

London Saturday Advertiser

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SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9998

A Sick Sovereign.

The Czar's Condition Growing Very Serious.

Prof. Leyden, of Berlin, Summoned to the Emperor's Bedside.

China's War Chest as Empty as the Exchequer.

Indications that an Uprising May Not Be Far Distant.

Reports of Rioting in Rio Janeiro Denied—Fight Between Turks and Armenians.

Evacuated Corea.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—It is reported that the Chinese troops have evacuated Corea and are massed 50 miles west of the Yalu River.

No Riots in Rio.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Brazilian legation here has received information that the reports of riots at Rio de Janeiro are unfounded.

To Fight the Kaffirs.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Delagoa Bay says that the Governor, at the head of 300 white and 6,000 native allies, will take the field against the Kaffirs surrounding Lourenço Marques.

The Wrecked Dorunda—Loss, \$1,100,000.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The value of the cargo of the British steamer Dorunda, which went ashore at Peniche yesterday, is \$220,000. Four cases containing \$22,000 in sovereigns were recovered from the wreck today.

Turk vs. Armenian.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—News has just been given out here of a serious fight at Tekat on Sept. 1, between Armenians and Turkish officials and gendarmes. The Armenians were searching for houses for an Armenian fugitive from justice and were resisted by the Armenians, who assembled in force and attacked the gendarmes. In the ensuing fight several Armenians were killed.

Moderation Counseled.

BUDA PEST, Sept. 28.—Cardinal Vaszary, Primate of Hungary, at a conference of bishops here today, read a letter from the Pope instructing the Hungarian hierarchy to use their efforts with the House of Magnates to influence a modification of the bill dealing with the religion of children of mixed marriages. The letter says the agitation must be in perfectly legal form. The letter also counsels the episcopate to tolerate without opposition the remaining ecclesiastical reforms of the Hungarian Government.

Out of Ammunition.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a letter from Shanghai, dated Aug. 17, saying the Chinese navy cannot fight because the ships have only about twelve rounds of ammunition per ship, the regular supply of ammunition having been sold by the captains of the Chinese warships. The correspondent adds that one of his ship's Armstrong guns, and went to sea one gun short.

Premiums for Japanese Heads.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Japanese barbarism marks the course of the Chinese army. The Chinese Taoist of Formosa offered a prize for Japanese heads. Coreans have been enlisted and three Japanese heads transacted on spears are reported to grace the walls of Ping Yang, and the heads of five of their foes were nailed to gates of Whang Ju by Chinese. The North China Daily News also says that Chinese soldiers at several camps have been threatening lady missionaries with insult, and trouble may ensue very shortly.

The Japs Mean Business.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Yokohama says there is a general public desire in Japan to prosecute the war against China in defiance of all obstacles, and a general desire that the Government make a desperate attack upon Peking. The Japanese Parliament will at once vote war credits regardless of party opinions.

Reinforcements are continually departing from Yokohama, Tokio, and other places in Japan, but their destination is not known.

The Czar a Sick Man.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—Prof. Leyden, the eminent physician, of Berlin, has been summoned from that city to Spala, and will arrive there early next week. The doctors attending the Czar fear that his Majesty's journey to the Crimea must be postponed, as they regard his condition as very serious. His breathing is very painful.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times confirms the report that the Czar's condition is considered very serious and that Dr. Leyden, of Berlin, has been summoned to his bedside.

Europeans in the Chinese Army.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A number of Europeans in the Chinese army have left Canton and come down to Hong Kong in order to serve the Imperial Government in the war against Japan. Several of these were said to be torpedo gunners in the British navy and are probably intended for similar work in the Chinese fleet. They are promised 150 taels a month during the war and after the conflict to be reinstated in the Chinese service if alive. If killed their next of kin will receive four years' full pay, 5,400 taels, as compensation, guaranteed by the Inspector-General. This is considered ridiculously cheap. The Japanese have stringent orders to "pot and pot" every one of them.

Cruisers Better Than Ironclads.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The Neue Presse publishes a report of an interview with Baron Von Steke De Ehrenstein, the chief official of the Austrian navy, who has served actively as commander of the

warships Ferdinand, Max and Liess, and in regard to the recent naval battle between the Chinese and Japanese fleet said: "The great loss in the Yalu engagement, as far as can be judged, is that the cruisers were well able to hold their own against the large and unwieldy ironclads. This fact has opened the eyes of the naval powers and induced them to give greater attention to the construction of cruisers in the future."

Talk of Revolution in China.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The Politische Correspondenz says the following information has reached St. Petersburg from China and attracts the serious attention of the Government: "The intense excitement in all the provinces of China and the dissatisfaction of the highest officials in the empire have reached points which indicate a probable movement against the reigning dynasty. The spirit animating the regular army is satisfactory, but the discipline has been much relaxed. The irregular troops upon which the Government must now rely are committing great and frequent excesses everywhere. The war chest is as empty as the state exchequer, and the Government has the greatest difficulty in purchasing the bare necessities for the troops in the field."

The Chinese Reverses.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Capt. Lang, a former director on the Chinese navy and supervisor of the erection of many Chinese forts, said in an interview today in regard to the Chinese reverses: "The inherent conservatism and apathy concerning everything outside of China and the want of esprit du corps have had their natural results. As a matter of fact, the Chinese never expect to have to fight, and their supreme contempt of Japan is a predominant trait with them. Their seamen are as brave as could be wished, but they have not the slightest patriotism. Their officers are regardless of almost everything but personal advantage, and have always wanted to evade drill and remain ashore. They have hate of Europeans and European ideas, and are insufferably obstinate and conceited. There are admitted exceptions to this rule, however, especially in the case of Admiral Ting, who is conspicuously a brave and capable officer, whose lead could safely be followed anywhere. I cannot understand the alleged superiority of the Japanese quick-firing guns. The four vessels of the Ching Yuen class were admirably equipped, and I am not disposed in the light of the present information to give the Japanese the credit they claim." Capt. Lang ascribed the defeat of the Chinese, if they have been defeated, to the fact of their having lapsed from their high standard of efficiency since 1890. The only Europeans now in service in the Chinese fleet, he said, are acting in subordinate capacities. In conclusion, he reaffirmed his belief that the Chinese had been the victors.

Cable Flashes.

The latest counting of votes in the Norwegian elections show that the Left have been victorious. The Left desires a separation between Norway and Sweden.

The Czar's visit to a telegram to Darmstadt, postponing his visit to his fiancée, Princess Alix of Hesse, in order that he may accompany the Czar to Livadia.

The London Chronicle's Rome correspondent says the Pope has called Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, to Rome, his Holiness being desirous of again seeing the American cardinal before he dies.

IN THE COURTS.

Assault Cases at Woodstock—Robert Perry's Sentence—A Counter-felony Convicted.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 28.—In the assizes here today the case against David Tree and James King for criminal assault was withdrawn from the jury by Mr. Justice Robertson, and a verdict of not guilty entered on the evidence of the girl herself. The same thing was done in the case against John Wallace and William Murry, for similar offenses. The case of Adams vs. Shaw was arranged between the parties out of court. Mackey Jones, the last witness on the list, was put over to the non-jury sittings here next month. Robert Perry, convicted of having improper relations with a girl under 14, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and to two years in the reformatory.

This closed the business of the court.

COUNTERFEIT COIN. WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 28.—John Ryan, the counterfeit, is in the Sandwich jail, awaiting sentence, which will be imposed next Tuesday morning. Ryan was convicted on two counts drawn against him, one for having in his possession counterfeit coins, and another for having in his room the counterfeit coins. On the first count he can receive three years, and on the second fourteen years' imprisonment.

TELEGRAPHIC DOTS.

The New York Central annual report shows a decrease of \$3,225,000 in freight earnings as compared with last year, but the passenger earnings increased \$103,700. An official of the Chinese legation at Washington says that the battle at Yalu River was a draw and both sides suffered equally. He admits that the Ping Yang land fight was a defeat for the Chinese.

The steam barge F. R. Buell, which left Manitowish, Mich., Tuesday evening, having in tow the ill-fated schooner William Holmes, which was sunk off Seal Croix Point the same evening, has turned up all right.

At Lancaster, Pa., on Friday, a passenger car on the Columbia and Donegal Electric Railroad crashed into a construction train, killing Denis Kehoe, a repair man, and seriously injuring John Ford, foreman of the repair gang.

At Buffalo on Friday Judge King sent to the penitentiary as a vagrant a man about 30 years old, who says he is a brother of Lizzie McCall, the noted actress, who is present suit against Ward McAllister's son is the sensation of New York society.

Bradstreet's weekly review of the New York Stock Market says: "The professional speculators continue to act in the main on the bear side. There seems to be no disposition on the part of large financial interests to take the initiative in a bull movement."

Steamship Arrivals.

Sept. 28. At Liverpool. From London. At New York. From London. At San Francisco. From London.

SAVED FROM THE CALLOWS.

McWhirrell's Death Sentence Commuted.

His Punishment Changed to Life Imprisonment.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—The case of McWhirrell has at last been disposed of by the Cabinet, and the result is that the death sentence has been commuted to one of imprisonment for life. The decision was arrived at late this afternoon, so that the information will not be officially forwarded to Sheriff Boddy, of Brampton, by the Under Secretary of State until tomorrow morning. T. C. Robinson, counsel for the prisoner, has, however, telegraphed the sheriff and also MacWhirrell, as to the decision.

Mr. Robinson is highly pleased with the day's work at the capital, and leaves tonight for Toronto.

HOW THE PRISONER RECEIVED THE NEWS. BRAMPTON, Sept. 28.—Sheriff Boddy received a telegram from the Department of Justice this evening notifying him that MacWhirrell's sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment. He at once called upon Rev. Mr. Clark, who had been visiting the prisoner lately, to accompany him to the jail to acquaint MacWhirrell with the decision of the Minister of Justice. On entering the corridor where the prisoner sat the deputy sheriff said, "Well Mac, we have brought you the news." Upon this the prisoner's face became of an ashen hue. Not a word was spoken as Mr. Duncan handed him the message. When he had grasped the meaning he jumped four feet straight into the air, and, waving the telegraph blank above his head, cried: "Hurrah! hurrah!"

After congratulating him upon his narrow escape and shaking hands the visitors quietly withdrew. The whole community are pleased with the turn the affair has taken.

DAN ISN'T DEAD.

Although His Funeral Cost Many Tears and \$160 in Cash.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Daniel Sullivan, of 291 Cherry street, familiarly known as "Boiler Dan," because he was completely identified with his trade of boiler-making, disappeared from his home over a week ago. Last Monday afternoon Frederick Strasser, who had a butcher shop at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twelfth street, received from Chicago by telegraph the following message:

"Daniel Sullivan dead. Notify relatives. Wire instructions. H. M. Rolston."

"Undertaker."

There could be no doubt that the sending of the dispatch to Mr. Strasser instead of directly to the relatives was due to the delicate consideration of some friend of Dan's who had formerly lived in Detroit. In no other way could the fact be communicated. In addition to this the circumstances furnished assurance that the dead body was Dan's.

Dan's brother Michael is by no means wealthy, so he did not go to Chicago, but telegraphed for information as to what he would do in order to bring the body to Detroit, and he received this reply:

"Telegraph me \$71, as follows: Coffin, \$20; embalming, \$15; box, \$5; clothes, \$10; conveyance, \$5; expressage, \$15. H. M. Rolston."

