellent.

MIDDLESEX MATTERS.

Parkhill's Citizens Lament the Temporary Lack of Electric Lighting.

Ripe Strawberries Growing in Strathroy Under Two Inches of Snow.

There have been several cases of typhoid fever in Ilderton.

Mr. L. P. Summers, of the 6th con., Westminster, has a tuber which weighed 3 1-4 pounds. Mr. Summers has 325 bushels of potatoes this year.

The Gladstone Baptist Church is to be dedicated on Oct. 20. On the following evening there is to be a lecture and supper, when a good time is expected.

While engaged about the thresher in his own barn on Saturday, Thomas Carrol, of Kerwood, narowly escaped being seriously injured. In some way the rope attached to the straw carriers gave away, allowing them to fall, striking Mr. Carrol upon the head. Medical aid was found necessary, but his injuries were not serious.

Miss Ida Hudson Prettyman, widow, daughter of one of Glencoe's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, Mr. Homer Hudson, has recently married Dr. Prosper D. White, of Kingsville, Ont., says the correspondent of the Covington, Ky., Daily Bell. Mrs. Prettyman was visiting friends in Detroit. Mrs. Prettyman is a handsome, accomplished woman.

STRATHROY.

Strathroy, Oct. 11.—The Misses Pincombe won 78 prizes at Alvinston Fair and 28 at Ailsa Craig.

This week we have had ripe strawberries growing in the same garden where two inches of snow covered the ground.

Mr. George Thompson, near the town, has a yield of 350 bushels of potatoes from one acre of ground.

The funeral of Miss Rosser took place yesterday forenoon, the services being conducted by Pastor Fothergill. The remains were taken to Denfield for interment. Beautiful wreaths from the Baptist Church choir and from her Sunday school class rested on the casket, as tokens of the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

WEST McGILLIVRAY.

West McGillivray, Oct. 11.—The annual fall fair for this township, in spite of the stormy weather, was a great success. All departments of the exhibition were well sustained, those of roots and horses being exceptionally good. Great credit is due to President Marr and those associated with him for the perfection to which the popular show has been brought. They deserved a finer day. A concert was held in the town hall in the evening, which was well patronized.

Mrs. Kennedy, of con. 7, relict of the late David Kennedy, died on Monday at the ripe age of 86.

PARKHILL.

Parkhill, Oct. 11.—Mr. Finlay McGillivray died here a few days ago, and was buried on Monday last at Nairn cemetery. Mr. McGillivray came to Canada about 30 years ago, and was for many years a highly esteemed resident of this town. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and in politics a staunch Reformer.

The town council and the local electric light company have not yet come to terms. Meanwhile our streets are in darkness from the setting of the sun unto the rising of the same.

The barns and stables of the Hastings House were recently destroyed by fire. These have now been replaced by others, as spacious and as convenient as any we have ever seen.

Messrs. Tennant and McColl, veterinary surgeons, have opened an office in this town.

Mr. Simon MceLod, reeve of West Williams, who sustained a severe accident a few days ago, is getting along nicely, much to the delight of his many friends.

Teachers in Council.

Large Attendance at the Meeting of the E. M. T. A.

Progress of School Architecture in the County — Interesting Addresses by Principal Austin—How to Improve the Memory and Other Important Subjects Elucidated.

The half-yearly meeting of the East Middlesex Teachers' Association opened at the county building yesterday morning, with a crowded attendance. About 90 teachers and the students from the Model School more than filled the county hall.

President J. H. Downing, of school No. 5, Delaware, occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Queen's Avenue Church. Routine business was quickly discharged.

Mr. J. Dearness reviewed the progress of school architecture in East Middlesex and described the new buildings that were erected this year. School section No. 11, North Dorchester, so far as finished was the nearest to a model rural schoolhouse with a single room. With the efficient ventilation forestalled, its ceiling errs on the side of being too high. School section No. 4, Delaware, has erected an excellent building with a fine class-room, separate cloak-rooms, a teacher's room, large basement, suitable for playhouse in bad weather, and heated by a furnace. The wonder is how it can have been built for a sum less than $1,500. This, too, would be a model were it not that the furnace is fitted in contradiction of all the sanitary laws governing the heating of schoolhouses. He read the regulations at present in force in Great Britain, which required that the plans of all new schoolhouses should be submitted to and passed upon by an expert connected with the central department.

Mr. F. C. Brown said that not much more than half as much fuel had been consumed in his school house since it was fitted, two or three years, with ventilating apparatus. Every flue is controlled and regulated by dampers, so that no heat is wasted.

Miss Davison took up the subject of examining reading, writing and drawing. This led to a discussion, in which several participated. It was held that the teacher's knowledge of the work of the child in class should largely affect the mark given by him at the examination. As a rule, 50 per cent was thought high enough for good mechanical reading, the remaining 50 per cent to be awarded on emphasis, tone, etc.

The roll call was answered by 82 teachers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Dearness drew the attention of the teachers to the list of key words suggested by the teachers at the last meeting of the association. He had enlarged it somewhat, and gave a very clear explanation of its use, and the advantages of its employment.

Principal Graham asked several questions, that brought out the following steps in the teaching of reading to primary classes: First, that the child should be taught certain sight words, as dog, hen, see, etc. Second, words analysis, or its division into phonic sounds. Third, the recognition of words, suggesting their meaning when used in connected discourse.

Miss B. Cullen introduced "Busy Work in Primary Classes." She gave a clear exposition of the theory of the principles of a child's obtaining knowledge, and although allowing that the theory is very important, she considered that manual training was the best means to develop the individual. This training she would give by molding in clay various fruits, etc., by sewing on perforated cards the key words used in reading, folding paper, stringing beads, and stated a number of other expedients she intended to use in the near future. In support of the work, Miss Cullen showed some fruits molded in clay and cards sewn in wool.

Considerable discussion took place on this subject by Principal Graham, Messrs. Amos, Liddicoatt and others.

Principal Austin gave his interesting address on "The Cultivation of the Memory." He would encourage the golden mean between the artificial expedients in vogue, and the utter neglect of memory culture. He instanced several remarkable cases of great memory power. He said that the getting of a good memory depended on the proper reception of an idea, on the power to recall the idea by the power of association, to retain the idea, and to reproduce the idea when necessary. He stated that the memory is at its best when we are in health, in the morning hours, when we get clear perceptions, when we have the power of voluntary attention, when we do not discount our own memory. To secure a good memory, observe carefully, thoroughly understand, arrange methodically, and frequently reproduce; and that by attention, by arrangement and by association we may develop a good memory. He insisted that as teachers, we should see that children should not memorize what they do not understand, that they have made accurate observations, and that they have frequent exercises in recalling what they have learned or what has taken place.

IN THE EVENING.

Principal Austin, at the evening session, delivered a splendid lecture to an audience of the teachers and their friends on the subject of "Character Building." He emphasized the fact that the need of the age is men, that the solution of most of those problems which now convulse society is the building in the home and school of sterling character. The lecture was enlivened throughout with anecdote and historical reference. At the conclusion the reverend gentleman was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

Worthy Your Confidence.

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in conquering scrofula in whatever way it may manifest itself is vouched for by thousands who were severely afflicted by this prevalent disease, but who now rejoice over a permanent cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Scrofula may appear as a humor, or it may attack the glands of the neck, or break out in dreadful running sores on the body or limbs. Attacking the mucous membrane it may develop into catarrh, or lodging in the lungs lead to consumption. Come as it may, a faithful course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome it, for working upon the founding of all diseases, impure blood, the system is clarified and vitalized, and vigor, strength and health restored to the body.

All that I am, or hope to be, I owe my angel mother.—Lincoln.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Kindling Wood.—Don't get up in the morning and try to light your fire without kindling. Six bundles for a quarter, sent up with your coal or wood orders. Bowman & Co., Bathurst street. Red brick office. ywt

Our New Story.

An Award of $100 to Be Made to Readers in Connection With Its Publication.

Read the Conditions Given Below.

1. The London ADVERTISER Printing Company will pay $100 in prizes to the readers from whom it receives by mail at the publication office, Richmond street, London, Ont., the most nearly complete and absolute solution of "When the War Was Over," as it shall be disclosed in the final chapter of the story to be published Friday, Nov. 15, in the London ADVERTISER. The following list of prizes is offered to those readers who send us a correct solution of the story on the conditions mentioned below:

1st. Trip to New York and return	$25
2nd. Trip to Chicago and return	15
3rd. Lady's lambskin collar	12
4th. Lady's silver watch	10
5th. Set of Thackeray's works, complete	8
6th. Six cash prizes, $5 each	30
Total	$100

2. The first prize awarded will be for the explanation which comes nearest to the true solution; the second prize to the person sending the explanation next nearest, and so on for the third and fourth prizes. The remaining six prizes of $5 each will be awarded to the persons sending the explanations next nearest to the fifth prize, as the judges may determine their merit.

3. The ADVERTISER is pre-eminently a family newspaper, and its daily installment of a high-grade serial story is a feature intended to specially commend it to the home circle. To emphasize—and advertise—the fact that the ADVERTISER is a newspaper peculiarly suitable for women's reading, the further condition is made that the prizes shall be only awarded for explanations sent in by women and girls. All may read; but only women and girls may guess—and win the prizes.

"When the War Was Over" will continue in daily installments, from Monday, Oct. 7, until Friday, Nov. 8, on which date all but the final chapter will have been published. The interval between Friday, Nov. 8, and Tuesday, Nov. 12, 6 o'clock p.m., inclusive, will be allowed for forwarding of guesses, and the final chapter will be published in the ADVERTISER on Friday, Nov. 15. Under no consideration whatever will guesses be received from any source and be considered prior to Friday, Nov. 8, or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Saturday, Nov. 9. Out-of-town readers have a time allowance for mailing, and their guesses must reach the office not later than 6 o'clock p.m., Nov. 12. For no reason whatever will guesses from any source be received or considered after 6 o'clock p.m., Nov. 12.

READ THE RULES OF THE COMPETITION.

1. But one solution can be entered by a reader.

2. All guesses must be sent by mail and in no other way, plainly addressed to "Prize Story Editor," the London ADVERTISER, Richmond street, London, Ont.

3. Inquiries not considered fully answered here will receive proper attention if addressed to "Prize Story Editor," the London ADVERTISER, Richmond street, London, Ont.

4. The prizes will be awarded under the foregoing general conditions, according to the best judgment of the judges appointed by the ADVERTISER, and they will have complete control and final decision in all matters relating to the contest.

5. "A complete and correct solution" can be made in the reader's own language, and in the number of words necessary for an absolute statement of the reader's guess. It must disclose the mystery and such material facts of the plot revealed in the development of the story as may be deemed necessary by the judges to a clear and full explanation of the mystery.

The names and addresses of the winner or winners of the cash prizes will be published in the ADVERTISER at the earliest date possible after publication of the final chapter.

No condition of subscription to the ADVERTISER is imposed. Guessers must be women and girls, and necessarily they must be readers of the ADVERTISER, but they may read the story in the ADVERTISER taken by any member of the family, and need not be regular subscribers themselves in order to enter the competition. While only women and girls may guess and win the prizes, they can receive help as to their guess from any member of their family, or from all the family.

SAVED HER LIFE.

What One Bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Did for Mrs. J. L. Hillier, of Whitewood, N. W. T.

Only these who have so suffered know the distressing feelings that follow an affection of the heart. Let one who has been afflicted speak, and tell of the remedy which will cure. Says Mrs. J. L. Hiller, of Whitewood, N. W. T.: "For some time I was much afflicted with heart failure; in fact I could not sleep or lie down for fear of suffocation. I tried all the doctors in this section of country, but they failed to give me relief. A local druggist recommended a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart; I tried it, and with the result that I immediately secured ease that I did not know before, and after taking further doses of the medicine, the trouble altogether left me. The fact is, knowing how serious was my condition, this remedy saved by life."

The families of the Japanese who fell in the late campaign against the Chinese are most anxious to possess some remains of their dead relatives, however mutilated. In one village the friends of a deceased soldier solemnly brough back a paper man fastened to a real leg—the only portion which could be found after the owner was killed by a shell.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY—South American Rheumatic Cure for Reumatism 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 disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

The future destiny of the child is the work of the mother.—Napoleon.

FOUND—Nothing to equal KUR-A-KOF for colds. Sold by A. & N. ywt

The Best Cough Cure

is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by W. T. Strong.

The Mill Won't Grind

With the water that is past; neither will methods of 50 years ago turn out the kind of helpers present day employers demand. The

F.C.B.C.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT., has swung the scythe of improvement amongst the old educational notions. We have spicy, up-to date methods. We advocate "learn to do by doing," and drill in classes besides; some schools don't. Your money back if not satisfied. Catalogue free. Mr. E. A. Ocon has accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper with E. D. Smith, of Winona, Ont.

55u 22ut J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Canada's Staple Products.

The Latest Information on Butter, Cheese and Pork.

Big Losses on Potato and Fruit Shipments.

LOSSES ON CANADIAN FRUIT.

The heavy losses sustained on the shipment of Canadian fruit to Liverpool on board the steamship Mongolian, are said to be directly or indirectly due to a venture on the part of the Government. It seems that the refrigerator space on board the steamship Mongolian on her former outward trip, which was contracted by the Government to carry butter for parties desirous of shipping that article to the English market, was not wanted, as on this trip the shipments of butter which were to have been made regularly did not materialize, and consequently the Government urged fruit growers to send pears, grapes and tomatoes, though a similar shipment had previously proved a signal failure. A Liverpool correspondent of the Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "We do not know who is responsible for this disastrous shipment, or who is responsible for advising shippers to undertake a speculation which has no doubt left them very heavy losses indeed compared with the size of the shipment." The correspondent also gave it as his opinion that such shipments will never pay. The fruit when put on board the steamer was in splendid condition. This, comments the Bulletin, is another instance which demonstrates the folly of the Government attempting to show business men how to run the trade of the country. Imagine the magnificent selections of Canadian fruit, etc., selling on the English market at 8c to 24c per box for pears, 5c to 12c per box for tomatoes, and from 4c to 8c per box for grapes.

THE DRESSED HOG OUTLOOK.

Owing to low prices, Ontario farmers have not been selling their live hogs very freely during the past two months, preferring to take their chances in keeping them into the dressing season. A dealer writing from Chatham, Ont., says: "There is any amount of hogs in farmers' hands, and as they have a big corn crop, I look for a heavy supply of dressed hogs during the coming season, and I fear there will be too many heavy porkers, as farmers have not been selling their live hogs as freely as I think they should have done, expecting to do better by keeping them for the dressed market. But from present appearances it looks as if they are not going to make much money by holding them over for slaughter."

THE EXPORT EGG TRADE.

Quite a lot of Ontario and Quebec eggs are going forward to the English market, sales having been made at 7s 2d, free on board Montreal for choice fall stock, weighing 15 1-2 pounds to the dozen, for Liverpool and Glasgow account. Limed eggs have also sold at 6s 6d free on board at Montreal for the English market, several lots of which have gone forward on this week's steamers. Advices from Toronto state that a few lots have been shipped from points west of that city to the United States market, but that prices have advanced too much to admit of further shipments.

A POOR POTATO SPECULATION.

A lot of potatoes shipped from Ontario was offered on this market a few days ago at 29c on track, but without meeting with buyers, and the seller stated that he feared he would have to let them go at 28c per bag. The feight on this lot was 16c per bag, and the commission for selling is 2c, making 18c to be deducted from 28c or 29c, leaving net proceeds of 10c to 11c per bag; and as the potatoes cost 25c, there will be a petty steep loss on them. It should be stated, however, that the quality was not fine, as a few rotten tubers were noticeable among them, necessitating hand picking. A lot of these early potatoes that are not fit for the cellar are rushed in here at this season.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

CANADIAN BACON IN ENGLAND.

A London correspondent writes: Canadian bacon has a ready sale where buyers can get a point or two off; but sellers will not give way too far, as there is a distinct market for Canadian now which has got to be supplied. Present quotations: 42s to 45s, stout; 44s to 50s, lean. Canadian hams are quite scarce, and though 56s is the quoted figure, buyers in want will give 2s more to secure a quantity.

THE EXPORT APPLE TRADE.

Winter stock is beginning to move forward in large quantities, about 9,000 barrels leaving this port for the British market this week, against 4,500 barrels for the week previous. About 9,000 barrels left New York last week. The United States will have a large surplus of winter apples to ship during the coming season, and Canada will have a very fair surplus to spare after all. During the week there has been considerable buying in the west on the basis of $1 75 to $1 85, free on board, for green stock, and $2 for Reds and Russets. For a very fancy lot of ed fruit $2 25 was paid, but it is said to be no criterion for the run of choice winter varieties. In England the early fall fruit has been rushed on the market at 1s to 2s per bushel.—Trade Bulletin.

BOOM IN THE BUTTER TRADE.

The improvement in the butter trade reported by us last week, with sales 1-2c advance on the week previous, has been followed by a further rise of 1-2c to 1c per pound, sales of September creamery having transpired at 19c, 19 1-4c and 19 1-2c, and even 20c has been paid, the quantity purchased being in the neighborhood of 10,000 packages, representing about $130,000. Quite a number of orders have been received to buy on the best terms, some of which are said to be still unfilled. The recent movement was due to scarcity of goods in the English market, and an appreciation in values there.—Trade Bulletin.

CURIOSITIES OF DREAMS.

Some Scientific Explanations of the Queer Things We Do and See While Captives of Morpheus.

The causes and classification of dreams is a subject that, although it has been discussed from time immemorial, seems to be as little understood, beyond a certain point, as it was ages ago. At the Hypnotic Congress, held in Paris recently, much time was spent in considering this question, and though some interesting theories were brought forth the savants were but little wiser when the discussion ended than when it began.

A compatriot of Ibsen, Dr. Mourley Vold, professor in the University of Christiania, gave the result of numerous experiments made upon himself and others who had lent themselves to the cause of science in trying to ascertain the dividing line between the role played in dreams by the cutaneous and muscular senses and between the true images of the day and the phantoms of the night.

You rarely dream, this savant says, that you are lying down, but generally that you are standing or sitting in a way corresponding to the position of the member which makes its impression upon the mind. For example, if one dreams that he is standing on tiptoe, it will be found that his toes are pressing hard against the footboard of the bed. Dreams of walking, running, dancing and the like are always produced by the position of the feet.

Another of this doctor's theories is that when we dream our minds, to a certain extent, become as they were when we were children. In support of this he says that when a dreamer, with half-awakened sense, sees his hand before him, he instinctively begins to count the fingers. This is because the dormant senses reduce the sleeper's mind to a childish state of feebleness, and it is in infancy that our first lessons in computation begin upon our fingers.

The visual impressions of the day form another class of dreams. Dr. Mourley Vold is of the opinion that happy days are followed by pleasant dreams, and vice versa. Everyone knows, however, that this is not always the case.

At the conclusion of the learned Norwegian's address one of the oldest of his listeners—one of the most celebrated physicians in Paris—remarked to a colleague that if one has had bad dreams it is because of indigestion or too much clothes on the bed, or too little air in the room, or because his wife snores, or because he is lying in an uncomfortable position, and that with proper precautions there should be only pleasant dreams or none at all.

SHE LEFT HER CARD.

Some time ago, in passing through a churchyard in Lancashire, I saw a number of flower wreaths on a newly made grave. One among others had a card attached on which was written, "With Mrs. ——'s deep sympathy," and, printed in the corner, "At home on Fridays."—London Spectator.

Tried and True

REV. J. X. MORAN, Arden, Ont.

"Three years ago I was troubled with dyspepsia. After trying a number of remedies I procured a package of K. D. C. In a short time my health was fully restored. This fall my old trouble returned. Thanks to the curative properties of K. D. C., half a package restored me to my usual health. The remaining half package is doing good work in other homes."

THE WORLD NEEDS

K. D. C. for It Cures

INDIGESTION.

FREE SAMPLE to Any Address.

K. D. C. COMPANY, Ltd.

New Glasgow, N.S., Canada, and 127 State street, Boston.

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

LATEST STYLES

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SCOTCH SUITINGS,

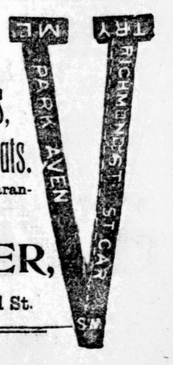
Fall & Winter Overcoats.

Good workmanship guaranteed. Call early.

W. SLATER,

581-583 Richmond St.

Opposite the



City and Other Workers.

Formation of a Builders' Laborers' Union in This City.

Hon. J. M. Gibson on "How Best to Use the Labor of Prisoners."

Changes in Wages Paid Workmen in the United States.

Gossip From the Unions at Home and Abroad.

STILL ANOTHER.

Another union is added to London's list of labor organizations. This time it is the builders' laborers. The union starts out with a membership of over 30. Under instructions from the preliminary meeting held two weeks ago, International Secretary Cross, of Meriden, Conn., was communicated with, from whom all necessary information was received, and no time was lost in securing the names of those desirous of becoming affiliated with the organization. The laborers start out under very favorable auspices, and they can depend on the united support of London's older organizations, including the Trades and Labor Council, the members of which will do all in their power to further the objects of the Builders' Laborers' Union. The following are the officers elected:

President—J. Hamilton.
Vice-President—W. Button.
Secretary—W. Burleigh.
Treasurer—H. Sullivan.
Sergeant-at-arms—J. Barrett.
Trustees—Messrs. Barry, Talbot and Sullivan.

Bylaws Committee—Messrs. G. Leslie, J. Hiscox, W. H. Elliott, J. Hays and G. Talbot.

Trades and Labor Council delegates—J. Hamilton, W. H. Elliott and G. Talbot.

It was decided to meet regularly once a month in Labor Hall, Dufferin avenue. The night of meeting, which was left in the hands of the president and secretary to select, will be announced in the local papers. Those who have not joined the union will be admitted to membership on payment of an initiation fee of $1. This arrangement is good for one month only, when the regular fee will be named.

The organization committee of the Trades and Labor Council, and those associated with them, are to be congratulated for the prompt manner in which the formation of the Builders' Laborers' Union has been effected. The new society will add materially to the strength of organized labor in the city.

CITY LABOR NEWS.

At the last meeting of London Typographical Union several important matters were up for consideration. A committee was appointed to wait on the various organizations in the city to ask that when they desire printing of any description to see that the label is affixed and to request that the members use their influence in creating a demand for the printers' label. It was resolved that any member patronizing Chinamen be fined $1 for the first offense and $2 for the second. The attention of the members was called to the fact that the Encyclopedia Britannica which has been offered for sale recently was published by a firm which the International Union does not patronize. The Trades and Labor Council delegates were instructed to bring the matter before that body. A deputation from the local Cigarmakers' Union waited upon the typos and asked their co-operation in the matter of booming the blue label. It is the intention of the cigarmakers to publish a list of factories and dealers handling label cigars. The union took favorable action on the request of the deputation.

Now for the carriage and wagon workers.

Iron Molders' Union, No. 37, has decided to meet alternate Fridays instead of monthly.

F. P. Gee, an ex-president of Typographical Union, No. 133, has gone to Port Huron, where he intends to reside.

The many friends of Mr. Jas. Laut, a valued member of the Trades and Labor Council, will be pleased to learn that he is somewhat improved in health, although not able to leave the house yet.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

The expressmen of Winnipeg are organizing a union.

The Manistee, Mich., lumber shovers' union has 300 members.

A general strike of clothing cutters of Chicago is threatened.

The Cigarmakers' International Union issued two new charters last month.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers favors the federation of all railroad organizations.

Kier Hardie, the British Socialist, will visit the Pacific coast during his tour of the country.

The canal laborers of Chicago are endeavoring to form a union and make a demand for an eight-hour day.

Chicago Labor Congress is preparing a good reception to Eugene V. Debs when he arrives from Woodstock jail.

The union manufacturers of the green glass industry have agreed to advance the wages of employes 5 per cent.

Twelve hundred men and women cloak makers in a New York house struck for an advance of 25 per cent in wages.

The Toronto Trades Council has invited President McBride, of the American Federation of Labor, to lecture in that city

Window glass manufacturers of Pittsburg, Pa., and vicinity, have organized a "selling agency" with a capital of $25,000,000.

The national strike of tailors to equalize conditions in other clothing markets with those which exist in New York, is now under way.

Six hundred tailors in Baltimore are on a strike. They belong to the tailors' union, and will remain out until their union is recogized.

The Chicago and Alton shops, in Bloomington, Ill., began operation this month for a nine-hour schedule for the first time in two years.

The garment workers' strike in Boston is practically over. Fully two-thirds of the employers have granted the terms of the strikers.

The demand of the Philadelphia frescoers' union for an eight-hour work day has been acceded to by all employink frescoers with two or three exceptions.

The annual convention of the International Street Car Employes will be held in Detroit next week. Arrangements for an interesting time are being made.

The Falcon Iron and Nail Company, of Niles, O., posted notices that all men not governed by labor associations will be granted an increase of 10 per cent.

Weavers at the Irvington mills, Chester, Pa., struck for a reinstatement of 20 per cent wages. They agreed to accept 10 per cent now and 10 per cent later.

A co-operative colony will be founded on 40,000 acres of land in the Nechaco Valley, British Columbia. The Government offers 50,000 acres more in fifteen years.

The trades unionists of Fall River, Mass., are to take action on the question of making a formal demand for the restoration of wages in all the mills of that city.

Frank Padgett, the secretary of the Columbia Typographical Union, of Washington, is short in his accounts, and is believed to have gone to Chicago. The amount may reach $2,000.

Work at different shipyards in East Boston has been at a standstill owing to a strike among the calkers. The men are receiving $3 per day for eight hours' work, but they are demanding $3 25.

Secretary W. R. Boyer, of the International Broom-makers' Union, is making an effort to organize the broom-makers of Chicago. He states there are about 200 workers at that trade in the city, but that there is no union.

The conference committee representing the window glass manufacturers and workers in Pittsburg met for the fourth time to fix a wage scale for the blast which started Sept. 21. A 10 per cent increase was agreed to, by which 10,000 workers will be benefited.

A number of Chicago trades unionists have formed an organization for the sole purpose of creating an interest among people generally in the label idea and general purchasers to be more particular in regard to looking for a label and seeing that goods which they purchase are made by union hands.

The employes of the large milk dealers of Philadelphia have organized a union for the defense of their interests. The men want Sunday as a holiday during the winter months. They say if all mik dealers agreed not to deliver milk on Sunday in cold weather people would purchase an extra supply to keep over Sunday.

The arbitration between the Shoemakers' Union and the firm of Pingree & Smith, of Detroit, does not appear to meet with the approval of the employes. They say they will be required to accept a reduction in nearly every item in the schedule, and that the work cannot be done for the prices which the arbitration board has agreed upon.

Another miners' strike has been inaugurated at the mines of the Metropolitan Iron and Sand Company, at Ironwood, Mich., by the trammers and timbermen, involving 250 men. The company offered a raise of 1 cent a ton to the trammers, but they demanded 2 cents. It is believed the difficulty will be amicably adjusted.

The Detroit cigarmakers' strike against child labor is still on. The strikers are being encouraged from all quarters, both by financial and moral support. Detroit Typographical Union and the glass workers of Delray have each levied an assessment to aid the cigarmakers on strike. The concert to be given by the Musicians' Union takes place on Sunday, Oct. 20.

Vice-President Valentine, of the molders, has gained a good victory for his union in Boston. Up to within a short time ago the rate of wages for molders was $1 80 a day, while only one-third of the workers were in the union. An organization boom was started, with the result that the molders joined by the hundreds. The minimum rate is $2 50 a day, with the promise that it will be raised to $2 75.

Australian employers have a union which is organized to protect the interests of employers dealing with labor unions, and to arrange for mediation or arbitration in trade disputes. Eight hours is generally recognized as the regular work day, by both employer and employe. While men are not discriminated against for belonging to a union, neither are the unions able to stipulate that only union men shall be employed. The depression has been felt very severely. Fully 60 per cent of the working population have been unemployed, and large numbers have migrated to other cities.

Ottawa Trades and Labor Council, at its meeting on Thursday night favored Sunday street cars by a vote of 9 to 8. The motion disfranchising the Builders' Laborers' Union from sending delegates to the council was rescinded. A motion was made calling a convention of workingmen for the 15th of November to select a French-speaking labor candidate for the coming Federal election. The matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the council.

The Trades Council of Minneapolis is considering the plan of holding public meetings instead of executive sessions. The labor department of the Minneapolis Tribune advocates the new plan and points out that this plan has been in practice in nearly every city. It would create a friendly public sentiment towards the unions. Secrecy smacks of intrigue and conspiracy. Where there is publicity there is usually honesty. The secrecy of meetings is simply a relic of the labor movement that swept over the country several years ago.

It is reported from Ishpeming, Mich., that the Lake Superior Iron Company's section 21 mine has resumed operations with a force of 200 men. The mine has been idle since the walkout in July. The Buffalo mines at Negaunee have also resumed with a small force. About 300 men will be employed there during the winter. The Cambria and Lillie mines are the only properties on the range which are not working. These expect to make a start within the next two weeks. There are 2,500 men at work in the mines in Ishpeming, and less than 1,000 at the Negaunee and Cascade properties.

Seven hundred and fifty motormen and electric car conductors of the Chicago City Railway Company will petition the company this week to raise their wages from 21 cents an hour to 24 1-2 cents. Their petition, which is now being prepared, contemplates the reduction of the wages of the gripmen and conductors of cable cars to 24 1-2 cents. There are 750 of this class of employes. Cable car trainmen now receive 28 cents an hour, or 7 cents more than electric car operators, against which the latter protest. Their petition will ask the board of directors of the company and President Wheeler to equalize the wages of the two classes of employes. The street car company officials will consider the petition, though it does not appear probable, from information gathered, that the request will be granted.

The following figures, taken from the United tates census returns, are of interest to workers generally: Framers in the furniture industry in 1871 were paid $3 a day; in 1880 they were paid only $2 50, and it is well known they received less in 1890. Painters in agricultural implement factories in 1871 were paid $1 71 a day in Massachusetts, and $1 33 in 1880; $2 in Ohio in 1871 and $1 90 in 1880; $2 75 in Indiana in 1871 and $2 50 in 1880. Between 1870 and 1880 the maximum wages in the woolen industry fell in New York from $2 12 to $1 68 per day; in Ohio from $1 50 to $1 25 per day; in Massachusetts from $1 60 to $1 19 per day, and in Maine from $1 80 to $1 35 per day. Polishers in the hardware, cutlery and edge tool trade in Massachusetts received in 1870 $2 per day; in 1880, $1 50. In Connecticut in 1870, $2 25 per day; in 1880, $2. In every department of this industry wages were lower in 1880 than in 1870, and it is universally acknowledged they have since declined.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Trades Council the municipal committee in its report submitted a letter from Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, giving the reasons why the Government had decided to let by contract the binder twine industry of the Central Prison. The principal reasons are that the Government does not deem it within its province to enter into competition with private industry. Also that the object for which the industry was started has been attained, viz., the breaking of the binder twine monopoly. On the general question of prison labor, the Provincial Secretary says: "I may be laid down as a general rule that that industry in connection with which the finished article has the largest percentage of value in the labor expended upon it, as compared with the cost of the raw material worked upon, is the industry which would be selected for prison labor. While it would probably be difficult to select a commodity in which the value of labor bears a smaller percentage to the cost of the raw material than binder twine. It is not proposed to sell the labor of the prisoners, nor is it proposed to rent the plant, but it is proposed to manufacture and receive a fixed price for doing it, all prudent safeguards being insisted upon by way of security against anything like combination in the future." Commenting on the letter, the committee, while giving the Government credit for the sincerity and honesty of its convictions, expresses its opinion that the time has arrived when Governments and municipalities ought to enter the field in certain lines of industry.

[Note to Secretaries and Members of Labor Unions—Any items of interest for this column should be handed in not later than Friday of each week.]

Michael Adams, M. P. for Northumberland, N. B. Is Another Who Has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and Been Cured.

It does not seem to matter where one looks for good results from that wonderful medicine, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, they are to be found. Every one in his own Province, and every member of the Commons, knows Michael Adams, the popular member for Northuberland, N. B. When he says to the world, as he has done over his own signature, that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is productive of most satisfactory results for cold in the head and other catarrhal troubles, they know it means much. The medicine is one possessed of peculiar virtues and never fails to effect a cure.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower supplied with each botle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses the powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents.

An Irishman during the Belfast riots was waylaid by a party of roughs and was asked what his political views were. He did not know to which side his interrogators belonged, but he surveyed their weapons, and then answered: "Gintlemen, I am of the same opinion as that gentleman over there with the big shillelagh!"

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pills have cured her."

"Father," said the little son of a clergyman, "I think you told a lie in the pulpit this morning." "Why, what do you mean?" asked the surprised minister. "Well," answered the little fellow, "you said 'One moment more and I have done.' Then you went on and said a great many more words. The people expected you'd leave off, 'cause you promised them; but you didn't, and kept on preaching long after the time was up."

A LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron, states: "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' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I

Two women in the town of G—— forgathered lately, when the following colloquy occurred: "Weel, Jean, and whaur do ye leeve noo?" "Oh, I'm in Jock's Raw." "An' what do you dae?" "Oh, I keep a wee bit shop." "An' what do you sell?" "Oh, sweeties an' scones, an' sic like." "An' do you mak' muckle by it, na?" "Weel, I canna say I mak' muckle by't, but I'm luckit up to, onyway."

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.

CHILDREN LIKE USING ODORO. MA, thus forming habits that will insure them good sound teeth the rest of their lives.

Invalids' Wheel Chairs.

Four new styles. Light and strong. Self-propelling or otherwise. Reclining backs. House use or the street. For sale or rent.

London Furniture Mfg. Co.,

Retail Warerooms, 184 to 198 King St.,

LONDON, - - - - ONTARIO.

We Don't Keep Furniture!

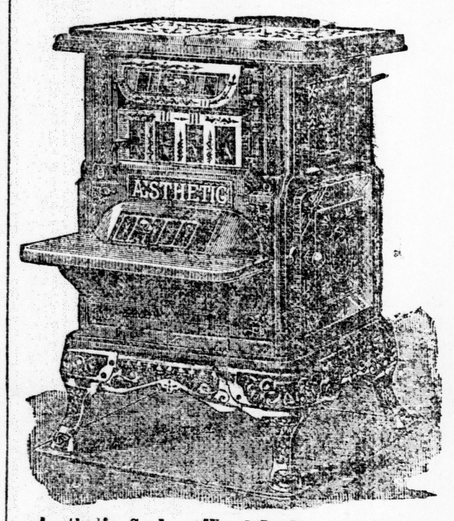
We Sell It!

'Tis true we make and handle it, but our fine quality of goods and extremely low prices don't allow the stock to remain in our showrooms long. Our increasing trade is evidence of the growing popularity of our store. We extend thanks to our many customers for their liberal patronage during the year now closing, and hope, by fair dealing and continued low prices, we will not only retain our old friends but secure many new ones. Young people about to start housekeeping **WILL MAKE A BIG MISTAKE** if they do not make a thorough inspection of our well-stocked warerooms before purchasing. Our furniture is of the grade that is always the wisest and most economical to buy.

John Ferguson & Sons

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

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Aesthetic Coal or Wood Parlor Cook Stove.

TRADE MARK FAMOUS STOVES REGISTERED 1881

Our sales of Famous Active Ranges and Famous Baseburners have been very large this season. They are perfect bakers and heaters, economical in fuel and easily managed. Every stove warranted.

We pay special attention to stove and furnace work and repairing. Promptness our motto.

362 RICHMOND STREET. PHONE 452.

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.

Connoisseurs of driving patronize Overmeyer's livery, Richmond street north as he has only the latest style of rigs. 'Phone 423.

KUR-A-KOF cures coughs and colds. 25c bottle at A. & N.'s Drug Store. ywt

John Kay, Son & Co., 34 KING STREET WEST.

John Kay, Son & Co., 34 KING STREET WEST.

Carpets. Carpets. Carpets.

...TREATS are in store for everyone housefurnishing to any extent this autumn. In announcing the receipt of our Fall Importations, we can say that owing to the constant great increase in our business, contracts placed with manufacturers for this season have been on a larger scale than at any time in the long and successful history of our business. Qualities and designs never received more complete attention, and many of these cannot be had in any other place in Canada, the goods being made up specially for our own trade. It is also well known that we have the exclusive sale in Canada of the goods of some of the best manufacturers in Europe. The extent and character of our trade make these advantages possible.

NEW "TEPRAK" CARPET.

This is something worthy of your best attention. "Teprak" is a new carpet fabric. A Wilton, it is sold at price of extra quality of Brussels. It has an Axminster top, is of very close bind, and practically wears like iron. It is very suitable for squares, being so durable. We want to interest you in "Teprak," for it has so much to recommend it.

MECCA BRUSSELS.

You'll remember Mecca Brussels as 12-wire goods, weighing 2 lbs. 6 oz. to the yard. Only a house doing a trade such as ours could keep goods of this class. The success last season with this carpet has encouraged us to enlarge the variety of this great street wearing carpet.

A special lot of best Five and Six Frame Brussels, one and two pieces, $1 10 net.

AXMINSTERS.

The range embraces a superb selection of Templeton's Victorias, in plain color effects and wide borders to match. A special make, guaranteed to wear and give satisfaction, at $1 50 net per yard.

Heavy Aristo, with wool back, for Squares.

☞WE ARE CLEARING OUT OUR TAPESTRIES AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

WOOL CARPETS.

Do you realize what it means when we say that in Wool Carpets we have the largest and best selection ever known to the firm? Only English manufacture bought, and these the best quality, at 90c.

Stain's Inlaid Linoleums for offices, banks, hotels and all places where there is much traffic, for the wearing qualities of this Linoleum are like unto wood.

RUGS AND SQUARES.

A great range of Parquet Squares, in fine and heavy hand-made PERSIANS, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS and VELVETS; principal sizes: 6x9, 9x12, 10x13-6, 10-6x15, 12x17-6.

Cheap lot just arrived of small ANATOLIAN KARABAGHS and DEJEJIN STRIPS. Invoices of a large consignment of Heavy Japanese Rugs, in dark Indian colors, all sizes and very cheap.

Sole Agents for Nairn's Oilcloths, Linoleums and Cork Carpets, Japanese Mattings in stock all the year round. Ask for "THE PREMIER," a New Sweeper, made expressly for ourselves by Bissell.

There's a world of satisfaction in buying Carpets where you know the assortment both in variety of kinds and quality is be found. These are here as nowhere else, and here also you have the guarantee of a firm whose record of many years is known to you, and whose policy of keeping in closest touch with the requirements of shoppers was never more practically manifest than to-day.

JOHN KAY, SON & CO.,

34 KING STREET WEST. - - - - - TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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(TWO EDITIONS.)

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JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Saturday, October 12.

A LEADER'S TRIUMPH.

The welcome which the people are everywhere extending to Hon. Wilfrid Laurier on his present trip is even more enthusiastic and spontaneous, if it could be, than on previous tours through the country.

Vast crowds assemble at every central point visited to listen to his masterly exposition of public affairs, and many of those who have hitherto been politically opposed to him confess the reasonableness of his views, and the necessity for giving effect to them, if the Dominion is to progress as it ought to progress.

No longer do the populace look to Mr. Laurier's opponents for a policy that shall guide this country through its difficulties to a great and prosperous future. Mr. Laurier has taken the place so long occupied by Sir John Macdonald in the affections of the majority of the electors. He has the personal magnetism of that astute Conservative leader. Mr. Laurier has the prestige of a statesman of whom it can truthfully be said that friend and foe regard him as upright, patriotic, eminently fair-minded.

Not in a day has Mr. Laurier attained this enviable position. His hold on the affections of the people has been a matter of growth. He has been no self-seeking politician. The leadership sought him; not he the leadership. But when called to command, he flinched not in his duty. Attacked on account of his race and his creed, he sought the chief center of the attack—Toronto—and there met his assailants face to face with a courage and fairness that won for him friends far and near.

And so it has been in these later years. Mr. Laurier does not fear to avow his convictions. He has not one policy in one part of the country, and a different policy in another part. Holding consistently to his own views, Mr. Laurier is no bigot; he believes that there is room in this broad land for people of different origin, of different tongues, and of different creeds. He believes that all, whether majorities or minorities, should have their rights, and no more, and that only by respecting these rights, when fairly ascertained, can we have that peace and harmony essential to continued prosperity.

The people understand and trust Mr. Laurier, and the longer they know him the better they understand him and the more they trust him.

ADULTERATED CHEESE DISCOVERY.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin prints a remarkable letter from the Lancashire (England) Observer, in which it is stated that large quantities of adulterated or filled cheese have been shipped to the English market from Scotland, and that from the latter source there are agencies in London, Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the business has been so good and profitable that they are now about to build larger barns or factories to supply dealers with this bogus or fraudulent food, to fill the place of honest Lancashire and Cheshire cheese, a large amount of which bogus stock in these factories is held by Scotch farmers who have been making very large dividends. This is a pretty disclosure, coming directly after the attempt on the part of certain English newspapers to put the blame on Canadians for the manufacture of that stinking reprobate, "filled cheese," while the truth is now leaking out that a considerable portion of these fraudulent goods, that have been taking the place of pure English, Canadian and American cheese, are actually being produced in Great Britain, to the immense profit of Scotch farmers. The great injury that has been done legitimate trading in pure cheese is incalculable, the vending of adulterated goods having had the effect of curtailing consumption, as the vile compound which at first possesses a fresh appearance soon decomposes, and gives the consumer a dose of putrid odor and repulsive gustation sufficient to sicken him of the very mention of cheese for some time afterwards.

It is high time the British Government made a move similar to that long since taken in Canada. Here we absolutely prohibit the adulteration of cheese or any other staple farm product, and public opinion sustains the law, to the lasting benefit of the producers as well as the consumers.

THE P. P. A.-CONSERVATIVE COMPACT.

The Petrolea Advertiser commends Mr. Gurd, the P. P. A.-Conservative M. P. P. for East Lambton, for urging at the recent P. P. A. gathering in that town that the P. P. A. candidate for the Commons should be withdrawn. The same paper says:

"To run their candidate would be a death-blow to the C.P.As. in Lambton, and worse still, it would let the Reform candidate in. Mr. Gurd, too, remembers the assistance rendered him by the Conservative party at his last election, and he is not the man to play traitor, even though a few hot-headed leaders of the party may."

Here is an open confession that the P. P. A. and the Conservatie managers have been and are now in alliance, and that both agree in one thing, and that is that the Liberal candidates are to be sacrificed at all hazards. But the country needs a change, and we feel satisfied that East Lambton will in any case aid in bringing it about.

POINTS.

Harold Jarvis, the vocalist, has blossomed out as a singer at political gatherings at Detroit. At a mass meeting in support of Mayor Pingree, the other night, Mr. Jarvis "set the audience wild," the veracious reporter says, by his singing of "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

A reader of the "Advertiser," Mrs. A. M. Oliver, of Richmond, Surrey, England, writes us from that famous old town: "Perhaps you know that we have the finest shops here. All through London Canadian hams and cheese are praised in big advertisements. I always say a good word for Canada when I get the chance."

It is reported that Hon. A. S. Hardy has taken to the bicycle, and promises to become a first-class rider. It is not too late for Sir Oliver to join the wheelman's procession.

Cuba is compelled to buy all her supplies from Spain, and this is cited as an instance of Spanish oppression. Yet protectionists in this country declare that a man shall not buy where he pleases.

The South Australian Legislature recommends that the Governor's salary be decreased $5,000. Will the Governor veto the resolution?

Indications are seals will be extinct in five years, but the ladies do not despair. The buffalo has been practically extinct for years, yet buffalo robes, so called, seem to be as plentiful as ever.

Both Mr. Harty and Mr. Smythe are to be congratulated—Mr. Harty because of his victory, and Mr. Smythe because he escaped defeat.

"No, thank heaven, intolerance and bigotry never have had, never shall have, any place in the ranks of the Liberal party, but we shall stand upon the constitution of the country; we shall stand for the rights of minorities when they have rights, and we shall stand for the rights of majorities when they have rights, and we shall see that equal justice and equal rights are given to all.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at Prescott.

If the English workmen could find some way of protection from the ruinous effects of the cheap labor of the continent they would be very glad.—London Free Press.

Which is a frank confession that the labor of free trade England is not so cheap as that of the "protectionist" continent. What next?