The body was received at the Michigan Central depot Wednesday morning by the relatives and an undertaker. The face had been badly crushed, but the family believed they recognized the remains of Dan. The body was therefore removed to the family residence and a well-attended wake was held, followed by the funeral which took place yesterday from St. Vincent's Church.

After the mass funeral procession—and it was a long one and a credit to Dan's friends—the body was taken to the cemetery, and there the casket with its precious contents was buried in the family lot.

THE RESURRECTION.

Yesterday afternoon a hackman whom few people knew by any name but that of "Dick" was sitting on his cab near the city hall when he saw Moses Kiley approaching. Moses and Dan had been close friends.

"Hello, Moses!" cried Dick, "we planted your old side partner this morning."

"What side partner?" asked Moses.

"Why, Dan, of course; Dan Sullivan."

"Not much, you didn't," said Moses. "I had some with him up at the works a short time ago."

"At the works?" gasped Dick.

"At the works," repeated Moses. At the house of correction. He was sent up a week ago."

Dick satisfied himself that Moses was not joking, and off he posted to tell Miss Sullivan, who telephoned to the house of correction and found that what Moses said was true.

Dan's brother Michael, with Miss Sullivan and one of Dan's pall-bearers, then rushed off to the House of Correction. They asked that the prisoner Daniel Sullivan be shown to them, and when the man was brought to the visitors' room they recognized with one accord that he was the Dan.

But a few moments were required to learn how he had come there. He had made himself helpless with drink, he had been arrested, and Justice Sellers had sent him up in default of a \$3 fine.

"But when I was in the Police Court, after the judge fined me," he said, "I asked Downey, the patrolman, to let Jerry or you, Michael, know where I was, so that the fine could be paid and I could go home. Downey said he'd do so, and I supposed he had. I thought you had made up your minds to leave me here."

"None of us ever heard a word from Downey," said Michael.

"Certainly not," asserted Mr. Phelan. "Otherwise we wouldn't have buried you by proxy this morning."

And Dan had to be told the story of his funeral.

A Telegraph Operator at 8.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—George J. Carroll, manager of the Detroit telephone exchange, died at his residence here this morning, after fourteen months' illness. Mr. Carroll had been for the past twelve years identified with the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Carroll was born at Bolton, Lancashire, England, about 37 years ago. He entered the English Government telegraph service at the age of 8, becoming an expert operator. When he came to this country sixteen years ago, Mr. Carroll had to learn the British system and become proficient in the Morse system, succeeding so well that for years he was considered one of the finest press telegraph operators in the country.

Late Canadian News.

Moody Going to Toronto—A Child Who Played With Matches Burned to Death.

Mr. D. L. Moody will be in Toronto next Thursday to make arrangements for a series of religious meetings.

The Provincial Exhibition at Halifax, N. S., closed Friday evening. During the four days 55,000 visitors attended.

Owing to a business dispute between the owners and the manager the Montreal (N. E.) Times has temporarily ceased publication.

The corner-stone of the new town hall at Cayuga was well and truly laid on Friday by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master J. R. White.

A 5-year-old child named Turcotte died in great suffering at Quebec on Thursday from the effects of burns sustained while playing with matches.

Frank Muller, the Kazabazoo blacksmith, charged with bigamy, has been committed to stand his trial at the December assizes in Ottawa.

A new Masonic temple was dedicated at Windsor on Thursday, and was specially constructed for Masonic purposes. A banquet was held in the room in the evening.

At Halifax, N. S., on Thursday 12,253 persons rode on street cars—the largest number for one day in the history of the road. Total attendance at the exhibition that day 22,500.

Ottawa's new French daily, Le Temps, is to be issued on Oct. 15. It will be a seven-column four-page paper. Mr. Oscar McDermott, formerly editor and proprietor of Le Canada, will be editor-in-chief.

Alexis Brunet, a wealthy Montreal lawyer, died suddenly at his residence at Cote des Neiges Thursday evening from heart disease. He attended his office during the day as usual, and expired on reaching home.

The Dominion Government has commenced a survey of the banks of the Fraser River, from Yale to its mouth, in order to devise a suitable diking scheme that will prevent a repetition of the disastrous floods of last summer.

All arrangements are completed for the celebration of the centenary of Knox College. The ceremonies commence on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, in Knox Church, Toronto, where Rev. F. L. Patton, D.D., LL.D., president of Princeton College, will preach the sermon.

On Friday evening a grand ball and musicale will be given at Government House, Winnipeg, by Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Schultz in honor of Lord and Lady Aberdeen for which 1,400 invitations have been issued. It is expected to be the most brilliant social event that has ever taken place in the country.

Robt. Percy, an English iron molder, who disappeared from Bowmanville twenty years ago, was declared legally dead by Justice Rose on Friday. There has been a tiny little sum of money awaiting Percy for some time in England, and J. C. Vird, acting for the English heirs, has succeeded in getting an order giving the next of kin the entire property.

At the fair in Niagara on Friday two accidents occurred. A young farm laborer, whose name could not be learned, was run over while returning from the races. One of his arms was broken, and he received other injuries. John Hazzett, a laborer, stood too close to the race track, and was knocked down by a horse and had his leg broken.

BROWN'S MAMMOTH LIVERY.

Sound Horses and Stylish Turnouts—Ring Up 428.

The driving public of London, who for so many years became accustomed to the turnouts of Marshall's well-known livery, will be pleased to hear that establishment has passed into the hands of such a capable man as Mr. H. B. Brown, formerly of Godrich. This stable has no superiors in point of equipment in Ontario. The horses are sound and the trappings and carriages of the very best order. Mr. Brown's turnouts are stylish and up to date in every particular. He makes a specialty of the hack and corps trade, and a telephone call to 428 will receive prompt attention at any time during the day or night. Only reliable drivers are employed. Mr. Brown contemplates in the near future the opening of a driving and riding class. His enterprise in this line will doubtless be fittingly recognized. The address is Marshall's old stand—191 Dundas street, south side, between Richmond and Clarence. Telephone 438.

No More Mazing at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The practice of mazing was formally abolished at Princeton today by the unanimous action of students assembled in mass meeting.

Death of W. A. Sheppard.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—W. A. Sheppard, manager of the Mail Job Printing Company and ex-president of United American Typothetæ, died tonight at 10. He had been failing for some time.

Killed by His Team.

GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 28.—At Saltford today Samuel Sanderson, employed in teaming stables for the Goderich harbor works, was coming down a hill, when the tongue of the wagon became loose, and the horses started to run away. Sanderson was thrown out and killed.

A Clergyman's Downfall.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Rev. Frederick Stiles, Episcopal rector, of Des Moines, Ia., went on a spree here, ran out of money and passed a bogus check for \$35 on a city saloon-keeper and was arrested. Rev. Mr. Stiles secured a postponement of his case while he wired to Birmingham, Eng., for \$5,000.

Don't Scratch Off Pimples!

HAMILTON, Sept. 28.—Celesta Jane Fletcher, aged 22, only daughter of David A. Fletcher, of Saltford, died today of blood poisoning. Ten days ago Miss Fletcher scratched from her lip a large pimple which had made its appearance thereon. Erysipelas and blood poisoning set in, which finally resulted in death.

A Cordial Invitation

Is given to the public to come into our store and see our display of cut flowers, plants, etc. We have some choice things to show you, and it will cost you nothing. GREENWAY, florist, 243 Dundas street; phone 743.

Butterick's Pattern Sheets Free at Our Counters

KINGSMILL'S

Wait for it! Watch for it!

GRAND Millinery Opening!

Thursday, Oct. 4th.



Linens.

If there's a ripple in the linen market anywhere, we hear of it. We are just now loaded up with the fruits of a great chance our buyer took advantage of when in Europe. The bankrupt stock of Wilson, Reid & Co., bought at about half price, is here for your inspection. There's no need of quoting 2 string of prices. We say come and handle the goods.

Fall Dress Goods

- AT 70 CENTS—46 inch Cheviot Serges, warranted fast dyes, in navy, black, golden brown and myrtle green.
- AT 95 CENTS—46 inch Mohair Check Suitings, in navy and black only.
- AT \$1 YARD—54 inch West of England Covert Cloths, in browns, fawns, grays, blues and black. Only the finest wool, perfectly dyed, could show such a dainty finish as these possess.
- AT \$1 YARD—46-inch Broken Checks, mostly in brown combinations, style and weight correct for tailor-made gowns.
- AT \$1 25 YARD—54-inch French Broadcloths, worth \$2 25 a yard, in a great range of colorings.

Our Miss Brown has but lately returned from Europe, possessed of many new ideas, which she will be pleased to turn to the advantage of your dress-making wants.

Custom Tailoring.

SUIT \$18.00

A group of the best goods, not a Canadian made piece in the lot, all Scotch or West of England, have been put at the one price, \$18 for the suit. They were \$27, \$25 and \$22. Remember, a perfect fit.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.

WHISKARD'S

230 & 232 Dundas St.

OUR BARGAINS ARE EVERY DAY.

CALL AND SEE OUR
Millinery Department

Our Trimmed Hats Are
Selling Well.

SPECIAL PURCHASE!

1,500 YARDS

Of double fold Curtain Net in cream
and white, worth 15c and 20c, Whiskard's price

8c and 10c YARD.

See our Heavy Black Quilted Skirts
at

50c EACH.

Now is your time to buy.

Special line of English Cloth for
Skirting, in checks, very heavy, only

15c YARD.

Our Navy Blue Serge Dress Goods
at 25c YARD is going out fast.

60 inch Damask Table Linen, only

25c YARD.

This is an every day bargain with
Whiskard's

Special line of Ladies' Heavy Cash-
mere Gloves,

25c PAIR.

Fancy Gilt Hairpins,

10c DOZEN.

3 large cakes of Soap

FOR 5c.

—AT—

Whiskard's

230 and 232 Dundas St.

AILMENTS OF THE HORSE.

The Western Ontario Veterinary Medi-
cal Association Formed.

STRATFORD, Sept. 28.—The veterinary
surgeons of Western Ontario held a
convention in this city yesterday and today.
There was a fairly good representative at-
tendance from Perth, Huron, Waterloo,
Bruce and Wellington counties.

William Gibb, of St. Marys, president of
the Perth County Association, occupied the
chair, W. J. McMaster, of this city, acting
as secretary. Interesting papers were read
by Dr. Berger, of Listowel, and Dr. Walker,
of Clinton. The convention then proceed-
ed to form an organization, to be known as
the Western Ontario Veterinary Medical
Association, and the following officers were
elected: President, Dr. Berger, Listowel;
vice-president, Dr. Walker, Clinton; secre-
tary, Dr. Carr, Kirkton; treasurer, Dr.
McMaster, Stratford.

A BIG CHANGE.

For Some Years Back John Riley Didn't
Work on His Farm—He Does Now
—The Reason Why.