Philadelphia pays $5,000 a year for the teaching of music in the public schools. The savage breast should be pretty effectually soothed in the Quaker City.

The Toronto Telegram now says that prosperity is the only immigration agent that can be of any use to Canada. A little while ago the Telegram declared that too much prosperity was the cause of the Canadian exodus to the United States. Our contemporary perhaps thinks that prosperity is a rule that works both ways.

Major Sam Hughes, M.P., emphatically refuses to accept a portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet—until he is asked.

These Newfoundland smugglers evidently did not believe that the foreigner had to pay to duty. No one but an advocate of the combine system will seriously argue that the foreigner does.

On dit that the N. P. will absolutely refuse to raise the price of grain unless the present Government is re-elected!

Goldwin Smith's prompt and spirited denial of the charge that he is a high tax advocate indicates that he considered the accusation an insult to his intelligence.

CATCH THEM TWICE.

Catch the reader's eye, then catch his mind.—By an advertising expert

Sackville-West Tempest.

Prof. Goldwin Smith on the Revival of the Row.

His Views on the Noted Election Incident.

Wherein Cleveland and Bayard Erred—The Trouble Should Not Have Been Revived.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—An "Advertiser" representative called on Prof. Goldwin Smith today and asked his opinion as to the Sackville pamphlet. "It is strange," said Mr. Smith, "that the Sackville-West controversy should have come to life again after so many years of suspended animation. I can only conjecture that the reception of Mr. Bayard in London society and the honors paid him in England have given particular umbrage to Lord Sackville, who considers that he has received very unhandsome treatment at Mr. Bayard's hands. The incident seemed to me at the time utterly deplorable, and that impression I retain. Lord Sackville confesses that his answer to the Murchison letter, as it wore the aspect of interference in American politics, was indiscreet. It was, however, evidently dictated by mere good nature; there was nothing in it offensive or of which serious notice need have been taken. The use of Lord Sackville's letter by politicians as an instrument of campaign warfare was utterly discreditable to all concerned. I deeply regretted at the time the course taken by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard. Especially did I regret the part played, I should think unwittingly by Mr. Bayard, whom I have always regarded as a perfect man of honor and a thorough gentleman. The higher instincts of those two statesmen which would have led them to treat such trickery and abuse of confidence with scorn, must have been overpowered by the tyrannical claims of party. They were no doubt told that unless they insisted on the recall of Lord Sackville or took violent action of some kind, their party would lose the Irish vote. That they would have lost the Irish vote if they had taken a course worthy of themselves and of the nation is very likely; but I am not sure that they would not have gained more votes than they lost. Politicians, in their nervous fear of unpopularity, sometimes overrate the force of the baser influences and miss the advantage which they might obtain by a frank and manly appeal to the nobler sentiments of the people. If Mr. Cleveland had said that, let the consequences to himself and to his prospects of election be what they might, the dignity of the nation was of more importance than his success, and that he would not impair it by doing, for the sake of the Irish vote, what to the world at large would seem discreditable and degrading, my belief is that the loss of the Irish vote would have been more than compensated to him by the approbation of the native Americans. Whatever politicians may be in America or elsewhere, the American people respond to a frank appeal to their sense of honor. I think Lord Salisbury did quite right in refusing to recall Lord Sackville, and thereby to throw him out of the diplomatic service, merely because he had innocently fallen into a trap laid for him by unscrupulous wire-pullers in an American election. It seems a great pity, however, that the controvery should have been revived."

How to Preserve Amiability.

Nothing is harder on the temper, not to mention one's constitution, than cold, comfortless, blue-lipped feeling caused by a nipping wind which seems to find its way in and out of every crevice of your anatomy. But there is an easy way for every one to keep comfortably warm in spite of wintry blasts. Just have a layer of Fibre Chamois put in your coats or jackets, and then go out and defy the bleakest winds and raw damp air. You will find that it proves a perfect protection and keeps in the natural heat of the body, keeping out the cold entirely, and all this without adding weight or bulk.

Mr. W. Caven Barron, principal, Conservatory of Music, offers free tuition in piano to any two persons who are willing to be taught in the presence of a class of advanced students, who are studying to be teachers. Applications must be made personally by next Wednesday. Boys or girls may apply, but only they who are fond of music and are willing to study will be received. One must be about the age of 9, the other 14 years of age. *

The hous ehold furniture and piano of Mr. F. S. Jarvis, the assistant manager of the Merchants' Bank, who has been transferred to Galt, will be sold by auction by Mr. J. W. Jones on Wednesday next. The advertising columns contain particulars of the sale. *

WE DON'T FOLLOW in the wake of our competitors. We have struck out in new paths. We buy and sell for spot cash, and so can afford to sell cheaper than anyone else in the furniture trade. Come and see for yourself. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Have that old photo you have copied and enlarged. Mr. C. D. Anderson will make you one for $3, framed and all. Call and see.

DANGEROUS CONSOLTION.

All Right in a Day or Two. But the Day Never Came.

"All right in a day or two" is the thought that consoles everyone who is suffering from any disposition that does not prostrate him. In the case of a person bedridden for months with disease of the Kidneys being asked, "Did you not have any warning of this condition you are now in" "Yes, I was bothered at first with backache, with occasional headaches, but did not consider myself sick or the necessity of medicine further than a plaster on my back or rubbing with my favorite liniment. It was months before I began to realize that it was useless to further force myself to ignore my condition. The backache had become a pain in the back and sides; weak and tired feeling, highly colored urine with obstruction and stoppage, pain in the bladder, palpitation of the heart, poor appetite, indigestion, and a dull, languid feeling, with entire lack of energy." Had the first signal of distress from the Kidneys—Backache—received the assistance of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the after state of misery and suffering in six years since he last appeared in dispel first symptoms; delay results in liver, heart and stomach becoming affected. It is useless to expect to overcome this complication without a persistent and regular use of Chase's K. & L. Pills.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,



The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS and CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, Dorchester, Mass. is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Business Barometer.

Features of Trade in the United States and Canada.

Across the Border Manufactured Products Show Some Decline—Fairly Active Business in the Provinces.

New York, Oct. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review says: The price barometer gives indications that are not entirely favorable. Cotton goods go up with increased evidence that the crop of cotton is short. Prices of other manufactured products, of wool, hides and leather, all show some decline, a general abatment in new orders being the principal cause. With an immense volume of business, not much exceeded in the largest month of the exceptional year 1892, and with evidence that in several important branches the volume has surpassed that of any previous year, there is growing uncertainty about the near future of industries. The main cause of decreased orders has been repeatedly pointed out by this journal. During the past half year, when business began to revive, a million traders were in haste to order, not only the goods expected to sell within a given time, but enough to replenish stocks which had been cut down almost to bare shelves, by two years of prostration. Thus the buying was much in excess of real consumption within the given time. Also as prices rose many hastened to buy in advance of visible needs, hoping that every purchase would mean a gain, thus multitudes hurried to get in their orders before competitors could buy as cheaply. Under such conditions buying continued for six months and still continues in cotton goods, which have risen less than the material. But in most manufactured products buying for the same reason can no longer be expected, and the steady and regular consumption is not yet known. The production of pig iron, Oct. 1, was the largest in the history of the country, 201,414 tons weekly against 194,029 Sept. 1, 196,000 having been the highest in 1892. The whole production is in execution of past orders. On the other hand, new orders are exceedingly small. In woolen manufactures most of the works making men's woolens, for which new orders are scanty, find not enough to keep them running. Sales of wool continue heavy, 11,349,200 pounds for the week, largely speculative. The cotton manufacture is peculiarly favored by the rise in materials and by the extraordinary stocks of cotton brought over from last year. But goods are also advancing, those quoted last week now averaging 90.8 against 87.5 per cent of the price of 1890. It is too early for cotton movements to cast much light on the probable yield, but the receipts thus far, 23 per cent smaller than last year, do not indicate as small a crop as many fear, in view of the lateness of picking.

Failures for the week have included two banks and several concerns of some size and have been 268 in the United States against 231 last year, and 52 in Canada against 43 last year.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Bradstreet's says: Cooler weather has stimulated a seasonable demand for staple drygoods, millinery and clothing, and jobbers in these lines in all parts of the country feel the improvements. More favorable features are found, if reports of the size of the wheat crop and of wheat stocks carried over be accepted. Average weekly exports from this country, if kept up to the end of the crop year, will exhaust the amount of wheat available for shipment abroad. The weakness for pig iron and steel billets seems to be speculative, because no large contracts have been taken at the decline.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States number 263 this week, against 245 last week and 238 in the week a year ago.

Reports of gross railway earnings in September point to a continued growth of railway transportation business as the autumn advances, accompanied by enlarged gains over corresponding periods in 1894. Two-thirds of all the roads reporting show increases. The bank clearings statement this week is in some respects the most favorable for four years.

Only a fairly active business is reported from Toronto, but the outlook is promising.

There is a fair demand for drygoods, groceries and hardware at Montreal, and farm produce in the Province of Quebec is moving more rapidly. At Quebec city the shoe trade is quiet, and drygoods jobbers report business slow.

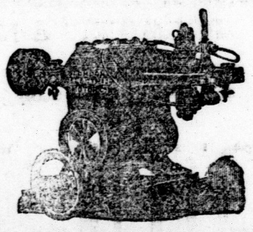
Some improvement is reported from Newfoundland, but this is offset by the low price of codfish, the catch having been very heavy.

The potato crop on Prince Edward Island is exceptionally good quality, but the demand has fallen off.

Total bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to $22,460,000 this week—ten per cent more than last week, and about four per cent more than in the like week one year ago; sixteen per cent more than in the corresponding week two years ago, and four per cent more than three years ago.

The total number of failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week is 54, as compared with 37 last week, 37 in the week a year ago, and 32 and 36 in the years of 1893 and 1892.

London Electric Motor Co'y



We manufacture Motors, from ¼ to 25 horse power, of any voltage. 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 o'clock p.m.

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE — Ladies' All-Wool Hose, double heels and toes, worth 15c, Tonight 11c

HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, merino heel and toes, worth 30c, Tonight 21c

HOSE—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, double heels and toes, worth 35c, Tonight 25c

HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, worth 35c, Tonight 25c

RIBBONS—One table Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth 8c and 10c yard, Tonight 5c

GLOVES — Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 20c, Tonight 15c

GLOVES — Children's All-Wool Black Cashmere Gloves, worth 15c, Tonight 10c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, Tonight 5c

ELASTIC—Colored Garter Elastic, worth 10c, Tonight 5c

BIBBS—Children's Bibbs, worth 5c, Tonight 7 for 25c

CAPS — Colored Tam O'Shanter Caps, worth 50c, Tonight 38c

VESTS — Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 45c, Tonight 35c

SOCKS—Men's Fine Lambswool Socks, worth 25c, Tonight 20c

SUSPENDERS—Men's Heavy Elastic Suspenders, leather ends, worth 25c, Tonight 15c

SUSPENDERS—Men's Fine Silk Elastic Suspenders, worth 25c, Tonight 15c

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Men's Heavy All-Wool Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth 90c, Tonight 65c

KID GLOVES—Men's Fleece Lined Kid Gloves, worth 90c, Tonight 65c

JACKETS—Men's Heavy All-Wool Cardigan Jackets, worth $1 25, Tonight 90c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Gents' Large Pure Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, Tonight 25c

SUITS—Men's Heavy Wool Serge Suits, worth $6. Tonight $4 50

SUITS — Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth $10, Tonight $8

SUITS—Men's Fine Black Worsted Suits, worth $13, Tonight $10

ULSTERS — Men's Fine Frieze Ulsters, worth $8 50, Tonight $5

PANTS—Men's All-Wool Working Pants, worth $2, Tonight $1 50

PANTS — Men's Fine All-Wool Pants, worth $2 75, Tonight $2

SUITS—Boys' Good School Suits, worth $2, Tonight $1 50

SUITS—Boys' 2-Piece Heavy Tweed Suits, worth $2 50, Tonight $2 15

QUILTS—White Honeycomb Quilts, large size, worth $2, Tonight $1 69

QUILTS—Colored Tapestry Quilts, worth $1 50, Tonight 95c

BLANKETS — White Wool Blankets, 6 pounds, worth $2 75, Tonight $2 25

CANTON—Canton Flannel, wide long nap, worth 7c, Tonight 5c

CLOTHS — Damask Linen Table Cloths, border and fringe, worth $1 50, Tonight $1

FLANNEL—Heavy Gray Flannel, worth 15c, Tonight 12½c

SHEETING — Unbleached, full 2 yards wide, worth 20c, Tonight 15c

FLANNELETTE—Cream, pink, blue and cardinal Flannelette, plain and figured, worth 13c, Tonight 10c

FLANNELS — Tennis Flannels, plain colors, in pink, blue, gray and fawn, worth 30c, Tonight 15c

LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 42 inches wide, worth 18c, Tonight 10c

MUSLIN—Satin Check Muslin, very fine, worth 18c, Tonight 10c

REEFERS—Boys' Heavy Blue Reefers, worth $2 25, Tonight $1 65

PANTS—Boys' Heavy School Pants, worth 60c, Tonight 35c

COATS—75 Ladies' Coats, winter weights, worth from $5 to $6 50, Tonight $1 98

COATS—38 Ladies' Heavy Winter Coats, worth $8 to $10, Tonight $5

SHAWLS — Ladies' Honeycomb Shawls, worth $1 75, Tonight $1 25

MUFFS—50 Ladies' Black Opossum Muffs, worth $2 50, Tonight $1 50

COLLARS—35 Ladies' Fur Collars, worth $2 50 to $4, Tonight $1 50

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

The Only

Great and thoroughly reliable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and

Blood Purifier

Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story:—

Hood's Cures

Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured her. We are glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOS. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario. Be sure to

Get Hood's

Hood's Pills easy to buy easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

In the Sporting World.

A Canadian Hockey Team to Play in New York.

Eighteen Thousand Tickets for the Prize Fight Already Sold—Other Sporting News.

HOCKEY.

CANADIANS TO PLAY IN NEW YORK

Toronto, Oct. 12.—R. W. P. Matthews, the secretary of the Toronto Athletic Club, will take a Canadian hockey team to New York in Christmas week. Mr. Matthews' team will include Montreal's and Toronto's strongest men. Games will ke played with All-America, the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the combined colleges. The grand new covered rink in course of construction will be opened with these matches. A visit may be paid to Baltimore, where there is an artificial ice rink.

CURLING.

WOODSTOCK TO HAVE A NEW RINK

At the annual meeting of the Woodstock Curling Club, it was decided to purchase the Hall and Bickle properties on Peel street and erect a $5,000 rink. It is probable that the building will be put up this fall. The following officers were elected: President, W. C. Wilson; vice-president, C. M. McCuaig; secretary-treasurer, D. A. White; representative members, D. W. Karn and John Wright, Toronto; patrons, James Sutherland, M.P., John White; honorary members, H. P. Brown, H. Woodroofe; chaplain, Rev. Mr. Farthing.

SEAFORTH CLUB.

The Seaforth Curling Club has elected the following officers: F. Holmested, patron; W. O. Reid, president; W. Pickard, vice-president; T. G. Williamson, representative member; Rev. J. W. Hodgins, chaplain; Alex. Wilson, secretary-treasurer; committee of management, G. Patterson, A. Young, M. Morris, R. Logan, T. F. Coleman; skips for local club games, A. Young, A. Wilson, E. C. Coleman, William Pickard, J. S. Roberts, G. Patterson, R. Logan, D. D. Wilson, F. W. Tweddle, T. F. Coleman; honorary members, J. R. Lyon, M. R. Counter, John Fairley, James McMichael, John Aird.

AT PETROLEA.

Petrolea curling club has chosen the following officers: President, R. D. Noble; vice-president, Robert Jackson; secretary-treasurer, Alex. McQueen; committee of management, the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer; chaplain, Rev. Neal McPherson; patron and patroness, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Englehart; skips, Chamberlain, Archer, Bradley, Cameron, Woodward, Noble, Cooper, Fraser, Noble, McKee, Bell. Tankard skips, Woodward and Cooper.

BASEBALL.

FLYS.

Thomas Donley, and George Rallis, of St. Thomas, made a wager Thursday over which could throw a base ball the longest distance. The contest took place in the rear of the hotel, and the contestant had one throw each. "Bob Emslie and Col. Willis, U. S. Consul, were referees. Mr. Rallis took the first throw and the ball hit the corner of the skating rink and fell to the ground only a short distance away. Then Mr. Donley threw the ball to the ice house and won. Both of the throwers then took another throw for fun, Mr. Rallis throwing the ball 140 yards and Mr. Donley 139 yards. The best previous record was 135 yards made by Ned Crane.

The receipts of the Temple Cup series amounted to $16,000, Cleveland furnishing $10,500 and Baltimore $5,500. The Clevelands, as the winners, will receive $9,600, and the losers $6,400.

ATHLETICS.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND TICKETS SOLD.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 12.—Eighteen thousand tickets for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight have already been sold. The headquarters of the Florida Athletic Club will be established here not later than Monday. There is no change in the time for the contest in the articles of agreement. The principal event will occur at 10 a. m., Oct. 31, and the minor contest the day following.

THE TURF.

NUTWOOD WILKES VS. PROHIBITION.

Petrolea, Oct. 12.—Arrangements are almost closed for a half-mile race between Nutwood Wilkes and Prohibition for $1,000 a side. The race will be run off on the Sarnia track in a few days.

AQUATIC.

NED HANLAN HEARD FROM.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—If ex-Champion Ned Hanlan rows as well as he looks just now he ought not to have much trouble in landing a big share of the money at the Austin regatta next month, though the redoubtable champion, Jake Gaudaur, Peterson and Bubear and one or two others will be his opponents. The hard work that he has been puting in for the last month or so on the bay and lake has bronzed his face and brought him into something like his old-time form, when he was a world-beater. In all sorts of weather he has taken his regular training work, and times innumerable he has been swamped in the icy waters of the bay, but instead of feeling any ill effects from these involuntary baths he claims that he was never better in his life, and that he is rowing faster than ever before.

WILL OBEY THE PEOPLE.

That Is the Policy of Hon. Wilfred Laurier

Upon the Question of Prohibition as Upon Other Matters.

Renfrew, Oct. 12.—Hon Wilfrid Laurier arrived here last night, and addressed a mass meeting today. Many residents of Brockville cheered the Liberal leader as he left that place. At Smith's Falls, where the train stopped a few minutes, a large crowd assembled and warmly received Mr. Laurier. When Carleton Place was reached, as there was some time at his disposal, Mr. Laurier was prevailed upon to accept a citizens' welcome. The platform was crowded, the citizens' band played lively music, and the assemblage cheered as the leader stepped from the car. He was received by Mayor Cram and other leading citizens, and presented with an address of welcome. In the few minutes at his disposal, Mr. Laurier briefly responded, and his sentiments were warmly applauded.

When Mr. Laurier resumed his seat Rev. Geo. G. Huxtable, Methodist minister of Perth, addressed the chair.

"Mr. Chairman, would you permit me just for one moment to ask Mr. Wilfrid Laurier one question?"

Mr. Laurier—Yes, certainly.

Rev. Mr. Huxtable—A majority of some 80,000 of the voters of Ontario have decided in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. We understand that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already promised that a plebiscite of the whole Dominion shall be taken in the event of his attaining power in the coming election. I would like to ask, in the event of that being done, and a majority of the electors deciding in favor of prohibition, will Sir Wilfrid Laurier pledge himself to give us a prohibitory liquor law?

Mr. Laurier made this reply: "I must tell my friend, first of all, that I am not Sir Wilfrid Laurier; I am only plain Wilfrid Laurier. I am a democrat to the hilt.

Rev. Mr. Huxtable—So am I.

Mr. Laurier—Very well; then we will understand each other all the better. The Liberal party has pledged itself in convention at Ottawa that whenever they were in power they would take a plebiscite on the liquor question as to whether the people want a prohibitory liquor law or not. The answer is not in my hands; it is in the hands of the people; and, according to their answer, such legislation they will have at the hands of the Government.

DURRANT ON THE STAND.

He Incriminated Himself Under Cross-Examination Yesterday.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Under a rigid cross-examination yesterday Theodore Durrant made a number of answers that are regarded as decidedly incriminating. He then changed his replies when he realized that he was on dangerous ground. He gave an explanation of a clue regarding Blanche Lamont's disappearance said to have been received by him that was so palpably a falsehood that everybody in court laughed aloud.

THE MANITOBA HARVEST.

The Farmers of the Northwest Will Have Plenty of Money to Spend.

Winnipeg (Special), Oct. 7.—The prospects of a good year for the Manitoba farmers are now assured, thanks to the abundant harvests. One of the causes for the sickness prevalent last year will now be obviated, as the farmers will have more money to spare for the purchase of the necessities for health. One of the straws which shows which way the wind is blowing is the fact that druggists are ordering the well-known remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, in unusually large quantities. The inhabitants of the Province are well aware of the value of the medicine, and only the financial stringency has hitherto prevented its universal use.

Thought It Was Consumption.

Dear Sirs,—I was troubled with a nasty cough, and I really thought I was going into consumption. I took two bottles of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and can say that it not only cured me at once, but that I never had a cough since. It is the best remedy in the world. GRACE WHITE, Bonaventure County, Quebec.

OLD LEAVES

Leaves pleasant recollection of a good smoke.

ONLY 5c EACH

SOLD ONLY BY

Sam K. Stewart,

Tobacconist,

202½ DUNDAS STREET

NEW FALL GOODS

New,
Bright
and Sparkling.

Harry Lenox,

Merchant Tailor, Richmond and Carling Streets.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

London's Electric Railway.

The System as Viewed by an Expert.

Interesting Statistics About the Line, Its New Power-House, and General Equipment.

The Street Railway Journal (New York) has issued a handsome souvenir number dealing with the annual meeting of the electricians in Montreal. The pictures by which the letterpress is illustrated are works of art. There is a fine photogravure of Manager Carr, of the London Street Railway, and a picture of the electric cars as they were about to make their first trip to Queen's Park. All the Canadian electric railway systems are described, and the following references are made to the new system in this city:

London is the center of a fine farming district, said to be the richest in Canada. It lies on the River Thames, and in its streets and bridges it has adopted many of the names familiar to the world as associated with the greater London across the water, such as Piccadilly, Pall Mall, Regent street, Oxford street, Blackfriars' Bridge, Westminster Bridge, etc. The city has a bright and interesting appearance, the streets being wide, and both streets and stores being well lighted with gas and electricity. It has several good educational institutions and no less than nineteen churches.

The manufacturing interests are large for a city of this size, including iron foundries, machine shops, petroleum works, tanneries, breweries, etc.

The street railway system is now in process of conversion from horses to electricity. When the reconstruction is completed the plant will be substantially as follows: The company has laid 25 miles of track, of which 15 miles are single and 5 miles double track. The road-bed is of 73-pound grooved girder rails, with six-bolt fish plate joints, laid on cedar and oak ties two and a half feet apart, except in asphalt, where the rails ore laid without ties, in a concrete bed similar in all respects to that of Toronto and Montreal, except that there are eight inches of concrete below the foot of the rail, instead of six inces. The rails were bought in England, and the special work is by Canadian manufacturers. The rails are bonded with soft No. 00 copper wire, with cross bonds every 100 feet. There is a No. 0000 insulated track wire run from the center of the system to the power house.

The overhead system consists of No. 0 hard-drawn copper trolley wire and No. 0000 insulated feed wire put up on iron and wood poles, with line appliances supplied by the Ohio Brass Company.

The general dimensions of the power station will be 110 feet by 66 feet, and there will be a chimney 140 feet high and 72 inches inside diameter. The station will be constructed of white brick, on stone and cement foundations.

The boiler will be 46 feet 6 inches by 66 feet, and will contain six tubular boilers 18 feet by 72 inches and the Davidson Nos. 6 and 7 pumps. Coal will be delivered to the boiler room on a slide from the railroad tracks near by.

The engine room will be 46 feet 6 inches by 66 feet and will contain three Armington & Sime compound engines, to which will be belted six generators of 100 K. W. each, of the Edison type, furnished by the Canadian General Electric Company.

There is a car house already constructed in brick and stone, 40 feet by 150 feet, and capable of accommodating the entire rolling stock.

The company's motor cars will be of the combination summer and winter cars, similar to those of the Detroit Railway Company. The trail cars will be those formerly used by the company as horse cars. The trucks will be furnished by Canadian manufacturing concerns, and the motors will be of the G. E. 800 type, furnished by the Canadian General Electric Company. The wheels will be 33 inches in diameter, with a 2-inch tread, and will be furnished by the St. Thomas Car Wheel Company. New Haven registers and "coffee pot" fare boxes will be used.

The company's capital stock is $250,000. Its officers are as follows: President, H. A. Everett; vice-president, E. W. Moore; secretary, S. R. Break; assistant secretary, Charles Currie; manager and treasurer, Chas. E. A. Carr superintendent, D. L. De Hart. The directors are: H. A. Everett, E. W. Moore, S. R. Break, T. H. Smallman and C. W. Wason.

SANDBAGGED HIM.

Another C. P. R. Agent Attacked—The Robbers Left.

Hudson, Que., Oct. 12.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Jas. Park, the agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had about $1,000 in money and negotiable paper in his care, and when he left the station for his home he must have been followed, for before he reached his house he was struck down from behind and knocked unconscious.

The robbers, however, did not get the money.

Moore & Company, wholesale and retail provision dealers, have disposed of their business in the market house, city, to Messrs. John Whyte & Son, who will continue the business in the same stand with a full line of choice hog products. All accounts due the late firm of Moore & Co. are payable to Messrs. John Whyte & Son, at their office, market house, city. Mr. Moore will look after the wholesale department and will be pleased to meet all his old customers, to whom he takes this opportunity of thanking them for their kind patronage in the past and will be pleased to have them continue their favors with Messrs. Whyte & Son.

As above stated, having assumed the wholesale and retail provision business of Moore & Co., stalls Nos. 1 to 6, market house, we hope to see all the old customers and as many new ones as possible. We will carry a full line of choice hams, breakfast bacon, lard, sausage, fresh pork, Frankforts, etc. Special liberal terms to the trade.

22ut JOHN WHYTE & SON.

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. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken 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."

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

Fair—not much change in temperature.

HONOR BRIGHT SHOES.

In these days of imitation and deception when almost every good thing is being counterfeited, it is well to know that London has at least one store that won't sell spurious stuff—of any kind—that our shoes for Ladies, Girls and Boys are on the same high level as the many other articles we sell so much of. Our name as dealers in up-to-date dry-goods is very favorably known throughout Western Ontario. As dealers in high-class footwear we want to be as favorably known. Ladies who desire handsome, comfortable, well-made shoes for themselves, as well as mothers who are looking for neatness and durability combined in shoes should avail themselves of the contents of our excellent stock.

Ladies' Button Boot to $1
Oil Pebble Lace, $1 10
Glove Grain Button, $1 15
Dongola Button Tips, $1 25

Rubbers of the newest styles in the best Canadian and American makes. We charge drygoods prices for all footwear goods.

Strange how our trade sticks to us—must be some reason other than a special liking for our stores. Perhaps they appreciate the goods we give them, perhaps our prices are a good deal lower. Can it be that the fit and style is more pleasing? We give up guessing, but will keep right on selling the very best shoes at the closest possible prices, not alone to hold the old trade, but to induce those who never purchased from us to give us a trial.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149-151 Dundas St.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Miss Shillington, city, is the guest of Miss Jessie Gibson, Stratford.

—Mr. John Wilkey has obtained a permit to erect a brick story and a half residence and a brick cottage on Lorne avenue, east of Quebec street.

—The Forest Free Press says the Rev. J. G. Stuart, B. A., of this city, delivered two eloquent and instructive sermons in that town last Sunday.

—Rev. J. Goforth, who went from this neighborhood as a Presbyterian missionary to China, has written announcing that he is about opening up work in a new field in Honan.

—Mr. Robt. S. Simmons, East London, has a novelty in the shape of a carrot in his window. It is an almost exact counterpart of a human hand, and attracts a great deal of attention.

—Auctioneer Jones has disposed of the household effects and property of the late Gaius Welford, English street. The frame cottage and lot were bought by R. Evans, city, at $720.

—The Hyman homestead, a beautiful spot on Richmond street north, containing three and a half acres, is about to pass into the hands of Mr. Robert W. Puddicombe, South London. The price to be paid is $11,000.

—A meeting of the library committee of the Free Library board was held last night when the rules of the institution were adopted. Tenders will probably be called for shortly for the printing of the library catalogues. A special meeting of the board will be held on Tuesday night next to consider the advisability of engaging another lady assistant for the library.

—Robert Biggar was fined $5 or twenty days at the Police Court today for being drunk. He had no money and went down. Biggar looked much the worse for wear, and pleaded hard to get off as he had a job at the stone crusher to go to. His record was produced and the work plea failed to have the desired effect when the court saw that Biggar had only been let off on suspended sentence at the assizes for highway robbery. "I don't see how you ever escaped for stealing that half dollar from the boy," said the P. M. as the court was adjourned.

—On Thursday evening next a public meeting of those interested in the formation of a charity organization society in this city will be held in the city hall. Mayor Little will preside, and among those in attendance will be the Bishop of Huron. The objects of the society are very worthy, and their accomplishment in many large cities has brought about good results. The formation of such a society was undertaken here last spring and created much interest among the members of organizations interested in the distribution of relief. The meeting on Thursday evening should be largely attended.

—The following list of patents, recently granted to inventors residing in Canada, is reported for the London "Advertiser," by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont. Canada patents—Bart Cottam, London, Ont., bird seed (trade mark); J. C. Fouutain, Parkhill, Ont., valve; D. Spicer, Exeter, Ont., combination fruit picking and step ladder; E. Ross, Elmira; seamless woolen boots; T. Patterson, Peterborough, Ont., puzzle; N. Spady, Waterloo, Ont., "Bonnyfield March" (music copyright. United States Patents—J. & E. P. Forbes, Halifax, N. S., tire for bicycles; M. Leist, Maitland, automatic centering or pivoting drill; R. A. Oakley, Montreal, Que., cheese box trimmer; T. H. Walsh, Montreal, Que., car coupling.

ENTERTAINING THE STUDENTS.

A reception was tendered to the young men (strangers) who are attending college here at St. Andrew's Church last night. The invitation was accepted by a large number of students and their friends, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. In addition to various means of social entertainment such as electric batteries, microscopes and curiosities a brief programme was rendered. It included songs by Miss Gilmour, Miss Walker and Mr. J. W. McIntosh; recitations, "Julius Cæsar," by Miss Nichol; "The Raggety Man," by Miss Phillips, and a selection by Mr. Hutton. Refreshments were very liberally served. Short addresses were given by Dr. Geo. C. Davis and Ald. Armstrong, and reports of the work of the King's Messengers was given by Miss Gourley, of the Y. P. S. C. E., by Mr. Allan Macpherson, and of the pastor's Bible Class by Rev. Robt. Johnston. The gathering broke up with "family prayer."

FIRE LIMITS.

No. 3 committee met last night to again consider the new fire limits bylaw. The consideration has to be conducted in installments as the bylaw is very bulky and includes in its present shape between 60 and 70 very lengthy clauses. After nearly three hours consideration an adjournment was made until Wednesday evening next. In the meantime the city solicitor will couch the bylaw in proper legal phraseology and the city engineer will give it his most serious consideration. The bylaw ought to "hold water," by the time it reaches the council. What with Ald. Garratt, a practical builder, to see that no impractical building restrictions are placed therein, Ald. Powell to see that the bylaw is conformable with insurance regulations, and these with Ald. Weld, Ald. Pritchard, Ald Skinner and Ald. Ardell, with the general interest of the city in view, the bylaw ought to be satisfactory. The limits boundaries have not yet been adopted.

A DULL MARKET.

The market was very dull today and the attendance poor in consequence of the bad weather. Farmers have started to kill their hogs and a considerable number were brought in. The price ranged from $5 to $5 75 per cwt., but as one buyer remarked, the carcasses were "little skinny things." There was an upward tendency in provisions, particularly in eggs, caused, so the market women say, by the refusal of the hens to lay. Eggs sold fron 18 to 20 cents a dozen, and butter had quite a range from 19 to 24 cents a pound. Potatoes are still away down selling, from 20 to 30 cents a bag. Farmers are banking their crops and filling their root houses to wait for shipping prices. One man said that down at Windsor potatoes sold at 65 and 70 cents a bag, and when the farmers found out where the prices were good they would send their potatoes there. The grain market was very limited, owing to bad roads. The general prices were as follows: wheat, $1 to $1 02; oats, 72 to 73 cents; buckwheat, 80 cents; peas, 80 to 86 cents, and beans 60 to 65 cents (per bushel). The meat market was sluggish and unchanged. A 7 year old horse brought $8 by auction and $10 50 was bid for a 3-year old.

Another G. T. R. Rumor.

Alleged Appointment of a New General Manager.

Charles M. Hay, of the Wabash—An Able Railway Man.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—The Republic prints exclusively the information that Charles M. Hays, vice-president and general manager of the Wabash Railroad Company, who has held that position since July 1, 1887, and who is known as one of the most able railroad men in the country, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Grand Trunk system at a salary of $40,000 a year. Mr. Hays' headquarters will be at Montreal, Que. While he will not take hold of the work in connection with his new position until next January, Mr. Hays will leave the employ of the Wabash within a month. It is not yet positively known who Mr. Hays' successor will be, but it is stated that Mr. Jos. Ramsay, jun., general manager of the Terminal Railroad of St. Louis, is slated for the position.

Sparks from the Wire.

The barge Severn, wrecked on Loyal Island, Lake Huron, has gone to pieces.

Scientific sealers say that seals in Bering Sea will be exhausted in five years. They are very scarce now.

C. P. R. receipts for the week ending Oct. 7, $485,000; for the same week last year, $471,000. Increase, $14,000.

Sir Wm. Van Horne, C. P. R. manager, is at Winnipeg. He says that the company can handle all traffic offering.

A dispatch from Rome says that the Vatican has promised to take action through the papal nuncios at Paris and Vienna in behalf of the Armenians.

Shipments of Canadian fruit by cold storage to British ports have been abandoned for this year. Another experiment will be made next season. The first trial was a failure.

Thirty-five additional locomotives have been ordered for the C. P. R. freight service between Winnipeg and Fort William. Wheat shipments are going out at the rate of 300 cars daily.

At the Hamilton assize court Friday Robert Murphy, charged with throwing stones at a G. T. R. train at Rymal Station with intent to injure the train's crew, was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the Central Prison at hard labor.

To remove bad breath from catarrh, bad teeth, etc., use ODOROMA. ywt

SPITTAL & CO.

OUR STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods

IS NOW VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

We are showing a very choice article in All-Wool Blankets, all sizes, from 5 lb to 10 lb weight; also Cradle Blankets.

New Down Quilts, sateen coverings; new Wool Filled Quilts, sateen coverings; new Batted Quilts, sateen coverings, Down Cushions and tea cosies, etc.

Ladies' and Children's Wool Underwear.

Ladies' and Children's Cashmere and Wool Hosiery, in plain and ribbed, medium and heavy weights, all sizes, the best value in the city.

152 Dundas St.

ywt

BICYCLE and GENERAL REPAIRING.

Keys Fitted - Locks Repaired, etc., etc.

D. McKENZIE & CO.

388 Richmond St., opp. City Hall

—AT— Harry McKenna's

THE 3 for 25c Elegante Pullman Cigar

INCOMPARABLE IN QUALITY AND MAKE.

Harry McKenna's TA Harry McKenna's AT Harry McKenna's St

New Undertaking Establishment

284 Dundas St. — Spencer Block

Telephone—1,150.

WESLEY HARRISON,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

N. B.—We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.

REVISED DEFINITIONS.

Society's shining lights—diamonds.

A dangerous proposition—"Will you marry me?"

Moving spectacles—When your glasses drop off.

Called back—The anatomy that surrounds your spine.

Always in vein—Your blood.

Knocked silly—The man that thumpedon he door of the vacant house.

Was Queen Elizabeth Ever in Love?

We don't know, but we do know—which is more to the purpose this weather—that the purest salt in the world for table use is the celebrated Windsor Salt. Ask your grocer for it.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curative powers of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in perfectly palatable form. It is the best for coughs, colds and all lung troubles.

You won't Feel the Wind

no matter how damp or penetrating it is, if you have a layer of

FIBRE CHAMOIS

in your coat, vest, jacket, cape or other wrap. It defies all breezes and adds no burden of weight, furnishing at the same time the stylish stiffness and body required in any garment.

Try it as a warmth producer for men's, women's or children's clothing; you will find wonderful comfort at a slight expense. Light, Medium and Heavy weights, with the name on each yard.

Four Fast Colors, Black, Brown, Slate and Cream.

Patented July 1890, March 1895. 20c

Cowan Bros.

127 Dundas Street.

Hardware

Try our Columbia Polish for brass—makes a beautiful and permanent fin sh. ywt

A Chafing Dish

We offer the CHAFING DISH with the utmost confidence that to the user it will prove the most satisfactory and economical of cooking utensils. Many times a hostess is unexpectedly required to set forth a meal when a dish served hot is desirable. The CHAFING DISH is particularly adapted for preparing oysters, etc. The price is reasonable and in the reach of all. Ask to see them.

H. Davis & Son,

ESTABLISHED 1831.

170 DUNDAS STREET

Commerce and Finance.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Oct. 12—4 p.m.—Closing.—Consols, 107 7-16 for money, 107⅞ account; Canadian Pacific, 61½; Erie, 12½; Erie, sec., 81; Illinois Central, 103; Mexican ordinary, 20½; St. Paul, common, 78½; New York Central, 105½; Pennsylvania, 57⅛; Reading, 10⅜; Mexican Central, new 4's, 72½; bar silver, 31⅛; money, ½ per cent; open market discount for short bills, ½ per cent; open market discount for 3 months' bills, 9-16 to ⅝ per cent.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	225	223
Ontario	..	84½
Molsons	..	..
Toronto	251	241
Merchants	169	167½
Commerce	138	137½
Imperial	188	186
Dominion	264	—
Standard	165	163
Hamilton	158	156
British America	124	121
Western Assurance	167	165
Canada Life	..	..
Confederation Life	..	270
Consumers' Gas	195	193
Dominion Telegraph	..	119
Northwest Land Company, com	..	..
Northwest Land Company, pre	50	45
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	60½	60
Commercial Cable Company	162½	162½
Bell Telephone Company	157	156½
Bell Telephone Company, new	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	81½	81
London and Canada, L. and A.	111	109½
Dominion Savings and Investment	86	82
Farmers' Loan and Savings	107	100
Farmers' L. & S., 20 per cent	85	..
Huron and Erie L. & S.	..	166
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent	..	154
London Loan	..	103
London and Ontario	110	..
Ontario Loan and Debenture	123½	..

SALES—Consumers' Gas, 1 at 193; Com. Cable, 25, 25 at 162; Toronto Railway, 6 at 81.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	61	60
Duluth Common	7	6½
Duluth preferred	15	12
Commercial Cable	163	162½
Wabash Common	..	..
Wabash preferred	..	..
Montreal Telegraph, x-d	167	165½
Richelieu and Ontario	94	92
Montreal Street Railway	206½	206½
Montreal Street Railway, new	205½	205
Montreal Gas Company	204½	201
Bell Telephone	158	156
Royal Electric	143	130
Toronto Railway	81½	81½
Bank of Montreal	225	223
Ontario Bank	..	84½
Banque du Peuple	17½	16
Molsons Bank	180	175
Bank of Toronto	..	242
Banque Jacques Cartier	..	..
Merchants Bank	171	168
Merchants Bank of Halifax	103	..
Quebec Bank	..	120
Union Bank	110	100
Bank of Commerce	140	138
Northwest Land, r ref	..	..
Montreal Cotton Company	125	123
Canada Colored Cotton	95	90
Dominion Cotton	67½	62½

SALES—Commercial Cable, 25 at 162½; Mont. St. Ry., 100 at 206½; Mont St., new, 100 at 205½; Toronto Railway, 75 at 81, 25 at 81½; Bank of Montreal, 6 at 223½; Union Bank, 6 at 100.

New York Stock Exchange.

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

Oct. 12.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
C., B. and Q.	85	85⅜	85	85⅛
St. Paul	76½	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝
C. and N. W.	105⅜	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
Missouri Pacific	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
Rock Island	76¼	77⅛	76½	77⅛
L. and N.	61½	62	61½	61⅝
Gen. Electric	38	38	37½	37½
Chicago Gas	69½	70½	69½	70
Sugar Trust	109½	109⅝	108½	109
Tobacco Trust	97½	97½	97½	97½
Reading	21½	21½	21	21
Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
Lackawanna	167	....	....	167
Manhattan	....	....	....	....
Atchison Ry	21½	21½	21½	21½
Tenn. Coal and Iron	43	43½	42¾	43
Wabash	22	22½	22	22½
Western Union	92¾	93⅛	92¾	93
Distillers	24⅜	24	23⅝	24
Pacific Mail	31	31½	31	31

A. M. HAMILTON & SON

—DEALERS IN—

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

373 TALBOT STREET. - PHONE 662

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market.

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

London, Saturday, Oct 12.

Wheat sold at $1 per cwt, or 60c per bu.

Oats sold at 72c @ 74c, or 24c @ 25c per bu.

Barley at 70c per cwt, or 33 1-2 per bu.

Peas, 80c @ 85c per cwt; 45c @ 51c per bu.

Corn, 90c @ $1 per cwt; 50 1-2c @ 56c per bu.

Buckwheat, 80c per cwt, or 38c per bu.

The delivery of grain was light this morning, owing to the rain last night. Demand good. The bulk of the receipts were:

Oats, that sold freely at 72c @ 74c per cental.

Very little wheat offering; all offered sold at $1 per cental.

One load of peas offered and sold at 81c.

Potatoes in good supply, selling at 25c per bag.

A good attendance of market gardeners, with a plentiful supply of all kinds of fruit and vegetables.

Butter and eggs rather scarce; prices firm at quotations.

Only a few loads of hay offered and sold at $12 @ $14 per ton.

Quotations:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs	$1 00	to	1 00
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs	1 00	to	1 00
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	1 00	to	1 00
Oats, per 100 lbs	70	to	73
Peas, per 100 lbs	82	to	87
Corn, per 100 lbs	1 00	to	1 00
Barley, per 100 lbs	70	to	75
Rye, per 100 lbs	90	to	95
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	80	to	85
Beans, per bu	60	to	90
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.			
Apples, per bag	70	to	90
Potatoes, per bag	25	to	35
Carrots, per bu	20	to	30
Turnips, per bu	15	to	20
Parsnips, per bu	30	to	35
Onions, per bu	50	to	00
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs, fresh, single doz	15	tc	16
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz	13	to	14
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	13	to	13
Butter, single rolls, per lb	20	to	22
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets	18	to	19
Butter, per lb, large rolls or crocks	17	to	18
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	14	to	16
Cheese, per lb	7	to	7½
Lard, per lb	9	to	9¼
Ducks, per pair	70	to	00
Chickens, per pair	50	to	75
Turkeys, per lb, 10c to 12c; each	1 00	to	1 00
Honey, per lb	9	to	10
HAY AND SEED			
Hay, per ton	$12 00	to	14 00
Straw, per load	2 00	to	3 00
Clover seed, red per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu	0 00	to	00
Timothy seed, per bu	2 70	to	2 75
Hungarianseed, per bu	80	to	1 00
Millet seed, per bu	80	to	1 00
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.			
Beef, quarters, per lb	4	to	5
Mutton quarters, per lb	6	to	7
Veal, quarters, per lb	4	to	6
Lamb, quarter	7	to	7
Dressed hogs, 100 lb	5 25	to	5 58
Hides, No. 1, per lb	8	to	8
Hides, No. 2, per lb	7	to	8
Hides, No. 3, per lb	6	to	7
Calfskins, green	8	to	5
Calfskins, dry, each	5	to	6

Oil Markets.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, Oct. 12.—Oil opened and closed at $1 53.

Toronto Grain Market

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The farmers' deliveries are now very small, and wheat is scarce at Ontario points and prices are higher. Cars of red sold west today at 64c and white at 65c. Manitoba wheat is in good demand and steady; cars sold west today at 70c, and 69c was bid for more; cars of No. 1 northern sold west at 68c.