MILVERTON, Sept. 24.—John Riley a
farmer living near here, is able to do his
farm work right along now, something he
could not do for years. The reason was he
had a bad form of kidney disease which set
in about ten years ago and gradually grew
worse. Latterly Mr. Riley was at times
unable to lie in bed or stoop to the ground
because of his kidney troubles. Now he
can make hay in the meadows, follow a
plow or handle a reaper with any man in the
country. The cause of the wonderful
change is nothing more than Dodd's Kid-
ney Pills. Four bottles effected a complete
cure of Mr. Riley's kidney disease. Those
pills always cure.

Look Here.

Do you feel blue and despondent? Do
pains rack and tear away at nerve and
muscle, and have you been disappointed in
finding a remedy that will afford certain
and speedy relief? If so, go at once to any
drug store and buy a bottle of Polson's
Nerviline. Polson's Nerviline never fails
to relieve neuralgia, cramps, headache,
rheumatism, and all internal or external
pains. J. B. Curran, druggist, Morris-
burg, writes: "All the parties I supply
speak very favorably of Nerviline, and al-
ways purchase a second lot." Polson's
Nerviline is sold in bottles at 25 cents—by
all druggists and country dealers every-
where.

Chicago's assessed valuation is \$219,354-
368.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Min-
utes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic
heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and
quickly cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the
Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Cairn-
cross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B.
Barkwell, J. G. Shuff.

California wheat has reached London.
Russia has 600,000,000 acres of timber.
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.

New Drug Store.—Anything you want in
the drug line. Telephone, No. 1018, or
call at C. SYMONDS', chemist and druggist,
464 Dufferin avenue, corner Maitland street.
ywt

Floral designs and cut flowers of all kinds
at Westlake's, 201 Dundas street. Phone
571. ywt

Greenway, florist, makes a specialty of
all floral designs, and can make you one on
short notice. 248 Dundas street, phone 743.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, INDIAN,

Arrested on a Charge Seven Years
of Age.

Without a Warrant—Discharged on a
Legal Technicality—Said to Have
Broken into Sarah Dox-
tater's House.

About one-third of the Indians from the
Onondaga reserve, including squaws and
papoose, were at the court house yester-
day afternoon to either listen to or give
evidence in the case of Sarah Doxatier vs.
Thomas Nicholls. Both the parties are
Indians. Nicholls is a big broad-shouldered
fellow, and possesses the strength of a
Sawdow or a Cyr. He is not attractive
enough to win the hearts of the fair young
squaws, and was never married. Nicholls
was a former resident of the reserve,
and it is alleged that seven years
ago he went to the house of Sarah Dox-
tater, broke the door in and demolished
the interior fittings. A warrant was then
sworn out before Squire Peters, and County
Constable Keut came across Nicholls at
Southwold station and undertook to arrest
him. The handcuffs were put on, but when
en route to the jail here Nicholls got
away from his captor, had the handcuffs
sawed off near Mount Brydges and went
to Michigan. He was seen no more
until this last Fair week, when Constable
Ward arrested him on Dundas street east.
Squire Smyth was on the bench. Mr. J.
McElvey asked that the prisoner be
discharged. He claimed that the arrest
was unlawful, as the original information
could not be produced. The statutes dis-
tinctly stated that unless an information
was laid within six months after the
offense no action could be taken. A charge
had been made since Nicholls was ar-
rested, but it was useless. Search had
been made for the first information, but it
had not been found.

Mr. Dromgole argued contra. Squire
Smyth consulted Crown Attorney Macree
before giving his decision, and found that
the contentions of the prisoners' counsel
were correct. Nicholls was then dis-
charged.

Mr. McElvey asked that the warrant for
Nicholls' arrest be produced. "Have you
got it, Constable Ward?" he asked.

"No, I have not."

"And you did not have it when you made
the arrest?"

"No."

"I had one but I lost it," joined in an
Indian constable.

The crowd then left the court room,
Nicholls being accompanied by Constable
Nihnam.

Nicholls has seen the interior of the
Central Prison, but not since the manufac-
ture of binder twine was begun there. A
suit for damages for false arrest is threat-
ened.

THEY'RE AFTER THEM.

Delinquent Board of Trade Members
Must Pay.

Municipal Fire Insurance Discussed—
That British Columbia Flood—
International Tariffs.

The Board of Trade pulled itself together
again last night after a long summer
vacation and tackled with renewed vigor
the problem of making delinquent mem-
bers pay their dues. According to the
secretary, these gentlemen range back from
two to four and five years and are deaf
to all solicitation.

"And yet they always show up to vote
when the officers are elected," said Mr.
John Campbell.

"Yes," said Mr. Pearce, "and they
make more noise than those who pay."

"See the fellows that you can't collect
from," was the solution suggested by Mr.
Campbell. It was decided, however, to
make a slight draft on all the members
who are behind, and at the next meeting it
is possible that even more radical steps
will be taken.

Mr. Robert Ingles, manager of the Bank
of British North America, was elected a
member.

An address was received from New
Westminster, B.C., stating that the dis-
tress had been underrated by reports fol-
lowing the flood, and asking that mention
be made of the very serious distress nec-
essary. As the communication was dated
Aug. 31 and the civic relief check has been
drawn and quartered the letter was filed.

The department of trade and commerce
forwarded a copy of all international tariff
published to date. The members were
grateful.

The president, vice-president and direc-
tors of the Ontario Mutual L.F. wrote
thanking the board for the use of its rooms
to hold their annual meeting.

The Guelph Board of Trade is looking for
pointers in municipal fire insurance. They
thought that \$60,000 a year could be saved
by that means in Guelph alone, and in-
surance rates could be lowered and fire
brigades supported. It was thought by
the board that what might apply in Guelph
would possibly not meet the requirements
of every city, and the general feeling was
that it was not wise for municipalities to
manage either insurance companies or
banks. The matter was referred to the
executive.

In connection with the above Mr. Cam-
pbell said that he thought that insurance
companies were not careful enough who
they insured. He believed the majority of
fires were not honest, and suggested that
an inspector of risks be appointed either by
the municipalities or the Government.

A. M. Roseburgh, secretary of the Prison
Reform Association, asked the board to
memorialize the Dominion Government re
the establishment of a reformatory for
young men.

Mr. J. D. Clarke thought that the Gov-
ernment had already arranged to erect a
reformatory in Glengarry, and it was de-
cided to delay the memorial until inquiries
had been made.

Thomas Connolly, Ottawa, sent the
board some Australian trade statistics, and
Sir John Carling returned thanks for the
action of the board re mercantile
agencies. President Bland was empowered
to act with the mayor and Warden Calvert
in the matter of investigating the idle
hospital trust funds.

The members present were: John Bland
(president), M. Maurel, A. B. Greer, J.
Mathison, John Campbell, John Bowman,
F. S. Jarvis, J. S. Pearce, J. H. Gunge, J.
D. Clarke, Secretary Nelles, and others.

What do you take medicine for? Because
you are sick and want to get well of course.
Then remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.
A dude is a vacuum on dress parade.
Small farms yield the biggest crops.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate
your throat or lungs and run the risk of
filling a consumptive's grave, when by the
timely use of Little's Anti-Consumptive
Syrup the pain can be allayed and the
danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to
the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving,
healing and curing all affections of the
throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis,
etc.

BIG INSURANCE SCHEME

Proposed by the Toronto City
Council.

A Municipal Insurance Bureau—Lon-
don's Co-operation Asked.

The finance committee last night re-
ceived a communication from Mr. Daniel
Lamb, of Toronto, asking the City Council
to co-operate with Toronto in an
endeavor to secure legislation for the estab-
lishment of a municipal bureau of fire in-
surance. Aid, Lamb is chairman of a sub-
committee appointed by the Toronto coun-
cil to inquire into the advisability of such
a bureau, and a great deal of time has been
spent in investigating the matter. A report
was recently presented to the Toronto
council and was adopted. It dealt ex-
haustively with every detail of the matter,
and showed the small capital required to
carry the millions of dollars of risks and
the large profits made, ranging from 10 to
75 per cent on the money invested by the
shareholders, which, the report said, was
paid by the property-holders and ratepay-
ers, as well as maintaining expensive offices
and an army of high-salaried officials.
Toronto had gone into an extensive
waterworks, fire and police systems
during the last twenty years, yet
with all these advantages lower insur-
ance rates had not been struck. If the
scheme were carried through the
Legislature Toronto intended to largely
increase their fire brigade. The committee
were convinced that the insurance com-
panies had united into a close corporation
to keep up rates, which were 50 per cent
too high. Debentures to the extent of
\$1,000,000 were to be issued and invested
in other negotiable securities for a reserve
fund to meet extraordinary losses. An
estimate of the operation of the bureau,
charging only one-half the
rates, was also given. Two-thirds
of the value of buildings, \$43,829,811,
at 30 per cent would bring premiums
amounting to \$13,150,437; premium on
\$130,580,426, value of contents, merchan-
dise, and three times the value of assessed
value of buildings, \$391,741,28; interest on
\$1,000,000 debentures, \$40,000; total re-
ceipts, \$662,321.71. The expenses for
salaries, rent, etc., for fire losses the
same as last eight years, \$227,334
would amount to \$438,899, leaving a profit
annually to be invested and applied to the
reserve fund of \$73,452.71. Three com-
missioners were to be appointed—two from
the council and one from the Board of
Trade.

Treasurer Pope was an encyclopedia on
the matter, and furnished information re-
lating to the scheme.

Ald. Pritchard did not believe that such
a bill would ever pass.

Ald. Judd—What I cannot understand
is how they are going to get people to in-
sure.

Ald. Carrothers—Well, the report shows
plainly enough that insurance rates will be
reduced one half. That is a big induc-
ement.

Ald. Judd thought there was a large
amount of fanciful figuring in the report.
How did it account for losses?

Ald. Pritchard was opposed to the scheme
throughout and characterized it as an at-
tempt to take money out of citizens' pockets.

It was admitted that the profits of com-
panies were large, but it was thought that
it some municipalities adopted the plan
and had heavy losses they would be
swamped.

The matter was laid over for further con-
sideration.

The city clerk's memo re inquiry into
expenditure at Aged People's Home was
up again. The committee will visit the
institution a week from Wednesday.

W. A. Hagerman's bid of \$2 a month for
two rooms in the town hall to be used as a
social club was accepted.

Assessment Committee Grant stated that
the Home for Incapables was assessed
for \$1,500, with taxes amounting to \$27.75.
Mrs. Pattullo had asked that the taxes be
remitted. One-half will be struck off.

M. J. Kent asked that the personal as-
sessment of \$400 on the London Rowing
Club be struck off, as there were only three
boats the property of the club.

Filed in 111 Waterloo street, was
granted remission of taxes, and the applica-
tion of Isabella Biddell, 89 Hamilton
road, was referred to Inspector Bell.

The members present were: Ald. Joseph
Judd (chairman), E. J. Fitzgerald, John
Pritchard, Robert Carrothers, James Fitz-
gerald, J. W. Jones and Treasurer Pope.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRUCE.

Wm. Corbett, of Lion's Head, aged 16,
coughed up a cent the other day that he
swallowed thirteen years ago.

ESSEX.

Joseph Lazarus, of the Sandwich,
Windsor and Amherstburg Railway for
him on London street, Windsor. He was
given \$100 damages, and the company ap-
pealed the case. In Toronto Thursday the
appeal was dismissed with costs.

There are 1,000 acres of grapes under
cultivation in Essex county.