Barley—Very dull; prices are nominally unchanged; cars of feed are quoted at 32c; No. 1 is quoted at 40c east.

Buckwheat is in demand at 38c north and 39c east.

Rye is steady, with sales of cars west today at 44c and east at 43c.

Oats are dull and long; cars of mixed sold west today at 21c, and more were offered at 21 1-2c; white are quoted west at 22 1-2c.

Oatmeal is dull and easier; cars are offering here at $3 10, and broken lots are quoted at $3 25 to $3 40.

Peas are in demand for export, and the market is steady; cars of No. 2 sold north and west today at 48 1-2c.

English Markets.

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

Liverpool, Oct. 12—2 p.m.

Wheat—Spot firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red, winter, 5s 2½; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted, No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2½d; No. 1 California, 5s 3d; futures closed steady, with near and distant positions 1d higher; business about equally distributed; Oct., 5s 2½d; Nov., 5s 2½d; Dec., 5s 3½d; Jan., 5s 3½d; Feb., 5s 4½d; March, 5s 4½d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 4½d; futures closed steady, with near positions ½d higher and distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher; business heaviest on early positions; Oct. and Nov., 3s 4½d; Dec., 3s 4½d; Jan., 3s 3½d; Feb. and March, 3s 3d.

Flour—Steady; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy, winter, 6s 9d.

Peas—Canadian, 5s.

Bacon—Quiet, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs. 44s 6d.

Short ribs—28 lbs. 36s; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 34s; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 31s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 33s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 39s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 38s 6d.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs. 33s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 44s 6d.

Tallow—Fine North American nominal.

Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 57s 6d; do medium, 51s 3d.

Lard—Dull; prime western, 29s 3d; refined in pails, 31s 6d.

Cheese—Firm, demand moderate; finest American white (new), 37s; finest American colored (new), 37s 6d.

Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good 55s.

Turpentine spirits—26s 6d.

Rosin—Common, 4s.

Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 3d.

Linseed oil—26s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined, 7½d.

Refrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 3½d; hind quarter, 6½d.

Bleaching powder—Hard wood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast), £1 15s.

Chicago Exchange.

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

Oct. 12.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—	Dec.	60⅜	61½	60⅛	60¼
	May	64⅛	65⅜	64⅛	64⅝
CORN—	Dec.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
	May	29	29⅛	29	29⅛
OATS—	Dec.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
	May	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
PORK—	Jan.	9 42	9 47	9 42	9 47
	May	9 70	9 72	9 70	9 72
LARD—	Jan.	5 75	5 77	5 75	5 77
	May	....	....	....	5 92
S. RIBS—	Jan.	4 77	4 82	4 77	4 82
	May	....	....	....	....

American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Oct 11.—On heavy buying orders and higher cables wheat advanced 1c today. Corn closed ½c to ⅝c higher than yesterday, and oats advanced ¼c. Provisions were easy.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Oct., 59½c; Dec., 60¾c to 61c; May, 65c.

Corn—Oct., 28½c; Nov., 28⅜c; Dec., 27½c to 27⅝c; May, 29c to 29½c.

Oats—Oct., 17⅝c to 17¾c; Dec., 17⅜c to 18c; May, 20½c to 20⅝c.

Mess pork—Oct., $8 30; Jan., $9 40; May, $9 67½.

Lard—Oct., $5 72½; Jan., $5 75; May, $5 90.

Short Ribs—Oct., $5 02½; Nov., $4 77½; Jan., $4 80.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 2 spring wheat, 59½c to 61c; No. 3 spring wheat, 55c to 60c; No. 2 red wheat, 60½c to 62c; No. 2 corn, 28½c to 29½c; No. 2 oats, 17½c to 18c; No. 2 rye, 39c; No. 2 barley, 42c; mess pork, $8 37½ to $8 50; lard, $5 72½ to $5 75; short ribs sides, $5 05 to $5 10; dry salted shoulders, $5 75 to $5 77½; short clear sides, $5 75 to $6.

Receipts—			
Flour	12,000	Wheat	228,000
Corn	246,000	Oats	654,000
Rye	5,000	Barley	92,000
Shipments—			
Flour	10,000	Wheat	24,000
Corn	200,000	Oats	495,000
Rye	3,000	Barley	32,000

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 12.—Wheat—Cash, 58½c; Dec., 60c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Oct. 12.—Wheat—Cash, 65½c; Dec., 67½c; May, 68½c.

Corn—Cash, 31c; May, 29⅝c.

Oats—Cash, 20½c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 12.—No. 1 white wheat—Cash 64½c; No. 2 red, cash, 64½c; Dec., 65½c; May, 68½c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Oct. 12.—Spring wheat—Quiet; No. 1 hard, 68½c; No. 1 northern, 65½c. Winter wheat firm; No. 2 red, 68c.

Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 36½c; No. 2 corn, 36c.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 22c.

On 'Change.

Special to C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple, from Walker & Co.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The seaboard was again the buyers of wheat, with local crowd on the other side. In fact, the position of the market is the same as yesterday. The only clearances for the day were light, while they were fair yesterday. Cables very strong and higher. The trade is getting to fear the continued buying, and if the country comes in as buyers it will make a lively market.

Corn very strong, in face of big receipts. Shorts did the buying.

Provisions dull and firm; shorts are afraid of hog cholera; anybody may see they are fighting to come in.

WALKER & CO.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Hogs—Receipts 23,000; left over, 12,000. Active and generally 5c lower. Light, $3 60 to $4 20; mixed, $3 65 to $4 20; heavy, $3 45 to $4 20; rough, $3 45 to $3 65.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,500, including 600 Texans and 1 000 westerns. Market strong to 10c higher. Beeves, $3 40 to $5 50; cows and heifers, $1 60 to $2 10; Texans, $2 85 to $3 60; westerns, $3 10 to $4 40; stockers and feeders, $2 80 to $3 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 8 000; steady to strong.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Oct. 12.—Cattle—All billed through; there was therefore nothing doing.

Hogs—Receipts, 46 cars; market quiet; Yorkers, fair to choice, $4 35 @ $4 40; roughs, $3 50 @ $3 60; pigs, good to choice, $4 25 @ $4 30.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 15 cars; market fairly active; lambs, choice to prime, $4 10 @ $4 25; Canada lambs, fair to prime, $4 25 @ $4 35; export wethers, $3 75 @ $4; culls and common sheep, $1 25 @ $1 75.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—Receipts at the Toronto cattle market today were large, being 77 cars, including 2,300 hogs and 1,600 lambs and sheep. There was scarcely any buying of export cattle. One load, averaging 1,200 lbs each, sold at $3 60 per cwt. The offerings of fat cattle are very small, owing to low prices offered. Butchers' cattle were quiet. Poor sold from 1½c per lb to 3½c and 3¾c for good to choice, and one lot of extra choice sold at $3 75 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs were steady at 3c per lb, or $1 75 to $2 75 each; export sheep were steady, at 3½c to 3¾c per lb; export bucks, 2½c to 2¾c.

Hogs—Were in good demand, and all offerings were sold. Best bacon hogs sold at $4 25 per cwt.

The Dairy Markets.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.—Cheese steady; demand moderate; finest American white (new), 37s; finest American colored (new), 37s 6d.

Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good, 50s.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11.—Butter—In fair demand and unchanged; State dairy, 12c to 21c; do creamery, 22½c to 23c; western dairy, 10c to 14c; do creamery, 14c to 23c; do factory, 8½c to 12½c; Elgins, 23c.

Cheese—Firm; State large, 6½c to 9c; do fancy, 8½c to 9c; do small, 7c to 10c; part skims, 3½c to 7½c; full skims, 2½c to 3c.

Physicians' Prescriptions

—AND—

Family Recipes

A SPECIALTY AT

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 Dundas Street, London.

Canadian agency for Halsey Bros.' Homeopathic Remedies

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. wyt

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Mrs. Edward Blake will remain in Toronto for the winter.

—A number of motions have been set for hearing at the weekly High Court on Tuesday.

In future tea merchants will only be allowed to send one-half pound of tea by mail as a sample.

—The street railway company are completing their tracks on Dundas street, at the corner of Ridout.

—Messrs. Everett and Moore, of Cleveland, are in the city attending a meeting of the street railway directors.

—Mr. J. L. Whitehead, city, has left for Boston, Mass., and the Maritime Provinces on a six weeks' business trip.

—Mrs. P. McClary, of this city, has arrived home, after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Pritchard, Winnipeg.

—Mr. Frank Love, of this city, has returned from Walkerton, where he was crown prosecutor at the Bruce assizes.

—The Barber Company has begun laying the asphalt pavement on the west side of Richmond street below Dundas.

—Mrs. P. H. Bartlett, of South London, was visiting her brother, Mr. T. E. Pearce at Strathroy during the week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, 825 Queen's avenue, are visiting their son, ex-Councilor S. Brown, Blenheim, for a short time.

—The Free Library Board will meet on Tuesday night and appoint another assistant librarian. There are 30 applicants for the position.

—Subscriber—Otis Skinner last appeared in London supporting Modjeska; before that as Romeo to Margaret Mather's Juliet.

—E. De la Hooke, city agent of the G. T. R., has been re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Railway Ticket Agents' Association.

—A dinner was given at the Hamilton Club on Thursday night in honor of Chief Justice Meredith by the members of the Wentworth bar.

—George M. Reid, of London, was among the prominent Liberals at the great demonstration in Brockville in honor of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

—The Mission Circle of the Askin Street Methodist Church were entertained at the residence of Mrs. T. J. Cahill, Byron avenue, last evening.

—The county constables' accounts for the quarter ending Sept. 39 have been audited by Judge Edward Elliott, Warden Leitch and County Clerk Robson.

—The Postoffice Department will shortly issue new stamped envelopes of the denomination of 2 cents for use in cities where the drop letter system is in vogue.

—The new Conservative Club rooms in the old Mechanics' Institute will be formally opened on Nov. 1, when it is expected that Sir Mackenzie Bowell and several Ministers will be present.

—Rev. Charles Smith and wife are visiting with their brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Berry, in Chicago, Rev. Messs. Orme and Kennedy will supply King Street Methodist Church on Sunday.

—The pay list of the grand jurors for the Middlesex fall assizes amounted to only $120 40. The petit jurors carried away $458 10. The small grand jury pay is due to the reduction of the jury from 24 to 13 members.

—Dr. Gardiner has presented Master Thomas Moule, of Dundas street east, with a handsomely bound book for having secured the highest number of marks at the midsummer examinations at Lorne avenue school. The successful scholar is a son of Mr. John Moule, Police Court clerk.

—London Conference of the Methodist Church has been allotted $5,289 for domestic missions. Rev. Mr. Cassidy will be appointed to the home mission field meanwhile, and to Japan or other fields "when the way to successful work in the estimation of the executive committee is open."

—The executive committee of the Ontario Medical Council, consisting of Dr. Harris, of Brantford; Dr. Rogers, of Ottawa, and Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, of this city, has decided that the matriculation examination should be the departmental pass matriculation, as laid down by the council at the meeting last June.

—Of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry who went to England last spring three have been awarded certificates of proficiency in musketry by the Hythe School. They are: Capt. J. C. Macdougall, St. Johns; Sergt.-Major J. D. Munro, Toronto, and Col.-Sergt. G. W. Calloway, London.

—James L. McAlpine, a young Ekfrid township farmer, has been arrested at the instance of the Traders' Bank, Glencoe, on a charge of debt. McAlpine, it is alleged, borrowed money on his farm from the bank, sold out his interest in the property and went over the line. He returned again and was placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriff B. F. Watterworth.

—A free social under Christian Endeavor auspices was given in the Centennial Church Thursday night to a large and well pleased audience. A pleasing programme was rendered. Misses Agar and Carrie gave a piano duet; Miss Tagg, address of welcome; Rev. Mr. Harris, address; Miss Agar and class, choruses; Mrs. McCully, violin solo; Miss Agar, solo; F. W. Hardy, piano solo; Misses Guest and Anderson, piano duet; Mr. Stephenson, solo; Miss Katie Short, club swinging; Mr. Althouse, recitation; Mrs. and Miss Hunt, duet. During intermission refreshments were served.

—Rev. D. J. Macdonnell's case is somewhat more hopeful.

—The latest additions to the Presbyterian clergymen in this city are both stalwarts—Rev. Messrs. Stuart and Johnston are each over 6 feet in height.

MISS ROBSON'S CONDITION.

Mr. W. Robson, the father of the young girl who was so horribly slashed by the late John Layng, at Siddallsville, on Monday night, was in town today. He states that Miss Robson is not as well today as she has been since the cutting.

CAR ROUTES.

When the electric line is completed a five-minute service will be given on Dundas street between Ridout and Adelaide streets, and on Richmond, between York street and Central avenue. On other portions of the system the service will be a 7 1-2 minute one. The routes will be operated in four sections. One will include Dundas street alone, from east to west and back. Another will include the Dundas street line to Ridout street, where it will loop around, by way of Ridout, York and Richmond streets, to Dundas again. A third section will run from the eastern extremity of the system on the Hamilton road via Horton and Richmond streets to Mount Hope and back. Section four will include a double belt line. Starting at the power house, the cars will run west on Stanley street through the sixth ward, then via Horton to Richmond street, north to Central avenue, and around by way of Adelaide, Dundas, Ridout and York to the place of beginning. On this double belt the cars will run fifteen minutes apart each way, making the service a 7 1-2 minute one.

WINTER SPORTS.

A special general meeting of the London Rowing and Canoe Club, was held last night at the Tecumseh House for the purpose of outlining a system of winter sports for the members. Col. Macbeth the president occupied the chair and there were present: Messrs. M. J. Kent, J. A. Thomas, Wm. Kennedy, John Pope, G. W. Marsh, A. D. Huff, Dr. Allen, H. Morris, Hugh Niven, George Macbeth, G. Pritchard, N. Dinnen, A. Nieghorn, Ed. Weld, H. G. Beresford, F. C. Beresford, J. B. Spencer, U. A. Buchner, Fred Elliot, — Laing, W. J. Harvey (secretary), and a number of others. It was decided to establish a rink at the club grounds, and keep the club house open all winter. Such winter sports as curling, skating and hockey will be cultivated and the present membership fee will entitle all the members to participate. A proposition was received from the London Bicycle Club offering the members of the rowing club all the privileges of the bicycle club during the winter months for $1 50 a head. The idea was not entertained.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

W. C. Andrews in "My Wife's Friend" Tonight—Otis Skinner Monday Night—Franklin McLeay as Seen by an English Paper.

MY WIFE'S FRIEND TONIGHT.

No class of theatrical entertainment has ever been more popular than light comedy, and the clever exponents of consistent humor have all made big fortunes. This season we have a new star in this field and greet him cordially.

"The more the merrier." Mr. Wm. C. Andrews proposes to enter the lists against Goodwin, Crane, Reed and other refined laugh-makers, and to test the merits of a new comedy, entitled "My Wife's Friend." He was not a "boy wonder," but commenced his apprenticeship after his college days, making his debut on Friday 19, 1878, in the modest role of Claremont in Richelieu. Later in the same year he played quite a number of Shakespearian comedy roles, and for his years acquitted himself with much credit. For a number of years Andrews stuck to the legitimate until he accepted an engagement with Barney McAuley. From that time the young comedian, attended with light and legitimate comedy, filled several engagements with Frederick Warde, Roland Reed and other stars. Mr. Andrews has selected a fine company to support him and will produce "My Wife's Friend" in first-class style. The mounting will be very elaborate. The engagement in this city will be tonight, Saturday, Oct. 12, at the Grand Opera House.

OTIS SKINNER MONDAY NIGHT.

One of the most important theatrical engagements of the present season will be the coming engagement of Otis Skinner and his company at the Grand Opera House Monday evening. It is important for two reasons: First, that Otis Skinner stands today on the topmost round of the theatrical ladder and is recognized by all of the great dramatic critics as the greatest exponent of the greater roles of the greater grama; in the second place he is one of the few, the very few actors, who believes in mounting and costuming his plays as handsomely as it can be done. Otis Skinner's company is a strong one and is said to be composed of some of the best known players in the country. Otis Skinner's engagement is limited to a single performance. He will present his new and most successful romantic drama, "Villon, the Vagabond." This is the only performance Otis Skinner will play in Canada.

WALKER WHITESIDE THURSDAY NEXT.

In the choice of plays from Mr. Whiteside's repertoire, Manager Roote decided to ask for "Hamlet." He was prompted to do this from the fact that the eminent critics of the large cities in unison declare his portrayal of this part to be second only to Edmund Booth's. In fact, many of the critics of Shakespearean drama say it is a portrayal of equal worth. Mr. Whiteside will appear Thursday, Oct. 17, supported by a company of excellent players. Prominent among them is Miss Wolstan. The various members supporting Mr. Whiteside have been chosen from the leading organizations of America. They have been found in leading parts with Modjeska, Booth, Barrett, and others of equal note. Mr. Whiteside was the sensation of this season in New York.

OUR NEW FALL STOCK

IS NOW COMPLETE.

Large Variety. Latest Styles. Inspection Invited.

SLATER BROS., Tailors.

399 Richmond Street. zxt

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

Subscribed Capital - $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital - - 1,200,000
Reserve Fund - - - 450,000

Directors

John McClary, Esq., President, A. S. Emery, Esq., V. P., William Bowman, Esq., Wm. McDonough, Esq., W. A. Gunn, Esq.

Savings Bank Branch

Interest allowed on deposits at current rates. Debentures are issued for three years and upwards. Interest payable half-yearly.

Executors and Trustees are authorized to invest Trust Funds in the debentures of the Company.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, MANAGER.

OFFICE—Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane, London. zxt

Looks Like War.

Turkey Begins Laying Mines in the Straits.

After the Sultan Interviews the British Ambassador—Another Massacre.

Constantinople, Oct 12.—The Sultan, during the day sent a message to Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, expressing his satisfaction at the success of the measures taken by the ambassadors to clear the Armenian churches of refugees. Later Sir Philip Currie had an audience with the Sultan, and at the latter's request Osman Bey was sent to Besika Bay, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, to survey sites for forts there. Three vessels laden with ammunition have been dispatched to the forts of the Dardanelles and it is now known beyond a doubt that the work of laying sub-marine mines in the straits has commenced.

Athens, Oct. 12.—The Greek consul at Trebizond, Armenia, has sent a report to his Government in which he says that 400 persons were killed and wounded during the recent conflicts there between the Turks and Armenians.

BIG BLAZE IN AYR

Which Threatened the Whole Village—The Damage Great.

(Special to the "Advertiser.")

Ayr, Ont., Oct. 12.—A fire broke out this morning about 1 o'clock in Mr. John Murray's bakery, and had gained considerable headway before being discovered. In a very short space of time it spread to the adjoining brick residence of Murray, and also to a large frame storehouse owned by Mr. Christie, of Toronto, completely destroying both of these buildings. At one time the business portion of the village was threatened with destruction, but by dint of the heroic efforts of the villagers, however, with a steady wind and rain blowing in a westerly direction, the fire was confined to the buildings mentioned. At the time of writing, it is difficult to estimate the loss, but it will amount to a considerable sum, partly covered by insurance. The fire appliances of the Watson Manufacturing Company did untold service, while the hand engine of the village gave great assistance towards checking the fire.

IS SHORTIS INSANE?

Beauharnois, Que., Oct. 12.—The tenth day of the Shortis trial opened before a crowded court. The court was occupied all day hearing evidence in support of the insanity plea. Among the witnesses was Rev. Father Dunne, of Waterford, Ireland, who taught young Shortis in the Christian Brothers' School in that town. He never thought the boy was of sound mind.

THE STRAP IN SCHOOL.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—At a meeting of the committee of school management last night the fomer recommendation of the committee regading punishment of pupils, which was sent back by the board, was worded as follows: "That principals and principals' assistants be empowered to administer punishment, when necessary, with the strap supplied by the board, and on the hands only, except in case of opposition by the pupil, when punishment may be applied elsewhere, avoiding the head and other vital parts, as the circumstances of the case may warrant."

Steamers Arrived.

Oct. 11.	At	From
Fuerst Bismarck	New York	Hamburg
Sarmation	Glasgow	Montreal
State of Nebraska	New York	Glasgow
Bohemia	Cape Magdalen	London
St. John City	Halifax	London
Oct. 12.	**At**	**From**
Etruria	New York	Liverpool

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Tornado Tom—He was tough, but his heart was in the right place. Blizzard Bill—That's so. Tornado Tom—Yes, I shot for the place where it ought to be and it was right there.

The Presbyterian Church in Ilderton will be opened on Sunday, Nov. 3.

Clement Patrick, who had been sick for the past two years, died at the residence of his father, con. 12, London township, on Friday. The funeral will be held on Sunday.

NIAGARA'S LATEST VICTIM

Plunges Off Bath Island and Goes Over the Falls—Leaves a Clue.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A strange man deliberately plunged into the rapids above the falls about 10 o'clock this morning and went over the cataract. He was about 55 years old, fairly well dressed, thick set, with gray mustache. He stood upon the bridge to Bath Island, where he was seen to empty the contents of his pockets into his overcoat pockets, lay that garment on the rail, toss off his hat, and leap into the boiling rapids. His body was not seen again, but must have passed over the American Falls. An investigation of his overcoat and contents revealed a gold watch, pair of knit mittens, key ring and six keys, Congregational Church hand-book for 1892, an envelope bearing the address of Ledbin B. King, 345 Washburn street, Lockport, N. Y., which contained a night key, also a sack of paper, inscribed: "Everybody has been kind to me."

One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters.—George Herbert.

At the request of the East Middlesex Teachers' Association, about one hundred of the members of that association visited the factory of Messrs. D. S. Perrin & Co., yesterday afternoon, and were much interested in witnessing the various processes of manufacturing the multitudinous lines made by that firm.

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

Fall Millinery.

Our fall stock is to hand, and includes the latest English and New York patterns and shapes. See our variety of birds for trimmings.

MISS SKIMIN

523 Richmond Street.

Fine Tailoring.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Costumes.

O. LABELLE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

TELEPHONE 1,027.

372 Richmond Street.

Notice of Removal

Contractors and others will please bear in mind that I have removed to my new premises —No 78 King Street, opposite John Campbell's carriage works—where I shall be pleased to furnish them with Lime, Cements, Plaster Paris, Hair, Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick and Fire Clay at current rates.

W. J. ELEMENT

78 King Street.

Contractors' & Builders' Supplies.

Beachville Lime,
Acton Lime,
Portland Cements,
Canadian Cements,
Plaster (calcined),
Plaster (dental),
Sewer Pipe,
Fire Brick.

CAMERON'S

421 Richmond Street.
316 Burwell Street.

YOU WANT A QUICK

—Hot Fire

TO COOK WITH THESE DAYS, GOOD DRY WOOD WILL MAKE IT.

DALY

19 York St. - Phone 348.

RIGHT ON TIME.

I have opened a repair shop, and will give personal attention to gun and locksmithing, shear and razor sharpening, stencil cutting, bicycle and general repairing.

W. J. MARSHALL,

207 Clarence St., Duffield Block.

jwt

Yes, You Can

GET "CHEAP" TEA IF YOU WANT IT . .

'SALADA'

(CEYLON TEA)

Is cheaper than the cheapest, considering it's manifold virtues.

Lead Packets Only. All Grocers.

When the War Was Over

BY FREDERICK R. BURTON.

Author of "Her Wedding Interlude," "Josef Helmuth's Goetz," "A Pot of Gold," "The Strange Object of Thornton Wetmore," etc.

CHAPTER VI.—DR. NASON'S HORSE.

Mrs. Warren rose with an expression of alarm. There was something in Golding's tone more than his abrupt entrance that boded trouble.

Her husband stood with the vest in his hand on instant, irresolute. Then as Golding advanced determinedly toward him, he seemed on the point of resisting, for it was the traveler's unmistakable intention to wrest the garment from him by force; but just as Golding came close to him Mr. Warren glanced at his wife, saw her coming quickly around the bed to interpose between them, and he calmly passed the vest to Golding.

"Look it over if you want to," he said indifferently.

Golding snatched the garment and stepped back a pace, keeping his eyes fixed fiercely upon Warren for a moment. Then he hastily ran his fingers through the pockets, and the instant he lowered his eyes to his search Warren slipped something that he had not dared to look at from his half-clenched hand to a fancy-work catch-all hanging on the wall beside him. Golding did not notice this action, and it escaped Mrs. Warren's eyes, for at the moment she was gazing in wonder at the traveler.

Elsie had followed Golding when he had risen abruptly and made for the spare room, and she now stood in the doorway fearful of further tragedy.

"This is nonsense!" cried Golding; "much good it will do men to hunt though Freeman's pockets after you've had plenty of time to transfer its contents to your own pockets."

Warren returned his angry look with a contemptuous smile.

"You think to beat me!" snarled the traveler as he threw the vest upon the floor, "and perhaps you will; but if I had you in the bush or even out on your own road you wouldn't defy me long."

Warren frowned and was about to speak when Golding suddenly changed his tone and addressed Mrs. Warren.

"I beg a thousand pardons, madam," he said; "I am using language that I would not use if I could control my temper better. Please do not be alarmed. I do not intend to do your husband any violence."

"It's well enough to talk in that way," remarked Warren; "but I should be ready to satisfy you if you wanted a wrestle. My wife hasn't any fears for me."

"Nicholas," interposed Mrs. Warren, "what does this mean?"

"It means," he responded, "that this man claims a right to Freeman Dutton's belongings, and he accuses me of stealing them."

"You accuse yourself," returned Golding, "by coming in here secretly and going though Dutton's clothing."

"I haven't stirred since you came in, have I?" asked Mr. Warren.

"No; you've stood still. I could see that. What of it?"

"Look here," and Mr. Warren turned the pockets of his clothes inside out, one after the other, revealing only such miscellany as was unquestionably of his own belongings. Golding made no motion to stop this process until every pocket had been turned. He looked on as greedily as if he really expected to see diamonds produced by the handful. At length he said:

"I came in in time. No one who understands the case would look for the—the property in Freeman's clothing, but this has brought about an understanding, at least. You hoped to find them, didn't you? You would have been glad to lay hands on them. I told you that nobody could withstand the temptation."

Mr. Warren flushed and looked uncomfortable for a moment.

"You've no right to say that," he retorted; "but if that's what you think I don't much care. You're welcome to your understanding."

How long the quarrel might have continued, or to what the conflicting tempers of the men might have brought them, even in the presence of Mrs. Warren and her daughter, it is needless to inquire; for at this point they were interrupted by the arrival of Dr. Nason, whom Will had found jogging homeward from a call in the vicinity of Granite postoffice, as the village was sometimes called to distinguish it from other cross-roads' communities in the same township.

The doctor was a middle-aged, quiet man, of whom more than one summer tourist had said that he deserved a city practice. He appeared to be content with what he found in the woods, however, and when the distances that lay between him and his patients are considered, he had plenty to do.

When he entered the spare room he shook hands cordially with both Mr. and Mrs. Warren, nodded to Golding, and advanced directly to the bed. The others watched him intently as he made his examination. Not a muscle of his face moved to indicate his hopes or fears, his suspicions or his conclusions. After a time he looked up and said:

"He must not be moved from this room."

"We intended to keep him here, doctor," responded Mr. Warren.

"Has he a chance for recovery" asked Golding.

"Yes," replied the doctor, "a chance."

He opened his medicine case and looked over his phials thoughtfully.

"What do you make of the case, doctor?" inquired Golding.

Dr. Nason looked at him gravely a moment and turned again to his medicines.

"He's a very sick man," he said.

After some further inspection of his array of drugs he stepped toward the sitting room, saying:

"One minute, please, Nick."

Golding interposed.

"I beg your pardon," he said, deferentially but firmly, "there's nobody in this whole United States who has so much interest in your patient as I have. If there's any confidential information to be given out about him I must insist that I be allowed to share it."

The doctor halted, and while he seemed to be meditating what response he should make, Mrs. Warren approached him and said:

"Dr. Nason, I will not dispute this gentleman's claim to a great interest in the patient, and I have no desire to intrude if you wish to speak with my husband alone about him; but I, too, have a personal anxiety about Freeman Dutton. I have a right to know of his exact condition if anybody has that right except yourself."

"That's so, Doc," said Mr. Warren.

Dr. Nason looked thoughtfully at the three people standing before him.

"I will say to you, Mrs. Warren," he responded, presently, "that you will have every opportunity to know about this case so far as my relation to it is concerned, for I shall have to depend on you as nurse, for the present, at least. As for you, sir," addressing Golding, "I will tell you frankly that my purpose in taking my friend Warren aside was to gain, not to give, information."

"I have the same right to know what would pass between you, then," returned Golding, with quiet persistence. "As Freeman Dutton's closest friend and partner, I must know all that can be known as to the causes of his present condition. Violence has been done here, doctor."

Golding's temper showed itself in a slight rising of the voice at his closing words.

"I hardly needed to be told that," said Dr. Nason.

"I beg your pardon, doctor, of course you didn't. I spoke simply to show my interest——"

"It seems to me," interrupted Mr. Warren, speaking slowly, "that there's a heap of talk wasted here. You want to speak to me, doctor? This is my house, I believe. Just step into the sitting room."

He led the way, and Dr. Nason followed with a slight bow to the others. When they had gone, Golding turned to Mrs. Warren.

"Madam," he said in a pleading tone, "I must appeal to you. I have offended your husband, and I am sorry for it. He and I will understand each other better bye-and-bye, but I must ask you now, as one human being to another, let me be my friend's nurse. You don't know how close we have been together. It would take days for me to tell you what he and I have endured. We've cared for each other through all the ills and privations that can fall to a man in the jungle, the desert, the wilderness, far from trace of civilization. I appreciate what a woman's nursing would be, but he and I learned long years ago to do without that, and it will break my heart if, because I am a stranger here and have a hot, blundering temper, I find myself barred from my friend's sick room."

He paused a moment. Mrs. Warren was standing with one trembling hand upon the footboard of the bed, and her eyes were filled with tears.

"I thought I had lost him, Mrs. Warren," continued Golding, more earnestly, "and I have hunted for him so long and traveled so far to find him thus. Think of it! From two thousand miles into the continent of Africa, across the length and breadth of the Atlantic Ocean, I have come to this spot to find my friend struck down, rescued from certain death by your brave hands, and now fighting the great and perhaps the last battle. Plead my case with your husband and the doctor, madam; let me be his nurse."

Mrs. Warren was evidently moved by Golding's eloquence. There was the ring of intense earnestness, if not ingenuous sincerity, in his tones, and the situation was one that could not fail to appeal to a woman's sympathies. So far as that was concerned, Mrs. Warren's sympathies were ever sensitive to distress; she was the best loved woman in all Granite, and her kindliness was famous throughout the better part of the county.

There was a moment of silence when Golding stopped speaking, and he waited with growing confidence for her reply to her appeal, for he could see that he had touched her heart.

"Mr. Golding," she said, in an almost inaudible voice, "this is one of the most painful and unhappy moments of my life. While Freeman Dutton remains in this house I cannot permit anybody to attend to him except myself and my husband, and I shall do my best to care for him and so arrange matters that he will not leave my house until he goes never to return."

"Until he dies, madam?" gasped Golding.

"I did not say that," she answered, all of a tremble with the nervous effort required for announcing her intention, "and I did not mean that necessarily. I shall do my utmost to help him get well."

Golding looked at her in silence for a moment. There was no shadow of doubt that she was as deeply in earnest as he, and that she held the advantage in position occurred to him with bitter force. She was in her own house. Of what avail or consequence was it to speculate whether she knew what her husband had done? A better time would come for utilizing that manner of pressure upon her. The traveler sighed wearily and went to the window, where he sank upon a chair.

In the sitting room Dr. Nason had asked Mr. Warren about the finding of Dutton, and Warren had told him as he had told Golding, but with more detail and more freedom.

"It is just as well that you should know," he concluded, "that this man Golding in his excitement suspected me of having made the attempt on Dutton's life."

"H'm," mused the doctor, "that accounts for his anxiety to learn what you would tell me. What are his reasons for being so interested?"

"He says he and Dutton were partners," replied Warren cautiously. He saw no occasion to tell Dr. Nason about Golding's frenzied accusations and assertions as to Dutton's diamonds.

"Don't worry, Nick," said the doctor presently. "There are features to this case that do not appear to any except a physician's eyes. Let him cherish his suspicions, if he will, but for the sake of your comfort I wouldn't have any trouble with him. He looks like a desperate man. I think I'll stay through the night. There's room for my horse in the barn, of course?"

"Yes; I'll put him up for you."

"No, let me, please. He'll behave better if I attend to him."

When Will had returned with the doctor Elsie had slipped out of the house and joined him as he led Mr. Warren's horse back to the barn. The doctor had tied his horse to the hitching post outside the gate, and although Elsie was there to open it, Will dismounted and walked at her side, one hand on the bridle, the other clasping hers.

They were half way to the barn, talking as lovers talk the world over, when the horse suddenly whinnied as if frightened, and shied violently against the pair, nearly knocking them down. It took all Will's strength and skill to manage him, and even after the horse was in his familiar stall he panted and trembled.

"I wonder what's the matter?" queried Will. "He couldn't have acted worse if a bear had got out of the bushes in front of him."

"Perhaps it was a bear," said Elsie. "We ought to see whether the doctor's horse was frightened by it."

"Yes, we'll take a look; but it's years since a bear has come so close to the village. It must have been something else."

After making all right at the barn they went hand in hand to the road, neither feeling more than a pleasant excitement at the possibility of a bear lurking in the neighborhood. This gave place to something like consternation when they discovered that there was no horse at the hitching post.

Will lit a match and examined the post and the ground as well as he could.

"Too bad," he exclaimed; "the doctor must have only half tied him, for he seemed to have broken away without trouble. There's no sign that he even pranced about as your father's horse did."

"I suppose he started straight for home," suggested Elsie.

"Probably. Let's stroll down to the meeting house. Somebody may have stopped him, and if so we can bring him back."

This they accordingly did, but with no result as far as the doctor's horse was concerned, but they did not succeed in preventing more than one call at the house, for Turner and King had spread the news faithfully, and there were several well-meaning persons, men and women, who simply couldn't resist the opportunity to go up and offer help to Mrs. Warren.

Little as she understood the situation, Elsie knew that the village folk would be unwelcome, and she persuaded them all to go to their homes. When she and Will returned to the house they went around by the back door. There they met the doctor and Mr. Warren, who were going out that way, because Mr. Warren had stepped into the kitchen to get a lantern. Will told them about the horses.

The doctor was greatly surprised, but as he was not an excitable man, he did not rush madly out to verify the fact that Will had set forth. He wondered, that was all, and was about to turn into the house when he heard a familiar whinny. Then he showed the liveliest interest.

"That's Rob," he cried, and he ran out to the road, followed by the others.

There stood Rob, his horse, hitched to the post, just as he had left him, save that he was flecked with foam, and that his flanks and shoulders were steaming with violent exercise.

(To be Continued Next Monday.)

WEAK AND WEARY WOMEN FIND A REAL FRIEND IN SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE.

Despaired of by All Her Friends, and Her Case Pronounced Hopeless by Doctors, Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B. Was Restored to Perfect Health.



PERHAPS he was a cynic, but someone has said that in this age there are no healthy women. Let us be generous and discount the statement. The age has many women, strong and noble physically, as they are mentally and morally; but it is true nevertheless that a large percentage of the women of the country suffer from nervousness and general debility. They drag out a weary existence, and each day is a day of pain and suffering. This was the case with Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B., a lady widely known in those parts. She was weak, and showed symptoms of entering decline. She suffered terribly from indigestion and nervousness. Having tried practically all sorts of remedies and called in the assistance of the cleverest physicians, and, these doing her no good, she was influenced by someone, somehow, to try South American Nervine. Of course, it was like hoping against hope—another patent medicine. But she had taken only one bottle when her system began to take on the health of earliest years, and after using three bottles she was completely cured. No wonder she is strong in her conviction that there is no remedy like South American Nervine.

This remedy is a remarkable health builder, it removes disease, strengthens the nerves and puts on flesh. Miss Patterson's case is only one of thousands that have been chronicled in these columns at different times.

After all, our worst misfortunes never happen, and most miseries lie in anticipation.—Balzac.

How to Cure Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Sometimes the more brains a man has the less he tells. It doesn't always answer for brains to tell.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer

To know of "ODOROMA" and to use it is evidence of good taste.

Wet Weather

At the London Township Show at Ilderton.

A Consequent Decrease in Entries and Attendance.

Exhibits of Cattle, Sheep and Swine Light—Horses Up to the Mark—Directors, Judges and Prize Winners.

The annual fall show of the township of London Agricultural Society was held at Ilderton yesterday, and for the first time in many years it was not a big success. This was due not to any fault of the directors, a lack of exhibitors, a dearth of interest by the people of the township, or want of booming. The directors had fully expected the fair to exceed all previous years, and had gone to extra expense in several departments; the residents around the township had talked Ilderton fair for weeks, but the weather was very adverse, and proved disastrous. With the break of the day, rain began to fall, clouds gathered overhead, and without even an intermission of five minutes it continued thus until after the fair closed at night.

The directors would doubtless have been unconsolable but for one fact—that while the rain continued to fall the exhibitors came along with very slight interruption and made their entries. The exhibits numbered about 900, and though this was a decrease compared with last year, it afforded much consolation. The decrease was principally in the live stock. Very few cattle were shown; only seven pens of sheep were on exhibition, while the swine were scarce. Horses were plentiful; so was poultry. The large building was well stocked with displays of roots, fruit, dairy produce and ladies' work, which would have done credit to an exhibition of much larger proportions. The roots and fruit were excellent samples of what can be grown in the fertile soil of London township, and attracted considerable attention. The ladies' department was constantly beseiged by the members of the fair sex.

Besides the usual ring attractions, the directors had arranged a number of bicycle races, all of which were necessarily declared off on account of the condition of the track.

OFFICERS AND NOTES.

The board of directors comprised: George H. Routledge, president; James Kennedy, vice-president; E. Ironside, secretary-treasurer; Ed. Douglas, F. Paisley, George A. Scott, Angus Ferguson, John Gibson, Wm. West, Wm. Charleton, John Loft, George H. Long, D. McColl, S. McKenzie. They were divided into working committees as follows: Heavy draught horses, G. H. Long and E. Douglas; light horses, G. A. Scott and G. Ferguson; cattle, Duncan McColl; sheep, John T. Gibson; swine and implements, Wm. West; hall, F. Paisley and W. Charlton; gates, J. Loft and L. Paisley.

The judges in the various departments were:

Heavy horses—John Tennent and W. C. Hodgens.

Light horses—Geo. Charlton.

Cattle—C. M. Simmons, Richard Whetter and John O'Brien.

Sheep—W. H. Beattie and John Scott.

Pigs and Implements—James Ballantyne.

Poultry—W. L. Brown and H. Tozer.

Grain, Roots and Dairy Produce—John Oliver and Samuel Lewis.

Ladies' Work—Mrs. (Dr.) Robson, Miss Ida Shipley and Mrs. Eliza Telfer.

The attendance reached about 350.

The fair has been in operation nearly 40 years. It was originally held in St. Johns, but sixteen years ago was moved to Ilderton. Yesterday's wet weather was the first experienced on a fair day for twelve years.

Mr. Wm. Patrick, con. 12, London, is the only surviving member of the original London township fair board. Mr. Patrick, however, was unable to attend owing to the death of his son Clement.

Wheel of fortune, the cane-you-ring and the dice men were ruled off the grounds. There was not even a peanut man doing business.

Mr. Elisha Ironside is a most efficient and obliging secretary.

The Prize List.

HORSES—HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Brood mare—1 and 2 A. B. Scott.
Foal—1 A. B. Scott.
Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1 A. B. Scott, 2 Jas. Crapp.
Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1 A. B. Scott.

AGRICULTURAL.

Brood mare—1 John Guest, 2 E. McClurg.
Foal—1 John Guest, 2 E. McClurg.
Two-year-old—1 E. McClurg, 2 T. P. Hughes.
One-year-old—1 Wm. Moore.
Team—1 J. Guest, 2 Rosser Bros.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Brood mare—1 E. McClurg, 2 J. Sinclair.
Foal—1 E. McLurg.
Three-year-old—1 John Guest, 2 J. F. Stewart.
Two-year-old—1 Jas. Crapp, 2 T. P. Hughes.
Team—1 R. Haskett, 2 Rosser Bros.

CARRIAGE.

Brood mare—1 H. Kennedy, 2 J. Haskett, 3 George Heatly.
Foal—1 H. Kennedy, 2 J. Haskett.
Three-year-old, in harness—1 W. McLurg, 2 J. Haskett, 3 J. Sinclair.
Two-year-old—1 J. Bowman, 2 Dr. McAndlass, 3 J. Sinclair.
One-year-old—1 J. Sinclair, 2 J. Brown, 3 W. Noyes.
Single—1 T. E. Bobson, 2 and 3 R. Smith.
Span—1 Geo. Robson, 2 E. Nixon.

ROADSTERS.

Brood mare—1 Chas. Hobbs, 2 J. Haskett, 3 W. Noyes.
Foal—1 Chas. Hobbs, 2 W. Noyes, 3 J. Haskett.
Three-year-old, in harness—1 R. Smith, 2 W. McLurg, 3 Chas Hobbs.
Two-year-old—1 H. Kennedy, 2 Thos. Siddle, 3 George Heatly.
One-year-old—1 E. McLurg, 2 George Heatly.
Single roadster—1 D. Bell, 2 George Keays, 3 R. Smith.
Span—1 R. W. Jackson, 2 J. Bell, 3 F. Scott.
Saddle horse—1 J. McArthur 2 D. Bell.

SHEEP—LONG WOOLS.

Aged ram—1 W. West.
Shearling ram—1 W. West.
Pair breeding ewes—1 W. West.
Pair shearling ewes—1 W. West.
Pair ewe lambs—1 and 2 W. West.

SHORT WOOLS.

Aged ram—1 H. A. Switzer & Son, 2 W. E. Wright.
Shearling ram—1 W. E. Wright, 2 H. A. Switzer Son, 3 W. E. Wright.
Ram lamb—1 and 2 W. E. Wright, 3 H. A. Switzer & Son.
Pair breeding ewes—1 W. E. Wright, 2 H. A. Switzer & Son.
Pair shearling ewes—1 and 2 W. E. Wright, 3 H. A. Switzer & Son.
Pair ewe lambs—1 W. E. Wright, 2 H. A. Switzer & Son.

GRAIN, ROOTS, FRUIT AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

Bushel red fall wheat—1 H. Wickerson, 2 James Oliver.
White fall wheat—1 H. Wickerson, 2 T. Adair.
Spring wheat—1 C. Cattermole, 2 H. Wickerson.
Barley—1 H. Wickerson, 2 John Kennedy.
Black oats—1 J. Kennedy, 2 J. Porter.
White oats—1 T. Adair, 2 E Douglas.
Peas (large)—1 J. Kennedy.
Peas (small)—1 J. Kennedy, 2 T. Adair.
Field corn— 1 F. Paisley, 2 J. Kennedy.
Large red mangolds—1 Geo. West, 2 Wm. West.
Globe mangolds—1 C. M. Simmons, 2 George West.
Swede turnips—1 G. H. Long, 2 J. Porter.
Red field carrots—I R. Smith, 2 John Paisley.
White field carrots—1 George West, 2 Wm. West.
Cabbage—1 C. Cattermole, 2 J. S. Backhouse.
Beets—1 John Paisley, 2 C. Cattermole.
Potatoes (Empire State)—1 W. West, 2 C. M. Simmons.
Potatoes (Beauty of Hebron)— 1 H. Wickerson, 2 T. Adair.
Potato (any other kind)—1 R. W. Jackson, 2 T. Adair.
Tomatoes—1 C. Cattermole, 2 R. Smith.
Onions (red)—1 J. Paisley, 2 C. Cattermole.
Onions (white or yellow)—1 J. Paisley, 2 C. Cattermole.
Pears—1 T. P. Hughes, 2 H. Wickerson.
Fall apples (Duchess of Oldenburg)—1 Thos. Hodgens.
Fall apples (any other variety)—1 T. Adair, 2 C. Brooks.
Winter apples (spy)—1 T. Adair, 2 H. Wickerson.
Winter apples (Baldwin)—1 James McRae, 2 H. Wickerson.
Winter apples (Greening)—1 Frank Attwood, 2 R. S. Douglas.
Winter apples (russet)—1 T. Adair, 2 Jas. McRae.
Winter apples (Canada red)—1 H. Wickerson, 2 T. Adair.
Winter apples (Spitzenberg)—1 Miss Attwood, 2 C. Brooks.
Winter apples (any other variety)—1 T. Adair, 2 C. Brocks.
Collection canned fruit—1 Mrs. Attwood, 2 Mrs. R. J. Robson.
Five-pound crock of butter—1 J. Sinclair, 2 F. Paisley.
Five-pound roll of butter—1 J. Sinclair, 2 A. McRae.
Three pounds of roll butter—1 J. Sinclair, 2 Dr McAndless.
Extracted honey—1 C. Brooks.
Comb honey—1 C. Brooks.
Maple syrup—1 Wm. Charlton, 2 T. E. Jackson.
Home-made bread—1 F. Paisley, 2 Thos. Hodgins.