HURON.

A car load of fine Shropshire sheep left
Clinton the other day for Wisconsin. They
were from the flocks of such first-class
breeders as J. H. Kane, G. Baird, M.
McEwen and others in Stanley.

KENT.

Willie, the 7-year-old son of C. W. Har-
land, of Chatham township, narrowly
escaped instant death Thursday, and now
lies in a critical condition. He was kicked
on the side of the head by a horse, resulting
in a compound fracture of the skull.

The criminal docket at the Kent Assizes,
which commenced at Chatham on Oct. 16
before Chief Justice Armour, is a heavy
one, and contains many serious cases, in-
cluding that of John Warnock for murder,
Henry Scott, charged with stabbing Levi
Stuart in June last, and who elected to be
tried by jury, has decided to stand his trial
before Judge Bell.

LAKESIDE.

Mr. Alex. Laing, grain merchant, Wym-
ing, made the third shipment of oats direct
to Barbados, West India Islands, via New
York, the first shipment ever made from
that village to those distant islands.

Alvin's assessment for 173 mills.
Wm. O'Hearn, of Cardwell, who died
leaving \$40,000, willed most of it to his
sisters—Mrs. Keenan, of Keenansville, Mrs.
O'Leary, of Mitchell—his brother, P.
O'Hearn, of Adjala, and numerous nephews
and nieces.

MIDDLESEX.

The late C. H. Wilson, a former resident
of Greenway, who died in the Eastern
States, left \$100 to the Boston Methodist
Church, Greenway, which was founded by
his nephew, W. J. Wilson, general mer-
chant and postmaster in the village.

PERTH.

Stratford will have a new fire hall and
electric light house, to cost \$3,390.

Richard Nickels, aged 65 years of age, and
an old resident of St. Marys, attempted to
commit suicide by throwing himself into Car-
ter's mill race in rear of Seal & Hayes
marble works. He was rescued before he
was extinct and is likely to recover.

SCIENCE AND SKILL IN THE DAIRY

Improved Appliances and Where to
Get Them.

History of the Well-Known Business
Firm of John S. Pearce & Co.

Among the pioneers of Elgin county was
the Pearce family which settled near Col.
Talbot's, at Tyrconnell. They were among
the very first to hew out homes for them-
selves in the wilds of Western Ontario.
The annals of Talbot settlement show
the Pearce family to be one of integrity and
high standing in the community from the
time the first tree was felled on the shores
of Lake Erie to the present day. Some of
the descendants of the first settler still farm
the beautiful homestead near Tyrconnell;
but others have launched out into the busi-
ness world and still maintain the high rep-
utation of the family.

No firm is better known to the general
public of Canada than John S. Pearce &
Co., of London. Starting from small be-
ginnings it now controls one of the largest
dairy supply and seed businesses in the Do-
minion. As their ancestors have been the
pioneers in civilization on the shores of
Lake Erie, so has this firm, at a later date,
become the pioneers in the Dairy Supply
business. In 1887 John S. Pearce started a
cheese factory at Tyrconnell which he con-
tinued to work with one in Dunwich and
another in Southwold for several years.

Finding that it was difficult for cheese and
butter makers to obtain the best utensils
for their business, he determined to supply
this want and started a dairy supply store
in London nearly a quarter of a century
ago. The start was made in a small room
up stairs on Richmond street, and from
that their huge business has
grown, which reaches from the At-
lantic to the Pacific Ocean. The
most important addition to the dairy
is the cream separator. The people of
Canada being conservative in their tenden-
cies, have not brought it into that
general use to which it has come in
the United States and some other coun-
tries. It has demonstrated its usefulness
and benefits, and in the past year has
been used in many factories and farm houses,
and the time is fast approaching when the
butter-maker who does not have one will
be the exception to the rule. John S.
Pearce & Co. early secured the use of the
best in the market—the Alexandria—and
it has given general satisfaction. There is
no more complicated piece of machinery
than the cream separator, and the greatest
skill is required in their construction.

Messrs. John S. Pearce & Co. find it
judicious to have them manufac-
tured in England, where makers have
had great experience in their struc-
ture. They are made in five sizes, and
range in price from \$100 to \$350. The
No. 8, which can be worked by hand, is
becoming very popular on farms where
from five to fifteen cows are kept, and for
the No. 7 from 20 to 50. There are
several hundred of them in use all over the
Dominion. Ten to twenty per cent more
butter can be made by these separators
than by the old method; besides, the skim
milk can be fed warm to the calves.

John S. Pearce & Co.'s exhibit in the
dairy hall at the Western Fair at-
tracted the attention of all connected in
any way with butter and cheese making.
Every modern implement used in the
dairy was to be seen. Many of them are
new to the general dairy public, and a great
many questions were asked concerning the
use of the implement who had the exhibit in
charge. None is more puzzling than the
Babcock tester, the little machine which
makes had factory patrons honest and tells
the true value of a cow. It is a good
witness and will not lie to save the reputation
of either. About \$5 purchases a machine,
and if it causes three or four cows on a
farm who give skim milk to go to the
butter-makers it will pay for itself and the
interests on the cost.

Much fault has been found with the con-
dition in which farmers' butter arrives in the
market. The best article becomes disgust-
ing ere it reaches its destination if it is not
properly packed. The firm, to remedy
this evil, supply butter shipping boxes
which preserve the contents in first-class
form while en route or in store. The old
way of working butter with a ladle has
made many a farmer's wife and daughter
tired before the milk was all worked out.
Pearce's lever butter worker is a boon to
the dairy. It saves time and labor and is
very cheap. In the exhibit were gang
presses, hoops, milk cans, scale boards,
etc., etc.—in fact everything re-
quired in the making of first-class cheese
and butter.

THE SEED BUSINESS.
In the south end of the agricultural hall
John S. Pearce & Co. made a mag-
nificent display of seeds and vegetables grown
on their trial grounds south of the city. The
firm in order to give satisfaction to their
customers sell all seeds before offering them
for sale. Every new variety of grain is
carefully planted and everything connected
with its growth is duly noted. New kinds
of wheat, oats and barley were to be seen in
the straw. New varieties of vegetables
on the tables were carefully scanned by
those interested in market gardening. The
king of the vegetable exhibit was the largest
pumpkin at the Fair and weighed 191 pounds.
Old and new customers gathered around the
exhibit, and the verdict of all is that John
S. Pearce & Co. are entitled to retain that
confidence they have so long enjoyed
among the farmers of the Dominion. They
issue three distinct and separate catalogues,
Seed, Dairy and Bulb, and either will be
mailed to applicants.

\$5,000 00.
At the distribution of Wednesday, the
19th inst., of "The Society of Arts," Mr.
C. Featherstonhaugh, clerk at Galt & Co.'s,
Craig street, in this city, won the capital
prize, value \$5,000.—[Translated from "Le
Minerve," Montreal, Sept. 21, 1894.]

No one can breathe at a greater height
than seven miles from the surface of the
earth.

Edmund's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is very important to know where to
find fine bedroom sets at low prices. When
buying call at Trifford's and you will find
them. 85 and 97 King street.

The best bread, the sweetest bread, the
cheapest bread in the city at D. J. LANG-
DON'S, corner York and Thames streets.

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

John Friend, baker and confectioner, has
fresh pastry on hand every day. All sorts
of cakes. Parties and balls supplied at
reasonable rates. No. 117 Dundas street.
ywt

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler,
watchmaker and engraver, general repair-
ing. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street.
Lawn mowers a specialty, and called for.
ywt

Fresh cut roses and other flowers at
Westlake's photo studio, 201 Dundas
street. Phone 571. ywt

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT."

It is in childhood that the
foundation of a PERFECT COM-
PLEXION is laid, and no one
item is responsible for poor
skins more than poor soaps.

DON'T HANDICAP THE
CHILDREN by a poor start.
Give them

Baby's Own Soap,

and their skin will stay, as it
should be, soft and healthy.

It is exquisitely perfumed, and gives a sweet,
fresh skin. Beware of imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap Company, Manufacturers, Montreal.

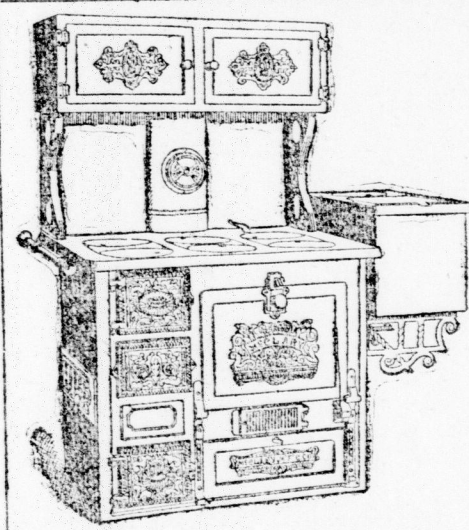


LAME BACK

NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA
AND RHEUMATISM CURED EVERY TIME
WHEN THE "D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.

HEAVY STEEL PLATE RANGE

FOR COAL OR WOOD.



Made in various styles for
hotel or family use.

Are constructed in the most
substantial manner and
after the most approved
patterns.

Are strictly up to date in
every particular.

THE McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

TANGLED THREADS

CHAPTER X.

A fine morning in June. Lovely June; with its bright blue sky and its summer flowers. Walking about amidst his rose trees, was Mr. North, a rake in his hand. He fancied he was gardening; he knew he was trifling. What did it matter? His face looked almost happy. The glad sunshine was overhead, and he felt as free as a bird of the air.

The anonymous letter, that had caused so much mischief, was passing into a thing of the past. In spite of Richard North's efforts to trace him out, the writer remained undiscovered. Timothy Wilks was the chief sufferer, and bitterly resentful thereon. He had been openly accused of having sent it by at least six persons out of every dozen acquaintances he met, disturbed the mind and curdled the temper of his sister Timothy Wilks. As to the general public, they were beginning to forget all about the trouble—as it is in the nature of a faithful public to do. Only in the hearts of a few individuals did the sad facts remain in all their sternness; and of those, one was Bessy.

Poor Mr. North could afford to be happy today, and for many days to come. Bessy also. Madam had relieved them of her presence yesterday, and gone, carrying off to Paris with her daughter. They hoped she might be away for weeks. In the seclusion of the home, Richard North had stayed late that morning. Mr. North was just beginning to talk with him, when some one called on business, and Richard shut himself up with the stranger. The morning had gone on; the interview was prolonged; but Richard was coming out now.

Mr. North put down the paper.

"Has Wilson gone, Richard?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did he want? He has stayed long enough."

"Only a little business with me, father."

Richard's answer in his filial care. It had not been agreeable business, and Richard wished to spare his father.

"And now for Bessy, sir," he resumed, as they passed side by side amongst the sweet scented roses. "You were beginning to speak about her."

"Yes, I want to talk to you. Bessy would be happier with Rane than she is here, Dick."

Richard looked serious. He had no objection whatever to his sister's marrying Oliver Rane; in fact, he regarded it as an event certain to take place, sooner or later, but he did not quite see that the way was clear for it yet.

"I have no doubt of that, father."

"And I think, Dick, she had better go to him now, while she is at liberty to do as she pleases at home."

"Now?" exclaimed Richard.