CATTLE.

Two-year-old grade heifer—1 and 2 H. Henderson.
One-year-old grade heifer—1 and 2 H. Henderson.
Two-year-old grade steer—1 H. Henderson.
One-year-old steer—1 H. Henderson.
Aged Jersey cow— 1 T. J. Clatworthy, 2 Wm. Charlton.
Two-year-old Jersey heifer—1 B. Charlton & Son.
Year-old Jersey heifer—1 T. J. Clatworthy.
Jersey bull calf—1 Wm. Charlton.

POULTRY.

Pair Wyandottes—1 J. S. Backhouse, 2 J. Kennedy.
Wyandottes, chicks—1 J. S. Backhouse, 2 J. Kennedy.
Pair Langshans—1 C. M. Simmons, 2 J. Kennedy.
Pair Langshan chicks—1 J. Hord & Son, 2 C. M. Simmons.
Hamburgs—1 J. Kennedy, 2 C. M. Simmons.
Hamburg chicks—1 William Charlton, 2 J. Kennedy.
Leghorns—1 J. Kennedy, 2 William Charlton.
Leghorn chicks—1 John Paisley, 2 John Kennedy.
Black Spanish—1 James Boland, 2 J. Hord & Son.
Black Spanish chicks—1 J. Hord & Son.
Game—1 and 2 R. C. Robson.
Game chicks—1 J. Hord & Son.
Plymouth Rocks—1 J. Kennedy, 2 J. S. Backhouse.
Plymouth rock chicks—1 J. S. Backhouse, 2 J. Kennedy.
Brahmas—1 J. Hord & Son.
Brahma chicks—1 J. Hord & Son, 2 James Boland.
Minorcas—1 J. Hord & Son.
Minorca chicks—1 Andrew Scott, 2 J. S. Backhouse.
Bantams—1 J. Kennedy, 2 J. C. Backhouse.
Bantam chicks—1 and 2 J. S. Backhouse.
Turkeys—1 J. Hord & Son, 2 C. M. Simmons.
Geese—1 and 2 J. Hord & Son.
Ducks— 1 C. Cattermole, 2 J. Paisley.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Rag carpet (cotton work)—1 C. Golding, 2 Thos. Hodgins.
Hand made rag carpet—1 Mrs. R. J. Robinson, 2 Mrs. A. B. Douglas.
Patch work quilt—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 J. Haskett.
Knitted quilt—1 Mrs. Robinson, 2 Miss Maggie Creighton.
Roman embroidery—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 Mrs. Robinson.
Knitted or crochet coverlet—1 Miss Creighton, 2 C. Brooks.
Hand-made shirt (wool)—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 F. Paisley.
Hand-made shirt (cotton)—1 E. D. Hanham.
Slipper case—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 F. Paisley.
Ladies' home-made wool stockings—1 A. McLean, 2 F. Paisley.
Men's home made wool socks—1 F. Paisley, 2 Mrs. Robinson.
Men's home made wool mitts—1 Miss Creighton, 2 J. Hord & Son.
Ladies' underclothing—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 J. Haskett.
Knitting in cotton—1 Miss Creighton, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Assortment of ladies' work—1 C. Brooks, 2 Thos. Hodgins.
Embroidery in silk—1 Miss Creighton, 2 Mrs. Robinson.
Crewel work—1 Miss Creighton, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Embroidery in net—1 E. D. Hanham 2 Mrs. Attwood.
Kensington embroidery — 1 Miss Creighton, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Arrasene work—1 Miss C. Golding, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Ribbosene work—1 Miss Creighton, 2 E. D. Hanham..
Table drapery—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 Mrs. A. B. Douglas.
Bracket drapery — 1 Miss Teresa Hodgins, 2 Mrs. Douglas.
Table scarf—1 Miss Creighton, 2 Mrs. Robinson.
Macrama or twine work—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 Mrs. J. Paisley.
Sofa pillow, silk embroidered—1 Mrs. Douglas, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Sofa pillow (other kind)—1 Miss Golding, 2 Mrs. Robinson.
Hand or shopping bag—1 Miss Creighton, 2 Mrs. A. McRae.
Berlin wool work—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 Mrs. Douglas.
Worked slippers—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 Mrs. Robinson.
Crochet in wool—1 Miss Creighton, 2 Mrs. Douglas.
Crochet in cotton—1 Miss Creighton, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Drawn work—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 T. E. Jackson.
Leather work—1 Mrs. Douglas, 2 J. Paisley.
Teapot cozy—1 Miss Creighton, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Toilet set—1 Mrs. Douglas, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Paper flowers—1 T. E. Jackson, 2 C. Cattermole.
Etching—1 Miss Creighton, 2 Mrs. Douglas.
Rick-rack work—1 Mrs. Douglas 2 F. Paisley.
Pillow shams—1 Miss Creighton, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Worked ottoman—1 E. D. Hanham, 2 J. Paisley.
Footstool—1 Miss Hodgins, 2 Mrs. Douglas.
Whiskholder—1 Mrs. Robinson, 2 Mrs. Douglas.
Table centerpiece—1 Mrs. Robinson, 2 Miss Creighton.
Tidy (any kind)—1 Mrs. Douglas, 2 Mrs. Robinson.
Tatting—1 T. E. Jackson, 2 E. D. Hanham.
Table mats—1 C. Brooks, 2 C. Cattermole.
Oil painting (marine view)—1 R. C. Robson.
Oil painting (landscape)—1 Miss Hodgins, 2 R. C. Robson.
Crayon drawing—1 Miss Hodgins, 2 Miss Ida Swartz.
Water color—1 Miss Robinson, 2 Miss Golding.
Pen and ink sketch—1 Mrs. Thomas Oliver.
Painting on glass—1 T. E. Jackson, 2 Mrs. Douglas.
Hand-painting on satin or velvet—1 Miss Golding, 2 T. E. Jackson.
Kensington painting—1 Mrs. Robinson, 2 Mrs. Douglas.
Fancy pin cushion—1 Mrs. J. Paisley, 2 C. Cattermole.
Collection of house plants—1 Mrs. F. Paisley.
Table bouquet—1 Mrs. F. Paisley.
Hand bouquet—1 Mrs. F. Paisley.

SWINE.

Berkshire aged boar—1 C. M. Simmons, 2 J. Hord & Son.
Berkshire boar pig—1 and 2 J. Hord & Son.
Berkshire brood sow—1 J. Hord & Son, 2 F. Paisley.
Berkshire sow pig—1 and 2 J. Hord & Son.
Aged boar (other kind)—1 and 2 J. Hord & Son.
Boar pig (other kind)—1 and 2 J. Hord & Son.
Brood sow (other kind)—1 and 2 J. Hord & Son.
Sow pig (other kind)—1 and 2 J. Hord & Son.

Don't You Remember Long Ago!

As the years roll on we more and more recall the events of the past. School days with their tasks and chores come back again to us in memory, but with the glamor and enchantment of distant views. The old school and church, the boys and girls we romped with, father's voice, mother's smile, the joy of the holiday—no pleasures of the present can compare with those enjoyed in the days now locked up in the eternity of the past. In a similar way we recall the old time tested friend of the past—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—that never failed us then and is just as sure to serve us now. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sure, safe, and painless. Use no other.

THE TEST OF TIME.

A pleasing feature of the past week has been the large number of inquiries which have come to the Toronto office of the Lakehurst Institute for information respecting their famous treatment for alcoholism. Not less gratifying is the constantly increasing accessions to the ranks of those who have found the long-sought-for relief from the horrible nightmare of strong drink, and have become free men, all traces of their servile bondage gone. With wonderful unanimity these now speak of the benefits received. Not one leaves the Institute uncured, and not one has the faintest doubt about his cure. They all feel it and know it. Many say to us, "I thought that when I should leave Oakville it would require an effort of the will to avoid a saloon or say "No!" to an invitation to have a drink; but, instead of that, I have almost forgotten the taste of whisky, and can hardly realize that I was once a slave to it." To all such the benefit received is good for a lifetime. Our earliest patients say that after nearly four years they find the same perfect freedom from the old appetite. Toronto office, Bank of Commerce Building. xt

Newton Upper Falls, U. S., has the most famous echo in the world. It repeats nearly 30 times. The echo ranking next to Upper Falls is in the Swiss mountains, and after that the most perfect echo in the world is Shipley, in Sussex, South England, it will repeat 21 syllables.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 mnutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

In Vienna a bath may be had for 3 cents, including soap and towels; in Berlin the cost is from 2 1-2 to 6 cents, in London a cold bath costs 2 cents and a warm bath 4 cents, while in Paris the cheapest bath costs 8 cents.

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.

A ton and a quarter of bar silver was stolen in the London streets the other day while being transported in a van from the railroad station to a bank. The men in charge stepped into a tavern for a few minutes for breakfast, when the van was driven off and was found in a street not far off soon after with the silver gone.

CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 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 passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and B. A. Mitchell's. t

NOTICE—If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, because he understands cylinders, duplex, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American. yt

Seasonable Goods!

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

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.,

Phone, 488 162 Dundas St.

The "Know How"

It makes all the difference in the world. The best material in the hands of a poor workman cannot produce good results. Our Dyeing, Cleaning and Finish Departments are each under the management of practical workmen from Europe.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners,

217 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

Telephone 614.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

MARRIED.

ROOTE—HODGINS—In this city on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1895, by the Rev. Canon Dann, A. E. Roote, to Maude, youngest daughter of the late E. H. Hodgins, of this city.

DIED.

HOWELL—On Sept. 30, at 35 Blessington Road, Lee, England, John Davis Howell.



This Brand of Flour Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

257 York Street.

TELEPHONE 118.

IT'S A

WISE YOUNG MAN

That places an Endowment Policy on his life. Delays are expensive. The

Confederation Life

Offers the MOST LIBERAL contract issued today. Rates moderate.

FRED H. HEATH, Gen'l Agent;
GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.



Stark's Powders

ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.

Each box contains a box of powder for the immediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache, and Sick Stomach, Neuralgia, Restlessness, Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules, forming a never failing treatment for Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Constipation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a certain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid Fevers. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at once.

Only 25 cts.; Five Boxes for $1.00; at all Drug Stores, and at Country Stores at places where there are no Druggists. Prepared by E. Stark, M.D.C.P., Chemist

"REX BRAND"

Hams and Breakfast Bacon

LARD

COOKED TONGUE,

COOKED HAM,

COOKED CORNED BEEF.

The finest the market affords . . . . .

MOORE & CO.,

1 to 6 and 19 to 23 Market House,

LONDON, - - ONTARIO

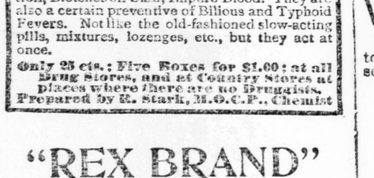
$2 to $4 Saved

On a Suit or Overcoat if you get it at the right place. Fit guaranteed.

PRATT & WILKINS,

304 Dundas Street. xt

Best Place in the World for Young Men and Women to Secure a Business Education Shorthand, Etc., is the Detroit Business University, Detroit, Mich. Illustrated Catalogue Free. References: All Detroit. W. F. JEWELL, President. P. R. SPENCER, Secretary. 5th 98h t



yt

REMOVAL

W. Fairbairn

Merchant Tailor,

Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance through store.

"Prize" Wall Paper

Connoisseurs have pronounced our line of Wall Paper Decorations the richest and most elegant to be found. We selected them with a view of pleasing people of taste. Call and see varieties.

R. LEWIS,

434 Richmond Street.

R. K. Cowan

Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

Priddis Bros

FOR

HOSIERY and GLOVES

We are the largest importers in the west.

For the Largest Stock,
For the Best Qualities,
For the Largest Ranges,
For the Lowest Prices,
We take the lead.

158 Dundas Street,
157 Carling Street.

TELEPHONE 324.

When You Go Shooting Try

GURD'S : CARTRIDGES

Loaded with Schultze Smokeless Sporting or Hazard's Powders. Guaranteed to kill. Special prices in quantity lots.

WM. GURD & CO.,

185 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

FAIR—LITTLE CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE.

Toronto, Oct. 11—11 p.m.—The depression to the north of Lake Superior yesterday is now central over the Upper Ottawa Valley, and is becoming of little importance. Pressure remains high in Eastern Canada. The weather has been fair from the lakes to the Atlantic, excepting a few local showers in Ontario. In the northwest pressure is decreasing, accompanied by fair, comparatively mild weather.

Minimum and Maximum temperatures: Calgary, 38—70; Battleford, 30—72; Qu'Appelle, 26—62; Winnipeg, 24—56; Toronto, 44—52; Kingston 46—62; Montreal, 34—56; Quebec, 26—59; Chatham, 24—50; Halifax, 42—52.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Oct. 12—1 a. m.—For the lower lakes region—Moderate southwest to northwest winds; fair weather; little change in temperature.

When the Weather

Once turns cold it wont take long for winter to swoop down upon us. Don't defer your selection of furs until then.



We have a complete assortment of fine coats. If you buy now we can show you some bargains in fall and winter furs.

BELTZ, - 144 Dundas St.

Manufacturing Furrier

Furs made over. Furs cleaned.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread

5c per loaf retail.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.

FIRE RECORD.

The Sufferers at Chatham, N. B., Need Help—Blaze at Collingwood.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 12.—On a requisition of leading citizens, the town clerk has called a public meeting to organize relief to the many families rendered destitute by yesterday's fire. Food, clothing and shelter will have to be provided for them.

Collingwood, Ont., Oct. 11.—During a heavy gale of wind Thursday night, the residence of Capt. Geo. Collins was found to be on fire, and before the inmates realized the state of affairs the whole building was in flames. In addition to the house some furniture and valuable papers were burned. House insured for $700, and $400 on the furniture.

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.

When the Days Are Cold

Your mind will naturally turn to your own comforts, and when you are in this thinking mood we would like to call your attention to our assortment of FURS. What is more fashionable or more comfortable than a Cape or Ruff? The newest design in capes—150 inch sweep—will be the favorite this season. We have them in all classes of furs.

Manufacturing and Remodeling

Done on the premises. Bring in your furs and have them remodeled to the latest styles. Prices moderate.

MILNE, SPITTAL & CO.,

146 DUNDAS STREET.

London Advertiser.

Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers:
107..... .....Business Office
124..... .....Editorial Rooms.
175.....Job Department

London and Environs

—Dr. W. K. Ross, assistant superintendent of the Brockville Asylum, is on a visit to the London Asylum.

—John Kay, Son & Co., of 34 King street, Toronto, the celebrated dealers in carpets and kindred goods, believe in advertising, and they have found by experience that it pays to advertise in the London "Advertiser," which is read all over Western Ontario. John Kay, Son & Co. are honorable, upright and enterprising, and it is an object lesson in art to visit their large establishment.

—The members of the Arlington Club attended a ball at Stratford last night and had a very enjoyable time.

—Dean Innes will preach at the 39th anniversery services of the Church of St. Thomas, Hamilton, on Oct. 20.

—C. H. Wallace and wife (Miss Robinson), of Ottawa, are here on their wedding trip, visiting his mother, Mrs. Wallace, Blackfriars street, London West.

—Messrs. Milton and Mitcheltree, poultry fanciers, who were the principal exhibitors at the Thorndale fair took the majority of the prizes. The latter member of the firm states that the Western Fair prize list published by the "Advertiser," was the best in every way ever issued. Not an error could he find while other papers mixed their reports.

—St. Andrew's Church pastor's Bible Class, which meets at 3 o'clock on Sabbath afternoons is getting to be a very popular meeting. It is not confined to members, but everybody is welcome, and last Sabbath it had to be held in the body of the church to accommodate the number attending. The aim of the popular teacher is to bring all Bible study down to practical everyday issues of life, and if you want to spend a profitable hour on Sabbath afternoons attend this class.

Mr. R. W. Angus, graduate of the School of Practical Science has been home from Cleveland on a visit to his parents at 514 William street. He received the appointment to the fellowship in electrical engineering at the School of Practical Science, Toronto, which he has now resigned to accept a more lucrative position in mechanical engineering in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Angus is one of London's rising young men who received the rudiments of his education at the common schools in the city and all wish him success in his undertaking.

LATEST BUSINESS CHANGES.

White & Co., general store, Blyth, sold out. Wm. Ardiel, baker, London, sold out. J. H. Schmidt, Milverton, sold his livery. James D. Grant, dry goods, Strathroy, retired from business. G. B. Pennington, dry goods company, St. Thomas, assigned. Cole & Co., bankrupt stocks, Woodstock, assigned.

A PHRASE THAT WEARS.

"A pig in a poke" is an expressive phrase which has stood the wear of more than three centuries, and which while still smacking of the farm is as applicable to-day in England, the land of its origin, as it was on the day on which the poet Tusser's nimble fancy coined it. The African mining craze in London is as positive a case of pig in a poke as the annals of human gullibility afford. Perhaps the best negative definition of "a pig in a poke," is that it is a breed of pork which the advertiser doesn't buy when he buys space in the "Advertiser."

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The Ontario convention of King's Daughters and Sons will open on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 9:30 a.m., in the Bishop Cronyn Hall, Richmond street. The Bishop of Huron will give the opening Bible lesson. On the two following mornings the Bible lesson will be given by Mrs. Gibbs, of Port Arthur, and Mrs. Evans of London. Delegates and visitors to the convention are asked to be in their places early that nothing may disturb the quiet of the first half hour devoted to the day's Bible lesson. Tuesday evening there will be a public meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Park avenue, when the Rev. W. J. Clark will preside. Addresses will be given by Mrs. Gibbs, of Port Arthur, one of Canada's most gifted Christian women, and Mrs. Tilley, of London, the general secretary of the order in Canada. Archdeacon Davis, and Rev. E. B. Lancely will speak from personal experience as pastors of churches, as to the benefit derived from the order in church work. The above named ladies will speak upon general lines of work and the effect of the order, its badges and watchword upon personal character.

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.

ODORONA, a botanical preparation of wonderful efficacy, perfectly harmless. It is the 'peer over all other tooth powders.'

Up to date for coughs and colds. KUR-A-KOF. Price 25c at Anderson & Nelles'.

BARK-WELL'S BAKING : POWDER

Is prepared fresh from pure cream of tartar and sold at 25c per pound. Our ladies should always use BARK-WELL'S if they desire a BAKING POWDER that can be relied upon to always rise and never contain injurious ingredients. Prepared fresh at

Bark-well's Drug Store

268 Dundas Street.

Always take your prescriptions to Bark-well's Drug Store. t

We Are Not Artists,

But we can decorate your table with the

Finest Eatables

in the city.

WE AIM AT QUALITY.

T. A. Rowat & Co.

The Leading Grocers,

228 Dundas St. - - Phone 317

ywt

Prescriptions

Skillfully dispensed at

Shuff's New Drug Store,

Corner Dundas and William Sts.

J. G. SHUFF, Chemist.

A GOOD YEAR'S WORK.

Annual Reports and Returns from the City Hospital.

Over 1,600 Sick Receive Relief—Their Nationality, Disease and What Became of Them—Financial Statement.

At a meeting of the Hospital Trust held yesterday afternoon, the annual reports were presented by the medical superintendent, Dr. Balfour. Trustee Lewis (chairman), Gilmour, Complin, Purdom and Mayor Little were also present.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 582, of whom 319 were males and 263 females. The number of births in the institution were 22. The number discharged were 560. There were 54 deaths, and 44 patients remain, compared with 54 at the beginning of the year. The average stay of patients was 31 days, and the collective days' stay was 20,808. One thousand persons in addition received treatment or relief. The number of sdormitory beds in the hospital is 80. The religion of the patients was respectively 580 Protestants, 66 Roman Catholics and 12 not known or other religions; 374 were Canadians, 145 English, 67 Irish, 36 Scotch, 19 Americans and 17 others. The city sent 450 patients to the hospital; county, 91; other counties 89; United States, 12; immigrants, 16. Twenty-two patients were treated for alcoholism and five for delirium tremens. There were 21 cases of diphtheria, 3 of scarlet fever, 34 of typhoid fever, and 29 of rheumatism.

The reports were adopted.

The following financial statement was presented:

RECEIPTS.

Government grant	$ 5,280 12
City grant, for patients' maintenance	5,854 06
County grant for patients' maintenance	3,120 98
Paying patients	3,356 23
Income from endowments, etc	389 20
Total	$18,000 59

EXPENDITURES.

Butcher's meat	$ 1,701 37
Butter	615 58
Flour, bread and meat	459 51
Milk	731 63
Tea and coffee	285 07
Potatoes and other vegetables	375 37
Groceries	1,092 31
Drugs and medicines	999 76
Medical and surgical appliances	251 35
Beer, wine and spirits	261 80
Bedding, napiery, etc	1,276 96
Cleaning necessaries	285 17
Fuel	1,898 35
Light	504 42
Water	169 00
Hay and straw	45 38
Ice	76 37
Salaries and wages	4,003 50
Taxes and insurance	145 00
Contingencies	545 24
Repairs	329 67
Extra repairs and additions	1,530 20
Total	$16,170 39
Balance	1,830 20

Donations of flowers were acknowledged from St. Thomas' Church, Walkerton; and Episcopal Mission, city; and peaches from Mr. Thomas McCormick.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

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 Street East, Toronto.

Rogers' Electric Co

425 Richmond Street,

Have a full stock of

Electric Combination Fixtures

ALL NEW.

Call and see our goods before buying.

EGGETT & BICKLEY,

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, 27 Dundas Street.

LAWN HYDRANTS, $2 50 EACH.

Phone—1065. Orders promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully furnished. rwt

MARA'S

Bargain List

FOR

Monday, Oct. 14,

Our Bargain Day

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Men's Arctic Socks, 20c pair; 3 pairs for 50c.
Men's All-wool Socks, 10c pair.
Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, 25c each.
Men's Silk Braces, 15c pair.
Men's Heavy Top Shirts, 37½c.

STAPLES.

German Carriage Rugs, Bargain Day, $1 49.
36-inch Flannelette, 50 pieces, Bargain Day, 8c.
28-inch Blue Flannel Shirting, 20c.
5 pieces English Twill Flannels, 25c.
36-inch Flannel Sheeting, in white or gray, 25c.
All-wool Blankets, Bargain Day, $2.
$3 All-wool Blankets, largest size, $2 50.
28-inch All-wool Gray Flannels for 15c.
4 pieces Salisbury Flannel, 10c.
French Sateens, in all shades, 10c.
Best Linen Thread, 2 spools for 5c.

HATS AND CAPS.

Children's Peak Caps, red and blue, 15c.
Boys' and Girls' Yachting Caps (blue), 19c.
Ladies' Crochet Tam O'Shanters, all colors, only 39c.
Ladies' Sailors, newest shades, only 15c.
Boys' Fedoras, newest shapes, black and brown, 50c.
Children's Toques, made of Zephyr and Berlin Wools, only 33c.

CLOTHING.

Men's All-wool Tweed Pants only $1 25.
Men's Black Cutaway Coats and Vests, Venetian and Clay Worsted, $6 50.
Men's Frieze Overcoats, best make, $5.
Children's 2-piece Suits only 75c.
Men's Tweed Suits (all wool), $3 50.
Men's Beaver Overcoats, $6—black, blue and brown.

OILCLOTHS AND CARPETS.

Smyrna Hearth Rugs only $1 99.
Smyrna Door Mats only 62½c each.
Best Oilcloth, 20c square yard.
2-ply All-wool Carpet, 49c yard.
Any Brussels in the house made and laid, only 90c (best 5-frame Brussels).

Roller Blinds, slightly damaged, only 25c.
Small Bone Dress Buttons, all colors, 7c dozen.
Pearl Buttons, 5c dozen.
Jet Trimming, 8c yard.
Flannelette Night Dresses, nicely trimmed, 75c.
Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, 37½c.
Ladies' Fleece-finished Vests, 15c; 2 for 25c.
Plain and Figured Eiderdown, 45c.
Black, Navy and Brown Beaver Cloth, 75c.
4 pieces Golf Cape Cloth, Bargain Day, $1 30.
Astrachan Curl Cloth, all shades, $1 75.
6 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, dark colors, 35c.
27 pieces Novelty Tweed Dress Patterns, 75c yard.
5 pieces Black and Navy Serge, 54 inches wide, 75c.
1 piece 54-inch Black Rough Cloth for suits, $1 50.
Ladies' Jackets, latest cut, large sleeves, colored and black, regular price $5 50, for $3 60.
Ladies' Jackets, colored and black, worth $4 50 and $5, on Bargain Day $2.
Children's Long Tweed Ulsters with detachable capes, regular price $5, for $3 45.
Ladies' English Coney Fur Capes, length 27 inches, worth $12 50, for $9 85.
Ladies Sealette Capes, worth $5, for $2 50.
Ladies' Astrachan Capes, worth $5 50, for $2 50.
"Mara's Own" Long Waist Corsets, regular price $1 25, for 95c.
Fine Silk Veiling, 18 inches, with Chenille spot, regular price 35c, for 25c.
Black and Cream Silk Mechlin, regular 25c veiling, for 18c yard.
Hemstitched Lawn Handerchiefs, 6 for 25c.
Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c.
Ladies' Heavy Wool Hose, 2 pairs for 25c.
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, merino heel and toe, for 23c.
Children's Heavy Ribbed Hose, 18c per pair.
Ladies' Chemisettes, all colors, 16c.
Children's Wool Ruffles, 22c.
Fleece Lined Cashmere Gloves, in black, for 15c pair.
Children's Ringwood Knit Gloves, 15c pair.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, in tans and black, 50c pair.
The Andree Kid Glove, all newest shades, $1 10 pair.

We are sole agents for the New York Standard Patterns and publications, which are acknowledged by all competent critics to be the best. The new November books are now in—small size 5c, large size 10c. A full assortment of patterns always in stock.

The T. E. Mara Co.

LIMITED,

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

PHONE 1,043.

MAIL ORDERS—Anyone who can't visit us in person can order any of the above Bargains by mail; you will be just as well pleased. We pay all freight charges on orders amounting to $5.

Legal Cards

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

STUARTS, MOSS & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, London, Strathroy and Glencoe. ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN C. ROSS, LL.B., W. D. MOSS, DUNCAN STUART. London offices, corner Dundas and Richmond; Glencoe, Main street.

AVERY CASEY, BARRISTER, NOTARY, etc, Edge Block, corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

JARED VINING—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 414 Talbot street.

McEVOY, WILSON & POPE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. McEVOY, LL.B.

E. W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTER, notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont., telephone No. 977.

GUNN & HARVEY—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings. Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY.

JOHN W. WINNETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs. Main street, Belmont.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—874 Dundas street. Private funds to loan at 5½ per cent. No expense to borrower.

A. GREENLEES, B.A. — BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

POWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; money to loan. C. G. POWELL, R. M. GRAHAM.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MILNE & FAULDS, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 88 Dundas street, London, and McCreery's block, Glencoe. JAMES R. MILNE, JOHN F. FAULDS. Private funds to loan at low interest.

PARKE & PURDOM — BARRISTERS — Richmond street. E. JONES PARKE, Q.C.; T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDOM.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L., Barrister, solicitor, notary public. Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. McKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

WM. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR notary, etc, 189 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

TENNENT & McDONAGH — BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT, M. P. McDONAGH.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C.; GEO. McNAB, P. MULKERN; FRED F. HARPER.

Medical Cards.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M. C. P. S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

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

DR. ENGLISH — OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. TEASDALL, L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND—Office and residence, 118 York street, near Talbot. Telephone, 988.

DR. ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVENUE and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

MERCY HOSPITAL—270 RIVER STREET corner Twenty-fourth. Private rooms for ladies during confinement; boarding infants and providing homes a specialty. Mrs. JENNIE IRVIN, matron, Detroit. 22n

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone, 869.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen's avenue.

DR. C. F. NEU—OFFICE, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone, 988.

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

DR. JARVIS — HOMŒOPATHIST — 759 Dundas street. Telephone 963.

DR. MEEK—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973. Special attention to diseases of children.

Hotel Cards.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

THE HUB RESTAURANT—EUROPEAN plan—Lunch 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. 203 to 205 Dundas street. J. W. MARTIN & Co.

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commodious stables. WM. COLLINS (late of Lambeth), proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, LONDON—BEST $1 DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMARTIN, proprietor.

"DUKE OF YORK" HOTEL—DUNDAS street, London East. Good table; well-stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. WM. T. COLWELL.

"VICTORIA" — THE POPULAR $1 A day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

HODGINS HOUSE — BEST $1 DAY house in city, corner King and Talbot streets. Barber shop and billiard room in connection.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. HOGAN, Proprietor.

ONTARIO HOUSE — KING STREET — Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDONALD.

OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SARE, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates $1 a day. JAMES McDONALD, Proprietor.

TECUMSEH HOUSE, LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates $2 and $2 50 per day. C. W. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Money to Loan.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

MONEY—CERTAIN SUMS OF $300, $500, $600, $1,000 and $1,600 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. WEEKES & SCANDRETT, solicitors, 58 Dundas street, London.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates. Notes cashed at G. W. FRANCIS' loan office, 784 Dundas street.

Business Cards.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

LONDON UMBRELLA HOSPITAL—UMBRELLAS and locks repaired, saws sharpened. PERRY DAVID, 569 Richmond street.

W. A. REID — CABINET-MAKER — Furniture packed for shipping and storing. Repairing in all its branches. 857 Talbot street.

SPECIAL — LADIES' BLOUSES AND shirt waists washed by hand and finished in first-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY. Tel. 490.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—229 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street, London. Telephone 888.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 44 Bay street, Toronto, and 286 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

COMMON SENSE — ONLY RELIABLE exterminator for roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice. No smell. All druggists. ywt

ARE YOU BUILDING OR REPAIRING —Look at this. Pine lumber $8 50 per thousand; pine shingles $1 50 per thousand; pine lath 12 cents per bunch; cedar posts 13 cents each; match flooring $18 per thousand doors from $1 55 each; sash from 35 cents each Call at yard, Pall Mall street, opposite C. P. R Telephone 832. J. A. SUTHERLAND. yt

BICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING —Pattern and model making. J. BLYTHE, 210 Dundas street, Abbott Block.

A. T. CORP — PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating, 183 Oxford street. Telephone 758.

LONDON MARLBE AND GRANITE COMPany—Largest and best stock of granite monuments. Talbot and Fullarton streets.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED—CHINA and glassware riveted. F. HAYES, 308 Dundas street.

SMITH & GRANT, MANUFACTTUERS of packing, egg and beer cases. Orders promptly attended to. 567 Bathurst street.

LOUIS FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND repairer of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets.

CARPENTERING AND JOBBING promptly attended to by B. HUTCHINSON, shop 441 Piccadilly street.

FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED — Carpets cleaned and laid. GEO. ABEL, 393 Talbot street. Orders promptly attended to.

Architects.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

McBRIDE & FARNCOMBE — ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. McBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

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

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. O. Haight, New York). Carling Block, Richmond street.

Dental Cards.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—DENTIST—390½ Richmond street (upstairs).

DR. GEORGE C. DAVIS — DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879, graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1893. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

L. McDONALD, DENTIST,
Office, 183½ Dundas street, London.
Telephone, 702.

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

DR. J. N. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—181½ Dundas street.

DR. SWANN, DENTIST — FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L. D. S. Office, 2 74 Dundas street, next door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1131.

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

J. E. HOLMES, DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3, Duffield Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

Patent Barristers.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.—PATENT solicitors and experts, Toronto, patents obtained in Canada, etc. London Office, Bank of Commerce buildings, corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

Marriage Licenses.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 540 Dundas street east, corner William. Take Dundas street electric car. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTRAM, 99 Dundas street.

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

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS GILLEAN jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

Dressmaking.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

DRESSMAKING — 59 KING STREET — Children's dresses a specialty. Prices moderate. Also fall suits made up. 59 King street.

Livery Stables.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

LONDON RIDING ACADEMY—QUEEN'S avenue, near Park. For terms inquire of WM. LAWRENCE, riding master. Terms moderate. Telephone 942.

LILLEY'S IVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone, No. 606.

LONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable — Express drayage, 141 Queen's avenue. Telephone, 503. A. G. STROYAN, proprietor.

Accountants.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

GEORGE W. HAYES,
ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,
INSURANCE AGENT,
5 Masonic Temple Building,
Representing Northern Assurance Co.,
Keystone Fire Assurance Co.
Your patronage solicited.

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT—136 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1069.

W. MAGEE,
ACCOUNTANT,
413 Richmond street,
or 640 Talbot street, London.

Mummy of a Giant.

Body of a Man Nine Feet High Dug Up in California.

Biggest Human Being On Record, Though Somewhat Shrunk Since He Was Alive.

The corpse of the biggest man that ever lived has been dug up near San Diego, Cal. At all events, there is no satisfactory record in ancient or modern history of any human being nearly so tall. The mummy—for in such a condition the remains were found—is that of a person who must have been about nine feet high in life. This makes allowance for a shrinkage which may be pretty closely calculated. The cadaver has been pretty closely inspected and measured by Prof. Thomas Wilson, curater of the department of prehistoric anthropology in the Smithsonian Institution, and other scientists. The tape line even now registers the length from heel to top of head at eight feet four inches.

The mummy is that of an Indian, and is almost certainly prehistoric, though its age cannot be ascertained with any sort of accuracy. Historical records of the part of California where it was found go back for at least 250 years, and they make no mention of any man of gigantic stature. How much older the body may be must be left open to conjecture. Its preservation is no matter of surprise. In that arid region the atmospheric conditions are such that a corpse buried in the dry season might very well become perfectly desiccated before the arrival of the rains, and thus be rendered permanently proof against decay.

The body was found in a cave by a party of prospectors. It is in an excellent state of preservation. The spine has shrunk considerably, being thus reduced in length, by reason of the drying of the cartilage between the vertebrae. The knees are somewhat bent. Over the head are the remnants of a leathery hood, which seems to have been part of a garment used for the purpose of a shroud. The man was well advanced in years, as is shown by the worn condition of the teeth.

It has been stated that the individual must have surpassed in height any giant of whom there is historical record. This is true, unquestionably, so far as the last two centuries are concerned, and accounts of older dates are not at all well authenticated.

An Austrian giant measured by Topinard, was four and a half inches above eight feet in height. The tallest man of whom there is any record was Winckelmeyer, who was measured by Doubes, and found to be exactly eight and a half feet high. The largest woman that ever lived was Margaret Wehde, a German, who was a wonder of the last century. Not more than four properly vouched for eight-footers have dwelt on the earth in modern times. Unfortunately, the exhibited giant is always more or less of a fake, a number of inches being added to his stature by the show bills.

P. T. Barnum in his memoirs says that he never could find a human being that would come up to the eight-foot mark, though he searched the world for curiosities during his half century of experience as a showman. Chang, known as the Chinese giant, was advertised as eight feet high. Therefore he could not have been so much, and the fact is that he was only about six inches over seven feet. His apparent hight was increased by a flowing robe and thick-soled shoes.

Yet Chang was probably the tallest man ever on exhibition in this country. Seven feet is a good height for an ordinary show giant. The great Chinaman had the advantage of being free from the deformities which mark nearly all giants, who are apt to display an over-development of the hands and feet, and particularly of the face. Dr. Charles L. Dana attributes such over-growth on the part of occasional human beings to a disease. He asserts that "giantism," as he calls it, is due to a disorder of a small gland that goes by the name of the "pituitary body," situated at the base of the brain. This gland, about the size of a pea seems to have something to do with nutrition. Injury to it causes emaciation. In giants it is always found much enlarged. In short, giantism is a nervous complaint. Happily it is not transmitted to offspring, and the children of giants are people of ordinary size.

The giant of nursery tales is strong, bold, cruel and voracious. But, according to Dr. Dana, the giant of reality is weak, physically, amiable and stupid. He may be powerful muscularly in youth, but he loses his strength by the time he reaches maturity. As a rule, he dies young. One never sees an old giant, and a middle-aged specimen is rare. Beyond question great stature under ordinary circumstances may be commonly inherited. Hence the physical development of the wrestlers of Japan, who tower head and shoulders above the everyday people of their own race. Forming a caste by themselves, they have been bred for stature for centuries. The soldiers of King Frederick William's famous regiment of giants at Potsdam married the women of that neighborhood, and, as a consequence, there are a great many very tall people to be found in the vicinity of Potsdam today. But these instances are normal. Giantism, which is abnormal, is not supposed to begin until after a height of seven feet is passed.

Far from having been of greater stature than his descendants of today, prehistoric man was slightly smaller than the modern. His bones have been dug up and prove this fact. Human beings today have more comfort and are better nourished, and these conditions tend to increase the size of the body, making growth more rapid. Anthropologists have noticed the fact that intense cold dwarfs a population. People who live nearest the north pole are very small—as, for example, the Eskimo and Laps. Mummies 3,500 years old, dug up in Egypt, are no bigger than the men of today. Armor from ancient graves might easily be worn by soldiers of the nineteenth century. Early explorers declared that the Patagonians averaged nine or ten feet in height. They are tall people, but the average man among them is less than six feet in height.

TITLED SHOPLIFTERS.

Speculation is rife in London as to the identity of the English duchess who has been caught shoplifting in one of the great Parisian emporiums, quantities of stolen articles being discovered about her person. Her grace was subjected to the indignity of arrest and search by the police, and to the even still more intolerable ignominy of detention for 48 hours at the depot, or central police station, among the crowds of drunk-and-disorderlies and criminals of every description who are assembled there previous to being brought before the magistrates.

The duchess was with great difficulty extricated from this disagreeable situation through the intervention of Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, and only after the payment of a fine of $10,000, which has been devoted to the relief of the Parisian poor.

Her grace may console herself with the knowledge that she is by no means the only lady of rank afflicted with kleptomania, or who has been arrested while engaged in shoplifting. The daughter of a reigning prince in Germany and some Russian princes were detected some eight months ago purloining small articles in a Paris shop, and were only let go after paying heavy fines.

Kleptomania is a form of insanity far commoner among the high-born and delicately nurtured classes than people realize, and inasmuch as Paris is the headquarters of everything in the shape of feminine elegance and articles of one kind and another calculated to tempt the purse and wishes of the fair one, it is only natural that those afflicted with this moral ailment of kleptomania should find it most impossible to suppress on the banks of the Seine. Consequently the foreign embassies at Paris are put to a great deal of trouble in extricating their country-women from scrapes of the kind in which the English duchess involved herself.—Marquise de Fontenoy.

LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

If you have a grievance to ventilate, information to give, a subject of public interest to discuss, 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.

AN EAST END POET.

Mr. Editor—Will you be kind enough to insert this piece in your valuable paper, and oblige a reader.—Henry Humphrey, 789 Hill street, city.

FROM A BROTHER WHO WENT AWAY FROM HOME AND WENT TO A DISTANT LAND.

Tell me, sister Mary—I am far away from thee—
Is my aged mother living still? How oft I long to see
My dear old father; he is dead, I heard not long ago.
In the old churchyard lies sister Jane, free from all pain and woe.

Is the old bell hanging on the tree, that rang both loud and shrill,
Where my brother John and I did play, beside the rippling rill?
How dear is that good old land to me, the place where I did roam,
When thinking on the happy days I had with all at home.

I am far away from thee, where the tide doth ebb and flow,
And the tyrant's voice is heard wherever that I go;
The thought of seeing those I love, can ne'er come back again.
For the joyful days in boyhood life doth laden me with pain.

Will you, dear Mary, write to me about my mother now,
And tell her that her son is well; t'will set her heart aglow;
Be kind unto the dog I loved—how oft with me did roam—
And mind the little bird that sang the tune of "Home, Sweet Home."

Doth mother view the old churchyard, where dear old father lies,
And sister Jane, whose soul hath fled to mansions in the skies.
Fair little gem, my heart is sad when thoughts annoy my rest,
When thinking on the days I spent, the dearest and the best.

But let us put our minds astir, and think of days to come.
Let all our deeds be known to Him, and take his only Son,
And gladly we may travel, though no longer shall I roam,
And meet the ones I long to see when I arrive at home.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

Nervous headaches are often brought about by the abuses of tea, and coffee, many women indulging in both of these beverages to excess, and preferring them to good, solid food.

Many women lace under the impression that men admire small waists. It is a great mistake, for every man of any common sense whatever has no liking for an abnormally compressed figure.

High shoulders, abnormally large hips, varicose veins, rounded backs, pimples, red nose, curvature of the spine, and internal affections are all apt to result from this practice of tight lacing.

Camphor, though an old-fashioned remedy, is a very good one, and should be rubbed into the painful part. Hot flannels are also very soothing applied to the head, and in some cases ice chopped and laid between flannel and applied to the forehead will induce sleep.

A woman desires nothing more than she does a good figure, yet many women spoil their complexion and general appearance under the impression that smallness of waist constitutes their greatest beauty. They compress themselves into corsets sizes too small, and the result is indigestion, a bad complexion, and an accumulation of disorders too difficult to cure.

The value of exercise, if properly indulged in cannot be overestimated. If carried on in conjunction with careful dieting and regular bathing, it will give any woman a clean, healthy skin, a pure and lovely complexion. It is especially good for women of bilious or dyspeptic tendencies and will do much toward strengthening the nervous woman, who is always irritable and tired.

An Ode to Columbus.

The praises of Columbus,
We often do rehearse,
Sometimes in prose so stately,
Sometimes in ringing verse.

Many a once mournful melancholy, morbid, miserable man sings the praise of even a greater discovery than that of Columbus. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery opens up a new world of hope and health to the sick. It cures tubercular consumption, which is simply lung scrofula—the active and dangerous development of a taint in the blood. Its blood-cleansing botanic principles specially fit it to cleanse the blood and prevent the formation of ulcers in the lungs and bronchial tubes. Liver complaint, skin diseases and sores are also cured by it.

Here lies Ermenegilda Paffuti, wife of Bartholomew Dormi. The railing which surrounds this tomb was made at the works of her incolsolable husband.—Il Messaggero.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night: worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

All that is human must retrograde if it does not advance.—[Gibbon.

A Natural Beautifier.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by W. T. Strong.

Beauties and Pests.

Central America a Glorious Country, But With Many Dangers.

Where Rose Bushes Grow as Big as Trees and Snakes Crawl Everywhere.

If one is not fortunate enough to be able to go and see the wonderful arboreal beauties of Central America, the next best thing is to read a well written description of them, such as may be found in Mr. Richard Harding Davis's account of the travels of "Three Gringoes" in that tropical climes. Mr. Davis thus narrates, in Harper's for September, what he calls the most beautiful and wonderful experience of his journey. He describes a ride through a forest of manacca palms:

"There is a plant that looks like the manacca palm at home, which you see in flower-pots in the corners of drawing-rooms at weddings, and consequently when we saw the real manacca palm the effect was curious. It did not seem as though they were monster specimens of these little plants in the States, but as though we had grown smaller. We felt dwarfed, as though we had come across a rose bush as large as a tree. The branches of these palms were 60 feet high, and occasionally six feet broad, and bent and swayed and interlaced in the most graceful and exquisite confusion. Every blade trembled in the air, and for hours we heard no other sound save their perpetual murmur and rustle. Not even the hoofs of our mules gave a sound, for they trod on the dead leaves of centuries. The palms made a natural archway for us, and the leves hung like a portiere across the path, and you would see the man riding in front raise his arm and push the long blades to either side, and disappear as they fell again into place behind him. It was like a scene on the tropical island of a pantomime, where everything is exaggerated both in size and in beauty. It made you think of a giant aquarium or conservatory which had long been neglected.