"Yes; now. That is before madam comes back again. Poor Edmund is only just put under the seal, and we must not let the circumstances—think the memory of the dead must give place to the welfare of the living."

"But how about ways and means, sir?"

"Ah, how about ways and means? Nothing can be spared from the works at present, I suppose, Dick."

"Nothing to speak of, sir."

Mr. North felt ashamed even to ask the question. In fact, it was more a remark than a question, for he knew as well as Richard did that there was no superfluous money to draw upon.

"Of course not, Dick. Rane gets just enough to live on now, and no more."

Yesterday, after madam and Matilda had given off, I was at the front gates when Father passed. So he and I got talking about Bessy. He said his income was small now, but that of course it would considerably augment as soon as Alexander had left. As he and Bessy are willing to try it, I don't see why they should not do so, Dick."

Richard gave no answer, he repeated the same words in his hand and was looking at it absently, deep in thought. His father continued.

"It's not as if Rane had no expectations whatever. In fact, he has a year's rent to him at his mother's death. And—Dick—have you any idea how Mrs. Gass's will is left?"

"Not the least, sir."

"Oliver Rane is the nearest relative to her late husband, Mrs. Cum-erlaud excepted. He is Thomas Gass's own nephew—and all the money was his. It seems to me, Dick, that Mrs. Gass is sure to remember him; perhaps largely."

"She may do so."

"Yes; and I think will do so. Bessy shall go to him; and be emancipated from her thralldom here."

"Oliver Rane has no furniture in his house."

"He has some. The dining room and his bedroom are as handsomely furnished as need be. We can send in a little more. There are some things at the Hall that were Bessy's own mother's, and she shall have them. They have not been thought much of here, Dick, amidst the grand things that madam has filled the house with."

"She'll make a fine thing, at their being removed," remarked Dick.

"Let her," retorted Mr. North, who could be brave as the best when two, or three hundred miles lay between him and madam. "Those things were your own mother's, Dick; she bought them with her own money before she married me, and I have always regarded them as heirlooms for Bessy. It's just a few plain solid mahogany things, as good as ever they were. It was our drawing room furniture in the early days, and it will do for their drawing room now. When Rane is making his six or seven hundred a year, they can buy finer if they choose. We thought great things of it, I know that."

Richard smiled. "I remember once when I was a very little fellow, my mother came in and caught me drawing a horse on the center table with pen and ink. And—Dick—she had to get the horse out!—and the whipping I had!"

"Poor Dick! She did not whip often."

"It did me good, sir. I have been scrupulously careful of furniture ever since."

"Ah, nothing like the lessons of early childhood for making an impression," said Mr. North. "Spare them and spoil the child! There never was a truer saying than that."

"Then you really intend them to marry at once," said Richard, returning to the question.

"I do," replied Mr. North in more lively tones than he usually spoke.

"They both wished it; and why should I sold out against them? Bessy's 30 this year, you know, Dick; if girls are not wiser at that age, they begin to think it hard. It's better to marry tolerably young; a man and woman don't shake down into each other's ways if they come together late in life. You are silent, Dick."

"I was thinking, sir, whether I could not manage a couple of hundred pounds for them from myself."

"You are ever generous, Dick. I don't

know what we should all do without you."

"The question is—shall I give it over to them in money, or spend it for them in furniture?"

"In money; in money, Dick," advised Mr. North. "The furniture can be managed; and cash is cash. Spend it in chairs and tables; and it seems as if there was nothing tangible to show for it."

Richard smiled. "It strikes me that the argument lies the other way, sir. However, I think it will be better to do as you advise. Bessy shall have two hundred pounds handed to her after her marriage, and they can do what they consider best with it."

"To be sure; to be sure, Dick. Let them be married. Bessy has a miserable life of it here; and she'll be 30 on the twenty-ninth of this month. Oliver Rane was 30 the latter end of March."

"Only thirty?" cried Richard. "I think he must be more than that, sir."

"But he's not more," returned Mr. North. "I ought to know; and so ought you, Dick. Don't you remember they are both in the tonline? All the children put into that tonline were born in the same year."

"Oh, was it so? I had forgotten," returned Richard carelessly, for the tonline had never troubled him very much. He could just recollect that when they were children, as to his brother, were sent to sea; Little Bessy, saying if she lived to be a hundred she would come into a fortune."

"That was an unlucky tonline, Dick," said Mr. North, shaking his head. "Of ten bachelors who were entered for it, only three remain. The other seven are dead. Four of them died in the first or second year."

(To be Continued.)

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of some thing wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, &c. From an orthodox standpoint many monuments point the wrong way.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is carache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

The man that speaks ill of a woman smells of the stium.

Worms cause feverishness, meaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

A woman's endurance will outlast a man's strength.

A Man Made Happy.—GENTLEMEN,—

For five years I have been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia; the pain in the pit of my stomach was almost unbearable and life only seemed a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest either day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery this unhappy state has all been changed, and I am now a happy man. I can assure you, my case was a bad one, and I send you this that it may be the means of convincing others of the wonderful curative qualities possessed by this medicine, that are specially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia. A lady customer of mine had the Dyspepsia very bad, she could scarcely eat anything, and was troubled with pains similar to those I suffered with; and she cured herself with two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I wish you success with your medicine, as I am fully convinced that it will do all you claim for it.

Signed, MELVILLE H. MARSH,

Albion, N. Y., General Merchant.

Faith, hope and charity can't fight an aching tooth.

Minard's Lintment for sale everywhere.

A pushing man has to pull a good deal as well.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrector, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Cough, rheumatism, carache, bruises, cuts and severe sunburn to its action.

Forgiving fathers sometimes kill the wrong child.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS.—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most 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, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Progress always has a hard fight to find room.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GEMERAL-SARSAPARILLA" or "CURE." This new remedy is a great 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 J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Politics, as a trade, usually pays pauper wages.

Minard's Lintment Cures Dandruff.

A brute driver makes a balky horse.

Satan acts worse in satin than in rags.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and its operation is so rapid that once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Do you know that at Keene Bros. you can buy furniture cheaper than any place in London? A trial order will convince you that we lead in prices, considering quality. Give us a trial. Yours truly, KEENE BROS., 127 King Street, opposite Market House.

BICYCLEMANIA.

Cause of a Divorce Action Brought in Philadelphia.

Wife Becomes So Infatuated with Her Wheel that Her Husbands' Losses All Churn for Her—He Had "Bicyclephoria."

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

"My Dear Mat—You must not think too hard of your Helen for seeking other pastures and fields that are more inviting. I am a bicyclemaniac. At one time you said that you had bicyclephoria. I must have been contagious. I am infatuated, heart, soul, mind and body, with my wheel; more so, if the sad truth must be told, than I ever was with you. I must not tell you where I am, but this I will tell you—I am gone for good. Some dear old cycle friends of mine are my constant companions. I get more comfort and satisfaction from my wheel than I could derive by being tied down by your side, and it is only right for both of us that I should leave you forever. My wheel is young and frisky, and we are more congenial companions than you and I could be. Do as you please in the matter of divorce, but you can never divorce me from my wheel. Farewell forever."

"HELEN."

That letter, written to an unloved husband, will figure in a divorce suit just begun in Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday. Mathias L. LaFrene, of No. 2,304

Pascall street, brings the suit through his counsel, Robert J. Arundel, and the papers tell a story of wheeling that is positively pathetic. Mr. LaFrene was married in Yonkers, N. Y., on Jan. 10, 1890. LaFrene was then a resident of Rochester, while his wife was a Pennsylvanian. After the marriage they resided in this city at the Pascall street house. The statement continues that she "willfully, maliciously and without reasonable cause deserted him in the month of March, 1893, and has continued the said desertion up to the present time."

Mr. LaFrene "prays that the court on Dec. 3 next and answer the libel and complaint."

Lawyer Arundel said yesterday that both husband and wife were victims of the bicycle habit. The cause of their estrangement, they became members of a prominent bicycle club several years ago, and devoted all their time to riding over the streets and the country roads and through the park. Mr. LaFrene became very ill. At first he supposed he was suffering from a rheumatic trouble, but the doctor finally declared that he was a victim of the new disease, "bicyclephoria," and that the only way to prolong his life was to abandon his wheel.

LaFrene gave up his wheel, but his wife refused to follow his example. Quite to the contrary, she seemed to become more infatuated with her wheel every day. She would leave the sick husband at home and go on long excursions. Having been absent for several days she explained, on one occasion, that she had, in company with some congenial friends, taken a wheeling trip to Altoona. She said, in answer to her husband's remonstrances, that she had become so much attached to her wheel that without it she would have no charms for her. She dressed in the most attractive costumes, and her daily riding became one of the features of the park and the principal city streets and country roads. Then came the letter, the last straw, and LaFrene decided to seek the divorce.

TERRIBLE TORTURE

Inflicted on an Old Man in the Attempt to Rob Him.

PROCKVILLE, Sept. 28.—John Brady, Hugh Brady, Lagorrie Brady and John Murphy, of Kempville, were brought up for preliminary examination before the police magistrate yesterday. There men are charged by an old hermit named Swords with breaking into his house on the night of Aug. 17 and torturing and robbing him, leaving him bound fast to the bed cords. Swords, in his evidence, told of being aroused about midnight by the men breaking into his house, of his feet being burned, a gag thrust into his mouth, and being left bound to the cords of the bed, after being robbed of \$150 in a big pocketbook and \$48 33 in a small purse. His foot that was burned is not well yet, and he was only able to put on a boot on Tuesday last. He told one of the men demanded \$500 ransom. He swore positively that it was the Brady boys and Murphy who committed the deed. He said John was the man at his head, who put the gag in his mouth, and that Hugh was the one who burned his feet. He said the other two hung back. John, he said, showed him the empty purse and said that if he would give them \$50 they would not kill him. They left him tied to the cords and he was released next day by a man named Higgins.

Swords was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but it did not succeed in shaking the old man's evidence to any extent. No other evidence was taken.

The magistrate committed all four for trial at the next assizes and accepted bail for their appearance, the prisoners in \$1,000 each and two sureties of \$500 for each.

Cornell Canoeists Drowned.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Edward Arthur Johnson, of Ithaca, Ohio, and Clarence Dewitt Goodnow, of Brooklyn, who have just arrived at Ithaca to enter Cornell University, went out on Cayuga Lake in a canoe Wednesday afternoon during a high wind and next morning the canoe was found upset and full of water. There is but little doubt that both young men have been drowned.

David's Boonie Discovered.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—David Morrison, of Albany City, died several years ago, leaving a lot of money secreted in his house, but it could not be found. Yesterday while the furniture was being packed up for removal an old bookcase was found, and on taking it to pieces, an old box fell to the floor, which contained gold and certificates worth \$75,000.

Children Cry for Fitcher'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 Fitcher'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.

WORK STARTS AT THE FOUNDATION.

Does Not Give Temporary Relief, but is an Assured System Builder—Indication and all Nervous Disorders Lastingly Cured—Mr. W. F. Bolger, of Renfrew, Ont., Cured by South American Nervine, When Everything Else Had Failed.



MR. W. F. BOLGER, RENFREW, ONT.