At every hundred yards or so there were giant trees with smooth, gray trunks, as even and regular as marble, and with roots like flying-buttresses, a foot in thickness, and reaching from ten to fifteen feet up from the ground. If these flanges had been covered over, a man on muleback could have taken refuge between them. Some of the trunks of these trees were covered with intricate lacework of a parasite which twisted in and out, and which looked as though thousands of snakes were crawling over the white surface of the tree; they were so much like snakes that one passed beneath them with an uneasy shrug. Hundreds of orchids clung to the branches of the trees, and from these stouter limbs to the more pliable branches of the palms below white-faced monkeys sprang and swung from tree to tree, running along the branches until they bent with the weight like a trout-rod, and sprang upright again with a sweep and rush as the monkeys leaped off, chattering, into the depths of the forest. We rode through this enchanted wilderness of waving sunlight and damp green shadows for the greater part of the day, and came out finally into a broad open plain, cut up by little bubbling streams, flashing brilliantly in the sun. It was like an awakening from a strange and beautiful nightmare."

But here is another side to the picture of this tropical life, and one which illustrates Uncle Remus' aphorism, "Hit seem like triberlation waitin' for all on us dus roun' de corner." Mr. Davis writes:

"I have camped in our west, where all you need is a blanket to lie upon and another to wrap around you, and a saddle for a pillow, and where, with a smoldering fire at your feet, you can sleep without thought of insects. But there is nothing green that grows in Honduras that is not saturated and alive with bugs, and all manner of things that creep and crawl and sting and bite. It transcends mere discomfort; it is not an absolute curse to the country, and to everyone in it, and it would be as absurd to write of Honduras without dwelling on the insects, as of the west coast of Africa without speaking of the fever. You can not sit on the grass or a fallen tree, or walk under an upright one, or through the bushes, without hundreds of some sort of animal or other attaching themselves to your clothing or to your person. And if you get down from your mule to take a shot at something in the bushes, and walk but 20 feet you have to be beaten with brushes and rods when you come out again as vigorously as though you were a dusty carpet. There will be sometimes as many as a hundred insects under one leaf; and after they have once laid their claws upon you, your life is a mockery, and you feel at night as though you were sleeping in a bed with red pepper. The mules have even a harder time of it; for, as if they did not suffer enough in the day, they are in constant danger at night from vampires, which fasten themselves to the neck and suck out the blood, leaving them so weak that often when we came to saddle them in the morning they would stagger and almost fall. Sometimes the side of their head and shoulders would be wet with their own blood."

IT SURELY COMES.

In court records are found more singular histories of the detection of crime than any invented by Poe. So few murderers have escaped, and such trifles have led to the conviction of such criminals, that the old belief is continually emphasized that a special messenger of God's vengeance pursues the man whose hands are wet with his brother's blood.

A marked instance of this kind occurred in Philadelphia during the exhibition of 1876. A young Geman named Stauss, from Frankfort, coming to this country to settle, became intimate while on shipboard with a Prussian who had lived in America for several years. He told him every detail of his past history, explained his plans for the future, and confided to him the fact that he had a large sum of money with him, and a reserve in his father's keeping to be sent to him on demand.

The men went to Philadelphia and lodged in a huge building holding 2,000 people, where rooms were rented for the night to all applicants and no records kept of their names.

The next day the Prussian started for Chicago. In the seething crowds no one had known the men or noticed that while two had engaged a room, but one went away.

Several weeks later Strauss' father received a letter, apparently from his son asking for the money he held for him. The draft was sent and cashed. The murderer felt himself secure. He undoubtedly had read in the Philadelphia papers that the body of a man had been found in the Schuylkill, too long dead for identification. Who could give this dead man a name among the thousands of strangers who had come and gone, or pick out a Californian ranchman as his murderer?

There was no name on the dead man's clothing. But on the cuffs and collars of his shirt was a curious wreath of blue embroidery. It was shown by the police to the shirt makers of the city. One, a German, declared that a manufacturer in Frankfort was the only shirt maker who used this peculiar embroidery.

An account of the matter was published in Frankfort. The suspicions of Strauss' family were aroused. A decoy letter, enclosing another draft, was sent to the address given by the Prussian. He tried to cash it, was arrested, tried and found guilty.

All human experience shows that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Law, order, humanity—God himself, fight against him, and sooner or later his hour of condemnation and of penalty comes.

CUSTOMS OF CANNIBALS.

They Believe That When They Eat a Hero They Assimilate His Virtues.

Tortured Victims Tendered It.

From any possible point of view the topic of cannibalism is gruesome, yet Capt. B. S. L. Hinde's adress to the British Association on the cannibals of the Congo Basin attracted great attention, and it was noticed that seven-eighths of his audience were women. The London journals printing the paper fortify themselves with the Latin poet's dictum that "being a man, I regard nothing human as alien to me."

Capt. Hinde was an English officer in the Belgian service, attached to the expedition against the Arab slave-raiders conducted by Baron Dhanis, and he became personally acquainted with the natives and their customs. He says that cannibalism is not only practiced but is on the increase among some of the tribes of the Congo Basin, and it would seem that the habit with them is simply a matter of commissariat. Among the horrible illustrations given of the statements in the paper was one clearly showing that the victims of cannibalism in Equatorial Africa are not regarded as sacrifices to religion or principle, but as worthy subjects for the larder. One of the tribes makes such a fine art of this custom that the slave or prisoner who is marked off to be served up has his arms and legs broken three days before the feast, and is then placed in a stream or pool of water up to the chin, with his head tied to a stake to prevent him balking the cook by committing suicide, or falling asleep and getting drowned. This diabolical process is supposed to make the flesh very succulent, and after three days of such agony the poor wretch is taken up and killed. Capt. Hinde did not personally vouch for the story, but evidently sees no reason to disbelieve it. The case of a very tender-hearted or conscientious cannibal was mentioned. He was found deeply regretting his inability to partake of certain flesh, because it was part of his father's body, and he was reluctantly constrained to deny himself and serve out the joints to his friends.

It may be imagined how a miscellaneous audience would relish a paper like this and the interest was sustained by the discussion, led off by the president, who bade us in our horror of cannibalism to remember that there are certain customs among ourselves and other civilized people that may have an origin somewhat in this direction. Another gentleman who spoke suggested that the original idea underlying cannibalism was to be found in the primeval notion that the mind flourished upon what the body imbibed. You eat a hero and inherit his virtues and courage without further trouble. The gentleman who, in effect, said this hinted that one of the most solemn of Christian rites was based upon this idea. A traveler from British Guiana (Mr. Davis) took up the subject of cannibalism; the word, he thinks, comes from "Caribeeism." The Caribees are the higher order, apparently, among cannibals. They eat only the bodies of their slain foes, so as, by one fell blow, to steal courage as well as life; and such epicures are they that, among a number of prime dishes not named in any menu, they can easily tell the difference between the flesh of Frenchman, Spaniard or Englishman; and it is sad to know that a real judge among the Caribees always prefers the French joint as being meat of more delicate quality than the others

ODD THINGS FROM EUROPE.

A fabric made of pine and spruce wood pulp is made into overcoats in Leeds, England. It looks like frieze.

PAPER GAS PIPES.

German papers assert that gas pipes made of paper are a success. Manilla paper strips are passed through molten asphaltum and then molded under heavy pressure. After cooling, the pipes, which may be of any desired length, receive a waterproof coating.

SAVED FROM CONSUMPTION.

Prof. Maragliano, of the University of Genoa, has for three years experimented with the anti-tuberculous serum, and now reports in favor of it. He says that of the 82 consumptives treated with the serum, 61 were either completely cured or are in a fair way to regain health, while 21 received no benefit whatever.

A TINY MONARCHY.

One of the smallest monarchies in Europe is the Principality of Lichtenstein, wedged in between Austria and Switzerland. It measures about 59 square miles, and has a population of 6,600 all told. Lately its Parliament of fifteen members accused the sovereign of violating the constitution. Thereupon the Prince simply prorogued the Parliament "until further notice," and now all is quiet again along the waters of the Rhine.

My Baby

was a living skeleton; the doctor said he was dying of Marasmus and Indigestion. At 13 months he weighed only seven pounds. Nothing strengthened or fattened him. I began using Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, feeding it to him and rubbing it into his body. He began to fatten and is now a beautiful dimpled boy. The Emulsion seemed to supply the one thing needful.

Mrs. KENYON WILLIAMS,
May 21, 1894. Cave Springs, Ga.

Similar letters from other mothers.

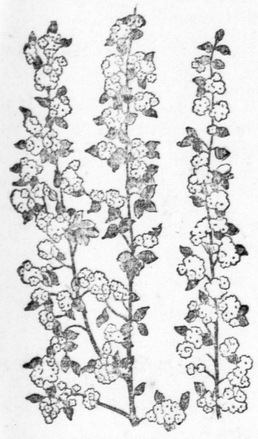
Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, 50c. and $1.

Horticulture.

HAWS AS ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

Our native hawthorns, or, red haws, as they are commonly called in many places in the west, have not, as a rule, been extensively planted for ornamental purposes. It is true that the genus is appreciated more in some places than in others. Several species are very common in the western states. Early in May the bottoms are fairly white with the flowers of the common red haw (Cratoegus mollis), a much branched tree 20 or 30 feet high. It produces large, slender, petioled leaves. The young shoots are pubescent. The large, white flowers are one inch across. The fruit is bright scarlet, with a light bloom, ripening in September. It is one of the handsomest of the North American species, especially desirable because of its attractive flowers and the abundant shade the tree affords. It is one of the best of the native species for its fruit. Large quantities of the sweet, edible fruit are collected every year, chiefly for making apple butter. It is quite a variable species as regards the size of its fruit, varying from three-quarters to an inch and a quarter broad. Three trees of this species were set out on the college grounds nearly 25 years ago. They are admired by all who see



them. The flat-topped haw (Cratoegus punctata) is another very desirable species. It grows from 15 to 20 feet high, produces horizontal branches, and its leaves are much smaller than in the common red haw. It bears numerous white flowers, which come out 14 days later than the other species. Its spreading branches make the trees very desirable as an ornamental plant. The round fruit is dull red or yellow, sprinkled with numerous small dots. The fruit is more persistent than that of the common red haw, and is scarcely edible. The most widely cultivated of all our species is the Cockspur thorn (Cratoegus crus-galli). It produces horizontal branches and slender thorns, sometimes four inches long, shining, thick, dark green leaves, and flowers later than the above species. The globular fruit is dull red and one-third of an inch broad. Birds do not devour the fruit as they do that of the other species, and it remains with its color till spring. It has been used as a hedge plant. I believe our common red haw has great possibilities, if horticulturists would turn their attention to its improvement. Where there is plenty of room in a lawn none of our native trees are more desirable than the species given here.

Prolonging the Early Apple Season.

There are at least three things to be observed in trying to prolong the ordinary season of apples, if we would be successful. First, careful handling in picking; second, picking at the proper time, and third, storing in a cool place. J. J. Thomas says that "Mankind consists of two grand divisions, the careless and the careful. Each individual may be assigned his place under these two great heads by observing how he picks or gathers fruit." Much of the difficulty in keeping apples arises from careless handling of the fruit while it is being picked. This is especially true of early fall apples as they are generally picked before the temperature of the air is sufficiently lowered to arrest decay, which begins immediately when the apple is bruised.

My observation leads me to believe that farmers do not exercise the same caution in handling fall apples that they do in the case of winter varieties. Many seem to have an idea that they will not keep long anyway, and so they are thrown into the wagon and hustled off to town as soon as possible. I have seen the Fameuse or Snow brought into market this fall in such a damaged condition that it was impossible to keep them but a few days, when they should keep until the holidays, even in our warm climate. On the other hand I have seen the Golden Sweet, a summer variety, on exhibition in November. These were kept in an ordinary cellar, but they had not been bruised by careless handling. The best keeping apples we have will remain in good condition but a short time after they have been bruised. Then the degree of maturity at the time of picking will have much to do with keeping qualities. An apple should be mature but not ripe when it is picked, if it is to keep for any considerable time. The process of ripening is only the first stage of decay, and if this is allowed to continue before picking until the apple is ripe, that is, until it becomes mellow, this breaking down process has proceeded so far that it is very difficult to arrest. As soon, therefore, as the stem will separate readily form its union with the branch, the apple is sufficiently mature to keep well.

In this case of early apples, however, there is another element which enters into the problem, viz.: flavor. Fall apples picked very early do not, as a rule, possess that richness of flavor which is developed during the last days of ripening, so that for home use, where the best is none too good, this becomes a very important element, and one that can be preserved only by keeping the fruit in a cool place where the temperature does not reach much above fifty degrees. This brings up the question of cold storage for the farmer and fruit grower which may be continued in a future article.

When onions get ripe their tops break down, and they should be pulled and carefully dried and stored away, or wet weather may cause them to make a second growth or rot, either of which would spoil them.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

TESTING CREAM.

We extract the following from the pen of C. P. Goodrich, in an exchange, whose address we have failed to retain:

"The first device for testing cream was the test churn. Samples of a certain measure of cream were taken from each patron's and placed in quart glass cans. These were churned by several at a time being placed in a frame, which was rapidly vibrated. The butter from each was carefully weighed, and, in this way, the amount to be accredited each patron was determined.

"This method made a great deal of work, and, for this and other reasons, was not very satisfactory. But a better method was soon invented. It is the Curtis oil-test churn. In this, the test bottles, of glass, are of uniform diameter throughout the whole length. Each patron's cream is thoroughly mixed up and a sample carefully taken—enough to fill the bottle to a certain depth. After being churned at the proper temperature, they are heated sufficiently to convert the butter into oil. The oil is carefully measured by a scale constructed for the purpose, so arranged that 100 of the scale would indicate that an 'inch of cream' would make a pound of butter. This is said to 'test' 100. If the oil measures but 80 of the scale, it is said to test 80, and will make .8 of a pound of butter to the inch. If it measures 150, it will make 1.5 pounds of butter, and so on. "The Babcock milk test is also used to test cream, but, owing to the small sample which is used for this test, it has been found much more difficult to get a correct sample from all kinds of cream—some sour and thick—than from milk, so that in the gathered-cream factories the oil-test churn is generally preferred.

"Reports from hundreds of creamery men all over the country show that the amount of butter, when all the work has been carefully done agrees very closely with the test from the oil-test churn."

Cows to Go Faster than a Walk.

I noticed the following sentence in a paper: "It is against the dignity of the cow and the profit of her owner for her to go faster than a walk." Will you please explain it. I have often seen cows commence to run and kick up their heels when turned out. They seem to enjoy it. Why isn't it good for their health?

Reader.

It is said that the exception proves the rule. Cows in milk and regularly in the open air seldom kick their heels very high and very long at a time. A heavy milker is a very sedate character; quite placid and very contented. The late Mr. Mason, one of the well-known presidents of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, a gentleman that approached the 300-pound standard, said that he sent his laziest man for the cows and when he was not lazy enough he went himself. The moral is all right if it is not too literally construed. The writer was for years the almost daily witness of horse-back dairying, and milking with the black snake whip, a quick way of doing it, for little was left in the way of strippings. The boys that drove the village cows were skilled horse riders and could get more snap and sting out of a black snake whip than the average New England boy out of the best of white oak oxgoads. Their cows were taught the art of hustling.

This represents one extreme, and those who advocate continuous stalling stand away at the other extreme. "Reader" is right in allowing cows the chance to kick up their heels when they feel like it. The fellow who hurries his cows is not the man who consults their feelings and urges them when it irritates or excites them when nature asks for quietness. Cows frolic when they feel like filling their lungs and stretching their muscles, and when there is a surplus of physical energy to work off. Left to themselves, they will exercise at nature's commands and no more, unless compelled to do so for food.

One of the best proofs that we know of that excercise is good for animals and that outdoor air favors them is found in the 45th registration report of Massachusetts. The age at death of industrialists of several occupations has been kept after passing the age of twenty-one years. The average age at death of 18,042 active mechanics abroad was 54.52 years; of 29,501 active mechanics in shops the death age was 48.54 years; the death age of 29,557 inactive mechanics in shops was 45.54 years. Nature abhors pens or stagnant air and hates inactivity. Nature punishes laziness, which she detests, and gets rid of offenders as early as she can decently and in order. Active mechanics abroad are presumably those who get a greater daily air bath than those at home. Our school physiologies give us the plain physiological reason for the ill effects of inactivity and impure air, and some day a few specific facts may be arranged for these columns merely as reminders of those truths familiar when marshalled before us, but overlooked in the hurry of stirring life.

Protecting Trees From Sun Scald.

More fruit and shade trees are believed to be killed by sun scald than from all other injuries. Cornstalks furnish a simple means of shade and also protect from rabbits. Split each cornstalk in two and place the flat side against the trunk, using two or three loosely woven ties when the trunk is surrounded. Prof. Samuel B. Green believes that the trees are scalded in early spring as well as in the summer and fall, so the protection should remain on the trees through the year. He recommends inclining fruit trees to the southwest when planted. The trunks may be shaded by boards, woven laths, close wire screen, burlap or thick paper, and the crotches covered with hay rope. A bunch of corn fodder may be tied around the tree.

Horticultural Notes.

Strawberries are so easily grown, so wholesome and so delicious, that it is a wonder that more of them are not found about farm houses. While there ought to be a plat of them in every farm garden, it is safe to say that there is not one in ten farmers who grow as many as they could use in their own families.

All stone fruits require liberal supplies of potash. Peaches require more, because the stone is larger, and also because the trees are almost always planted on sandy soil, which is deficient in potash. It is the attempt of the tree to perfect its fruit with an inadequate supply of potash that weakens its vitality and predisposes the tree to attacks of the yellows. This disease is one of bacterial germs; but they work most freely on trees whose vitality has been weakened. It was once believed that liberal doses of potash would cure trees affected by the yellows. This is now contradicted by the best authorities, but no one doubts the effectiveness of potash in keeping the trees healthy and preventing disease.

Art is a man's conception of nature.

THE DAIRY

PACKING DAIRY BUTTER.

The Germantown Telegraph writes in the interest of farmers holding a few cows who, it says, practise packing butter. By this method it can be held in cold rooms until the price begins to advance in the fall. Poor butter should not be held, as it will deteriorate more quickly than good butter. Butter that is to be held should be made from cream kept but a day or two and not held for a week as many do. A line should be drawn at three days even for the most skilful butter makers. Every time that cream is added to the old it should be "stirred evenly to prevent its settling in layers." Below we quote:

"First, dissolve a piece of saltpetre in water and mix this with the first cream put into the pot. Then by stirring up the whole mass each time additional cream is put in the saltpetre goes into every part of the cream and helps to preserve it. The stone pot for the cream naturally should be kept in a very cool place; in the icebox if one keeps ice, or in a cold cellar. The night before churning, take it out and stand it in an ordinarily warm room. In the morning get the temperature of the cream down to 58 degrees or 60 degrees. If handled in this way the butter ought to come in summer in five to ten minutes. When the butter is in small granules draw off the buttermilk. Wash the butter in the churn until the cold water runs off clear. Work the salt carefully into the butter and let it stand until the next day.

"Early in the forenoon of the following day rework the butter with the hands until the salt is thoroughly dissolved and every drop of the buttermilk is out of it. A little buttermilk left in the butter will be sufficient to taint the whole pot full and eventually spoil it.

"A stone crock is the best thing to pack the butter in, and each churning should be packed firmly into the pot. Dissolve as much salt as possible in water and into this put one-half ounce of saltpetre to each gallon of brine. Boil this until everything is dissolved. Strain it through a cloth, let it stand for a few hours, then skim off the skum on top, and pour off the liquid carefully, leaving the sediment in the bottom of the pail. The brine will then be clear and is ready to pour over the butter in the crock. Each time a new quantity of butter is to be packed, pour off the brine and pat the butter down hard and then pour brine over again. In this way butter can be kept sweet and clean for a long time."

The above system is one prevailing in Pennsylvania and of interest, although we suspect that our dairymen will not subscribe to all the details, including crocks and saltpetre.

Rapid Churning.

The butter-making contest of an English show has brought out the fact that speedy churns made a high ratio of butter that took prizes. Speaking of one of the speedy churns our English exchange says:

"The former gained six firsts, six seconds, and three third prizes altogether. In one trial all three prizes went to users of the speedy churns. But there is this to be said on the subject: the winners in the most cases with the speedy churns were extraordinary experts employed by the makers, and it may be that such persons would have won with another churn.

Again it was noticed that there was no attempt to make the butter in from three to five minutes. The winners churned at a low temperature, and took from eight to twenty minutes, we understand, to produce butter. But, with all allowances, the fact remains that the speedy churns, with or without the driers which go with them, have won a great proportion of the prizes, and thus have greatly enhanced their reputation. We should like to see a churn competition, the prizes to be awarded to the best butter, with due regard to quantity, after keeping it for a week"

We were not looking for a reaction in favor of old methods or old views in the direction of speedy churns. It seemed to be pretty well agreed all around that the slow churns, or the churns without internal apparatus of any kind, make a superior grade of butter, and that churns with internal apparatus of any kind to hasten the gathering of the butter fat were doomed. It is just a little interesting at this time to learn that the old class of churns has at any fair taken prominence enough to draw attention, and if the result lies outside of any expert skill on the part of the butter-makers we shall certainly be curious to know what new turn of philosophy will be made to explain the phenomenon. We do not assume that the trials quoted above will make it necessary to formulate an explanation resting upon any other basis than the skill of the manipulators. The quotation does, however, make it appear that the question deserves further investigation.

About Sheep.

Another point wherein sheep are superior to other stock as restorers of fertility is the fact that while cows after eating their fill will get into some pool or stream, if one is available, and there stand and waste all their droppings, sheep always seek the highest knoll on hill top to lie and ruminate, and as these are always the poorest parts of the fields, their excrements are left most thickly where most needed. The difficulty with most farmers is they only put as many sheep into a pasture as they think can get a living from the grass that grows thereon, not stopping to think that the sheep can return nothing to the soil but what it has taken therefrom, unless it be given in supplemental food. What should be done is to put at least twice as many sheep into the pasture as can subsist on the growth of grass, and then feed sufficient food besides to keep them thriving. If a flock of sheep be fed a ton of bran, for instance, after tolling it 12 per cent., they will leave sufficient fertility to produce at least two tons of the best hay or five or six tons of grass, and this would enable the keeping of more sheep and the feeding of more extra food. If any one with a poor, worn out pasture will follow this plan he will soon be surprised at the change in character of the herbage and added luxuriance of the grass.

Save the soap suds for the garden. They make an excellent fertilizer for tomatoes, and should not be thrown away.

Don't let the young pigs get ravenously hungry, but do not overfeed them.

The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaprilla.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 20.

Text of the Lesson, Ruth i, 14-22—Memory Verses, 16, 17—Golden Text, Ruth i, 16—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

14. "And they lifted up their voice and wept again, and Orpah kissed her mother-in-law, but Ruth clave unto her." The fact that the Holy Spirit has mentioned the name of Ruth in the opening verses of the New Testament (Math. i, 5) should lead us to a prayerful study of the book and a thoughtful consideration of her, who, though a gentile, is honored with a place in the ancestry of Christ. The flight of Elimelech and his family to Moab because of the famine in Israel would seem from Deut. xxiii, 3, to have been a wrong move on his part and a lack of faith in God, but yet overruled by God for the working out of His purposes. As we see Naomi returning without either husband or sons (verses 5, 6) after her ten years' sojourn in Moab it looks still clearer that they did not well to go to Moab. It makes us think of Abraham's going to Egypt because of a famine, his trouble there and the absence of an altar unto the Lord until he returned to Bethel (Gen. xii, 10, to xiii, 4).

15. "And she said, Behold thy sister-in-law is gone back unto her people and unto her gods. Return thou after thy sister-in-law." Naomi knew of the true and living God, the God of Israel, while the Moabites were idolaters, and to see her trying to turn her daughters-in-law back to their idols is truly a pitiful sight. The same thing is seen today when Christians enter into fellowship with the world either for pleasure or profit, and thus virtually urge the world's people to stay by their idols because there is nothing satisfying in the Lord Jesus Christ. What a slander upon the Lord and dishonor to His holy name! See Jer. xxxiv, 15, 16, and Ezek. xliii, 8, and let us aim to honor His worthy dame (Jas. ii, 7; I Pet. ii, 9).

16. "And Ruth said, Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." May we not hope that Naomi had lived a godly life even in Moab, and that it was God in her who led Ruth to take this noble stand? Then we could put this construction upon her words to Orpah and Ruth, "I am going back to Israel's land and to Israel's God, but I have nothing to offer you except His promises, and if these seem sufficient then you had better stay with your friends and their idols."

17. "Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." Noble woman, by the grace of God. Such cleaving to the Lord is sure to be rewarded. Compare the same purpose of heart in Ittai the Gittite as he clave to David (II Sam. xv, 21), with purpose of heart let us cleave unto the Lord (Acts xi, 23). For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to shew Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are perfect or whole toward Him (II Chron. xvi, 9).

18. "When she saw that she was steadfastly minded to go with her, then she left speaking unto her." The command to us is to "Be steadfast, unmovable." The secret of being thus established is found in II Chron. xx, 20. To look around us will bring only dismay (Isa. xli, 10, R. V.), but to "consider Him who endured such contradiction of sinners against Himself" will keep us from being weary or faint in our minds (Heb. xii, 3). We think of Him when the time was come that He should be received up, how He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem (Luke ix, 51); also of Stephen, full of the Holy Spirit, as he looked up steadfastly unto heaven and saw the glory of God and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God.

19. "So they two went until they came to Bethlehem." We may imagine that they had much talk along the way concerning the God of Israel and His wonderful dealings with the nation. They were journeying to the house of bread and praise (Bethlehem-Judah), and they might well talk of Him who alone is worthy to be praised, and who had fed Israel with bread from heaven for 40 long years in the wilderness. We think of the words concerning Elijah and Elisha, "They two went on," "They two stood," "They two went over" (II Kings ii, 6, 7, 8), and we remember the Lord's oft repeated word, "I am with you," so that we two, He and I, may daily go on together.

20. "And she said unto them, Call me not Naomi, call me Mara." She felt that mara (bitter) expressed the Lord's dealings with her better than Naomi (pleasant), but she does not seem to have considered that all the bitterness was probably due to the wandering away from God of herself and her husband. We are apt to think hardly of God when we ourselves are the cause of the trouble. She uses the name "Almighty," not knowing, perhaps, that the "All Sufficient One" was seeking to lead her to know Him as such by His dealings with her.

21. "I went out full, and the Lord hath brought me home again empty." The name "Almighty" is found more often in the book of Job than in all the rest of the Bible taken together, and it is there that we see a full man thoroughly emptied in order that he may know the "All Sufficient One" the Almighty. Then we see him filled as never before. Until we are willing to be emptied of all that is of us we cannot know the fullness of God. Christ Jesus emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant, wherefore God hath highly exalted Him (Phil. ii, 7-9). Contrast Naomi's complaint with I Sam. iii, 18, and Job i, 21.

22. "And they came to Bethlehem in the beginning of barley harvest." Then follows the story of "the mighty man of wealth," the kinsman redeemed, in whose fields Ruth went to glean, and from whom she received much kindness, who afterward became her husband and the father of Obed, of whom came Jesse, the father of David (chapter iv, 21, 22). Henry Moorhouse, in his book on Ruth, entitles the four chapters—Ruth deciding, Ruth gleaning, Ruth resting, Ruth rewarded. Among the refreshing things of chapter ii notice the greetings of Boaz and his reapers (verse 4), the beautiful words of Boaz to Ruth (verses 11, 12), the handfuls let fall of purpose (verse 16,) and Naomi's greeting when she brought home her gleanings that first day. Let chapter iii, 18, suggest Ps. cxxxviii, 8, and let us glean diligently in the field of our kinsman Redeemer, the Mighty Man of Wealth (the field is the world), for we shall find many handfuls dropped on purpose, and in the morning we shall be married to the owner of the field. All will then be ours, and we shall reign with Him forever. Then we shall see the reward of forsaking father and mother and friends for His sake (Mark x, 29, 30), and we shall be exceeding glad.

Minard's Liniment Cures la Grippe.

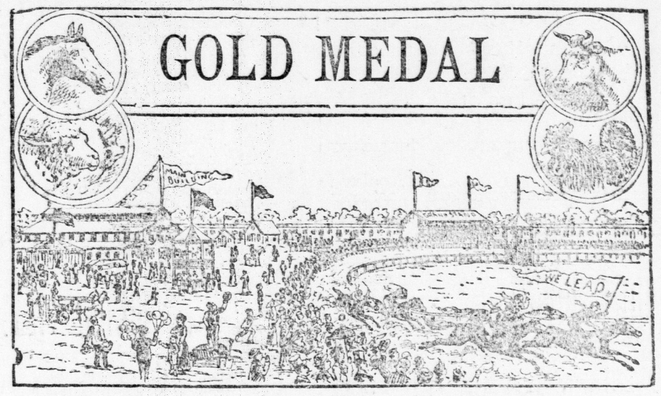
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It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

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24 tf-tw

The Scrap Bag

The morns are meeker than they were,
The nuts are getting brown;
The berry's cheek is plumper,
The rose is out of town.

The maple wears a gayer scarf,
The field a scarlet gown;
Lest I should be old-fashioned
I'll put a trinket on.
—Emily Dickinson.

"Madame Melba's black picture hat has taken Boston town by storm," comes Dame Rumor's flying report. It is immense, in every sense of the word, and would be out of sight, if it wasn't such a mountain of ostrich plumes. The fair singer looks stunning in it, and when added to those favorite turquoise blue sleeves she was the handsomest object at the theater which she attended with a party last Tuesday, and attracted enough attention to ratisfy any beauty prima donna, no matter how exacting. Let us have a glimpse of those ostrich tips before they get out of curl, here in London, Mme. Melba.

We notice a paragraph in a New York society paper, that Miss Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough will help to make up Mr. Belmont's coaching party. It is to be hoped that "no one won't spill nobody." If an accident should occur at this critical time how horrible it would be! Hold on to your horses, Ollie, and do be careful of your $10,000,000 heiress and her nice little beau.

A girl can never improve on just pink or blue in the eyes of men.

Ethel, who had lately been blest with a baby sister, said to her mother one day:

"I wish I had a new doll."

"A new doll?" said her mother. "Why, your old doll is as good as ever."

"Well," answered the little lady, "so am I just as good as ever; but the angels gave you a new baby."—Exchange.

The top of the ladder of life is pointed to in the Outlook in the following editorial on "A Need of the Times."

"Some one has well said that the tragedy of today is not the tragedy of the absolutely incompetent, but of the relatively incompetent. It is the tragedy of the man who has the best intentions and the best character and a fair equipment for his work, but who has not a thorough equipment, and who cannot do the thing he starts to do in the best possible way. Society is crowded with half-equipped workers, with men and women who are honest and earnest, and not incapable, but who are not up to the level of the very best work. It is amazing, in view of the immense number of those who are seeking for positions, how few persons there are competent to fill any particular position. To fill a position of any importance requires often most diligent research in many directions. There is a host of thoroughly-equipped people, but there seem to be, at the moment when they are needed, few perfotly equipped persons. When one has a piece of work to be done, it is easy to get it fairly well done, but it is extremely difficult to get it thoroughly well done. This is true of all grades of labor. The really competent men and women who go out for daily work in any community can generally be counted on the fingers of one hand. The rest are partially competent and partially trustworthy. They will come if it suits them, or if the weather is propitious, or if they have nothing else to do, and when they do come they work with a fair degree of skill and industry; but the man of women who goes despite the weather, and who works with the utmost economy of time and the utmost productiveness, is a very rare person in any locality. If a leading pulpit is vacant, it is astonishing how few persons thoroughly equipped for it can be found at the moment. If a board of trustees are looking for the president of a college among the host of educated men it is amazing how very few names suggest themselves. In spite of the terrible need of work which weighs upon the masses of men, and in spite of the superior processes of education which are offered to the fortunate few, it remains true that society is filled with incapable or only partially trained people, and that when the thoroughly trained man or woman, perfectly fitted to do a specific thing in a superior way, is needed, a candle must be lighted and a long search begun. The great lesson to be read to boys and girls today is the need of some kind of absolute competency, some kind of ultimate superiority."

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

It's we two, it's we two, for aye,
All the world, and we two, and
heaven be our stay.
—Jean Ingelow.

BREAKFAST — Apples. Pearl Hominy. Breakfast Bacon. German Potatoes. Rolls. Blackberry Jam. Coffee.

DINNER—Boiled Fowl. Steamed Potatoes. Brussels Sprouts. String Beans. Sliced Tomatoes Apple Jelly. White and Corn Bread. Grapes. Rolled Jelly Cake.

SUPPER—Baked Beans and Brown Bread. Stewed Apricots. Rolls Cookies. Tea.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Boil till tender; put in saucepan with a little melted butter; season with salt and pepper, simmer a few moments; serve plain or on buttered toast.

GERMAN POTATOES.

Bake potatoes nearly done, scoop out the flesh, mix with finely chopped meat, season to taste; replace in skins and bake, until thoroughly heated.

Were one very observant regarding dress, it would not be at all difficult to predict coming styles. This summer white, white was everywhere. The autumn has set in and with it a revulsion of feeling. Our cry now is for color, and colors of the most gorgeous hues. Who can blame us, when we are so tired of white?

This summer we wore dainty gowns, overwhelmed with lace and soft, loose effects. We now desire plain gowns, tight-fitting, with the trimming plastered down flat.

So it goes from season to season. The pendulum of fashion swings from one extreme to the other, and woman, with her unceasing desire to keep up, wearies countless minutes of her life.

At present, however, my lady's jaded tastes require a tight-fitting, severely plain gown to refresh them. It is entirely for out-door wear, as the fanciful



A TIGHT-FITTING GOWN.

affairs still hold their own for at home.

A pretty device is to have the belt pass underneath the box plaits in front. These box plaits, of course, are an apology to the gown for not putting some fancy front on it.

The material for my lady's gown is tan covert. The sleeve puffs are tightly shirred on top, to make them perfectly flat and to give a pretty drooping effect. White gloves, with black stitching, are worn with the costume.

FITTING A JAPANESE ROOM.

Plainness, Simplicity and a Fusion of Oriental with Occidental Ideas.

A Japanese room in an American house does not mean so much the furnishing of a certain limited amount of space with a large collection of Japanese objects and material, as it does a perfect fusion of Oriental with Occidental ideas, writes F. Schuyler Mathews in detailing and illustrating "A Japanese Room," in the October Ladies' Home Journal. A lot of Japanese things will not make the room they occupy Japanese. Its whole arrangement and character must undergo a complete change. For instance, a chair is a thing quite foreign to the Oriental idea of a seat. There are no chairs in Japan. Divan and stool are both Oriental and conform with our ideas of comfortable seats. Indeed they often prove quite as luxurious as the conventional American rocking-chair.

Whatever is Japanese that will adapt itself to the requirements of our American civilization we may apply to our needs in the furnishing of such a room. I do not think that a plentiful supply of fans, lanterns, vases, umbrellas and screens will properly meet these requirements. A room furnished in good taste must not look like a museum. The Japanese room should look like one we might see in a house in Tokio, the character of the furnishings of which is marked by plainness and entire simplicity. * * * The less furniture we have in the room the nearer Japanese it will be. Some of us will think that because Japanese rooms look bare the condition is purely a matter of Japanese expediency or custom not worth notice. If a Japanese room does appear bare it at least escapes every hint of vulgarity. A table, two spacious divans, two or three cushioned stools, a cabinet, a vase-stand, a window-seat and a chest of drawers are all that are requisite for the complete furnishing of the room a la Japanese.

Novelties.

A very pretty new book-mark is dagger-shaped and can be had in silver, metal or celuloid. Miniatures are the fad of the day and a table in the drawing room is devoted to them. The frames are varied and antique. The newest ones are of leather, perfectly round.

The latest craze in fashionable notepaper is that with the now celebrated Brownie embossed upon it.

Photographs are now kept in fancy boxes. Some of the handsomest ones on sale are of wood with bindings, corners and initials of silver. The word "Photograph" in scroll letters often appears on the lid.

There is a decided leaning toward all sorts of revolving things, fancy odd bits of furniture, such as desks, small bookcases, shaving stands, tables, etc., and since they are practically useful, there is no reason why they should not remain in style.

A new attachment, a recent patent, for holding the dress skirt in place, does away with the fancy safety pins that have disfigured the belts of our fashionable young women the past year.

The new buckles for collars have a pin attachment at the back which makes them especially popular. Neck buckles will be in greater demand than ever this summer The manufacturers claim they are getting out quantities of them and in beautiful patterns.

Buttons are again coming in, and are seen on frocks, gowns and waists. They are surely coming back to stay, sincemany factories in France have again started up, and already the French have started the fashion.

Silver stand holders for vaseline and mucilage bottes are among the new novelties. They are brought out in many styles and are very pretty, making the articles of daily use very ornamental.

Silver-plated marmalade jar holders are new and very pretty. These are an appropriate gift to a prospective young housewife.

Thin eyebrows are a sign of apathy and flabbishness. The nearer they are to the eyes the more serious, profound and social the character.

ARTISTIC HEADGEAR.

Hats that Artist and Poet Love Will Adorn Our Maidens.

I had stopped in a millinery shop to watch the buyers and to gain some idea of what the American girl aproves in the great array of early winter hats.

One blonde beauty came in. Her hair was of shining gold, and her eyes limpid blue. She was small. She selected a tiny hat.

"Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue played into green."

The hat itself was of blue felt, with a slightly rolling brim, and had a facing of miroir velvet, of blue and green. Green and blue spangles covered the



WITH WAVING PLUMES.

crown, while wings of blue and green ribbon formed the decorative feature on each side of the front.

Large hats, however, seemed to be the favorites. An American girl always selects a large hat, carried away probably by the same sense of the beautiful which makes artists adorn their women with large hats.

A tall dashing brunette came in and I knew she would select a large hat. She did. It was green felt, and fully ten ostrich tips of large size fell over the brim in front. At the back an immense bow of black velvet ribbon was fastened down by a Louis Seize buckle.

The gown she wore was so pretty that it needs mention. It was of rough, black material—a material that cannot be resisted in spite of the fact that it is primarily a season of color—and had huge sleeves of green velvet. The handsome collar and revers where of pallette trimmings. Just underneath the chin hung three loops of green velvet, and on the stock collar was fastened a pearl and brilliant buckle.

Ringlets of blue black hair fell about the pretty flushed face, which added the suggestion of pink needed to complete her costume.

FALL FOOT WEAR.

Some of the Leading Styles for Fall and Winter.

The principal materials used in the upper stock are kangaroo calf, dull dongola, glazed kid, patent and enameled leathers, colored kid, in various shades, calf, and for the very finest goods seal leather. There is a noticeable diminution in the extremely pointed toe styles, although efforts are made to preserve in the upper, by means of a raised ridge at the tip, the semblance of the razor toe make. For the past two seasons manufacturers have been endeavoring to introduce wider toes, as it costs more to make the pointed styles, which must be handsewed at the tip, but with very little success. This season however, there is less resistance on the part of wearers, and styles which are a species of "compromise" between the Piccadilly and the opera toe are meeting with much favor.

Prominent among the new offerings is a handsome calf shoe for early fall wear. The top is of fine kangaroo calf, straight cut and whole calf foxing. It is handsewed and sells for from $5.50 to $7. This shoe is chiefly made on a new last, and is stylish and serviceable. It will be used principally for street wear. Another pretty style that will claim much attention is a lace boot, high cut, fancifully perforated along the border of the back foxing. The lace facing affords an opportunity for the display of fancy stitching in white, as well as ornate pinking. Perhaps the neatest shoe exhibited is one made of the finest grade of "Oxide" kid, a special acid-tanned kid leather now used in the very highest priced ladies' shoes. The tops, foxing and vamp are all of one material—"Oxide" kid—and come either in patent tips or of the same material. This is a turn shoe and is strictly hand-sewed. It is worth from $7 to $8. The style is narrow opera or modified Piccadilly. The heel 1⅝ inches set well under the foot with an extra spring at the ball.

Patent leather shoes will be extensively worn this fall and winter. They are made up in large variety for street wear to the delicate and intricate creations for evening use. In most cases they are made extremely light, some of the low-cut styles wheighing not more than four ounces. The latter are hand-sewed turn work. A substantial and dressy shoe is made of the finest grade of enamel leather. This makes an excellent walking shoe and is made both in opera and common-sense lasts with 1¼ inch heel flat; some have cloth tops of various shades to suit the ideas of wearers. This shoe will stand pretty rough usage and is well suited for traveling purposes.

For young girls there are several new ideas offered. Like in women's shoes wider toes prevail and the lasts of them are specally constructed to afford a perfectly flat tread, to suit the growing foot. The styles shown are chiefly glazed kid, though a few have patent leather whole foxing. They come in machine-sewed and hand-sewed styles. The shoes are remarkable for flexibility, and for the long and slender appearance they impart to the feet of the wearers. They are cut in varying degrees of altitude, ranging from seven to fifteen buttons. Some are also made in lace. The heels are mostly spirng-heel makes.

A few pretty effects are shown in low-cut makes for early autumn wear. These will be mostly worn with over-gaiters to match. They show the exercise of artful designing, and are extremely taking for out-door wear. One has crescent-shaped goring, and is of fine kid, in black and the more subdued shades of "Oxide" kid. Taking the samples as a whole, lovers of fine foot-wear, fanciful or plain, will find ample room for choice and variety in styles, blending fashion with service, calculated to satisfy the most exacting in the matter of shoes for the season upon which they now enter.

ODOROMA removes discoloration from the teeth.

A SKEPTIC CONVINCED.

He Had no Faith in Any Advertised Medicine.

Attacked With a Bad Cold, His Trouble Went From Bad to Worse Until He Was Threatened With Locomotor Ataxia—Then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured After Other Medicines Had Failed.

(From the Yarmouth, N. S., Times.)

The remarkable cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have long been a matter of newspaper notoriety, and many of them—well described as miracles—have been in our own Province, but we believe so far none have been published from Yarmouth. A Times' representative inquired in a quarter where such matters would likely be known, and learned that there were several remarkable cases of restoration to health directly traceable to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, right in our midst. Curious to ascertain the facts in relation thereto, our representative called on Mr. Charles E. Trask, who had been known to have experienced a long illness, and now was apparently in excellent health, his cure being attributed to Pink Pills. Mr. Trask, who has been an accountant in Yarmouth for many years, was in his office on John street when the reporter waited on him.



Found Mr. Trask in His Office.

"Yes," he said, "there can be no possible doubt of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my case, and I will be pleased if the publication of the facts helps some other sufferer back to health. I caught cold, was careless and caught more cold. The first thing I knew I was seriously ill. I could not walk. All strength seemed to have left my legs, and the weakness increased. From being obliged to remain in the house I was obliged to remain in bed, but still supposed it was but a very bad cold. I became so helpless I could not move in bed without help. I had good nursing, but as week succeeded week I seemed to grow worse instead of better, till I was worn to a mere shadow, and began to care very little if I ever recovered. A hint that I was threatened with something called locomotor ataxia reminded a friend that my case seemed similar to one of those described in the Times, which had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this first drew attention to them as a possible aid to me. I admit that I was skeptical—very skeptical—there are so many medicines being advertised just now, and I was never much of a believer in them. Well, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were purchased and I took them, as I suppose I would have taken anything else, simply as the routine of a sick room. The first box seemed to show little effect, but by the time I had got through with the third box there could be no doubt my condition showed a marked improvement, and I was correspondingly encouraged. The pills were continued and I became rapidly better, so that I was able to sit up and go about the house and occasionally go out if the weather was fine. Day by day I grew stronger, and to make a long story short, I feel I am today in as good health as ever I was in my life, and I can hardly realize I am the same man who suffered for six months, a helpless, despondent being, who never expected to be on his feet again. While I have no desire for publicity, I am quite willing these facts should be made known for the benefit for others, and am ready at any time to bear hearty testimony to the genuine worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They restored me to health when I never expected to be about again."

Mr. Trask certainly looks the picture of health, and remembering the long period when he had been laid up, our representative left, fully convinced that Dr. Williams" Pink Pills have well deserved all that was said of them elsewhere. When such cases can be pointed to in our own midst there can no longer be any doubt of the reliability of the many statements of wonderful cures effected throughout the country.

A GREAT SNOWSTORM.