Many of the remedies now administered are simply appetizers. They are a stimulant for the time being. They give temporary strength, possibly, but are not system-builders. The constitution that has become run down through trouble, overwork, disease, or from whatever cause, cannot be brought back again except where the system of building up is begun at the foundation. Here it is that South American Nervine Tonic. Starting from the established scientific fact that the life and healthfulness of every part and organ of the body has its origin in the nerve centers, which are located in the base of the brain, this great discovery, South American Nervine, acts at once upon the nerve centers. It does not serve simply as a soothing draught, or a temporary stimulant to the injured and diseased organs. It gives the needed strength at the nerve centers, and this, the whole system is toned and built up.

Evidence on this point might be presented by the volume. The subjects of such a cure are found all over the fair Dominion. Mr. W. F. Bolger, of Renfrew, Ont.,

tells us in a letter over his own signature, and dated May 10th, that he has been troubled with indigestion of a most aggravated character. Terrible weakness, as well as agonizing suffering, followed. South American Nervine was brought under his notice, and he decided on giving it a trial. The result in his own words is this: "I found very great relief from the first couple of bottles; my appetite came back, and I soon became strong. I can honestly say that I consider South American Nervine a remarkable medicine. It cured me of my suffering, which seemed incurable, and had baffled all former methods and efforts."

Language cannot be too strong or eloquent when used in setting forth the merits of this remarkable scientific remedy. It has cured many of the most desperate cases of indigestion and nervous diseases in the Dominion.

South American Nervine is sold by all reliable druggists, among which number in London we would mention Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Barkwell and J. G. Shuff.

THE 1894 FAVORITES

—ARE THE—

COUNTRESS OF OXFORD

ART COUNTRESS

BASEBURNERS. Several hundreds in use in LONDON.

Modern and Attractive in Design, Handsomely Ornamented, Powerful Double Heaters, Large and Quick-Working Ovens.

These Stoves are Always Satisfactory

MANUFACTURED BY The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited, TORONTO.

FOR SALE BY Wm. Wyatt & Son, - London, 324 Richmond St. and Market Square.

GOLD MEDAL,

WESTERN FAIR, 1894.

LEADING FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

London Furniture Mfg. Company,

184-198 King St. - London, Ont.

FELL UPON HER SLATE PENCIL.

Little Louise Koellmar, of Newark, Dies of a Painful Injury.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Louise Koellmar, the 9-year-old daughter of Hugo A. Koellmar, of 245 Plain street, Newark, is dead from the effects of an injury received yesterday. The girl was on her way from school in the afternoon, and in crossing Plain street she fell and drove a slate pencil under her left eye, forcing the eyeball from the socket. The pencil broke off in the wound, and an artery or vein in the head was ruptured. It is found that the point of the pencil injured the brain.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One Bottle of English Sparv Lintment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, set or cold-laid lambs, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, &c., and sprains. GEORGE ROSS, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Barkwell and J. G. Shuff.

Only Half a Crop of Hops.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 28.—Hop-picking is now a thing of the past, and hop growers, in the vicinity of Bethel at least, are a sorry lot. The crop, generally speaking, was very good, but about the middle of September hops began to turn brown and even black in many cases. Not more than half the hops had been picked when this blight, or whatever it may be called, struck them, and in a few days there was scarcely any left worth picking. It cannot be explained. Even the oldest hop men never saw anything like it before.

Good Cooking.

An eminent expert in the art of cooking says that "cookery is the art of putting every morsel to the best use; it is the exercise of skill, thought and ingenuity, to make every particle of food yield the utmost nourishment and pleasure, of which it is capable." There are many who enjoy very little of even the best cooked food. These could increase their enjoyment of the good things of life by the continued and judicious use of Eschley's Liver

L. E. AND D. R. R.

Southern Counties Fair, St. Thomas, Sept. 26 & 27.

Fare from London 45c.

Tickets good until Sept. 28.

BLOOD POISON or Syphilis. A new and powerful remedy, recently discovered, cures in 10 to 20 days by a single remedy, under guarantee, locked by family cap. Positive proofs and 100 page book, illustrated, from the lives of people cured, ready by mail. When the doctor and remedy fail, our single remedy will cure. LOOK REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

REID'S HARDWARE

—SEE OUR STOCK OF—

SUPERIOR GRAPES, RAPIDS SWEEPERS, RAPID SWEEPERS.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE: DOOR BELLS, LETTER BOX PLATES, ETC.

In great variety at bottom prices.

JAMES REID & CO., No. 118, North Side Dundas Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.

JAS. PERKIN BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED

GEORGE PARISH

Is selling his bedroom suites, mattress lounges, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, cheap, to make room. Parlor and heating stoves and baseburners with ovens—price them before buying old furniture taken in exchange. 27 Dalhart St., south of King.

Coins! Coins! Coins! MONEY LOANED

On real estate, notes, furniture, chattels, etc. Send postage stamp for reply.

JAMES & J. R. MILNE, 88 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Dealers in coins, tokens and medals. wy

All TEAS Reduced

To the lowest possible cash basis. We give no present, but we offer to the public:

Fine Japan Tea.....25c, or 5 lbs for \$1.00

Finest Key Pickings.....40c, or 5 lbs for 1.75

Fine Young Hyson.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Young Hyson.....35c, or 5 lbs for 1.75

Extra Choice Young Hyson.....50c, or 5 lbs for 2.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....40c, or 5 lbs for 1.75

Extra Choice English.....50c, or 5 lbs for 2.50

Finest Ceylon.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Ceylon.....40c, or 5 lbs for 1.75

Extra Choice Ceylon.....50c, or 5 lbs for 2.50

We guarantee these

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
Drug Store, 630 Dundas street east, near
Dundas street, corner William. Take
Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

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

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
Jeweler, 462 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIED.
PRINGLE-REED-ON Sept. 25, at the
residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. I. Wil-
son, 87 Elmwood avenue, South London, by
Archdeacon Davis, of St. James' Church,
Oliver Pringle, Chicago, eldest son of the
late Oliver Pringle, Esq., Glasgow, Ire-
land, to Carrie Reed, daughter of David
Reed, Esq., Kincardine.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
67 York Street,
Telephone 115.

CREAMS,
CHOCOLATES,
TAFFIES, ETC.

BOOMER'S
181 DUNDAS STREET.

THE C.B.C.
Forest City Business and Shortland College,
LONDON, ONT.

Leads in methods of instruction, attendance,
success of students. Catalogue free. Good
board, \$2.50 per week. Address carefully.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

GAS
GRATES and ART TILES.
WOOD MANTLES.

B. R. BOND, 231 Dundas Street.

WOOD
Beech and Maple Long Wood, \$4 75
Beech and Maple Blocks, - - 5 25
Beech and Maple Split, - - 5 50
Knots for box stoves, - - 4 25

Coal at Lowest Prices

GEO. McNEIL
Cor. C. P. R. Track & Richmond St.
Branch Office, - - 607 Richmond Street
Phone 363.

Mrs. A. G. McLeod
250 Dundas Street.

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

WINDOW SHADES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. Lewis, Richmond St.

Gas Fixtures and Globes
A SPECIALTY AT
Smith Bros.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters and
Heating Engineers,
376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple,
Phone 535.
N.B.—A full stock of supplies always
on hand.

Ask your grocer for
REX BRAND
Breakfast Bacon!
REX BRAND
Sugar Cured Ham!
REX BRAND
Pure Lard!
MOORE & COMPANY
PACKERS,
LONDON, - - - - - ONTARIO

NEW
Sheetings,
Curtains AND
Carpets

Pridd's Bros.

Guns and Ammunition.
A large stock, wholesale and retail, at
bottom prices.

WM. GURD & CO.
185 Dundas street, London, Ont.
Phone 800.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS
361 Richmond St

FINE—MODERATELY WARM.
Toronto, Sept. 28.—11 p.m.—The
storm on the Atlantic coast has almost
entirely dispersed. There is another storm
developing over the Northwestern
States, and moving slowly eastward. The
weather today has been cold and rainy in
Manitoba, and elsewhere in the Dominion
line.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Quebec, 42°—58°; Calgary, 23°—56°;
Prince Albert, 32°—38°; Qu'Appelle, 32°—
44°; Winnipeg, 42°—46°; Pelly Sound, 48°
—74°; Toronto, 48°—68°; Montreal, 45°—
70°; Quebec, 43°—60°; Halifax, 48°—64°.

20-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
Toronto, Sept. 29.—1 a.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Moderate to
fresh easterly winds; fine and moderately
warm today, followed by a change before
Sunday night.

Gold Medal
2 SILVER MEDALS.
1 BRONZE MEDAL.

And very highly
Commended
—AWARDED—
E. BELTZ
—FOR—
FURS
—TRY—
Beltz, FOR NICE
FURS.

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

In all parts of the city. Telephone 313
vwt

MANLEYS
CELESTINE
NERVE COMPOUND,
...WITH...
Beef, Iron and Wine.

A Scientific Combination of CELESTINE for the
Stomach, BILE, LIVER AND WINE for
Strength, CANONICAL and HOPS for the
Stomach, and GLYCERINE (not alcohol) as
a cooling, healing, laxative. A certain
cure for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Nervousness,
Mental Depression, and all WEAKNESS in
Men, Women or Children.

Sold by all druggists, or write to LION
MEDICINE COMPANY, TORONTO. t.v.w.

W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHAND TAILOR,
EDGE BLOCK UP-STAR

R.K. Cowan
1st street, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

FOR SALE
Brick residence, No. 277 King street, large
lot, good barn, price very low. Also several
other fine properties for sale, some at great
bargains. Money to loan on real estate, low
rate of interest, all expenses paid for loans
over \$3,000. Houses rented and accounts of all
descriptions collected. Apply at

Kur-a-Kof
For Coughs and Colds.
PRICE, - - - 25 CENTS
It has no equal. Sold at
ANDERSON & NELLES'
DRUG STORE,
240 Dundas Street.

TO YOUNG MEN.
Your names will not be on the list of
voters at the next Hyman-Carling election
unless you make application to be regis-
tered NOW.

The voters' list for the last Provincial
election is not used in the Dominion elec-
tion, and those who registered last spring
must register again NOW.

Go to the Liberal Club room, Oddfellows'
block, where a solicitor is in attendance to
prepare applications.

The sooner you go up, the less trouble to
those looking after the work.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
The time to get your Printing is
now, the place is the London ADVER-
TISER Job Printing Department. Will
our friends everywhere remember that
we print positively everything, from a
book down to the smallest card? Either
call in or write for prices and
samples. You will be gratified to find
how well, how reasonably, and how
speedily your order will be filled. We
try to keep every promise to the hour.

Where the southern sun is glowing,
There the tramp must seek his novel:
In the north, cold winds are blowing—
There will soon be snow to shovel.

—Sir Frank Smith was out on Friday for
the first time after his accident.

—Mr. Nicholas Wilson, jun., the ex-
merchant tailor, is dangerously ill.

—John Turner, a carriage maker, lost a
finger at Campbell's carriage factory yester-
day.

—The Mission to Lepers of this city will
meet in Somerset Hall on Monday next at
4:30 p.m.

—Marcel Hoshia has returned from Min-
nesota and opened a barber shop at 874
Richmond street.

—Over 900 tickets were sold for London
Fair from the U. T. R. here this year.—
[Stratford Dispatch.]