A correspondent draws attention to the fact that Chambers in his "Book of Days" gives a few particulars of an awful snowstorm that fell out over Scotland exactly a century ago, last January. Into some of the hollows of the hills of that 1795 "blizzard" the snow drifted to the depth of 100 feet. On the authority of James Hogg, the "Book of Days" has it further that no fewer than seventeen shepherds perished in the southern district of Scotland alone, while about thirteen more had to be carried home in an insensible condition, and were only brought round with the greatest difficulty.

A Marvelous Statement by a Prominent Canadian—A Rheumatic Remedy Which Is Curing the World.

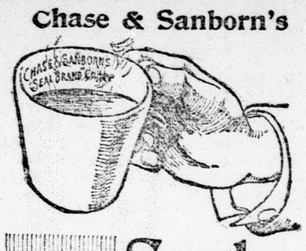
Mr. E. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman House, Morrisburg, Ont., is known by thousands of Canadians, hence the following statement from Mr. Sherman will be read with great interest and pleasure: "I have been cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing in three days. One bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure performed this most remarkable cure. I had suffered from this disease, as I say, for ten years, and I did not ever expect to be entirely cured. The effects of the first dose of South American Rheumatic Cure were truly wonderful. I have only taken one bottle of the remedy, and now haven't any sign of rheumatism in my system. It did me more good than all the doctoring I ever did in my life."

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARDS LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case earache by MINARDS LINIMENT.
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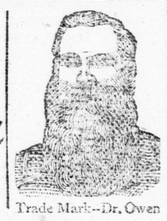
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WITHOUT MEDICINE.

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The MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS for Medicine, Arts, Applied Science, and for entrance into the Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts will begin as follows:

FACULTY OF MEDICINE—Tuesday, the 17th September at 9 a.m.

FACULTY OF ARTS—Including the Special Course for Women, Tuesday, Sept. 17th at 9 a.m.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE—Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 9 a.m.

The fee of $5 (see Calendar) must be paid to the secretary before admission to the examination.

The Lectures will begin as follows—Faculty of Medicine, for 1st and 2nd year students, Sept. 24th; Faculty of Arts and Applied Science, Sept 23rd.

Intending students can obtain all necessary information on application to the undersigned.

Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts (Donalda Endowment.)

The following Lectures are open to partial Students on and after Sept. 23rd, 1895, viz.—Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Experimental Physics, Psychology and Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, English History, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Calendar stating details of each Course, day and hour of Lecture, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to the undersigned,

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B C. L.,
August 30th, 1895 Acting Secretary.

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Interesting Relics.

A London Township Man Who Owns Historic Letters.

They Describe the Battle of Trafalgar and Give an Insight Into English Heroism.

Strathroy, Oct. 9.—Your correspondent has just been shown some interesting relics of an exciting period in British history, which were temporarily in the possession of Mr. R. Dickinson, bookseller, here. They relate to the battle of Trafalgar, and are now the property of Charles Dickenson, London township. The writer was a brother of Mr. Dickenson's grandmother. The letters are of historic interest, written by an eye-witness who was in the thick of the fight. The original is in a clear, bold hand, each line and principal word capitalized.

"H. M. S. Tonnant, Nov. 31, 1805.

"Dear Mother,—This day I take the opportunity of writing these few lines to you, hoping they will find you in good health, as it leaves me at present. Thanks to the Almighty that I am safe and sound after escaping the force of my enemies' shot. But on the 21st of October last, it was little I thought that I should ever be able to take a pen in hand again, when the shot flew round my brains thicker than ever the stones did on Parkgate Beach. But the Lord carried us into it and the Lord carried us out. We got intelligence of them being out on the 19th of October, but never brought them in sight till the 21st, in the morning, when the brave Admiral Nelson made the signals to "prepare for action," that there were thirty-three sail of the line of the combined fleets of France and Spain in sight, and the British fleet only consisted of twenty-seven, but still we are never afraid to fight them two to one. They then bore east half south, distance about four leagues, when we directly put our helm up and started toward them as fast as we could, but there being very little wind we could not get up to them before half past eleven o'clock, and every ship making all the sail they could crowd on. Our ship being a fast sailing ship we were the third ship in action, and our signal being made we were to break the enemy's line, which we did, but not without receiving a great deal of damage, for we had scarcely got through their line before we were totally dismasted, and four of the cowardly slaves peppering at us, and our ship lying like a hulk upon the water. We had no command of her at all, and all that we could do was to fire away as fast as we could, which we did. But if it was not for two of our ships that came up the Mars and Belerophon, we should, I believe, have gone to the bottom or blown up. But they took two of them off us, and sent one in the air, and the other hauled down her colors. But they fought very hard, for they killed the captain of the Mars and likewise the captain of the Belerophon, and a great number of men and officers. Still there were two of them blazing away at us, one Spaniard and one French, but the Spaniard we soon made to haul his colors down and have got him safe to Gibraltar, where we have left some of our men to fit him out for England. He is called the St. John, a very fine ship. But the Frenchman thought to board us, having on board of him eight hundred men of the best that could be found, and they were fully determined to take our ship. They knew her, she being one of their own building but they were sadly mistaken. She was an admiral ship called the "Le Algerazares" and having 86 guns. She came boldly up to us with all her sails set, until she got enlocked with her sprit-sail yard in our main rigging, and fought for two hours and thirty-five minutes, a continuous blaze, but the Admiral expired by the force of four balls that found their passage through his body, likewise his fighting captain being killed, and his first and second lieutenants, besides three hundred of his men being killed and wounded and seventeen of his guns being dismounted, they consented to haul their colors down, but not without occasion, when we directly boarded her and took possession of her. But there being three men killed on board of us, and sixty wounded, we could only leave fifty men, and our own ship being in a sad situation could not give her any more assistance, and the weather coming bad, the French rose upon our people and carried her into Cadiz again, but, the Lord be praised, I am sound and safe, though I saw many a brave fellow fall. But our gallant Lord Nelson lost his life. We have on board two hundred French prisoners. I hope you will write as soon as you get this. It is only to let you know I am alive. So no more at present. From your affectionate son,

"GEORGE BYRN.

P.S.—You must direct my next letters to Portsmouth for I believe we are going to dock there. We expect to go into the harbor tomorrow. Our quarantine flag was only hoisted an hour ago, and we expect to go into dock to get our bottom overhauled. We have been only a fortnight from Gibraltar, for all that we were under jury masts. I expect to be there three or four months. I hope you will let me know all the particulars that have happened since I have been away. I shall give you further accounts in my next letter. I expect to have four or five letters the first time the postman comes on board, and some from whom you may guess, but let them know I am alive, yet I suppose all thoughts of me are thrown aside by this time.

"To Mrs. Elizabeth Byrn, Parkgate, Cheshire."

"H. M. S. Tonnant, Portsmouth, Dec. 9, 1805.

"Dear Mother,—This comes with my kind love and duty to you, hoping that it will find you in a perfect state of health, as it leaves me at present, the Lord be praised, I was never better than at present, but still very discontented to think that I am confined, and spending the bloom of my youthful days aboard a man of war. But still it satisfies my mind when I look around and see so many young fellows that are as worthy of their liberty as I am. I hope my stay will not be long for I think we have given them a sickening blow, if not I am ready and willing to face them again and to run the risk of my life to get me and some thousands out of a place of torment. But it is the expectation that England will soon enjoy the happiness of peace.

"Before we went into action our captain called us all aft and said, "My lads, this is a glorious sight to see, thirty-three sail of the line of France and Spain in sight about two miles distant, and I hope that every man will do to the utmost of his power, for this is the day that we will decide the test and get safe home to our wives and families, or else go down to the bottom together," which was soon answered with three cheers, and every man returned to his quarters with hearts like lions. It was not much longer before we were in the midst of them. The Spaniards said that we did not fight like men, but like lions, and that it was not an action, it was nothing in the world but a human slaughter. But I, being quartered on the forecastle, never expected to live to tell the story, for we had not fired above two rounds before I happened to look behind me and saw a particular friend of mine, one Joseph Brown, with his body before the gun and his head abaft it, and another with his leg parted from the rest of his body, who soon expired, being bruised, two and three and four men lying on top of each other that were badly wounded. But still I worked like a horse, and the masts and rigging coming down about my ears, and not in the least daunted, until a poor fellow that was loading the gun along with me, when a shot came in and parted his head and shoulders from the rest of his body, and knocked the sight out of my eyes, but when I came to myself and saw so much blood and flesh upon my shirt I hardly knew whether I was hurt or not, but the Lord be praised, I never got the least hurt only by our own rigging. Some ropes being cut away before we fired, one gun, several splinters and many rope ends and our fore-topmast being shot away, several splinters and many rope ends had struck me, but I did not mind trifles that day, for I said that I should not leave my quarters, except they would take an arm or leg off me. But I have not told you half the sights I saw. I expect the Lord will soon let me home and then I shall tell you the whole of it. But to our terror our captain was wounded by a ball through the thick part of the thigh, which ball was supposed to be copper, for they fired both brass and copper balls at us, and he was directly carried below, but the first lieutenant fought the ship most manfully until the action was closed. We were all very sorry for our captain. He is the finest fellow we ever had. His name is Capt. Charles Tyler. He was ashore at Gibraltar three weeks, but was very ill, and he is now ashore at sick quarters at Portsmouth. The reason our ship was put down "no return" was because we were one of the last to arrive at Gibraltar. We were towed three days by one of our own two-decked ships until she got us clear of the deep bay of Cadiz, and then left us to trust to God's mercy and to get jury masts as well as we could. But it surprised me wonderfully when yesterday I received a letter along with yours about John being ill, for he is very well at present. He did get a slight wound in the arm, but of no harm, and he wrote and sent his letter away before I did, which was the reason I never mentioned him. I received two letters of an old date before these two yesterday. But if they were six months old they give me pleasure to read about home. I wish I was at home to welcome my cousin. So no more at present.

I remain, your affectionate son,

GEORGE BYRN.

P. S.—The Victory, that sailed ten days before us from Gibraltar, arrived here on Friday last with the dead body of Lord Nelson on board, and tomorrow they are to take him ashore. I hope we shall be paid both wages and prize money before we leave this, and I shall remit you as much as I can spare.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Byrn, Parkgate, Cheshire.

THERE IS NOT A

A Man or a Woman

Who has not read of the

Wonderful Cures

EFFECTED BY

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Testimony to their

Great Value

is given by

All Sorts and Conditions of Men.

The Press writes about them....
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They Always Cure.

50c. A BOX AT ALL DEALERS.

TAKE DIAMOND DINNER PILLS for Stomach Troubles. 25c. a Box.

SEVERE KIDNEY TROUBLE COMPLETELY CURED.

Two Bottles of South American Kidney Cure Did It.

The idea that disease of the kidneys cannot be cured is a mistake. True, many so-called kidney cures do not cure, but in that great discovery, South American Kidney Cure, there is found an unfailing remedy. This is what Mr. David Hogg, of Sunnymead, N. W. T., says: "I was greatly afflicted with severe kidney trouble, suffering the many annoyances and pain that follow this disease. There was hardly any remedy that I did not use, in hopes of securing relief, but it was not until I bought a bottle of South American Kidney Cure that relief came. The one bottle immediately relieved me, and two bottles produced a complete cure."

HONEY FOR ASTHMA.

The late Dr. John Hume, of the commissioners of the sick and hurt of the Royal Navy, was for many years violently affected with asthma. Having taken many medicines without receiving benefit, he at last resolved to try the effect of honey, having had a great opinion of its virtue as a pectoral. For two or three years he ate some ounces of it daily and got entirely free of his asthma, and also of a gravel complaint with which he had long been afflicted. About two years after he had recovered his health, when he was sitting one day in the office of the sick and hurt, a person laboring under great difficulty of breathing, who looked as if he could not live many days, came to him and asked him by what means he had been cured of his asthma. Dr. Hume told him all the particulars of his own case and mentioned to him the means by which he had found relief. For two years after he heard nothing of the person, who was a stranger to him, and had seemed so bad that he did not imagine that he could have lived many days, and therefore had not even asked him who he was; but at the end of that period a man, seemingly in good health, and well dressed, came to the sick and hurt office and returned his thanks for his cure, which he assured him had been brought about by the free use of honey.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

A sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

Here's a Queer Thing.

A Bicycle That Has a Spook for a Rider.

George Springwell's Weird Story of a Night Ride With a Cammy Spectre Guiding His Wheel—A Wild Ride With a Tragic Termination.

A Buffalo dispatch says: "That bicycle is haunted, and that's all there is to it. I don't know a thing about spirits and things like that, but if you ever catch me riding that wheel after midnight, I won't know it." Thus did George Springwell vehemently declare that the supernatural had taken hold of his bicycle.

Springwell lives in a modest little house on Lombard street, and is a clerk in one of the large drygoods houses. He came to Buffalo last June from New York, and just before he left the metropolis he bought a second-hand bicycle from a reputable dealer. This he took to Buffalo, and has ridden it steadily to and from his place of business. One day he bought a cyclometer, and from the aid of the instrument he found that the wheel was haunted. He took careful notes of the miles registered on the little machine, and soon began to see that there were small discrepancies, periods of exactly three miles for which he could not account. Every night as he looked at the cyclometer he took a careful note of the amount registered, and every morning it was just three miles more. This bothered him considerably.

But a few nights ago he rode out into the country, for the first time in the evening. He took a trip to the Falls, spent the evening there, and wheeled home in company with a friend. He reached Tonawanda about 11 o'clock, and waited there till midnight. Then he slowly pedaled out the brick boulevard towards home. He was somewhat tired, and his friend, a man named Zeller, being more of a wheelman, was about a sixteenth of a mile ahead. Just as Springwell reached the clump of trees on this side of Kenmore he began to experience something distinctly marvelous.

THEN SOMETHING HAPPENED.

As he was riding along moderately he struck a chill blast of air. This was on an August night, and he could not account for the extreme cold. Then something began to work in his throat. Before he was aware he was a prey to a most horrible and vague fear. He glanced from right to left. Nothing could be seen or heard. He thought he could call to his friend ahead, but felt powerless.

Then a powerful something seemed to suddenly wrap himself about him. He could feel cold hands suddenly seize him as he guided the machine, and he could not release them from the iron grip. He knew that he was in the power of some supernatural monster, and that the machine had passed from his control. He wavered from side to side. The wheel described curious curves, and he thought for a minute that he was going to be thrown to the ground. All this time he did not have any control of the wheel. He tugged with all his force at the handle bars, but this did not deviate the wheel a single inch. Terrified beyond description, he could not shout.

A SICKENING SENSATION.

He felt a sickening sensation sweep through him. He felt that something immeasurably monstrous had complete control of every action. Of a sudden the pedals began to revolve with a rapidity that he declares was nothing short of marvelous. He flew up the stretch that intervened between him and his friend with inconceivable rapidity, some unknown power having its ghostly feet on the pedals. His friend was passed as though he were standing still. He tried to cry out as he passed him, but could not. On into the gloom beyond, till the city was reached, then on again over the asphalt. The long stretch of smooth pavement flew from under him. He jumped car tracks, hardly feeling them as he passed. Under the white glare of the electric lights he passed with his demon companion. He could feel that the ghostly rider behind him was panting under the exertion. He could feel a clammy breath on the back of his neck that sent terrible shivers through his whole body.

Springwell declares with an expression that is indubitable evidence of his honesty that he will never forget this awful ride till the last moment of his life.

ON HE FLEW.

On he flew, and he could make out a shadowy something dancing before him—something vague of outline and white in color. It danced now here, now there, and he felt rather than saw, that it was mocking him. On in the leadership of the phantom he flew. He crossed the belt line tracks with a bound, then felt he was slowing up. But still he kept on until the curve that Delaware avenue takes before it reaches the culvert where the Park road passes over it. Ahead he could see the white shimmer of an electric light, illuminating the dazzling circle beneath. He felt the icy hands that had never relaxed their pressure from the moment he had first felt them, loosen a bit of their grip. He was regaining control. But the machine seemed to be dragging something behind it. He felt he could now turn and see the ghastly monster behind him. He craned his head a bit and at the moment he felt a terrible blow over the head. Stunned, he dropped from his wheel, and lay on the pavement. He describes the hasty glimpse of the thing behind him as something too inexpressibly monstrous to attempt to portray.

He lay on the pavement for some five minutes, when Zeller came up. He was riding like mad. Zeller stopped when he saw his friend and helped him to his feet. When Springwell told his story, at first Zeller thought he was joking, but he was finally convinced from the look of abject terror in Springwell's face. They revisited the place next day, Springwell unstrung and hardly able to wheel. From the spot where he first felt the power of the something to where he was hit is exactly three miles and a few rods over.

QUEER, WASN'T IT.

Springwell wrote to the man from whom he bought the wheel, and he received an answer that is certainly queer. The dealer said that a man had brought the wheel in good shape and asked a very small price for it, and that he, the dealer, thinking it had been stolen, told him he would not buy it. The man swore it had not been stolen, and offered to let it remain there until he was satisfied. He had kept it through the winter and never seen a sign of a claimant, hence he had sold it.

Springwell is at a loss to account for the strange occurrence, save on the hypothesis that some man had been murdered while on it, and that it had thus become haunted.

ODOROMA is the best mouth tonic in the world. ywt

CARRIAGE OF THE FUTURE.

Interesting Speculation as to Its Probable Character.

The electrical carriage, or horseless vehicle, promises to become a fad in Gotham, and may eventually supersede the bicycle in popular favor. The horseless vehicle and the bicycle will probably sooner or later be manufactured as a sort of composite carriage, to carry anywhere from one to a dozen persons. When horses are dispensed with it will no longer be necessary to have the vehicles high enough to enable the rider to overlook the animal, and this will produce a change as radical as that from the old high-wheeled bike to the safety. The carriage of the future will probably be so low that one may step into it from the street with perfect ease, and the danger of being thrown out from a runaway or collision will be reduced to a minimum. The carriage will, of course, have low wheels and elastic tires. For light vehicles the pneumatic tire may be used, while for rough and heavier work some strong cushion tire will be more serviceable. Then the dashboard originally designed to protect the driver from the mud thrown up by the horses' feet, as well as from the kicks of the animals, will no longer be needed, because there will be no horses to splash or kick. The aim, as in the bicycle, will, no doubt, be lightness, combined with strength. It is quite likely that the most popular and useful form of horseless carriage will be a light vehicle for two persons, which can be easily stored in an ordinary dwelling, and this will take the place of, or supplement the bicycle in families of moderate means. All this is very interesting, and the model horseless carriage will, no doubt, come in time; but before it can come into general use in this country there must be a vast improvement in the common roads. The ordinary country road is bad enough for bicyclers, but the rider of the two-wheeled vehicle can pick his way and traverse a smooth rut or track of a few inches in width, while the three or four-wheeled vehicle must have a wide, smooth causeway. The multiplication and cheapening of means of travel is a vast benefit to the health of the people. The bicycle has already accomplished much for the public health, but its benefit is mainly confined to the active or robust. The horseless carriage will give the aged and feeble, as well as the strong, the means of outing.—[New York Commercial-Advertiser.

THE FETTERS ARE BROKEN.

The Strong Chains of Disease Dashed to Pieces.

The Sunshine of True Life After Years of Darkness and Misery.

Paine's Celery Compound the Bright Star of Hope for All Sufferers.

A Campbellford Lady and Her Rheumatism.



The strongest fetters and chains of disease are surely broken when Paine's Celery Compound is called to our aid. Wonderful life-saving work has been done in the past, and today thousands are using the marvelous compound with the greatest success. Men, women and young people, pronounced incurable by physicians, are gaining new life, strength and vigor through the use of Dr. Phelps' great prescription, Paine's Celery Compound. That hideous and life-destroying disease, rheumatism, can be easily overcome and banished. Proof of this assertion comes in every day. Men and women who suffered for long years, are made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine known to physicians that can successfully cope with rheumatism and sciatica.

The case of Mrs. Mary McKillop, of Campbellford, Ont., strongly demonstrates the value of earth's best medicine. She says:

"I was a sufferer from rheumatism for a long time, and endured great pain. The cords in the palms of my hands were drawn up in knots, and I despaired of getting relief. However, after using Paine's Celery Compound, I have banished all my pains and troubles, and find myself strengthened in every way. I think Paine's Celery Compound is the best medicine in the world for rheumatism and all nervous complaints, and I will always recommend it strongly. I particularly recommend your medicine to all weak and delicate women."

OLD JEALOUSBOY'S MISTAKE.

Old Jealousboy (furiously)—"Now, madam, I demand of you—who is that young man? I saw him just slinking out of the back door!"

Wife—"Ha! ha! ha! Why, that's the new cook in her bicycle costume!"—Sloper's.



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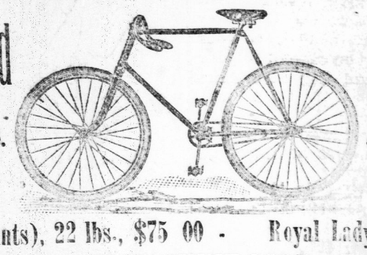
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We lead in prices, quality and new goods. Prompt shipment and best attention guaranteed. yt

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EQUAL TO ANY MACHINE SOLD AT $110 00.

HOBBS HARDWARE CO.

Corset 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.

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WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free Over 2,000 references.

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HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.



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PRODUCES THE ABOVE
RESULTS in 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases. Failing Memory, Forests, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or our agents. SOLD by Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 240 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists elsewhere.

Navigation and Railways

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New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

SS. TEUTONIC, Oct. 2, 4 p.m.
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Rates as low as by any first-class line.

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New York—Southampton (London—Paris). Twin screw U. S. mail steamships. Sailing every Wednesday at 11 a.m.

First cabin $60 and upwards; second cabin $35 to $50.

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New York to Antwerp.
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ATLANTA, GA.,

AT $38 10

Good to return until Jan. 7, 1896.

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Good for 20 days. Fast trains, Sure connections.

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Tickets to Toronto good via Stratford or Hamilton. Fast trains. Choice of routes.

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ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, calling at Moville.

	From Montreal	From Quebec
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RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, $50 and upwards single. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, $30; return $55. Steerage at lowest rates.

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New York to Glasgow.

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Cabin passage, $40 and upward; return, $80 and upward. Second cabin, $25. Steerage at lowest rates.

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities 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 elsewhere. JOHN BOYD, Lucknow, Ont.

Story of the Week:

The Steps of a Ladder.

By Harriet Prescott Spofford.

She was pale and thin, but might have been pleasing had she not been ghastly with the motion of the ship; for there had been quite a swell on from the hour we cast off. As it was, she lay back, indifferent to life or death or the receding world, and received as to the manner born the kindly attention of Mrs. Prideaux, who has crossed the ocean so often that she is as much at home at sea as on shore.

"Who is she?" I said to my sister, observing her case.

"My maid, Annis Beecher," she answered; and afterward told me she had engaged the young woman the week before, because she had shown a pretty knack in the arrangement of hair and the designing of gowns, the young woman having also declared that she did not know what seasickness was. She told the truth, perhaps; she did not know at that time—she had evidently found out since. And Mrs. Prideaux, half compassionate, and half amused, was by way of winning eternal gratitude in seeing that the deck steward made the young woman comfortable, and in not happening to think of mentioning the relation between them. My sister had been visiting at a country house which some of our American friends, desiring to try English life, had taken for a few seasons, when she first came across the girl, Annis Beecher, the daughter of a laborer on the neighboring estate of the Earl of Saverleigh, ill fed, scantily clothed, and running wild. The good housekeeper at the castle had presently sent for her to take some subordinate position, and nothing her aptitude had promoted her till a chance brought her to the attention of the old countess, after which she was more or less about that personage, waiting on her and reading to her. She had been taught at the village school, and, quick to mark and heed, she soon acquainted and familiarized herself with the gentle movements, the low voices of the drawing room, and the observance of the table. Then her father had received some injury, I believe, and she had been obliged to leave these pleasant places and go back to the cottage and care for him, feeling sharply, it may be, the contrast, the rough tone, the rude habit, the hardship, too, and the unlovelliness of life. When he died another lady ruled at Saverleigh, annd without a relative in the world, with a heart aching with ambitions and desires, and with nothing before her but service, she had conceived the happy thought of procuring a reference from the old housekeeper, and had begged Mrs. Prideaux, who was then visiting her friends again, when she should join me at Southampton to let the service be with her. Perhaps she thought that in the life over here, which gives all a chance, she would find her own. But certainly she could then have had no idea of playing any other part in it than that of a skilful lady's maid, which was in itself a great step on the ladder of life for the young factotum of the housekeeper. It may have occurred to her, however, when in any interval of comparative ease, after she had been brought on deck, she saw certain of the young girls, girls promenading with as much of their war paint and feathers as wind and weather permitted, realized with her quick wit a difference between their way and manners and the exquisite breeding of the ladies at Saverleigh, had a sense of injustice in the inequality of position, and felt a sudden purpose spring within her soul.

Owing to her very violent seasickness, she had no opportunity of seeing me with my sister, and she had no idea that the solitary individual pacing up and down the deck was related to her mistress. But at one time, when the ship had given an unexpected lurch, I chanced to hinder her, limp and helpless, from falling out of her chair; and after that I now and then addressed her a word with the freedom of fellow-passengers, and hardly thought a change in my conduct worth while when I learned who she was, the more as I was something of a student of human nature, be it in maid or mistress. The young girls who she was waiting when she could, often stopped and spoke with her. "It must be dreadful to be so ill," said one.

"Oh!" she sighed in answer. "I could wish I had never left Saverleigh."

"Saverleigh? Where is that?"

"The Earl's place, don't you know?"

"The Earl!" cried the young republican. "What Earl?"

"The Earl of Saverleigh, to be sure."

"And you lived in an earl's castle?"

"We lived on the estate," sighed Annis.

And then the others rearranged the rugs, somewhat reverently, about the invalid who had something to do with an earl's castle and tripped away.

When she saw Annis again on deck among her wraps and pillows, this young person came to inquire for her health. "I am afraid it is as much home sickness as seasickness," she said. "I should be homesick, too, if I had left a castle. We went over Warwick Castle just before we left. I stole a sheet of note paper—at least the man saw me take it, and I tipped him. Did you often go to the castle at—at Saverleigh? Did you know the Earl? My! And the Countess? An Earl's wife is a Countess?"

"The idea! And you left all that for the sake of seeing America?"

"Fancy!" said Annis Beecher, with an effort. "And then it may be you left a beautiful home—and dear relatives—for the sake—of seeing Europe?"

"Oh, girls," cried the questioner, on returning to her companions. "She knows earls and countesses, and has left such a beautiful home as Saverleigh Castle for the sake of seeing America!" And Annis would have been deaf not to have heard the shrill, sweet voice.

When, a day or two afterward, I took a vacant chair, and saw that it was beside her, and saw how wretchedly she looked, I said, encouragingly, "We shall soon be in port now."

"Oh, it is not that, indeed, sir. It's to think of the whole thing over again." She sighed with languid, seasick bitterness.

"Well, well, perhaps you won't have it over. You may stay on this side and not go home again."

"Not go home to Saverleigh, sir!" she exclaimed. I noticed that something later she dropped the "sirs."

"Is Saverleigh your home?"

"Oh, certainly," she said; which was true, but might have been misleading.

However, we arrived in harbor shortly after this, and Mrs. Prideaux drove to her house, and I to my club. And having various affairs to arrange, some days slipped by before I went round to my sister's. I was hardly surprised to hear her say that Annis Beecher, as soon as he was sufficiently restored, had manifested her eternal gratitude by announcing that she was going into a dressmaking establishment connected with a great drygoods firm, where she had called, feeling quite sure of her ability, and, referring to Mrs. Prideaux, and that she had further declared that she knew Mrs. Prideaux would be no obstacle in the way of her endeavor to mount another step on the ladder, that, although she should repay the passage money, that would not repay Mrs. Prideaux's kindness, and meanwhile make no allusion whatever to her engagement as a maid.

My sister rather enjoyed it, as something unusual, and occasionally went to the shop, more to watch the little drama than for anything else. But Miss Beecher always fitted her herself; and it was evident that this especial attention paid her made Mrs. Prideaux a person of much more importance in the shop than her carriage and footman and all her money could. Miss Beecher was a wonderful fitter, my sister said dolefully, with an undoubted gift for her work. She had become rounded and wholesome and attractive; and she had in the course of the year's designing and fitting been brought into close contact with so many fine ladies that she was now really quite a fine lady herself.

It was a number of months after that passage money had been repaid that, going over in the Gascogne, I saw Miss Beecher come aboard. She was escorted by a son of the head of the firm, which, I afterward learned, had sent her over to see the styles and to make purchases in Paris, her talents having won her the opportunity. "Oh, no," she was saying in reply to some question from the young man. "The house allows me but six weeks, and, with so much to do, it will not be possible for me to take in Saverleigh. And besides——" She hesitated and buried her face in the roses she carried.

"Ah, I see," said the youth. "The earls and earlesses don't approve of people who strike out in the world for themselves."

"Quite so. But the dear countess can neither approve nor disapprove now of what I do. Lady Saverleigh died last winter," with a downward glance at her gown. I noticed then that Miss Beecher wore mourning, against which her armful of red roses was effective. "But Lord Saverleigh knows," she went on, "that many of the quality—I mean the nobility, and the country families," correcting herself in time, "quite our equals, are in trade."

"And a very good thing for them."

From my coign of vantage I took a survey of the young woman, for she afforded me an object lesson. Good living, good expectations, fine ambitions, the receipt of deference, the experience of pleasure, a lively hope, had all done well by her. She was tall and finely rounded, her clear, fair English skin and white teeth her bright abundant hair and clearly-cut features, gave her a rather decided beauty of a sort, and her appearance, while the long brown lashes swept the velvety cheek, was quite charming. But when she lifted the lids, the bold and steady gaze of a pair of cold blue eyes took much of the charm away. The fact that the child of a village laborer, bred from nothing, accustomed to nothing, had such receptivity for much that aristocracy, wealth, breeding, long descent, implied, was an interesting feature in heredity. Where and how had the strain come in that made this possible? Could it be the mere circumstance of sex, of femininity, that rendered her superior to the clod from which she sprung? Or was she a spontaneous instance of new departure? I wondered for a little in what way the element that gave her these capabilities came into her blood. She had evidently found her chance and improved it; she could have wasted no time; she must have gone a great deal to the theater, that picture and school of life; she must have read and reasoned, watched, observed, and imitated; doubtless she could have passed an examination on the heroines of the novels of fashionable life. And then, as she appeared no more during the passage, I forgot her. I saw her, however, by accident, just before the allotted six weeks of her absence ended; but it was in London, after all, and at the opera. She was not caring for the play, I judged, or the music. Her whole attention was given to the boxes. It was a night when royalty was in great evidence, and someone was with her pointing out the people of importance. I felt that not the beauty of Eames, nor the majesty of De Reszke, nor the marvelous echo of "Voi che sapete," but the pose of the Princess, the droop of the eyelash of the Duchess of Leinster, the gentle hauteur of Lady Brooke, remembrance of the clothes of the beauties and of the way they wore them, were what she would carry away with her.

When I saw Miss Beecher again—she was at home, and at the horse show—it was no longer the son of the head of the house, but the head of the house himself who accompanied her. As faultlessly dressed as her patrons, she was handsome, happy, brilliant and beaming. Rather sure that she was of an impeccable social morality, according to her code, I regarded it only as a further step on the ladder. I had no doubt she was comparing the horses to the Saverleigh stud, and was not surprised to overhear, as I passed round into an adjoining box, "Oh, no, it is quite broken up. Ours was a great hunting country, don't you know. But the stables are closed. Lord Saverleigh is not living, you may have heard. The titles are in the male line, and they have lapsed, and an American has bought the castle. Fancy!"

"Hard on you now, I call that!" said her companion.

"It is sad, but it is so," she sighed. "I shall never see Saverleigh again. I couldn't bear to see it, don't you know." And then Filemaker began to jump.

My sister showed me, shortly after this, a pretty trifle which Miss Beecher had brought her from Paris, where she now made the yearly trip for the establishment, and which she had begged Mrs. Prideaux to accept as a token of sensibility to kindness received since first coming to this country, kindness which had made it possible for her to rise on the ladder of life, and kindness which she now felt would never fail her. And then I heard no more of this young woman till a year or so had passed, and I was called into a case involving an attempt to defraud the Government of duties on a quantity of costly lace.

The firm employing Miss Beecher were the parties answerable to the charges, and I went to represent my sister, whom Miss Beecher had requested to certify her respectability, she having brought over the lace.

Her distress was so evident, but her attestations were so quiet and well-bred, that her innocence impressed young Van Benthuysen, who appeared for the Government prosecutor. "I entered it as I thought I should—as I did last year," she said, the blue eyes softened with their brimming tears. "How can I expect to know your constantly changing laws?"

"In these days," said the head of the firm, "when many of the nobility of Europe are bettering themselves in business, we have felt ourselves fortunate in having an English lady of Miss Beecher's rank and associations, and—and birth, at the head of our dress department. But it hardly seems to me that we should expect the same familiarity with our custom laws as with laces and velvets, from one of the family of the Earl of Saverleigh."

"This lady?" said Van Benthuysen.

She bowed. "A member of the earl's household," she murmured half inaudibly, so that one heard only the word "earl" with distinctness. Then she raised her head haughtily—that was her innocence of the smuggling—and looked at me, her cold eyes melting into something like a beseeching smile—that was her appeal for my silence.

I have no class prejudices. But I plead a love of truth in general. Here, however, it did not seem as if the balance of the universe were to be disturbed. Perhaps if I had foreseen the future—but I am not sure. A pretty woman in distress has a claim superior to some considerations of right and wrong, and nature enforces it. "My sister, Mrs. Prideaux, has been a friend of Miss Beecher's for some years," I said, "and I beg to assure you that it is quite impossible to consider this charge in relation to her. As the firm are ready to meet the demands of the Government, I think you will be quite within the law. Van Benthuysen, if you accept their proposals."

"I will make such report," said he. "And no one can regret more than myself the unpleasant duty that was forced upon me here." And after a short conversation with us in general, and a few words in particular to Miss Beecher, he took himself and his papers off.

"A fine fellow, young Benthuysen," said the head of the firm. "In training for political life. Blood will tell—as I'm sure you make us feel, Miss Beecher. He is one of the old Knickerbocker stock. His father, the general, fine, upright fellow, was Minister at the court of—concerned if I remember just where. But he's a millionaire times over, and he boasts that there's no bluer blood than his this side of Amsterdam. But I reckon we can see him and go one better, eh, Miss Beecher?"

A great bunch of orchids, of a species grown only in Van Benthuysen's orchid houses, that I saw on Miss Beecher's dress at a Philharmonic, attested possibly young Van Benthuysen's appreciation of this sangre azul of hers, a little later. Someone said she had developed a quite surprising knowledge of orchids—orchids, she had said, were a fad of the Earl's; and it was said that it was on a visit to these orchid houses that she met other members of the Van Benthuysen family.

I do not, however, know accurately anything about that. But in these days one is surprised at nothing. And so possibly I ought to have felt no astonishment when in the course of a few months my sister, coming in from her carriage with Miss Cortlandt, opened a billet containing wedding cards. "The old simpleton!" she exclaimed. "Think of it! Gen. Van Benthuysen! Is it possible that he has married again? And to whom? Let me see—Miss Anne Beauchamp. Very aristocratic sound. I wonder who she is now."

I looked over Mrs. Prideaux's shoulder. "It is the way they spell Beecher in England," I said.

"Why, haven't you heard?" cried Miss Cortlandt. "It isn't half a bad thing, Brenton says. People thought is was Van at first. But he isn't in it. She hasn't any money—but then, the old general has enough for two, with a moderate degree of economy, you know. She is still young and very good-looking; dresses perfectly. Quite well-connected, too. I hear the general will have her presented at the next drawing room after they go over, unless they go first to Italy. She is a member of the family of the Earl of Saverleigh."

And neither I nor Mrs. Prideaux smiled.

"Don't you think an impoverished and long-descended Italian prince would do well for himself if he married the very wealthy widow of an American general?" said my sister to me once after reading her foreign mail. "A connection of the Earl of Saverleigh has a right to marry among princes. Our princess will not be exactly an example of ground and lofty tumbling——"

"No; only of climbing a ladder into the clouds," I said.

"Well, you cannot say my maid and I have not furnished you entertainment—very pretty petite comedie."

"If it is not rather that high tragedy which makes the angels weep," I said.

Unexplored Canada.

Practically Nothing Known of One-Third of Our Great Dominion.

An Area of 1,250,000 Miles as Yet to be Examined in the Far North.

There are more than one million and a quarter square miles of unexplored lands in Canada, according to the opinion of Dr. Dawson, director of the Geological Survey. The entire area of the Dominion is computed at 3,470,257 square miles, consequently one-third of this country has yet been untraveled by the explorer. Exclusive of the inhospitable detached Arctic portions 954,000 square miles is for all practical purposes entirely unknown.

Dr. Dawson has made a careful estimate of the unexplored areas. Beginning at the extreme northwest of the Dominion, the first of these areas is between the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Porcupine River and the Arctic coast, and consists of 9,500 square miles or somewhat smaller in extent than Belgium and lying entirely within the Arctic circle. The next area is west of the Lewes and Yukon Rivers and extends to the boundary of Alaska. Until last year there were 32,000 square miles in this area unexplored, but a part of this was traveled last summer. A third area of 27,000 square miles lies between the Lewes Pelly and Stikine Rivers, being nearly as large as Scotland. Between the Pelly and Mackenzie Rivers is another large area of 100,000 square miles, or about twice the size of England. It includes nearly six hundred miles in length of the main Rocky Mountain range. An area of 50,000 square miles is found between Great Bear Lake and the Arctic coast, being nearly all to the north of the Arctic circle. Nearly as large as Portugal is another area between Great Bear Lake, the Mackenzie River and the western part of Great Slave Lake, in all 35,000 square miles. Lying between Stikine and Laird Rivers to the north, and the Skeena and Peace Rivers to the south is an area of 81,000 square miles, which except being recently penetrated by a field party is quite unexplored.

ONLY CROSSED OVER.

Another area of 35,000 square miles, southeast of Athabasca Lake, is an area of which little is known except that it has been crossed by a field party en route to Fort Churchill, east of the Coppermine River and west of Bathurst Inlet lies 7,500 miles of unexplored land, which may be compared to half the size of Switzerland. Eastward from this is an area of 31,000 square miles or about equal to Ireland, lying between the Arctic coast and Back's River. Much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and embracing 178,000 square miles, is an area bounded by Back's River, Great Slave Lake, Athabaska Lake, Hatchet and Reindeer Lakes Churchill River and the west coast of Hudson Bay. This country includes the barren grounds of the continent.

It will be remembered that Mr. J. B. Tyrell recently struck through these barren grounds on his trip to Fort Churchill on the Churchill River, but could only make a preliminary exploration of the country. On the south coast of Hudson Bay, between the Severn and Attawapishkat Rivers, is another area of 22,000 square miles or larger than Nova Scotia. Lying between Trout Lake, Lac Seul and the Albany River are 15,000 square miles of unexplored land, or about half the size of Scotland.

RIGHT AT OUR DOORS.

To the south and east of James Bay and nearer to large centers of population than any region which still remains unexplored, is an area of 35,000 square miles, which may be compared to the area of Portugal. The most easterly area is the greatest of all. It comprises almost the entire interior of the Labrador peninsular or Northwest territory, in all 289,000 square miles, more than equal to twice the area of Great Britain and Ireland, with an added area equal to that of New foundland.

NOT KNOWN YET.

Only two or three years ago Mr. A. P. Lowe made a line of exploration and survey into the interior of this area, and the same gentleman also traveled inland up the Hamilton River, yet this area must be regarderd as yet practically unexplored.

The Arctic Islands will add an area of several hundred thousand square miles of unexplored land.

TROLLEY BICYCLE PREDICTED.

Edison is satisfied that it will be but a few years before special roads will be made for bicycles, and equipped with lines of trolleys, so that quick spins may be taken with motor cycles deriving their current from the trolley wire.

Wealthy Peers and Charity.

Extraordinary Threats by the Lords Because They Are Made Pay Their Taxes.

Liberal Legislation to Be Resented in a Novel Manner.

The London correspondent of the Christian Guardian writes:

Though the Liberal Government has passed away, and is likely to remain away for five or six years, it has left behind many substantial reminders of its beneficent existence. It certainly did not live in vain. Foremost amongst its achievements stands the democratic budget of Sir William Harcourt. Though the Tories don't like it, they won't dare to abolish it. It taxes property in land on the same scale as other property, and makes our millionaires pay a more reasonable proportion than formerly of our national expenses. Our untitled men of great wealth have uttered no protest. We don't suppose they like their increased taxation, though a few of them supported it by their speeches and votes in the House of Commons, and the rest of them quietly submit to a change which commends itself to their judgments, if not to their pockets. But our wealthy peers, led by the Dukes of Westminster and Devonshire, have been loud and angry in their denunciation of the measure, and have uttered some very ugly threats—if the nation increases their taxation they will make the nation suffer. And how, think you, are they going to make the nation suffer? By withdrawing their subscriptions from our public charities. In the light of these threats it is amusing to read the figures collected by a member of the Methodist Times. The real truth is that no class of men give away so little in charities as our wealthy aristocracy. Their big spending lies in the direction of horse racing and gambling, and worse debaucheries; not in benevolence or in large donations to charities. The journalist above named has examined the subscription lists of all the great philanthropic societies, which have their headquarters in London, and he finds that "if all the dukes, marquises, earls and barons in existence withdrew the small sums they have hitherto given, that will make no perceptible difference in the great total contributed by the trading and professional classes." Here are a few facts: The Church of England Missionary Society, to which nearly all our aristocracy belong, has an income of $1,000,000 per annum, and to this the peerage contribute the magnificent total of $3,300. Then take the hospitals: The West of London Hospital, of which the Prince of Wales is patron, received from these classes last year $75; the Middlesex Hospital, of which the Queen is patron, had $1,860 from royalty and peers; and the London Hospital had $1,366. If any charity in the land has special claim on the generosity of our aristocratic landowners, it is the Royal Agricultural Institution—also under royal patronage—for the relief of farmers, their widows and orphan children. Yet this does not fare much better than our medical charities. All the annual reports have been gone through, and it found that the peers have subscribed, during the past twenty years, only $600. If our peers have to economize, it certainly cannot be in their charitable contributions; that is impossible, for they give scarcely anything. A little while ago, a well-known earl told a football club that he must withdraw his annual subscription of $10, as the iniquitous Liberal legislation had deprived him of the power to do as he had been accustomed to do. He has since commenced alterations of one of his mansions, which will cost $150,000.

ENGLAND'S THREE-FOLD MISSION.

We may well tremble when we reflect on the common interests of mankind which are perilled in the keeping of England. She stands as no other country stands. In a three-fold relation to great families of men. She stands face to face with the most powerful empires, as their peer, bound to guard her heritage, and to commend to others, by courage, by generosity, by self-control, the blessings which she has received. She stands face to face with the weakest tribes, as their sovereign, bound to protect, to foster, to develop, human forces which have not yet received their full growth. She stands yet again face to face with daughter-peoples, jealous of their independence and loyal in their affection, through whom, as their parent, she is called to mould a new world to sober freedom, not by rigid control, but by spiritual quickening. Never has any nation received a charge of authority so far-reaching and so complex. There is not a social problem of the future of which the elements are not included within its range.

British Home Life.

Life in English and Scottish Families—How They Live and Enjoy Life—The Question of Help—Hurried Work and Conflicting Duties Avoided.

If I could do so, I would like to send all young married couples who had, or were likely to have, a fair income, to Great Britain to spend their honeymoon. But it should not be spent in hotels; it should be spent in English and Scotch homes. For the English (and in this paper I use the word English to include the Scotch) understand the art of living far better than we Americans do. Not that I would import their customs. The conditions of our life are different, and call, in at least some respects, for a different application of principles. But I would learn their principles, and then apply them in our own way to suit our different conditions. Still, I am by no means sure that we could not advantageously adopt, to a considerable extent, their methods as well as their principles.