—Miss Evelyn Allen, late of London,
England, will sing "Jerusalem," by Henry
Parker, in Queen's Avenue Church tomor-
row evening.

—Four carloads of the spiles brought to
Port Stanley for the Cleveland syndicate,
deceased, are being shipped to Port Dover
for the G. T. R. Company's slip dock under
construction there.

—Mr. Frank Loughrey, son of Mr. S. B.
Loughrey, has left for Amherst, N. S., to
join his brother, who is doing a flourishing
plumbing business there. Frank's many
friends wish him success.

—Mr. James Martin, of Moss township,
has purchased from Mr. A. A. Campbell,
real estate dealer, parts of lots 64 and 65,
Tebbot road, Westminster township, 75
acres, the Dingman farm. The purchase
price was \$4,400.

—George Niven, driver of Branton's
grocery wagon, was thrown out of his
vehicle yesterday on King street near
Adelaide by collision with another, and his
leg was broken. He is at the hospital. Work-
men were making a water pipe connection
at the spot.

**Shubal Hill Tells of Lack of Ambition
and the Cure.**
He writes from Hamilton, Dec. 9, 1890, as
follows:
I have Williams Company, London, Ont.
Dear Sirs.—After suffering for a long time
with pains in my back, extending to my lower
limbs, and no relief from my daily work, I
was induced by Mr. Rickell to try Royal
Crown Remedy. After taking two bottles, and
feeling, as directed, I consider myself entirely
cured, and can highly recommend your medi-
cine. R. C. Hill, and fills, to do all you claim
them to do. Should be in every home. It saves
hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. Yours
truly,
SHUBAL HILL,
177 Cannon street, east.

which he executes his remarkable feats. He
is simply a marvel beyond the comprehen-
sion of the ordinary mortal, and is one of
those instances—of where it is necessary to
see in order to believe. His programme this
season is an entirely new one. "La
Serpentine," "Butterfly" and "La
Blanche" dances, to be presented here for
the first time by Mme. Herrmann, are the
success of the season, and critics who have
seen the famous "Loie Fuller" in the
serpentine dance aver she is not the equal
of Mme. Herrmann.

The 125 members and friends of the Chris-
tian Church, who gathered in the school
room of the church last night, had a very
unpleasant duty to perform. The pastor,
Rev. T. L. Fowler, who is about to remove
to Toronto to take charge of a college, was
given a farewell, and it was for the purpose
of breaking the ties which bound people
and pastor together for a few years in as
pleasant a manner as possible, that the
assembly was held. Refreshments were
first served by the energetic ladies of the
church, and the programme was presented
with Mr. Frank Ball, president of the
Y. P. S. C. E., acted as chairman. A
number of solos were rendered by mem-
bers of the choir before Mr. C. O. Stapleton
stepped to the front and read an address.
It was on behalf of the church management
and expressed the most sincere regret at
the departure of the pastor. Accompanying
the address was a gold-headed cane. Mr.
Fowler was greatly touched by the kindness
of his congregation and wished them even
greater prosperity than they had yet en-
joyed. A review of the church work was
given, and showed that when he took
charge, a little over two years, there were
27 names on the members' rolls. Since then
122 had been added, by baptism and other-
wise; 8 were baptized, but had not become
members, while 29 had been dismissed by
letter and otherwise. Mrs. Fowler was
active in every branch of the church work,
and the Y. P. S. C. E. presented her with an
address and a heavy oak easy chair. What is
London's loss is Toronto's gain. At the con-
clusion of every person acquainted with
Mr. and Mrs. Fowler.

Christmas Presents.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 29.—The
steamer Kotek reached this port yesterday
from Petropavlovsk with 27,000 seal skins.
Oxford Farmer Killed.
NORWICH, Sept. 29.—John Lumsden, a
farmer, living about four miles east of
here, whilst driving home last evening
with a load of apples, was thrown from his
wheeled and killed. He was married, with a
family, and about 55 years old.

The Modern Beauty
Thrives on good food and sunshine, with
plenty of exercise in the open air. Her
form glows with health and her face blooms
with its beauty. If her system needs the
cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she
uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative,
Syrup of Figs.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings,
healthful, durable, attractive and cheaper
than other fittings. Send for our new cata-
logue. The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings
Co. (Ltd.) No. 6 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Silverware! The latest patterns and
newest styles at lowest prices at ADKIN'S,
on the corner, East London.

Fifty indictments have been found
against gamblers in Chicago.

**SEE OUR
FALL and WINTER STOCK**
For neat and stylish Suits and Overcoats,
Spring Overcoats and Pants at all prices.
Gentle own cloth made up and trimmed. Re-
pasting done neatly. Open evenings.

W. SLATER, on the V.

**DOES A
PIANO
INTEREST YOU?**
If so, see the
WILLIAMS
CANADA'S FAVORITE, AT
London Exhibition
Or at Our Warerooms,
171 Dundas Street

Piano and Pipe Organ Recitals
by Prof. Zickel, of Detroit, and
Prof. Moxon and Fetherston
each day and evening during the
entire exhibition.

A copy of 35c music given
free to every caller.

NOW IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR.
THE WEEK:
A journal for men and women—
Is published every Friday at 5 Jordan
street, Toronto, by The Week Pub-
lishing Company. Subscription, 50
per annum.

THE WEEK:
Is indispensable to all Canadians who
wish to keep informed on current
political and literary affairs. Its con-
tributors and correspondents repre-
sent all parts of the Dominion.
"One of the ablest papers on the
continent."—Illustrated American.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE
MARA'S
Mammoth
Weekly Bargain Sale
Next Appearance
Monday, Oct. 1.

Consider the Following List of Bargains:
1st—Fancy Pongee Silks, on Bargain Day, only 20c per yard.
2nd—2 pieces only of Black Lustre, double fold, worth 40c, on Bargain
Day for 25c per yard.
3rd—1 piece only 75c Black Cashmere, 46 inches wide, on Bargain Day,
48c per yard.
4th—All-Wool Creponne for evening wear, in 6 beautiful shades, worth 50c
on Bargain Day, 35c per yard.
5th—Ladies' All-Wool Tailor-made Jackets, worth \$6 50, on Bargain Day,
for \$3 99.
6th—Ladies' Black English Coney Muffs, worth \$2 25, on Bargain Day,
only, for \$1 15.
7th—Children's and Infants' Fine Eiderdown Cloaks, latest styles, a big
range from \$1 25 to \$3 75.
8th—We have Scotch Knit Tam-o-Shanters, in endless variety.
9th—Ladies' Tweed Rubber Waterproofs, with long capes, worth \$6 50,
on Bargain Day for \$3 50.
10th—Ladies' Fine Woolen Hose in black and gray, on Bargain Day, 20c
per pair.
11th—Ladies' Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, ribbed or plain, on
Bargain Day only, 23c per pair.
12th—Ladies' Black Taffeta Gloves, on Bargain Day only, 15c per pair.
13th—Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, grand value, on Bargain Day
only, 48c per pair.
14th—Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, shaped, on Bargain Day only, 44c.
15th—Children's Woolen Drawers, all sizes, on Bargain Day only, 22c per
pair.
16th—The "Dress Improver" Corset, on Bargain Day only, for 90c.
17th—Ladies' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, on Bargain Day only, 10c each
or 3 for 25c.
18th—Pins and Needles, 1c per paper.
19th—Just imported from Germany, a big line of Woolen Shawls, beautiful
colors, your choice on our Bargain Day for 25c.
20th—A fine line of Comforts, on Bargain Day for 72c.
21st—Large Size Woolen Blankets, on Bargain Day only, \$1 88 per pair.
22nd—A special line of Chenille Curtains, 3½ yards long, on Bargain Day,
\$5 per pair.
23rd—A special line of Chenille Table Covers, on Bargain Day for \$1.
24th—A beautiful line of Chenille Table Covers, on Bargain Day for \$1 49.
25th—27 inch All-Wool Flannel, on Bargain Day 15c per yard.
26th—60 inch Bleached Table Linen, on Bargain Day for 48c per yard.
27th—3-4 Table Napkins, extra quality, on Bargain Day \$1 50 per dozen.
28th—Red Table Linen, 58 inches wide, on Bargain Day 25c per yard.
29th—1 piece Brown Holland, Bargain Day 9c per yard.
30th—36 inch Wool Sheet, Bargain Day 24c per yard.
31st—Large size White Bed Spreads, Bargain Day for 75c.
32nd—Children's Rubber Boots, Canadian first quality, on Bargain Day
\$1 25 per pair.
33rd—Boys' Heavy School Boots, on Bargain Day only, for 75c per pair.
34th—Women's Fine Button and Laced Boots, on Bargain Day only, for
\$1 09 per pair.
35th—Men's Fine Laced Boots and Gaiters, on Bargain Day only, for
\$1 19 per pair.
36th—Men's Fine Unlaundered Shirts, on Bargain Day 39c.
37th—Men's All-Wool Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, Bargain Day for 42½c.
38th—Men's Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers, on Bargain Day 63c.
39th—Men's Heavy Knit Socks, on Bargain Day 4 pairs for 25c.
40th—Men's Fur Felt Stiff Hats, Battersby's make, worth \$2 50, on Bargain
Day only, for 99c.
41st—Men's Linen Finish Handkerchiefs, on Bargain Day 5c each or 6
for 25c.
42nd—Men's Wambot Fur Coats, on Bargain Day for \$14 50.
43rd—Men's Tweed Waterproofs, worth \$10, Bargain Day only, for \$6 50.
44th—Men's Boston Rubber Waterproofs, worth \$3 50, on Bargain Day
only, for \$1 90.
45th—Boys' 3-Piece Tweed Suits, light or dark, on Bargain Day for \$3 49.
46th—Boys' Odd Pants, Bargain Day for 35c.
47th—A big range of Boys' Tweed and Frieze Ulsters, on Bargain Day \$3 49.
48th—Men's Fine Beaver Overcoats, on Bargain Day for \$5.
49th—Men's Tweed Suits, on Bargain Day for \$3 65.
50th—15 bars Best Electric Soap, on Bargain Day for 25c.
51st—Real Old Brown Windsor Soap, on Bargain Day 1c per cake.
52nd—Heavies' Glycerine and Honey Soaps, on Bargain Day 5c per cake.
53rd—7 bars Mara's Fine Laundry Soap, on Bargain Day for 2c each.
54th—Best Lead Pencils with Rubber Tips, on Bargain Day for 2c each.
55th—Pens of all kinds, including Gillott's 303, 292, Bank of England and
Falcon, 4 for 1c.
56th—A large consignment of Dolls at 10c, 15c, 25c, 40c, 70c and 85c.
57th—Bath Sponges, on Bargain Day 10c.
58th—Large Russian Gait Robes, worth \$7 50, on Bargain Day for \$5.
59th—The "Grand Rapids" Carpet Sweeper, on Bargain Day for \$2 60.
60th—Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleum, Window Shades and all House
Furnishings at slaughter prices on our Bargain Day.
61st—A whole shipment of Manufacturers' Ends of Carpet, your choice on
Monday for 25c.
62nd—Glasgow Twilled Lace Thread for knitting and crocheting, in cream
and white, on Bargain Day for 9c per spool.
63rd—Medina Crocheting Cotton, in cream, white and colors, on Bargain
Day for 9c per ball.