To begin with, the English seem to me to recognize the value of life as we do not. I grew up in my childhood to believe that this life was only a preparation for the life to come. Of course the problem was how to crowd the greatest amount of preparation possible into it; and this problem was constantly pressed upon my urgent attention from appeals derived from a consideration of the extreme brevity of life. There was so much to do, and so little time in which to do it! Perhaps this Puritan teaching is responsible for the corollary, which I suspect has been at least partly derived from it, that every day is a preparation for the next day. And as every day, as well as life in general, is very short, every day is crowded, not with its own joyous and rich life, but with hurried, and often worried, getting ready for tomorrow, which in turn is equally devoted to getting ready for the next day. This is really a very false philosophy, with just enough truth in it to make it specious, and therefore the more dangerous. Life is itself the end of life. We are put here to live, not merely to get ready to live by and bye, and really the best way to get ready to live richly and nobly and joyously by and bye is to live richly and nobly and joyously now. Each day has its own life; and the wise man will take that life and make much of it, instead of hasting by it with his eyes and thoughts fixed on a tomorrow.

Who have not seen tourists traveling guide-book in hand, always studying their plans for tomorrow, never taking advantage of today? In England they were studying up Holland, and in Holland they were prospecting Germany, and in Germany they were investigating the Alps; and when they got home they had seen nothing but their Baedeker. This is too much the fashion of living in America; with the thoughts always on the duties, the cares or the enjoyments of tomorrow, and no thought left to see what there is of life to be seized, used, enjoyed today. The Englishman is not always getting ready; he believes in getting out of today what today has for him, and is not the worse prepared for tomorrow because this is his habit. I believe in this is largely the secret of the difference between the secret of the American's hurry and the Englishman's leisure. The one is always eager for the future; the other enjoys contentment in the present. The one is always ambitious to "get on"; the other understands the value of Wordsworth's "rest and be thankful."

In thus securing, as they move through life, the most that life can give them, Englishmen act upon the wise maxim, "Never do yourself what you can get any one else to do." They have reduced this principle to a science. The farmer rarely holds the plow or handles the hoe. He hires laborers, and finds his time fully occupied in supervising them. In the larger houses the mistress has a housekeeper and the master a factor, and all details of administration are deputed to these foremen of the estate on the smaller houses the mistress spends little time in the kitchen, she supervises the labors of others. In journeying, a porter is at your car door when it rolls into the station, to take your baggage, and a cab is close at hand to take you to the hotel. In the private home a maid or butler unpacks your trunk when you arrive and repacks it when you depart. At night your worn and dusty suit is taken out and brushed and cleaned, and in the morning you find it folded and ready to put on. In one busy home which I visited the lady had her secretary, and she, in turn, two shorthand writers as assistants, and the gentleman his private secretary, with, in turn, his assistants. The amount of work accomplished by this gentleman and his wife, whose benevolent and public enterprises seemed to me almost literally innumerable, was incalculable; and yet they had abundant leisure to entertain, were most delightful hosts, never seemed preoccupied or hurried. But a glimpse which they afforded me of their private rooms gave me a hint how extensive was their correspondence and how varied the enterprises which they were carrying on. Most American wives would have thought it enough to bring up a family of children and act as mistress of a household with over twenty servants, and much of the time as many guests.

In this respect the English act on directly the opposite from that of Count Tolstoi. Which is right? Of course it is better to cobble ones own shoes with Count Tolstoi than to hire a cobbler to do it for you and take the time for luxury and vice. But why is this the alternative? What if you take it for public enterprise and philanthropic service? Why should I black my shoes poorly and half brush my clothes if I can find an expert to do these operations well, and take the time he saves for me for work which I can do well? He can black boots better than I; I can write articles for newspapers better than he. Why not each do his own work and exchange products of our labor?

"But this," my democratic friend objects, "involves a servant class, and entails endless work upon them." It does not involve an hereditary servant class, and just what I am contending for is the advantage of different professions, trades, classes, for different phases of work. As to work entailed, so far as I can judge from a very brief and slight acquaintance with English homes, more consideration is paid in England than in America to the servants. I think, though I speak in this matter, with hesitation, that they have better rooms, if not better food, and certainly are more trusted and better treated. In the home to which I have already referred a lawn tennis court is laid out for the servants, and the work is so arranged as to give them, as far as possible, their afternoons. A Household Club has been organized by the mistress, in which once a week all the household, family and servants, meet on terms of quasi-equality, and books are read, games played, and topics discussed with perfect freedom—a meeting, not of servant with master and mistress, but of men and women with fellow men and women, treating each other with mutual respect. It is characteristic of most English homes in which I have been a guest that once a day the whole family, including the servants, meet together for moring prayers. What is perhaps more significant is the substantially universal arrangement of the breakfast so as to reduce to a minimum the friction on the servants of conflicting duties. We all know that the morning hours are the most precious ones for household work, and the household is happiest, in this respect, in which the necessary preparations for the day are earliest completed. But in the American home the waitress must take an hour out of this precious morning to wait upon the breakfast table, and then hurry through her own breakfast, and drive, perhaps half distracted, through the forenoon to get her morning's work done before a midday dinner, or a lunch, which is its equivalent. And it is an even chance that Harry comes down late to breakfast, and instead of paying, as he ought, the natural penalty of laziness by eating a cold breakfast, has the table cleared and a new breakfast set for him. In England and Scotland the breakfast is set upon the table or upon a sideboard, or both; the bell is rung; and the breakfasters help themselves and each other, while the servants take the time to make the house ready for the day. Thus, while English home life starts at least an hour later than American home life—a usual breakfast hour in England is 9 o'clock—England easily catches up with America before noon, and both mistress and servant are saved the worry of hurried work and conflicting duties. And if Harry comes down late, he gets, as he ought, a cold breakfast.—Lyman Abbott, in the Outlook.

TO A BOTTOMLESS PIT.

Futile Efforts of a Railroad Company to Fill a Hole in the Ground.

(From the Hartford Times.)

At Towantic, a little village on top of the mountain ten miles west of Waterbury, the New York and New England Railroad Company is endeavoring to fill in what is apparently a bottomless pit. The pit is exactly on the top of the mountain, at an elevation of fully 1,000 feet. When the route for the railroad was surveyed it was run directly across this swamp, the nature of the marsh, of course, not being known. It is only about 200 feet from one edge to the other, but what it lacks in width it makes up in depth, and it has proven to be practically without bottom.

When this point was reached in constructing the roadbed, it was decided to build a trestle across the swamp as the quickest and most practical way of getting over. The first piles that were dropped endwise in the mud preparatory to driving them down to a solid foundation, sank nearly out of sight of their own weight. Other poles were placed on top of the first ones and easily forced down to a depth of nearly 60 feet. Upon these poles the bridge, which is about 200 feet long, was built, and it has been a thorn in the side of the company ever since. Eternal vigilance has been the price of keeping the roadbed from sinking out of sight, and it was finally determined to fill in the hole. But this is proving to be a formidable feat.

Before the work of putting in gravel was begun, a new track resembling a horseshoe was constructed around the edge of the swamp, to be used while the old bridge was being filled in. This was done from a fear that the gravel would settle and force the structure out of place, and the precaution was well taken. Work was begun early in the summer by putting in hundreds of old ties to serve as a foundation for the ground. Already 2,000 carloads of gravel have been dumped into the swamp from the bridge, and it settles out of sight nearly as fast as it can be put in.

Engines are not permitted to cross the bridge any longer. A train load of gravel is pushed out on the bridge, the wire cable of a big iron plow is attached to the engine, and the plow drawn over the cars, forcing the gravel off on either side. This material is loaded upon the cars by a big steam shovel in a near-by gravel bank, and the loading and unloading is but the work of a few minutes. But the porous and false bed of the pit has an enormous appetite for the material that is dropped into it, and it will be some time before the yielding soil is made firm enough to hold the heavy trains that must pass over it.

It is a curious freak of nature that such a place should be located at the peak of a mountain, but it is not without parallel. An almost identical difficulty was encountered by this same company when building its road over the chain of the old Fishkill Mountains, in New York State. The road here skirts a large lake known as Whaley's Pond, which covers several hundred acres. Gravel and rocks that were dumped in the roadbed here during the day would disappear in the night, and at one time, when a train load of soil was being unloaded, the filling slipped from under it, carrying several cars into the pond. These were never recovered, so they went completely out of sight in the mud. While gravel was being fed into this apparently bottomless pit without interruption, it was noticed that an island was gradually rising out in the lake fully 1,000 feet from the shore. This phenomenon continued just so long as the roadbed continued to settle, and was caused by the pressure of the soil and rocks that were disappearing as fast as they could be unloaded. This island grew to considerable proportions, and when it stopped the roadbed became solid, and has never caused any trouble since. This will probably be the result of the attempt to fill up the hole at Towantic.

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return mail.

W. C. T. U.

W. C. T. U. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Amherstburg W. C. T. U. was held in Wesley Methodist Church on Wednesday evening. The president was in the chair, and called on Mrs. F. Fox to read the Crusade Psalm, and Revs. T. Nattress and S. J. Allin to lead in prayer. Reports were presented by the recording secretary, treasurer and corresponding secretary, showing that durng the year 24 regular and two public meetings were held; 52 communications received and 67 written; present membership, 36 active and 12 honorary. The following statement was read by the treasurer:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, September, 1894..	$26 00
Active members' fees.....	20 35
Honorary members' fees.....	7 20
Lectures, etc.	35 81
Donation from union Bible class.	10 00
Band of Hope, share of rent.....	3 75
Interest	62
Total	$114 73

EXPENDITURES.

Affiliation fees	$10 89
Lecturer	25 00
Printing	7 00
Delegates' traveling expenses....	7 84
Rent of school room and town hall	15 50
Reports, literature, postage, etc.	4 70
Balance on hand.....	43 89
Total	$114 73

A brief summary of the work undertaken in each of six departments was presented by Miss Lottie Botsford, superintendent of press; Miss E. Bratt, superintendent of narcotics; Mrs. Salmoni, superintendent of Journal; Mrs. Churchill, superintendent of Sabbath observance; Mrs. C. Gott, for superintendent of scientific temperance instruction; Mrs. R. Golden, for superintendent of juvenile work. At the close of the report of juvenile work four small girls sang pleasingly "Bring the Children In." Familiar hymns were sung during the evening, Mrs. J. Gott presiding at the organ. Mrs. W. Howe, vice-president, being asked to take the chair, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. Misses Birchard and Teeter were named as tellers. The officers elected are: President, Mrs. Maxwell; recording secretary, Miss Ida Bratt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Salmoni; treasurer, Mrs. F. Fox. The vice-presidents are: Mrs. C. Gott, Mrs. Hardie, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. John Gott. Delegates were appointed to attend the county convention at Kingsville and the Provincial convention at Hamilton.

Grey County Convention.

The annual convention of the Grey County W. C. T. U. was held at Markdale the other day. Delegates were present from Owen Sound and Meaford, Thornbury being unable to send any.

The president, Mrs. Rodgers, took charge of the meetings. Reports were read from each union, showing that the work is going on in a most satisfactory manner.

The papers read by the superintendents, on their different departments, were well worth hearing.

Mrs. McKee conducted a school of methods. The school children were invited to a meeting, and listened attentively while Mrs. Rodgers endeavored to impress on their minds the evils of intemperance, cigarette smoking and bad language.

The evening meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Hunter acted as chairman. The speakers of the evening were: Mrs. Rodgers and Mrs. Lediard, Owen Sound; Mrs. McKee, of Barrie, and the local ministers. The choir rendered very excellent music, and the meeting was considered a success.

Wednesday morning the following officers were elected: President, Miss W. Doyle, Owen Sound; recording secretary, Mrs. McLaughlin, Meaford; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Read, Owen Sound; treasurer, Mrs. McKenny, Thornbury.

The committee on resolutions brought in the following which were adopted:

1. That this convention stands united on the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and to this end we work and pray.

2. That in view of the fact that the children of other lands are located in our Canadian homes, to the exclusion of our own neglected and dependent children, resolved, that we use our influence to secure homes for our own homeless little ones, and in every way in our power assist Mr. Kelso in his good work.

3. That the thanks of this convention are due, and are hereby accorded to the Ontario Government for appointing a woman inspector, under the Factories Act, and heartily commend Miss Carlyle and her work to the assistance of the W. C. T. U. of the Province.

4. Whereas the law on tobacco for minors is found to be ineffective, and the habit of cigarette smoking is on the increase; resolved, that we urge the Provincial Union to further petition the Legislature for a more stringent measure regarding this evil.

5. Whereas the Ontario Government has placed itself on record as in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and has promised to exert its powers in this direction, therefore, resolved that we, the W. C. T. U. of Grey county, would call the attention of the Government to the position antagonistic of this policy, assumed in so many places by the servants of the Government, the license commissioners. We would further speak of the very perfunctory manner in which the license inspectors do their work.

6. Whereas, the constitution of the W. C. T. U. pledges its members to abstain from all fermented, as well as distilled and malt liquors, as a beverage, and, as the "Root Beer" so largely advertised as a temperance drink, is produced by fermentation, and contains more than 2 per cent of alcohol, therefore, resolved, that we make this fact generally known and use our influence with the public and the press, to warn people against these so-called temperance drinks.

7. Resolved, that this convention tender their heartiest thanks to our honored and revered president, Mrs. Rodgers, for her untiring efforts in behalf of our work. We realize that we have not always stood by her as we ought, but we wish her to understand that we appreciate her labors, and pray that God will bless her and grant her long life in his service.

8. That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby accorded to the following parties:

To the officers and members of the Presbyterian Church, for the use of the same during convention.

To the friends who so ably helped us with their singing.

To our host and hostess for their generous hospitality.

Mrs. Pickles, of Markdale, was appointed delegate to the Provincial convention.

The next county convention will be held in Owen Sound, June, 1896.

Who is to Blame?

The following article from an exchange evidently expresses the opinions of a thoughtful man on a question that concerns many people. We trust its perusal will be productive of greater watchfulness to always maintain orderly, unobtrusive behavior when in public. To one statement we take exception—"girls traveling alone challenge attention"—while a girl or woman deports herself quietly—simply attends to her own affairs unostentatiously—she should in this age be as kindly thought of as though accompanied by her father:

"THE GIRLS ARE TO BLAME—WHEN MEN ARE A LITTLE TOO FORWARD WITH THEM.

"Did he? Well, don't be so indignant about it. A man, as a rule, is not aware that he is presuming; he thinks he is merely taking advantage of an opportunity given him, and, remember, how angry girls are when a man does not take advantage of an opportunity. Of course, a 'nice girl' is not purposely giving men opportunities to be impertinent or disrespectful, but if he is that, it is more probable that he thought you gave such an opportunity than that he did it with a reckless disregard of your disapproval. When a man makes such a 'mistake,' he usually feels as bad about it as you, if he realizes it is a mistake, or else, serene in the belief that you gave him the chance and gave it to him purposely, he wonders what you are making such a fuss about. That's the truth of the matter, and now about the opportunities girls give.

"The only wonder is that men behave as well as they do. Girls seem to depend entirely upon men's good taste and self-control, and very little upon their own behavior to insure them respectful treatment. That's the truth of the matter. If a young woman crosses her feet and tucks one prettily-shod toe high in front of her, she must be clever enough to do it with a faultless air of unconsciousness or the man is quite justified in taking the move as a challenge to his attention to the pretty ankle. He may feel justified in letting the offender see that he takes advantage of the opportunity given him, and he might, not knowing her very well, or thinking the challenge warranted it, be unpleasant. Then she must get out of it as best she can, and afterward leave such tricks alone. If she was really thoughtless she may be as distressed as she likes. If he sees the distress is genuine, he will be very sorry, but all the same he is not really to blame.

"It is the same way when girls are alone, traveling, perhaps or through their own carelessness or bravado do without escort in a public place. They imagine that men must know by instinct that they are ladies. Well, maybe if the girls are really behaving very carefully the men may know by instinct, or the men may take the situation as a challenge, and it really is, you know. If you get 'spoken to,' better take it as if you are sure the intent was respectful. Be gentle, grave and quiet about it. Ten to one the man will be jolly glad you supposed he was behaving the gentleman instead of the experimenter, and get out of it promptly, with every effort to support the mistake you seem to have made. As for you, don't set him down as a 'cad,' but remember that you were taking chances, and remember not to lead another man to join in your mistake on any other occasion."

Canon Wilberforce's Advice.

I could bring you evidence after evidence of the wonderful power that has been manifested simply by the quiet witness of signing the pledge and carrying it home to the family in which you live; not pharisaically finding fault with everybody but calmly and quietly bearing what little obloquy it may bring you, until by degrees your example spreads and the power reaches to other hearts, and God shall give you the glorious happiness of having been the means of leading others out of darkness into light. In every department of the national life the gospel temperance movement is making itself felt. When they want to ride a bicycle race from the postoffice in London to the post-office in Edinburg, they do it on cold water and not on alcohol, because they want to win. When they send over a team of football Maoris from New Zealand they make them sign a promise that they won't take alcohol in England, because they want to win the football cups and they know they can win them better on water than on alcohol.—Canon Wilberforce.

What Mrs. Booth Really Did Say About the New Woman.

Mrs. Ballington Booth writes to the Literary Digest to deny the remark attributed to her about the New Woman, as they were quoted. She says:

"It is only fair to me and the women of the Salvation Army, whom I represent, to state that the assumption that I have criticised or spoken harshly of the new woman is entirely due to the fact that my remarks were grossly misquoted, as can be proven by the shorthand notes of my address of Sept. 1. Allow me briefly to state the outline of my remarks:

"First, I showed that there are so many misrepresentations as to what the new woman is, that before I could talk of her logically we must find her. I spoke of the caricatures, the newspaper skits of the new woman, and as represented in pernicious literature and the stage, and spoke of this as the debris which hid from view the real new woman; showing that to find the real true woman I must push aside this debris. I then showed them the caricatured creature, the new woman, so-called, of the cartoonist, the press, and the novel. I called her a mock man, and all the hard and bitter things I am supposed to have spoken were directed against this creature, whom I am sure every right-thinking woman would assist me in assailing.

"I then spoke of the advanced woman, for whom I had nothing but the highest praise.

"I showed them that whether she were lawyer, preacher, doctor, or business woman, she would always be womanly, and that her influence could but help and elevate man.

"I advocated her advancement in every possible direction. I honored her for her brave steps and censured those who from their narrowed views threw in her way hindrances to her advance and usefulness. I then remarked that while we pressed the education of the woman's brain, we must never overlook the education of the heart.

"This brought me to the whole point of my address, namely, that there was only one way of making a truly new woman, a new creation; that there was only one being who could create, and only one power that could transform, and the text of my remarks was drawn from a verse which, to my mind, solves the question, 'Who is the new woman?' 'And if any woman be in Christ Jesus she is a new creature; behold, old things are passed away and all things have become new.' I did inveigh against the free-love notions which have been advocated in some of the vicious literature, which I am glad to note your paper has so scathingly rebuked. I did say that I would throw the erotic novels of today into a bonfire if it were in my power. I also consigned to the flames the cigarettes and chewing-gum, which, I think, every educated and pure-minded Christian woman would also wish to see consumed rather than allow them to spoil and desecrate the lips of our growing girls. I never mentioned or even hinted that I objected to reform dress, nor did I mention the word bloomer, but I did say of the women who wear men's dress that I would like to give it back to those to whom it belongs.

"Why these remarks should have been interpreted into a scathing and cutting rebuke of women, I am at a loss to understad. Up to this time I have always been considered a champion of women. I have always loved and admired woman, and have regarded with pity those women who have no friends among their sisters, but command only the interest and attention of the other sex."

A Backwoods Sermon.

Characteristic Address by a Preacher With Humor in His Speech.

"Avoid it."—Proverbs, iv., 15.

To go purposely one inch within a million miles of temptation is to go 999,999 miles, 5,279 feet and 11 inches too near to it. When I see some of you, dearly beloved, flirting with sin, I realize that the undertakers have not yet buried all the fools. Some of you deem yourselves possessed of Gibraltar-like powers of resistance, but the knees of Delilah make a perilous cushion for even a Sampson to sit on. And some of you long-haired fellows are not Sampsons either. A half-witted fellow told me that after he quit drinking and became a sober man, and sometimes had to pass a saloon that had formerly entrapped him, he passed by on the other side. Brethren, if that man was half-witted he used well the half that he had.

Some of you kindly tell me that whenever I am within a mile of your house I must be sure to stop there. Brethren, when you are within walking distance of temptation stop there, right there. Avoid it! Right about face and away from it. The English brother who spelled saloon with a hess and a hay and a hell and two hoes and a hen was not entirely wrong. Many a man has had a spell of hell because he congregated in the saloon. But you cannot spell all sin with the letters that spell saloon nor all temptation with an R and a U and an M. There is a vast variety of sins. I dare say that the devil has a museum of curiosities and no doubt he shows specimens of all the various sorts of sins and sinners that the world has ever witnessed. He uses different weapons for different game, but he gets there all the same, and with wonderful precision. One man fools with lions till he gets his head in a lion's jaws, and then there is a snap, and not a soft snap, either. Another man pets the panther. Still another prefers to buck the tiger. Snakes are some men's toys. It is the elephant that others of you go to see, and the elephant's trunk could reveal some singular contributions, I assure you.

Brethren, I do not pretend to enumerate the pet sins of each sinner in the crowd to which I minister, but I level my gun, I take my aim and I blaze away with my text at some of them. Brethren, that pet transgression which seems so small that you are rolling it around as a sweet morsel under your tongues is big as an avalanche, and it is bearing down upon you with lightning-like rapidity, and so I thunder out—Avoid it!

Depend upon it, brethren, there is densely concentrated wisdom in that brief but telling legend, "Don't monkey with the buzz saw." Once upon a time a man with an inquiring turn of mind sallied forth to visit a factory. The machinery fascinated him. He saw the buzz saw. Some one on guard saw that he saw the buzz saw, and called attention to the legend aforementioned. But so silently, so swiftly, so almost imperceptibly, did the buzz saw make its revolutions, putting Cuba and all the South American states out of sight, that the man could not believe that there was motion there. He put his foot against the buzz saw to see if it was running. Brethren, it was, but he will run no more. His investigation cost him some of the best toes that he ever possessed. There was motion and emotion and commotion then, brethren, and he now painfully recognizes the wit of the old saw, "Don't monkey with the buzz saw." Rise and sing:

We are prone every one to temptation;
It is human to err and to stray;
'Tis a fact that may lack explanation,
But 'tis one you cannot gainsay.

So my text is a wise one for mortals
When they're nearing the door of sin;
It is better to keep from its portals,
And to quit it before you begin.

Sure, the gospel tries hard to impress it;
'Tis a story oft told in the law,
And I'm sure it is easy to guess it,
O, beware of the circular saw.

NEW YORK OBSERVER.

The Judge of all the earth will do right. No human being will suffer more than he deserves, or more than his own conscience will recognize as just.—Charles Hodge.

Notes and Incidents.

A Berlin house painter who died recently of alcoholism was found to have swallowed varnish which had hardened and filled the pit of his stomach solid.

One man in Chester, England, has been before the police jusdice 180 times for drunkenness or assaults; his father was up 35 times, one sister 67, and another 29. The cost of prosecuting the family and keeping it in prison has been over $10,000.

Austria proposes to deal with persistent drunkards by treating them as mentally incapable and detaining them in special retreats for a term of two years. They may go in of their own accord or on compulsion, in which case they must be tried and witnesses both lay and medical called. They may be released before the time is up or imprisoned again.

Silk has been made of the threads of the Madagascar hal'ab'e spider which has very nearly the same resistence as that made from silk worm cocoons. Experiments made with ordinary spider's web have proved failures owing to the weakness of the threads, but the chrysalis of the common moth has yielded silk strong enough for a lady's neckerchief.

DRUNK OR SOBER?

Seriousillness Sometimes Mistaken for Intoxication.

Maladies Which Cause Men and Women to Stagger and Fall on the Highways.

Cases are, unfortunately, only too frequent where serious illness has been mistaken for intoxication, and where the sufferer has been taken to the stathe house instead of to the hospital—a mistake that has resulted more than once in loss of life. In fact, there are cases where all the skill of a trained physician is required to tell whether a man is or is not under the influence of liquor. In an article bearing the above heading, the Hospital discusses this subject as follows:

"Roughly, we may say that the commonly accepted signs by which the man in the street recognizes the effects of alcohol are unsteady gait, incoherent speech, extravagant behavior, and drowsy helplessness. Doubtless any one of these coming on suddenly in one who, up to the moment, had been as other men, would excite suspicions of disease. But the spectators do not see the begnning of the case. Till a man is helpless or obstreperous, but little notice is taken of his vagaries, and in 99 cases out of 100 the decision must be arrived at from the actual condition visible to the eye, and a diagnosis is not always easy on such imperfect evidence.

"The first and most obvious signs of drunkenness are those dependent on unsteadiness of gait. From the street-boy's point of view, these are always productive of hilarity, and even the better instructed are apt to look on inability to walk straight as conclusive; and yet how many maladies produce the same condition. Many a man in the early stages of locomotor ataxy has lost his character from his tendency to stagger in the dark. Then those conditions which go by the name of Meniere's disease may closely imitate the effects of drink. To the sufferer, when the paroxysm comes on, the sensation is of violent noises in the ear, accompanied by a feeling of being whirled through space or as if the road, the houses, and everything in sight, were flying in large circles round about him, and no wonder that he seizes the nearest lamp post or sinks down sick and helpless on the pavement, clutching for security anything within his reach. To the bystander, however, he is a picture of the most abject drunkenness."

The writer here reminds us that not only organic disease, but simple indigestion may produce effects that simulate drunkenness. He goes on:

"People sometimes also unknowingly take drugs which have the same effect. In both these cases speech also may be affected, and explanation may be difficult. Disorder of speech, however, is usually connected with more serious disease, and a man with a small hemorrhage on his brain may stagger in speech as well as with his legs, and may be 'run in' as drunk when his very life depends on proper treatment. The same may happen after injury of the skull. A man full of drink may in a street row receive a blow which causes fracture of the skull, but he may not drop. He may walk away far from any evidence of riot, and then sit down, and, becoming comatose, may be taken to the station as being dead drunk. And here, if there be no obvious wound, everything is against him. The smell of his breath condemns him to the police cell instead of the hospital ward, and only at the post-mortem is it found that his skull is broken, and that the pressure on his brain might have been relieved. Such cases as this occur every month. But, in fact, in the diagnosis of drunkenness the possibilities of error are endless. Poison, uremia, post-epileptic states, the excited stages of general paralysis, sudden outbreaks of mania, the occurrence of diabetic coma, the onset of acute febrile disease, and even mere exhaustion and fatigue, may all produce symptoms simulating the effects of drink. We cannot, then, too strongly emphasize the necessity of medical examination whenever there can be the slightest doubt whether a man is drunk or sober, nor can we too strongly urge any medical man who is called to such a case to be wary in his dealings with it, to distrust first impressions, to enter into all the symptoms, however plain the case may seem, and to remember the endless pitfalls in the way of hasty diagnosis."

MACBETH'S CASTLE.

Lord Strathmore's Seat the Place Where Legend Locates a Tragedy.

It was on one of those showery days which incite rebellion in the heart of even a pious Scotchman that the London correspondent of the Tribune journeyed into Forfarshire to visit Glamis Castle. There were broad prospects of valley, moor and woodland, and entrancing vistas of the Grampians before the ancient village of Glamis was reached and the battlemented gateway with its lions and curious images was passed. Within opened a splendid park with level meadows and stately avenues, and in the distance was one of the oldest castles in Scotland, the residence of Lord Strathmore, famous in the history of the Highlands, and the apocryphal scene of the tragedy of Macbeth. The central tower has stood since the tenth century, and two wings were built about it in the seventeenth century by the first Earl of Strathmore.

The name of the first builder is unknown, and his work has been subjected to structural changes by the architects of the reconstruction period, who transformed the grim battlemented castle in the north to a French baronial residence in the style of the sixteenth century. Inferior to Warwick Castle in picturesqueness and scenic surroundings, it appeals more strongly to the imagination as a relic of feudalism, haunted with ghostly presences and with tragic memories. With its richly furnished drawing-rooms and costly works of art, the interior of Warwick Castle, in spite of its antiquity, impresses the visitor as a magnificent modern residence, and this effect is increased when the liveried guides conduct large parties through the apartments, catalogue the paintings by old masters, and estimate the value of buhl cabinets, tapestries and mosaic tables. At Glamis there are no professional guides with stale jokes and auction room rhapsodies. The visitor, from the moment he enters the great door at the base of the ancient tower, is convinced that it is a mysterious old castle, with secret stairways and blood-stains on the floors, and wonders whether, like Sir Walter Scott, he would like to sleep in the haunted rooms.

One of the three staircases seen in the basement of the tower leads to the room where Malcolm II. is reputed to have been assassinated, and in one of the uppermost chambers a bedstead is pointed out as the one on which the king died. In another bedroom is shown underneath the floor the entrance to a staircase with hidden passages connecting with other apartments. A secret wall in one of the great walls leads to an upper room where prisoners were once confined. Every time repairs are ordered some discovery is made—an unsuspected staircase or fireplace, or some peculiarity of the original design or of the work of the reconstruction architects which had previously escaped observation. After groping through the dimly lighted corridors the visitor is readily convinced that there is a secret apartment known only to the lord of the castle, and half expects to hear Lady Macbeth's "Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers," or "The sleeping and the dead are but as pictures." Even when he is shown into the room where Earl Beardie started a game of dice with Satan, which was to last until the day of judgment, he listens intently and almost fancies that he can hear a strange clicking noise like the shaking of a dice-box. A rare old place is Glamis Castle. It does not matter whether the right king was murdered in Macbeth or whether any sovereign, a Duncan or a Malcolm, was ever assassinated within the castle walls. Mystery broods over the ancient feudal pile. It has the scenic setting for bygone tragedy and ghostly visitations.

There are many handsome rooms in the castle. The dining-room is a splendid banquet hall, with floor and wainscot of oak, a richly carved sideboard and chimney-piece, and with the arms and mottoes of the Strathmores and connected families emblazoned on the side wall. The great hall is a vaulted room with massive stone walls, and it is adorned with coats of chain mail, old-time weapons and firearms and hunting trophies. The drawing-room has antique furniture, an immense fireplace of carved stone, a French ceiling elegantly designed and portraits by Sir Peter Lely and other famous painters. In the billiard-room there are additional family portraits and four panels in tapestry representing scenes in the life of Nebuchadnezzar. The chapel is larger and handsomer than the one in Warwick Castle, and it has fine stained glass windows and Biblical scenes painted in panels upon the ceiling and side walls. Richly furnished as the great rooms are, it is the central tower, with its spiral staircases and dark vaulted corridors, that gives character to the castle as a medieval baronial stronghold.

How Should We Sing?

Pertinent Remarks by a Middlesex Lover of Good Music.

Wherein Music Can be Made a Powerful Help to Mankind.

We have an infallible answer to the question "How we should sing?" Sing with the heart and the understanding. The performer must be sure he fully understands the sentiment of the piece he is to sing, and if the singer fails to stir up these sentiments in himself, he will fail to impress his audience.

If the sentiment is bold and commanding, the voice, the face, the gesture, must all speak and give unmistakable force to that sentiment. In regard to motion, I would say it is dangerous ground. It is so easy to abuse it, yet it is so important that even a small gesture is sometimes the very soul of elegance. Should the sentiment be tender and sympathetic, the voice should be subdued and aided by the face and manner. Give a tender pathos and the poetical sentiment will be greatly strengthened. The face is a very important aid to the singer. Some teachers tell their pupils how wide to open their mouths. I would add to this that the whole face be an open mirror, where we may read every emotion of the singer. We are sometimes pained at hearing a joyful sentiment expressed by a singer while the countenance is as stern and grave as Edgar Allen Poe's raven. Or, again, the face will be purple with effort to reach some high note, and we suffer with him. Let it be sung with grace and ease, and we share the pleasurable sensation of the singer.

Another very important consideration in musical expression is the complete harmony of musical and poetical sentiment. Its importance can best be expressed by illustration. Sing the mournful paraphrase lxvii., and 11th verse, to the happy, joyful strains of Coronation:

"They seized by justice shall be doomed
In dark abyss to lie,
And in the fiery, burning lake
The second death shall die."

And you have the singer exulting and rejoicing over the miseries of the lost. Or, sing paraphrase xlvi., and 4th verse:

"Jesus, how glorious is thy grace,
When in thy name we trust;
Our faith receives a righteousness
That makes the sinner just,"

to the weeping strains of Burford, and you have the awful spectacle of a singer making the glories of redemption a theme of lamentation. Such glaring errors as I have named may not be very frequent, yet the want of fine discrimination may be quite common. For we must not forget that each piece of music has its sentiment as well as that of the poem. If the singer fails to catch that sentiment the singing can only be a very empty, artificial performance.

Having given a very few of the most important considerations of musical sentiments, I will try to present to you in brief the character of musical tones. We measure their length by their pitch and their power. I cannot in a short essay treat the three characters separately.

The difference in the appearance of notes relate to their length. Music has measures to suit the measure of poetry, but this is not the chief object of measure. Poets have perhaps the finest appreciation of this. Longfellow says: "And lend to the beauty of the rhythm the sweetness of the voice." The accent must fall evenly upon the line of a poem. Not only would the beauty of the rhythm be destroyed by a syllable too many in the measure, but if the accent falls upon the wrong measure the beautiful flow of the rhythm is destroyed. Then bear in mind that both the measure and accent are essential in lending to the rhythm its most pleasing effect. Two extremes are to be avoided:

1. That hard, sudden, inartistic striking of the notes.

2. The still more popular error of singing with a continual sound, carrying the sound of one note into the next, and also with entire disregard for accented measures, thus robbing both the musical and poetical composition of one of its fenderest and most pleasing effects. Perhaps the use of the organ instead of the piano may increase this tendency. Whatever may be its cause, it is a most popular and mischievous error. The notes, though denoting length of sounds, mark the degree of the staff we are to sound. Its shape is a very good indication of how we should sound it. The note is not square, but round. If a rubber ball falls upon the floor it will be sudden, yet not stiff, hard or unyielding, but soft and elastic. Notes thus struck have a yielding grace, a charming sweetness. "Sing with the heart and understanding." Bring together the two greatest refining forces—music and poetry; blend them together with the voice, with the heart and with the understanding; they will deepen our devotion, kindle our love, soothe our griefs, quicken our sympathies and make us more and more fit for the Father's kingdom.

THOS. B. SCOTT.

Vanneck, Ont., October, 1895.

Britain's Liquor Revenue.

The following comparative statement of the total gross proceeds to the revenue from the liquor traffic, etc., in Great Britain, shows the fluctuations of the revenue from this source for the past 22 years:

1874	£32,299,062	1885	£30,770,161
1875	33,052,563	1886	29,606,310
1876	33,712,964	1887	29,354,193
1877	33,447,282	1888	28,744,183
1878	33,044,323	1889	29,956,159
1879	32,102,136	1890	32,275,662
1880	29,614,496		
1881	29,497,666	1893	33,989,732
1882	31,037,733	1894	34,015,699
1883	31,001,587	1895	34,632,496
1884	30,942,273		

Great London.

London is perhaps the most eccentric wonder in the history of the world. Its vast extent of sordid, inartistic building, and its enormous migratory lodger population; its abundant evidence of wealth, and yet its widespread areas of local poverty; its feeble-minded native occupants, and the energy of its foreign and provincial immigrants; the sumptuousness of its western mansions, and its unlimited extent of squalid homes; its ill-arranged, ill-kept, and dirty streets, and its polluted atmosphere, are all exceptional, and most of them are in their various ways superlative. Moreover, London, all its gifts considered, is perhaps the least efficient and least influential aggregate of people on the globe.

A population so enormous and condensed is, from sheer incapacity of apprehension, led to take the facts of its condition absolutely and without comparison, and to suppose that in its special sphere the actual condition is at once natural and necessary. London so completely fills the eye of Londoners that they become incapable of measuring the great community or of estimating its condition and its worth by any outer standard. Hence it is that the chief city in the world falls frequently behind those less important places which are not completely overwhelmed by their own greatness. Petty capitals and large provincial towns compare themselves with one another, to their mutual benefit. They thus acquire self-conscious modesty, and are not left to the assumption that in their respective areas and communities whatever is, or is determined, must be natural and right.—Quarterly Review.

DEAN'S CURE.

USERS TELL ITS WORTH.
WE DON'T NEED TO

Mr. W. Dean, Dear Sir—I have suffered from Sciatica for fifteen years. I have tried sixteen doctors, and afterwards went to the hospital I was told to go home, as there was no cure. I heard of Dean's Rheumatism and Sciatica Cure, and gave it a trial. It cured me in six weeks. I have not had a trace of it since and can recommend it to any person suffering from these diseases as ahead of anything in the market. Yours truly, THOS. JONES.

This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in $1 bottles, or six for $5. Do not suffer nor permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.

Wm. Dean, Dunn avenue, Toronto

FERROL

The most powerful blood alterative and the best agent yet discovered for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, and all diseases of the BLOOD AND LUNGS.

Indorsed by the best physicians of the country and hailed as a boon by all those who are in failing health.

FERROL is a combination of IRON and the best NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

FERROL aids the digestion of other food in the stomach, and is then passed on and is assimilated in the natural way.

FERROL enriches the blood, makes new lung tissue and overcomes all wasting tendencies.

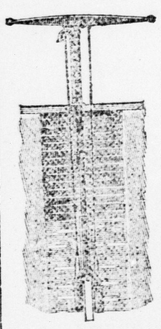
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FOR CONSTIPATION
SICK HEADACHE

Our Young People

The Howlery Growlery Room.

(Laura E. Richards in St. Nicholas.)

It doesn't pay to be cross—
  It's not worth while to try it,
For mammy's eyes so sharp
  Are very sure to spy it;
A pinch on Billy's arm,
  A snarl or a sudden gloom,
No longer we stay, but must up and away
  To the Howlery Growlery room.

CHORUS—
Hi! the Howlery! ho! the Growlery!
Ha! the Sniffery, Snarlery, Scowlery!
There me may stay,
If we choose, all day;
But it's only a smile that can bring us away.

If mamma catches me
  A-pitching into Billy;
If Billy breaks my whip,
  Or scares my rabbit silly:
It's "Make it up boys, quick!
  Or else you know your doom!"
We must kiss and be friends, or the squabble ends,
  In the Howlery Growlery room.

CHORUS.
Hi! the Howlery! ho! the Growlery!
Ha! the Sniffery, Snarlery, Scowlery!
There we may stay,
If we choose, all day;
But it's only a smile that can bring us away,

So it doesn't pay to be bad;
  There's nothing to be won in it;
And when you come to think,
  There's really not much fun in it.
So come! The sun is out,
  The lilacs are all a-bloom.
Come out and play, and we'll keep away
  From the Howlery Growlery room.

CHORUS.
Hi! the Howlery! ho! the Growlery!
Ha! the Sniffery, Snarlery, Scowlery!
There we may stay,
If we choose, all day;
But it's only a smile that can bring us away.

❋

Jack and Ted and Tommy.

(By Sidney Dayre.)

That's too bad!" said Jack Bird. "Too everlastin' bad."

"What's too bad?" asked his brother Ted.

"Mr. Brand's new church is—"

"What?" shouted Ted and Tommy, as Jack, to emphasize his bad news, made an impressive pause.

"Give me the paper," said Ted, snatching it.

"Humph, you won't find it half so quick as I can tell you."

"I'll bet I can," said Ted.

"Do tell, Jack," pleaded Tommy.

"What is it, boys? No quarreling, I hope."

"Not a bit," said Jack, as mother came into the room quietly.

"It's only that Mr. Brand's church, his new church, that he's had such a dreadful time getting built—"

"Go on," cried Ted, who had been fumbling over the paper without success.

"Is—burnt to the ground!"

The excitement was fully equal to Jack's expectations.

"I am very, very sorry," said mother. "Poor Mr. Brand will be discouraged, I am afraid."

"I should say so," said Jack. "First foundations all washed away by a cloud-burst. Next, man that had part of their money ran away. Now—just as they had finished!"

"I wish we could do something to help him," said mother, with a sigh.

"Can't we?" said Ted. But he said it faintly, for he knew pretty well they could not.

"How could we—when we haven't got a cent to give?" asked Jack, in some indignation, not at his brother, but at the fact.

"Some of the boys earn money," said Ted. "Jim Lee helps down at the saw-mill and gets a quarter a day. Ike hauls edgings from the mill for folks and gets twenty cents a load, for kindlings."

"They're all bigger'n us," said Jack. "I s'pose we'll have to wait till we grow."

"And by that time p'raps the church'll be built up again," said Ted, dolefully.

"But p'raps not," said Tommy, hopefully.

The young Birds lived far up in the pine woods where they had seen little growing except pine trees, and little doing except the turning them into lumber. Mr. Brand was a young minister who, when a seminary student, had been sent up to preach to the people in the woods. He had made his home with the Birds, and the boys had become very warmly attached to him. He now had a church of his own hundreds of miles away—at least it had been supposed he had one ready to occupy. He sent the Birds a religious paper, and it was in this that Jack had come across the news of the cruel flames that had swept away the fair new building. Jack had been reading the stories in the Youth's Department and the item had been in the next column, which probably was the reason why he had happened on it. Everybody felt depressed over Mr. Brand's misfortune. It was late all and the family were gathered around the open fire as the Sunday evening settled down. The fire grew lower, and the faces grew soberer and the hearts heavier thinking of the trouble of the friend held in such loving memory. At length with a sigh, at least the 50th one which had been drawn, putting them all together, Jack, with a half muttered remark about "doing something" got up, and bringing a basket from a corner, flung upon the fire in the big stone-bound chimney a number of pitchy pine cones. The sluggish fire soon caught upon them. They crackled and blazed, filling the room with dancing light.

"Mr. Brand used to like that," said Tommy, pointing to the bright blaze.

"Yes, he did," said Jack.

"Said it was awful bright and cheerful," chimed in Ted.

"Say!" exclaimed Jack, with the energy and enthusiasm belonging to a charming new idea, "I wish we could send him some"

"To cheer him up," said Tommy, delightedly.

"And make him feel good," said Jack.

"Can't we, mother?" asked Ted.

Mother sat looking into the fire and the boys did not clamor for a quick reply, for they knew that she was thinking. Likewise that mother's thoughts often led to something, hopeless as the subject might seem. She gazed into the cheery brightness with very loving thoughts of the young fellow who in a few short months had succeeded through his earnestness of purpose and fervent pursuit of the best and highest things, in planting seeds here in the wilderness which, watered and fostered by the Spirit, would spring up into everlasting life. It was painful to be obliged to realize along with the craving desire to hold out a helping hand in his need the cruel impossibility of doing it.

"Oh, I s'pose we couldn't," resumed Ted, after what they thought a reasonable time of waiting.

"The idea of sending pine cones so far!" said Jack, impatiently.

"But he did like 'em—lots," persisted Tommy.

"Well," said mother at length, "I don't believe the freight on a barrel of cones would be much—"

"A whole barrel!" exclaimed Tommy, in ecstasy.

"They're light you know. Perhaps we could manage it.

"We'll get 'em the first thing tomorrow after school," said the boys in a chorus of delight. "The very best we can find,"

"And may we write him a letter?"

"Yes."

This was the letter:

"Dear Mr. Brand:—Me and Ted and Tommy is all sorry to hear about your church burned to the ground. We're awful sorry. We wish we had lots of money to help you build another church. We haven't got a cent. When we get big and can earn money we're going to send you some the very first minit. Cause we can't send any money we're going to send you a barrel of pine cones, the kind you used to like to see 'em when they burn. Their good ones and they'll snap and fizz and sizzle and shine like everything. We want 'em to cheer you up cause we can't send any money to help build your church. We're awful sorry.

"Your friends, Jack and Ted and Tommy."

It was a long letter for Jack to write, but he did it well, and all three, not to speak of mother, were very proud of it. It was mailed on the day which saw the cones shipped. Jack almost hated to let it go out of his own safe keeping. "I s'pose we're sure it'll go all safe and right—" he said, questioningly, to his mother.

"Such an awful way," said Ted.

"Wish they could 'a' gone both together, the letter and the barrel," said Tommy. "I think that would 'a' been the best way."

Both letter and barrel proved the safe handling of uncle Sam's trusty officials, as shown by the early receipt of an answer from Mr. Brand. Mother read it aloud.

"My dear boys:—As I write the light of the pine-knots is dancing and glancing in my room, sympathy straight from your hearts to mine—"

"Ho! ho!" screamed Jack, in a perfect paroxysm of delight.

"Read that again, mother—"

Mother read it again.

"Doesn't it take him to know how to put things! Go on mother."

"Perhaps it would be scarcely right to say that it is worth while to suffer misfortune in order to bring out such expressions of affection—"

"Ah-h-h! He means that letter" said Jack, while three boy faces beamed with a delight far warmer than could ever be given out by pine-knots.

"But it is certain that they are full of a purer gold than comes in the shape of money."

"'Fraid it wouldn't build churches though," said Ted, with a worldly-wise shake of the head.

"As I know my little friends away up in the pine woods are most sincere in their desires to give help in our emergency—"

"Yes—he knows," with grateful nods of tow-heads.

"I will suggest to you that a good friend of mine has been enjoying with me the brightness of the pine-knots—"

"Glad of that," put in ted.

"Sittin' close by the fire," said Jack, with a mental picture of his far-away friend and his friend's friend.

"He is from the city not far from me, and tells me that a supply of the pine-knots would be very acceptable to some rich friends of his who would like to brighten their hearts as you have brightened mine—"

"Shinin', sizzin', sputterin' and snappin'," interjected Jack, with a chuckle of exceeding enjoyment.

"So he suggests that if you are really all so anxious to give us a helping hand—"

"If we are!" indignantly interrupted Ted.

"'Twas the other fellow said it, don't you see?" said Jack.

"To give us a helping hand," patiently went on mother, "you may send us some more pine knots, and my friend, Mr. Carson, says he will dispose of them. Of course we will pay expenses of barrels and freight—"

"Hurrah!" shouted the three in one breath.

"He'll sell 'em!" cried Jack.

"For money!" said Tommy.

"And so we can help!" exclaimed Ted.

"Now, mother," said Jack, "read the whole letter straight through so we can sense it."

The boys contrived to hold themselves while she did so, to the end of the affectionate closing words.

"I tell you," Jack gave something between a gasp and a sigh of great contentment, "if it doesn't take him to put things!"

In overflowing enthusiasm plans and ways were discussed. Then the boys made a rush among their boy friends and enlisted their sympathy and aid. A grand pine knot picnic was arranged. Never before, surely, had those pine woods rung with such happy voices as filled them on the day of the great knot gathering. In liberal quantities they lay on the ground—the brown treasures with their drops of balsamic gum, hoarding up the sunshine of summer days to be let loose for the enjoyment of many, perhaps, who could not seek the out-door sunshine. What a joy it was after faithful work, to see the goodly number of barrels carried out from the freight shed. They waited. A little longer than suited the impatience of the boys. For time to sell the knots, mother said. It came at last, the letter telling of plenty more hearts which had been warmed and lightened by the pine-knots. "Warmed and lightened further," he said, "by the story of the boys away up in the woods who out of their far-reaching sympathy have done their very best—the only thing they could. And so many have been roused by it that we are going to begin building at once."

He sent, that they might have the happiness of seeing it, this money which they had won in the Lord's service.

"That little scrap of paper!" said Jack, reverently, taking it into his hand.

"It is fifty dollars," said mother.

They caught their breaths as each one held it for a moment. Then it went back to lay the foundation of the new church.—[The Interior.

❋

The Dreadful Surmise of Polly.

Little bald head on the pillow,
  Little red face underneath,
And puckers and wrinkles galore,
  A never a sign of teeth.

Such a queer little, dear little morsel
  Is Polly's little new brother
That, at first sight, she isn't quite certain
  She's satisfied, somehow or other.

"I like him, nursie—of course so,"
  Says the dubious little maid.
"But he looks so dreffully 'culiar,
  He's a foreigner, I'm afraid."

—Youth's Companion.

Paid His Way.

Mr. James T. Fields once wrote for Harper's Magazine an amusing account of what he called "A Free-Lecture Experience." He encountered many obstacles on his passage to the small town where he was to lecture, in a fearful storm, but at last reached the building where he was to speak for the benefit of the "Society for the Relief of Hydrophobia Patients."

"It was some time," he says, "before I could stand firmly up against the winter hurricane on getting out of the sleigh, my legs betraying a hopeless imbecility I had never noticed in them before. However, after a little their wonted power returned, and I succeeded in fighting my entrance forward into the structure where I was destined to speak an hour in behalf of the 'Fund.'

"Where is the secretary?' I inquired of the doorkeeper, who was stamping his feet and rubbing his fingers to that extent I supposed he was frostbitten through and through.

"Dunno who ye mean,' faintly replied he.

"'Well,' said I, 'never mind. I'll walk in, as I am the lecturer.'

"'Got a ticket?'

"'No; I am to give the lecture. I am Mr. Fields from Boston.'

"'Can't help who ye be. My orders is strict to let nobody in without er ticket.'

"'What is the price of one?' I meekly inquired.

"'Quarter,' said the honest doorkeeper. And I paid it and went in.

"I hope I spoke earnestly and helpfully to that crowd of fifteen deeply depressed listeners, one of whom was kind enough to compliment my discourse by saying to me, as he went out of the hall, 'It warn't quite so tedious as I thought 'twould be.'"

With The Poets.

She and I.

And I said, "She is dead; I could not brook
Again on that marvelous face to look."

But they took my hand and they led me in,
And left me alone with my nearest kin.

Once again alone in that silent place,
My beautiful dead and I, face to face.

And I could not speak, and I could not stir,
But I stood, and with love I looked on her.

With love and with rapture and strange surprise
I looked on the lips and the close-shut eyes;

On the perfect rest and the calm content
And the happiness in her features blent,

And the thin white hands that had wrought so much,
Now nerveless to kisses or fevered touch,—

My beautiful dead who had known the strife,
The pain and the sorrow that we call life,

Who had never faltered beneath her cross,
Nor murmured when loss followed swift on loss.

And the smile that sweetened her lips alway
Lay light on her heaven-closed mouth that day.

I smoothed from her hair a silver thread,
And I wept, but could not think her dead.

I felt, with a wonder too deep for speech,
She could tell what only the angels teach.

And down over her mouth I leaned my ear,
Lest there might be something I should not hear.

Then out from the silence between us stole
A message that reached to my inmost soul.

"Why weep you to-day who have wept before
That the road was rough I must journey o'er?

"Why mourn that my lips can answer you not?
When anguish and sorrow are both forgot?

"Behold, all my life I have longed for rest—
Yea, e'en when I held you upon my breast.

"And now that I lie in a breathless sleep,
Instead of rejoicing you sigh and weep.

"My dearest, I know that you would not break—
If you could—my slumber and have me wake.

"For though life was full of the things that bless,
I have never till now known happiness."

Then I dried my tears, and with lifted head
I left my mother, my beautiful dead.

—James Barry Bensel.

*

Sudden Death.

I cannot pray that prayer! Nay, not for me
  Implore deliverance from sudden death;
  What is there in the stoppage of the breath
To fright me so! Oh, that my fate may be
To lose in one pulse-beat mortality;
  To be the fervent lightning's sudden sheath,
  The point where the tornado centereth,
The spark extinguished instantaneously!
  I would not, anguish-led, existence quit,
Nor halting go, like some scared, whimpering hound,
  With faltering steps toward the echoless verge;
Nay! I would fain with one immediate bound
  The dark profound leap into, and so merge
At once the finite in the infinite.

– Mary A. Townsend.

*

The Grass of Owld Ireland.

The green grass av owld Ireland?
  Whilst I be far away,
All fresh an' clean an' jewel-green
  It's growin' there today.
Oh, it's cleaner, greener growin'—
  All the grassy worrld around,
It's greener yet nor any grass
  That grows on top o' ground.

The green grass av owld Ireland,
  Indade, an' balm 't 'u'd be
To eyes like mine that drip wid brine
  As salty as the sea;
For still the more I'm stoppin' here,
  The more I'm sore to see
The glory av the green grass av owld Ireland.

Ten years ye've paid my airnin's—
  I've the l'avin's on the shelf,
Though I be here widout a queen,
  An' own meself meself.
I'm comin' over steerage,
  But I'm goin' back firrst-class,
Patrolin' av the foremost deck
  For firrst sight av the grass.

God bless yez, free Ameriky!
  I love yez, dock and shore!
I kem to yez in poverty
  That's worstin me no more.
But most I'm lovin' Erin yet,
  With all her graves, d'ye see,
By reason av the green grass av owld Ireland.

—J. Whitcomb Riley.

Floral Hints and Helps.

Growing Bulbs in Water—The Chinese Sacred Lily—A Garden in a Sponge.

(By Narcissus.)

A very attractive and favorite way of growing bulbs for the winter window garden is to grow them in glasses filled with water. For this purpose suitable vessels will be required. Glasses for hyacinths and crocuses are sold by most dealers in bulbs and seeds, and suitable dishes for the Chinese Sacred Lily may usually be purchased at the same place. While they look very pretty grown in this way they do not (excepting the Chinese Sacred Lily) give such fine blooms as when grown in soil.

THE CHINESE SACRED LILY

is the queen among window aquatics and will give the best results under this method of cultivation. The Chinese cultivate this particular flower to perfection; but among them the methods of culture differ widely, quite contrary directions being sometimes given. For instance, one will say slit the bulb from top to bottom six or eight times round and about half an inch deep; while another will say, do not cut it at all. One grower will say, put warm water to it every day, and another will declare that it likes cold water best all the time. One experienced American florist states that it is such an accommodating bulb that it will give satisfactory results whichever of the two mentioned plans be adopted. From careful observation and comparing the experience of others I have come to the conclusion that the following is about the best all-round method of culture for this "Regal Flower":

If you have not a suitable glass or china dish, round or square, about four inches and eight inches in diameter, you had better purchase one; they can be had in fancy earthenware at the florist's at about 25 cents each. Put some pebbles at the bottom of the dish and on these place the bulb, with more pebbles round it to keep it in place; then fill the bowl with water and it will soon begin to grow if placed in a sunny window. In four or six weeks it will bloom, filling the house with its delightful perfume. The water will need changing occasionally, and the best way to do this is to place the dish and plant into a large pan and pour in fresh water from a jug until all the old has flowed over. It is well ro remove all old dirt and roots and the outer skin before planting the bulb, being careful not to injure any part of the bulb in doing so. It is quite useless after flowering in this manner and may be thrown away.

HYACINTHS IN GLASSES.

In growing these fill the glasses with water until the water almost touches the base of the bulb; it must not actually touch. Put a piece of charcoal in each glass to keep the water sweet. They must now be put away in a dark closet or other convenient place where they will not freeze and remain there for four or six weeks, or until the glasses are full of roots. The glasses may need to be filled up with water to replace any lost by evaporation. When sufficient roots are formed, which means when the roots are well down towards the bottom of the glass—they may be brought gradually to the light, when they will soon commence top growth and will speedily be in bloom. Polyanthus narcissus may also be grown in the same way.

A SPONGE GARDEN.

This is a very novel and pretty way of growing the crocus. Procure a good-sized coarse sponge, one with plenty of holes in; thoroughly saturate it with water and place it in a soup plate filled with water; in each of the holes place a crocus bulb, and when properly fixed place it in the dark for a few weeks to form roots, being careful to see that the plate is always filled with water. When the roots have got a good start it may be brought to the light and placed in the sun where the flowers will soon appear, having a most unique and dainty appearance.

The crocus is also very pretty grown in miniature glasses like the hyacinth when these can be obtained.

One day recently in a Dundee school the teacher was examining the class in history, and asked one of the boys:

"How did Charles I. die?"

The boy paused for a moment, and one of the other lads, by way of prompting him, put his arm up to his collar to signify decapitation. Boy No. 1 at once grasped, as he thought, his friend's meaning, and exclaimed, to the great amusement of the class:

"Please, sir, he died of cholera!"

A Smile And a Laugh.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "what do you call the meal that you eat in the morning?"

"Oatmeal!" promptly replied a member of the class.

—o—

Humanity is divided into pounds, shillings and pence. The pounds rule, the shillings trade, and the pence labor. The unconsidered trifles are the farthings.—Labouchere.

—o—

Sylvia (aged three) was watching for the first time the unharnessing of the horse. When all was removed except the bridle (with its blinders) she remarked, "Now take his glasses off."

—o—

Mrs. Smith—I declare. This leg of mutton has shrunk away almost to nothing.

Willie Smith—Perhaps, mamma, it came off the same sheep as my flannels did."

—o—

A suburban resident is said to have built his house exactly alike in the front and on the back. His hope was, he explained, to fool the chickens into thinking they were on the front lawn when they were really in the back, yard.

—o—

In a cemetery in the suburbs of Lowell, Mass., there are five headstones all alike, except the inscriptions. The first one reads, "First wife of John Smith," and the second, "Second wife," and so on until the fifth stone, which reads, "John Smith; at rest at last."

—o—

Johnny Green, at school, was asked by his teacher: "If I gave you three cakes and your mother gave you four and your aunt gave you five, how many cakes would you have?"

"Huh!" said Johnny, "I guess I should have enough!"

—o—

A Logical Explanation.—During our recent war, according to Harper's Magazine, old Rastus was asked by a Federal soldier why he was not out fighting for his rights. After pondering for a moment he replied:

"Did yo' ebber see two dogs a-fightin' over a bone, sah?"

"Yes, O yes."

"Did yo' ebber se de bone fight?"

—o—

She was in the dimly lighted reception room of a city drygoods store, and walking up to a tall mirror placed against the wall remarked:

"Why, how came you here?"

Then observing some surprise, not to say amusement, on the faces of the other occupants of the room, she saw her mistake and explained in great confusion:

"I thought it was my sister; we're twins."

—o—

In St. Paul's one day, according to the Argonaut, a London guide was showing an American gentleman round the tombs.

"That, sir," said the man, "his the tomb of the greatest naval 'ero Europe or the whole world ever knew—Lord Nelson's. This marble sarcoughhogus weighs 42 tons. Hinside that is a steel receptacle weighing 12 tons, and hinside that is a leaden casket 'ermetically sealed, weighing 2 tons. Hinside that his a mahogany coffin 'olding the hashes of the great 'ero."

"Well," said the Yankee, after thinking awhile, I guess you've got him. If he ever gets out of that, telegraph me at my expense."

—o—

"Miss, you can't bring dogs into the car," said a Third avenue conductor to a young woman who tenderly held a wriggling little object wrapped up in a shawl.

"Tain't a dog," snapped the young woman, and the discomfited conductor retreated to the rear platform amid a general titter. He studied the case for a few minutes and then returning to the young woman said:

"Miss, you can't bring cats in neither."

"Tain't a cat," said the young woman, it's a rabbit," and the long ears emerged in confirmation of her assertion. At this the conductor looked puzzled for a moment and then said:

"Well, that's accordin' to the rules of the company; dogs is dogs and cats is dogs; but rabbits is insects, so you can't stay."

He Gave the Measure.—The story is told in the Youth's Companion of a man who kept a provision store in a factory town, who was odd and queer. Many of the boys and men in the town thought it fun to make sport of the man, whom they called "Old Pro." One day three of them went into his shop, and one of them asked:

"How much do you ask for a yard of pork?"

"One dollar," answered the old man.

"I'll take a yard," said the spokesman.

"Where is your money?"

The dollar was produced, the dealer pocketed it, and handed the customer three pig's feet.

"How is that?" said the fellow.

"Why," answered Old Pro, "three feet make a yard, don't they?"

Pig's feet are worth about three cents each. The joke was not on Old Pro thattime.

Animal Curiosities.

Some Good Canadian Bear Stories—Birds Who Seem to Reason—Battle With Mountain Lions—Bugs Who Go on a Spree—Hunting Hippopotamus in Africa.

LOOKED LIKE REASON.

A robin's nest and a kingbird's nest were situated in adjoining trees, each containing young birds. When the kingbirds saw the robin bringing a worm to feed its young they would attack it and make it give up the food intended for the young robins. After being robbed a few times the robin appeared with a worm, accompanied by two other robins, and when the kingbird made his appearance the two extra robins pitched in and gave him a sound thrashing, while the one with the worm fed its young and seemed to be laughing all the while. The game was played until the kingbird gave it up, and now the robin feeds its young without help.

* * * *

CANADIAN BEAR STORIES.

Gravenhurst, Muskoka Banner: Edward Norris, who teaches the school of school section No. 3 Wood, had a stirring adventure with a bear on Friday last. He boards at Mr. James Patterson's, and after school in the afternoon took his rifle and strolled towards Mr. J. Drumond's place. On the way he met a she bear and two well-grown cubs, and at once decided to bag some big game, this being the first opportunity, although he had often carried a gun in search of something tangible. The bear showed fight and came towards Norris, who stood his ground. Seizing a favorable moment, when the bear partly turned her side to him, Norris aimed at a vital part and succeeded in killing at the first shot. One of the cubs was also shot, but the other one escaped. The she bear was a monster, and tipped the scales at over 200 pounds.

Chas. Henderson, of Bracebridge, a bushranger, while on a raft of logs on the Wahnapitae, saw a bear digging roots on the shore. Henderson tried to frighten away the animal, but the bear showed a disposition to interview his human antagonist at close quarters. Henderson accepted the challenge and met the bear with a pike pole, two blows from which settled bruin. The bear had a very fine coat of fur for the season.

James Clark, of Macauley, trapped a fine sheep-destroying bear last week.

Robert Mulveney shot a big bear near Utterson. The shot did not kill, and twelve other lead pills were required before his bearship surrendered his life. The bear's hide is as full of holes as a leaky roof.

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ALLIGATORS FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

There was a decidedly out-of-the ordinary fight in Anderson, Ind., on Saturday. In one of the large public fountain basins the city has been getting a collection of alligators. All have come from Florida except one, the Florida alligators ranging between five and seven feet. They had complete control of the basin until two weeks ago, when the city received an alligator from Enoch Rust, of Mississippi. It was a four-footer, and a trifle smoother in every respect than its Florida brothers, and did not seek entrance to their company. The rivalry that sprang up ended in a fight between the largest of the Florida alligators and the Mississiplan. They began the fight in the water, and at last reached the artificial ledge, and the fight for life or death began. It lasted an hour. Although two feet shorter the Mississippi reptile was a great fighter. He, however, failed to elude a snap at the end of the hour, and was fatally injured. The two reptiles were now bathed with blood. The snap was in a vital spot, and a moment later the Florida alligator was chewing the Mississippi alligator up alive. Two hours after the Mississippi fighter had been wiped off the face of the earth and was in the other's stomach. The fight was most remarkable in many respects. At times the saurians stood almost on the ends of their tails, and were able to direct their attacks accurately.—Chicago Chronicle.

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BATTLE WITH MOUNTAIN LIONS.

"He saw, above the ledge, and a little beyond, the ears and head of a lion as it sat watching the deer. Jake rose in his saddle to place a bullet, as he said, midway between those ears, when a powerful lion leaped from behind a tree on the ledge of the rock above, and, striking him in the chest carried him off his horse, headlong down the mountain, and his horse ran wildly away. A moment later Jake was lying on his back in the snow, his head uphill, and the beast standing over him with one paw planted firmly on his chest, the other slightly lifted, and wagging its tail in delight, while its hot breath was exhaled into Jake's face. His first impulse was to hold own his chin tightly, to prevent his throat being torn open, while he cautiously felt for his knife. He found the knife, and as he drew it a slight, grating sound caused the lion to rebound at his feet, and as it did so it uttered a scream which Jake knew only gave him the chance of a moment. It was a call for the other lion. Fearing to make a motion of escape or resistance, he moved his hand back in the snow, in search of his rifle, which had been lost in the fall. His finger touched the stock. He cautiously pulled it down by his side, and still looking his captor straight in the eyes, slowly turned the rifle until its muzzle faced the lion. The bullet passed through its heart and it sank on Jake's feet. Before he could move from his helpless position, the other lion bounded over the precipice, and somewhat enleaping its mark, lit in the snow, and instantly received a bullet in its brain. The two lions lay dead, not ten feet apart."—Outing for October.

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DRUNKEN BUGS.

At the recent meeting of the Entomological Society the lamentable fact that insects are addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants was announced by one of the bug hunters. He told of some experiments in insect catching by smearing a large tree in his yard on Staten Island with a mixture of molasses and rum.

"It was my intention to use it only for moths," he said, "and the first night I reaped a rich harvest, the Catocala moths in particular proving themselves inveterate topers, and speedily getting into that condition described in police reports as 'drunk and unable to take care of himself,' so that all I had to do was to knock them off from the tree into my cyanide bottle. Next day being warm and still I baited my tree for butterflies, and it was soon covered with specimens of the common white and yellow varieties, with an occasional individual of larger kinds. All were pretty drunk. Finding none there that I wanted, I set out for a swamp half a mile away to try for a specimen of the Argynnis myrina, which has been rather rare this season. Just before I reached the swamp one of these butterflies flew past me. You all know that the Myrina usually flits, making stops every few yards, but this one was evidently bound for some definite place. I gave chase. Back he led me over that road to my own house, and when I got in the yard there he was on the tree, his long tongue unrolled to the feast of molasses and rum, and his antennae wagging with glee. He had come half a mile without a pause after a drink. In three minutes he gave a lurch and fell to the ground, dead drunk. I scooped him into my cyanide bottle, and he is now in one of my cabinets specially labeled as a victim of intemperance."—New York Sun.

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BEAR CHEWS A STEER.

On Sunday last a 3-year-old steer and a cow belonging to Mr. Hemming, of Stisted, were attacked by a large bear. The steer was attacked first and was considerably chewed up about the shoulders and back, but got away from the devouring monster. The bear then attacked a cow, and had it not been for the arrival of a neighbor who heard the bellowing of the poor animal, it would have been literally eaten alive. The bear was shot. The cow was so badly chewed up that it had to be killed to put it out of its misery. Dr. Kent, veterinary surgeon, who was called to examine the steer, has hopes of saving it.—Huntsville (Muskoka) Forester.

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HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNTING.

An African explorer went out one morning on a hippopotamus hunt, accompanied by some of his followers, one of them being an Arab patriarch of three-score years and ten. The old man, who had divested himself of almost all of the little apparel that was customary among his people, stepped as lightly as a goat from rock to rock along the rough margin of the river. When they had walked about two miles they discovered a herd of hippopotami in a pool below a rapid. Our old Neptune did not condescend to bestow the slightest attention when I pointed out these animals, says the explorer. They were too wide-awake. But he immediately quitted the river's bed, and we followed him quietly behind the fringe of bushes upon the border, from which we carefully examined the water.

About half a mile below this spot, as we clambered over the intervening rocks through a gorge which formed a powerful rapid, I observed, in a small pool just below the rapid, the immense head of a hippopotamus close to a perpendicular rock that formed a wall to the river about six feet above the surface. I pointed out the hippopotamus to old Abou Do, who had not seen it. At once the gravity of the old Arab disappeared, and the energy of the hunter was exhibited as he motioned us to remain, while he ran nimbly behind the thick screen of bushes for about 150 yards below the spot where the hippopotamus was unconsciously basking, with his ugly head above the surface.

Plunging into the rapid torrent, the veteran hunter was carried some distance down the stream, and landed upon the rocks on the opposite side. Then, retiring to some distance from the river, he quickly advanced toward the spot beneath which the hippopotamus was lying. I had a fine view of the scene, as I lay concealed exactly opposite the creature, who had disappeared beneath the water. Abou Do stealthily approached the ledge of rock beneath which he had expected to see the head of the animal. His long, sinewy arm was raised, with the spear ready to strike, as he carefully advanced. At length he reached the end of the pependicular rock; the hippopotamus had vanished, but far from exhbiting surprise, the old Arab remained standing on the sharp ledge, unchanged in attitude.

No figure of bronze could have been more rigid than that of the old river king, as he stood erect upon the rock, and the spear poised in his right hand above his head, while in the left he held the loose coils of rope attached to the ambatch buoy. For about three minutes he stood like a statue gazing into the clear, deep water. Its surface was still smooth, when suddenly the right arm of the statue descended like lightning, and the spear shot perpendicularly into the pool with the speed of an arrow. What water fiend answered to the summons? In an instant an ungainly pair of open jaws appeared, followed by the ungainly head and form of the furious hippopotamus, who, springing half out of the water, lashed it into foam, and charged straight up the violent rapids.

I never could have imagined that so unwieldly an animal could show such speed. It was fortunate for our old Neptune that he was secure upon the high ledge of rocks, for if he had been in the path of the infuriated beast, there would have been an end of Abou Do. The old man plunged into the deep pool just quitted by the hippopotamus, and landed upon our side; while in the enthusiasm of the moment I waved my cap above my head, and gave him a British cheer as he reached the shore.

HAT CUSTOMERS.

A Hen-Pecked Wife and a Badgered Husband.

A woman was endeavoring to select a hat under the most trying circumstances the other afternoon in a Euclid avenue millinery store. She was a little meek soul of the "faded blonde" type, and she glanced appealingly first at the smart young saleswoman and then at her scowling, unshaven husband, who stood at her elbow holding the baby. The baby, poor little innocent, was suffering from an over-indulgence in cheap candy, and sugar and smut were equally blended on its peevish visage. Hat after hat was tried on, and every time the little woman found a shape that pleased her, the man would say, "Oh, don't take that; it isn't becoming."

A withering glance from the clerk was entirely lost on him when he objected to a black hat because it would show the dust, and then to a light felt because he thought it sort of schoolgirlish.

At last a nondescript brown affair was fixed upon, and the clerk held up a bunch of tips to note the effect. "Don't you know the baby would pull them to pieces the first time you'd wear it?" he snarled.

As for wings, couldn't she get plenty of pigeon and rooster feathers at home, without investing in any high-priced stuff, he questioned.

By this time the poor little badgered woman was ready to join the whining baby in a good cry. The irate saleswoman made horrible grimaces at the man behind his back and sarcstically remarked: "Perhaps your husband wouldn't object to a little ribbon, madam."

Ribbon won the day; and two and one-half yards of it, together with a small brass buckle, completed the trimmings of the dowdy chapeau which that poor woman will have to wear until her liege lord sees fit to buy her another.

The next day after witnessing the little drama from real life above described, I stepped into a Superior street clothier's to buy my nephew a Scotch "Tam," and there was a man selecting a hat, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

"Pa, love," the mother began, "don't buy a soft felt hat. You always get one out of shape so soon."

"Why, I think those Fedoras are simply swell, and make pa look real cute," ejaculated the blooming "olive branch" at pa's elbow.

"'Cute' nothing," remarked pater familias, "it's comfort I'm after. Give me one of those brown derbies a moment."

"Oh, George, dearest, please don't take brown. It's such a trying color for your sallow complexion," began Mrs. George.

"Well, if my complexion is sallow, it's natural, at least," was flashed back, with a trace of malice that betrayed the latent vanity in every man's make-up.

"I would suggest a——" began the clerk.

"Now don't suggest a close brim for him," hastily put in Mrs. G. "His head and face would appear so abnormally large that——"

"Nancy, by thunder, if you don't stop, I'll—I'll—go bareheaded all the rest of my days. I'll buy a bicycle cap, a silk plug, a white sombrero, a Turkish turban, if I choose. Clear out of here, both of you women till I get what I want within the next five minutes," shouted the irate husband, as he danced about in his dudgeon, overturning boxes and gesticulating wildly. They went, and shortly afterward a man wearing a soft brown felt well drawn down over his brows, emerged from the haberdasher's.

NOT INTENDED FOR HENS.

"Don't brood," said Mr. Gatebar. "A trouble dwelt upon will get as big as a balloon; and it may have no more substantial stuffing."—New York Sun.

Missing Links

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

EDINBURGH is preparing to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Thomas Carlyle next December.

THE largest police station in the world is the new Scotland Yard, London, in which 3,000 officers can be accommodated.

THE new National Portrait Gallery in London will be opened to the public during the coming month of November. Ths museum is destined to become one of the sights of London.

CARS in which aluminium will be used for all metal work, save the wheels and axles, are to be put on the State railroads of France. The saving in weight for an ordinary train will be 30 tons.

AS PARIS' water supply gave out last summer, it is proposed to obtain 450,000,000 gallons a day for the city from the Lake of Geneva. Engineers think that the necessary works could be built in six years.

ENGLAND'S first 30-knot torpedo boat destroyer has just been launched at Birkenhead in 88 days after the keel was laid. She is called the Quail, and is designed to carry coal enough to take her across the Atlantic.

TO provide troops for Cuba, Spain is making raids on the Canary Islands, seizing all the men that can be found. When a steamer appears in sight now the inhabitants make for the hills, and few young men are to be seen in the towns.

LOBENGULA is again reported to be alive, this time by Father Andre, a Catholic missionary at Bonoma, on the Zambesi,who says that the Matabele King is with some thousands of people, in the Manika country near the Kafue River.

SO SCANDALIZED was M. Rousseau, the new French Governor of Indo-China, at the dresses worn by the ladies at the first ball he gave in Saigon, that he has ordered that hereafter only high-necked dresses shall be worn at official ceremonies.

AN ARTIFICIAL larynx has been invented by Prof. Stuart, of the University of Sydney, and tried with success on a man who had lost his voice. The mechanism can be regulated so as to make the voice soprano, tenor, contralto, or bass, at will.

JUAN FERNANDEZ will soon be in the condition in which Robinson Cruso found it. A Chilian commission reports that the population has sunk from 169 to 29, the inhabitants leaving because the whalers and other vessels no longer touch there. Chili wants to fortify the island.

A SILK-WORKED screen inscribed "This screen, the work of Queen Anne, was presented by her Majesty to the Right Honorable Richard Hill, Ambassador to the Court of Turin, 1703," came under the hammer in Shrewsbury at the sale of the effects of the bankrupt Viscount Hill, fetching $430.

LORD ROSEBERY, ex-Pime Minister of Great Britain, is enjoying life. He has been entertaining guests at his place in Scotland, while his house at Berkeley Square, London, is being reconstructed. It is to be one of the handsomest dwellings in London. It will take another year for the full completion of the improvements.

THE last of the giant tortoises has just been transported from the Egmont Island to Mauritius. It is the largest known specimen, whether of living or extinct species, weighing 500 pounds,and measuring 5 feet from head to tail, the circumference of the shell being 13 1-2 feet. There were two of them till last year, when the female died.

AN English lady, with her young son and daughter, traveled on donkey back from Coruna, through the mountains of Galicia, Austria and Navarre, to the French frontier this summer, accompanied by a single donkey driver. She found no serious difficulties on the trip, though she had been warned by Spanish authorities that it was rater dangerous.

OTHER articles of clothing made in the olden times besides leather breeches seem to have been pretty substantial apparel. A Wright county, Mo., farmer went to visit friends in Larue county, Mich., recently, and wore a waistcoat of satin goods which he says was made forty years ago,and which he has worn almost continually since without its having ever needed patching.

ENGLAND'S last turnpike road is about to be thrown open. It is the portion of the Shrewsbury and Holyhead road running through the island of Anglesey, and was preserved by a special act of Parliament when the other turnpikes were abolished in 1890. Thirty years ago there were 1,047 turnpike trusts in England and Wales, collecting toll from 20,189 miles of road.

THERE is at least one country in the world where it costs nothing to die. In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at the public expense. Coffins and all other necessary articles are furnished on application to certain undertakers designated by the Government. Everything connected with the interment is absolutely gratuitous, including the grave and the religious service. All classes avail themselves freely of the law.

"THERE is no other work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. This almanac is printed at Peking, and is a monopoly of the Emperor. It not only predicts the weather, but notes the days that are reckoned lucky or unlucky for commencing any undetaking, for applying remedies in diseases, for marrying and for burying."

LOUIS ROSS,jun.,a resident of Glenwood, Wis., is an electrical phenomenon. A few weeks ago he, with a number of other persons, was struck by lightning while they were in a circus tent. Several were killed outright, but he, after being unconscious for a week, came around all right. Ever since the stroke electric sparks are seen at night to flash out of his body, and it gives a man the toothache to shake hands with him.

HENRY LABOUCHERE recently asked an English publisher why any man should desire the "empty distinction" of being dubbed Poet Laureate. "The distinction is not empty," answered the publisher. "Any publisher will pay more for the verses of a Poet Laureate than for those of an unofficial bard. In fact, he will pay twice as much as they are worth." Is it strange that English poets are clamoring for the appointment of a Laureate?

LAST winter's cold seems to have been fatal to sea animals on the French coast living as deep as 100 feet below high water, reports M. Fauvel, to the Academie des Sciences. Dredging for the Tatihou laboratory in May brought up nothing but dead or decomposed specimens. The fishermen said "The bottom of the sea has rotted." Creatures living only in the deep sea were found on the coast, together with species that have never been seen outside of Iceland and Norway.

AN interesting addition to the stories of things people see when they haven't their guns is offered by Messrs. McNaver and Everett, two hunters of Wishkah, Wash. They went out recently without their guns and met, first, a large covey of grouse so close that they killed one with a stick; then they stumbled across a bear, shortly afterward sighted a band of elk grazing not twenty yards away, and as they turned homeward in disgust and chagrin, three timber wolves trotted into and along the path ahead of them.

AT Alexander the Serapeum, where the last of the great public libraries was preserved, was recently discovered by Dr. Botti, director of the Alexandrian museum. The column that rose in the middle, visible from the sea as well as from the land, he identifies with Pompey's pillar. He has found the tank of the fountain that stood in the central court and the channels cut through the rock that led the water to it, inscriptions of the time of Hadrian and Severus dedicated to Serapis, a bull of fine workmanship, remains of gilded ornaments and a few tombs.

INDIAN courts have to decide queer questions. The Buddhists of Japan presented an image to the great temple of Buddha at Gaya. The Hindoos objected to the acceptance of the present, especially the abbot of a Sivaite monastery near by, who claimed, under a decree 400 years old, the right to determine what should go into the temple. A mob broke into the temple and carried off the image. Some of the rioters were fined, but appealed to the Supreme Court at Calcutta, which has just decided in their favor, having ascertained that the abbot's claim was legal. The decision will cause trouble between the Buddhists of India and those of Burmah, Ceylon and Japan.

SEVERAL scores of white men willing and anxious to marry a Chinese girl for $5,000 cash down and an interest in a $100,000 business turned up in answer to the advertisement recently printed in a San Francisco newspaper that Hip Sing Lee, of San Jose, wanted to find such a man for his daughter. The story of the advertisement was telegraped all over the country, and beginning the next morning San Jose's Chinatown was besieged by hordes of messengers with bids and specifications for the offer. But it was a hoax There is no such person in San Jose as Hip Sing Lee, and no such snap offering. The story ought have carried evidence of its fictitious character on its face, for it didn't state that Hip wanted a title for his daughter and his cash.

Sir Robert Ball, in one of his popular addresses, described the diamond as consisting of an enormous number of separate molecules swinging to and fro among themselves at a rate of some millions of vibrations a second, all in action together, and quivering with the shocks of impact. If we had a microscope which would magnify a million times we might be able to see this action. All we can do at present is to believe it. The cause of the diamond's extreme harness and impenetrability is that, when a steel point is pressed against it, the active molecules batter that point with such vehemence and rapidity that it cannot get beneath the crystalline surface. In cutting glass the molecules of the diamond drive the molecules of the glass before them, or mow them down like a mitrailleuse.

THE GROWTH OF VESUVIUS.

The Top Is Higher and Its Form Has Changed.

Recent dispatches telling of the streams of lava at Vesuvius will cause no surprise to any one who has visited the volcano within the last three months. It has been steadily puffing and pouting during that time, heaving out showers of molten lava and glowing by night until the clouds of vapor above it took on the appearance of rolling flames. Two days before the recent outpour from a break in the cone the shell of the old crater trembled from the working of the lava underneath, and the peculiar sounds of hissing and growling which accompanied each small eruption could be heard two miles away.

Vesuvius is 150 higher than it was six months ago. The constant showers of porous lava have filled in one side of the old hollow crater and have built up the new cone, which, from its bold outlines, has greatly changed the appearance of the summit, and is still changing it slightly every day. Formerly the volcano, as seen from Naples, had a rounded top, but now it comes to a wedge point. A year ago visitors looked into the hollow of the old and somewhat colled-off crater. Of late they have gone inside the boundaries of the old crater to get a good look at the new cone, from the summit of which at intervals of a few minutes there is a gust of steam laden with red-hot ashes, which are sent into the air 200 feet or more. Before the steam has drifted away there is another rumble, a sound of watery explosion, and another shower of ashes. Thus, from a distance in the daytime, there seems to be a constant curl of white vapor from the summit, but at night each separate eruption throws up a vivid light, which then fades away to a dull glow.

The natives who live on the slope of the mountain said that after the new cone had been built somewhat higher it would fall in of its own weight, and close the present breathing-hole. Then the mountain would be like a corked-up bottle. A new vent would have to be made, and in the making of this vent there would be a fierce eruption, an overflow of lava, and the formation of a new crater. Apparently the natives should be informed, as some of them had ancestors in Pompeii, and many remember distinctly the incidents of the fierce eruption of 1872, by which the present crater was formed.

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ALL FABRICS MADE WATERPROOF

Pegamoid, Which Can Be Applied to Wool, Silk or Leather.

"Pegamoid" is a product recently placed on the markets in Europe, which, according to London Invention, applied to materials of any kind renders them absolutely waterproof.

From the most delicate silks to the coarsest woven goods, for paper, carpets and all matters of upholstery, for book covers or leather, this wonderful discovery claims to be able to render them absolutely waterproof. The flexibility of the goods is in no wise endangered, and an umbrella, be it of the finest silk, is said to be entirely impervious by treatment with this process. It is claimed for pegamoid that it will not rot, as rubber does, and that ladies clad in the daintiest colors can fearlessly expose them to a fierce rain storm without any danger or damage to the fabric.

A Good Pen-Picture.

The Pastor of Old St. Andrew's and His Flock—What Is Thought of a Former London Township Minister, Now in Toronto—Wherein Lies His Success as a Popular Preacher.

St. Andrew's Church is a substantial stone building at the southeast corner of Carlton and Jarvis streets, Toronto, that does credit to its architect and builder, and that seems to bear in its outlines the practical and solid ideas of those by whom and for whom it was built. Its foundations were evidently laid in righteousness, and it looks calculated to last for several centuries. The interior shows a square, spacious church, with pews of dark wood arranged in curves, and having a horseshoe gallery of considerable depth. The decoration is in quiet colors, and there is a large organ, the lower part of which, paneled in dark, reddish wood, forms a background for the preaching platform, in front of which, raised but little above the floor of the auditorium, are the choir seats and the organ keyboard. In a central position and in front of these choir seats there is a roomy and official looking easy chair, in which the precentor, an important functionary in this church, sits in the midst of the important responsibilities of his office, which, it may be observed, he bears with dignity, force and ability. He is a genuine case of "the right man in the right place," and so far from being a mere choir-master, one thinks of him as a "chief musician" to whom psalms might be inscribed if there were psalmists in these days.

We are at church in time to see the earlier members of the large congregation that worships at St. Andrew's begin to come in by twos and threes. Presently also comes in the lady organist, and sedately takes her seat in front of the keyboard. It is perceptible by her demeanor that she discharges in no thoughtless way the duties of her office, and that she feels that she is a servant of the sanctuary. She possesses a firm touch, great taste, and there is a calm, earnest force about her playing which is to the highest degree satisfactory. As an organist, she knows the value of the pedals. Noisy and obtrusive display, either vocal or instrumental, there is none at this church. The singing is good and massive, from first to last you feel that it is a religious exercise, and are not once reminded of the concert room. When the members of the choir come in they fill the score or so of chairs.

The gallery on Sunday mornings is not so full as at the evening service, still it contains a goodly number of people. The body of the church is well filled, and towards 11 o'clock the ushers need their perceptive faculties in finding vacant seats for strangers. Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D., comes in on time. He is attired in gown and bands, a man of perhaps 45 years old, has brown hair with some spring in it, and a beard and mustache that do not appear to be streaked with gray. Rather under than over the middle stature—not much either way; his manner calm, dignified and self-possessed, not self-conscious, remembering too well the high responsibilities of his office to think of himself, one who can be absorbed in the greatness of the themes whereof he speaks so that they predominate him and he becomes a voice—the voice of a prophet to denounce, to warn or to plead—this is the opinion I have formed of Dr. Milligan after hearing him a few times. He has the fire of the Celt, his discourses frequently have a force about them that rises to eloquence, and his discourses, which are delivered entirely without notes, are such as to rivet the attention. You may disagree with what he says, you may sometimes think that his tones are louder and more emphatic than the occasion calls for, but you must admit his supreme earnestness; and the occasional pounding of the Bible, or even the stamp of the foot, are but the ebullitions of the spirit with which he is filled. Sometimes you are inclined to call him a "joints and marrow" preacher, his word is quick and powerful like a two-edged sword, and even rather careless people may rejoice in him as a development of consecrated genuineness. Those who remember what a hot Sunday the 22rd September was; how the glowing sun seemed to bring up waves of sweltering heat from the very ground and roll them along over church-going mortals; how it came in at the church windows, opened for a breath of air, and changed the worshipers into impromptu Turkish bathers who were fain to use fans and long for "Greenland's icy mountains," will comprehend the extent of Dr. Milligan's Boanerges-like energy when I say that even on that caloric occasion he was continually undaunted and energetic. His strong voice rang through the building, and all his movements were full of nervous vigor. No climatic conditions can subdue him—the moist heat of Jamaica would only inspire him, and the fire within him would thaw arctic snows.

He began the service quietly with a short prayer. Then came a hymn, sung to a sonorous chorale. There was another prayer and two readings of the Scripture with appropriate comments. The one thing you are sure of from the time you hear Dr. Milligan begin, is that he means what he says. There is a slight, decided movement of the head after emphatic sentences, which seems to betoken certainty, and that there is no more to be said. His comments on the Scriptures are instructive—they are not made for the sake of commenting. His prayers are free from the fatal glibness of use and wont. He struggles against the repetition of familiar sentences, sometimes to the extent of hesitating for a word or phrase, or the finishing of a phrase. I have frequently heard what is called extempore prayer degenerate into mere mechanical repetition—it is difficult for aged ministers to escape this, and they might almost take to a form of prayer at once. Their minds have run in certain prescribed channels so often that it is difficult to avoid getting into ruts. The whole mater is one of such difficulty that it may be presumed that those who think about it can only long for some earnest, simple, sincere utterance on which the soul may rise to a higher region without any thought of style or construction of sentences. It may be that men with the prophetic gift have the power of communicating their spirit to those around them so that hearers do not merely say, "That was a beautiful prayer," but they really pray.

If the lasting impression made by a sermon is any test of excellence in preaching, and I think it is, Dr. Milligan is an able preacher. "The words of the wise are as goads and as nails fastened in a sure place." Dr. Milligan hammers home the special truth he is talking about by repeated blows. By the time he gets to the end of his sermon it has been driven into you so that the thought remains a week or two, or sometimes longer. I find that as a rule people do not remember sermons at all, and that it is generally safe to wager that a man will not be able to remember, on Wednesday, within the space of ten minutes, the sermon he heard on Sunday, so as to give an intelligible outline of it. The minster of St. Andrew's sketches his subject, so to speak, with a heavy, broad line. In this preliminary work he displays much judgment, and though it is done in an easy and free fashion he lays out his ground with some exactitude. It is like the "argument" at the beginning of a serious poem, it defines the scope of the proposed effort. It has not, however, the dryness of a preface, and there is nothing prefunctory about it. Sentences apparently thrown out at random as by the free, easy-sweeping hand of a facile painter, gradually "block out" the subject. They are frequently striking and pointed sentences, and as they are apparently not written or memorized, but come hot from the mind of the speaker at first hand, they at once arrest attention. The sermon proper is not an essay, prepared in the quiet of the study and read off, nor can the most effective preaching in my opinion ever be done in that way. Pulpit essay reading never moved the world, and never will. There is a foundation for the important place that is given in many denominations to the "gift of the gab," as it is sometimes colloquially called. The danger is that facility of speech is frequently not backed with any depth of thought. Where there is a capacity for easy talking, combined with mental power and judgment, inventiveness—sometimes called originality—and comparative fullness of knowledge, then all that is necessary is the consecrating fire—the lips touched with the live coal—the inspiration that is properly called divine. I think it is because these conditions are largely filled at St. Andrew's, that the church is so well attended, and that people come away with serious and thoughtful faces. They may say sometimes, "We have heard strange things today," there may be minor features that would be taken exception to by a fastidious taste, but nevertheless there is that about the ministration that makes a deep impression upon even the case-hardened.—J. R. N., in the Week.