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London.

PHONE 1,043.

WEDDING ETIQUETTE.

WHAT THE PERSONS CONCERNED IN THESE FUNCTIONS SHOULD DO.

The Awful Crimes Committed Against Fashion by the Thoughtless—Some Things That Should Never Be Forgotten—Public and Home Weddings.

It is surprising and painful to note the number of young persons who prepare to rush into matrimony with no knowledge of the proper manner of entering the estate. A young man will propose to a young woman before he knows whether he will have to wear white gloves or pearl-gray ones. He will assume the awful responsibility of marriage without knowing who should pay for the bridal bouquet. He will prepare to act up as a householder and head of a family when he is ignorant of the proper cost to wear at a noon wedding. Then he spends weeks of agony trying to decide these questions.

One familiar question concerns the expenses of the wedding. With the exception of the clergyman's fee and the presents which the bridegroom makes his ushers and the bridesmaids, the expenses are borne entirely by the bride's family. If their income is not sufficient to give her a "show" wedding they must content themselves with a quiet one, for it is entirely opposed to the dictates of propriety that the bridegroom should pay for any of the festivities the bride's people choose to indulge in.

At a church wedding there must be ushers and there may be bridesmaids. The groom, with the best man, waits at the altar the coming of the bride. The ushers advance two by two, followed by the bridesmaids. At the altar the couples separate and form almost a semicircle. The bride enters the church with her father, or whoever is to give her away. Her maid of honor precedes her. The best man's duty at the ceremony is to find the ring and give it to the groom at the proper moment. The maid of honor holds the bride's bouquet. The procession leaves the church with the bride and bridegroom leading, the best man and maid of honor following immediately, and the rest of the party back of them.

At the reception following a wedding the bride and bridegroom are assisted in receiving by their parents. The reception takes place in the bride's home.

A home wedding may be as elaborate or as simple as the bride chooses. The professional is dispensed with usually. She enters the room on her father's arm, is conducted to the place where the bridegroom, best man, and clergyman await her, hands her bouquet to the maid of honor at the proper time, and is quietly married.

The wedding dress should be made with high neck and long sleeves. Nothing can be in more questionable taste than decorative wedding gowns. If the bride is a widow she may not wear the conventional white frock and veil. If she is not she may wear what she pleases, but unless she chooses the customary white silk it is better for her to wear a traveling gown and bonnet. At a wedding occurring after 6 o'clock the bridegroom, best man, and ushers should wear the usual evening garb. At a morning, noon, or afternoon wedding they should wear fine striped or checked trousers, black frock coats, and white four-in-hands or bow ties.

All the persons whom the bride wishes to keep on her list of calling acquaintances must be invited to either the church ceremony or the reception. All persons who are invited must call on her afterward. Generally the bride gives two or three wedding receptions to give her friends a chance to clear off this debt. It is customary for all those who are invited to either the ceremony or reception to send some token of their regard, but it is not absolutely necessary.

A Bride in Breaches.
Little short of the gift of prophecy overtook Macaulay when he pictured the New Zealander contemplating the ruins of London.



A BRIDE IN BREACHES.

don, for the manner in which that British colony shows the way in most directions is wonderful. Nowhere else is the woman's movement so rampant, and a recent wedding at Christ Church, under the auspices of the New Zealand Dress Reform League, has beaten even the antipodean record. The bride, Miss Kate Walker, and the bridegroom, J. R. Wilkinson, had already joined hands by collaborating in the publication of a pamphlet on "Dress Reform and What It Implies," but, not satisfied with this achievement, says London Sketch, they resolved to don reform garments on their wedding day. The upper part of Miss Walker's attire was conventional to the extent of including a veil, the lower part sinking—or rising—into a modified pair of breeches. Her costume was of stone-blue bengaline, with vest and ravers of white silk embroidered with gold. She wore a beautiful wreath of jessamine instead of the time-honored orange blossoms, gloves being discarded and the veil falling in graceful folds over the shoulders. The bridesmaid, Miss Nellie Walker, wore a suit of cream silk, with a beautiful lace collar. The lady in whose house the wedding was held wore a brown cashmere suit trimmed with handsome braid. All the suits were nearly of the same design—neatly fitting knickerbockers, long coat with revers and long vest, the coat being edged with cord to match the material. Most of the gentlemen wore knickerbockers.

THESE RULES FOR VEGETARIANS.

All Meat-Haters Should Try These Delicious Dishes.

Tomato and French Bean Salad.—Dip some tomatoes for a moment in scalding water, then slice them, and season them with oil, vinegar, salt and pepper. Have ready some nicely boiled French beans, similarly seasoned, and arrange it all on a dish, sprinkle it all with finely chopped chives or parsley, and serve garnished with tiny spring onions and picked water-cress.

Potato Salad.—Slice some cold boiled potatoes, and toss them lightly in oil and vinegar, and dish sprinkled with finely chopped shallot or chives.

Slice some cold new potatoes, and arrange them with quartered hard-boiled eggs; sliced beetroot and stoned olives. Prepare a sauce by well mixing one part vinegar to two of best oil, pepper, salt and minced parsley, chives, chervil and capers; pour this all over the salad and serve.

Watercress Salad.—Slice some freshly boiled potatoes while hot, and season them with pepper, salt, oil and vinegar, very slightly; have ready some carefully picked watercress similarly seasoned; toss them together and serve either with stoned olives forced with anchovy fillets, or with triangular croutons spread alternately with egg and anchovy butter.

Haricot Bean Salad.—Have ready some cold cooked haricot beans and sliced potatoes, and mix them with mayonnaise dressing, and garnish with quartered hard-boiled eggs and anchovy fillets.

EIGHTEEN AND EIGHT.

Charming and Pretty Dresses for Big and Little Sisters.

Young lady's gown in coral pink foulard, checked with white, and set off with belt, rosette bows, and folded collar in black satin, in keeping with the two clusters of tucks, which define a vandyke on the



EIGHTEEN AND EIGHT.

lower part of the front in cream lace. Across the upper part are carried two pink ribbons spangled with mother of pearl and silver. Sleeve buttons to match. Leg-born hat, trimmed with pink moire ribbon, ivory ostrich tips, and a black rose.

No. 2. Child's frock in pale fawn serotone crepe, smartened up with rows of baby ribbon in pale blue corresponding with hair knot and the broad sash in soft twisted silk. Gimpes in gimpure work. Hat in fancy straw, adorned with a bow in blue ribbon, clasped with a buckle in paste diamonds, and resting against white wings.

Bonnets for Autumn Wear.

It is announced that we are to prepare for a radical change in bonnets. This statement, if true, will be hailed with pleasure by matronly women, at least, who have for many seasons had only Hobson's choice in the matter of a bonnet, for the article known as one proved a most inadequate head-dress, says the Philadelphia Times. Head covering it never pretended to be. A youthful face and a mass of waved or frizzled hair were necessary to make it becoming, and on this account matrons have more than ever before elected for the large, protective round hats, with brims that shaded the face, and their daughters have for dressy wear chosen the tiny toy bonnets. Now probably there will be a reversal of this order. It is also said that the towering aigrettes and nodding flowers and foliage set up from the back of the hat or bonnet are to be laid low. Width in front will be correct. Lace wings and bows of velvet or ribbon are requisitioned to produce this effect. Strings may be dispensed with, but when used they are short and made of velvet cut crosswise and fastened under the chin with fancy headed pins. Strings, to most women, are very becoming additions to bonnets. For autumn wear deep yellow Tuscan straw, trimmed with green velvet and pink or deep red geranium blossoms, is a favorite combination with milliners. The boat-shape hats flood the market just at present, and, while it is a becoming shape for the majority of faces, it has not sold well, say the importers, because it was likely to become common, say their customers, but no one need refuse them on this account, for the sailor hat has certainly proved a hundred times more common than the newer boat-shape hat.

The Frigate Bird.

Though the petrel is swift, the frigate bird is far swifter. Seamen generally believe that the frigate bird can start at day-break with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and reach the same night upon the American shore. Whether this is a fact has not yet been conclusively determined, but it is certain that this bird is the swiftest of winged creatures, and is able to fly under favorable conditions, two hundred miles an hour.

Working the Refrigerator.

Food that has little odor itself and food that absorbs odors readily should be placed at the bottom of the refrigerator. All foods with a strong odor should be kept on the top shelves. If arranged in this way there will be little danger that one kind of food will absorb the flavor or odor of another.

To Remove Grass Stains.

Molasses rubbed on grass stains on white dresses or undergarments will take out the stains when the clothing is washed.

A Safe Stimulant.

Hot milk is one of the very best stimulants for a person weak from hunger or long fasting.

CLEANING THE KITCHEN.

RULES FOR THE WOMAN WHO HAS TO SCOUR AND SCRUB.

The Proper Way of Cleaning Sinks—The Materials That Make Fall Kitchen Cleaning Comparatively Easy—A Secret About Keeping the Floor Clean and White.

Lives there a woman anywhere who does not dislike the thought of cleaning the kitchen? She may enjoy cooking, for cooking is a fine art; she may delight in dusting or in dish-washing—but when it comes to cleaning paints, tables and dressers, polishing stoves and spigots, scouring zincs and sinks, then most women admit they would rather be men. Still there are certain rules of procedure which will rob even kitchen cleaning day of some of its terrors.

In the first place it is necessary to have on hand a large number of flannel rags for scrubbing and cleaning paint. Merino underwear is also excellent for this purpose. In fact, any cloth that is soft, absorbent and that will not shed lint, is to be desired. In addition to the soft, wet cloth, a dry one made of old Russian crash that has done service as a dishcloth should be kept. A scrubbing-brush of hard bristles is best. The soft excelsior brushes are of little use.

Tables and shelves should be cleaned first, so that if through carelessness on the cleaner's part and the operation of the law of gravitation the water should descend upon the floor it would not be undoing previous labor.

Tables that have been neglected may be bleached by spreading on them over night a layer of wood ashes, made into a mortar-like paste with water. The next morning brush it off and scrub. The same paste may be laid on floors when spotted with grease.

After tables are scrubbed sinks should be cleaned. Put a lump of washing soda as large as an egg at least over the sink hole, and pour a kettle of boiling water over every part of it, using the sink brush to send it into all the greasy parts.

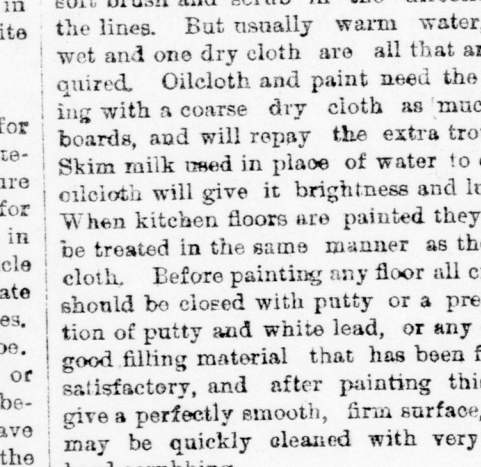
After tables, dresser and sink have been cleaned the paints should be attended to before scrubbing the floor. All finger marks on the woodwork and doors should receive attention. The chairs if painted, the backs of them if caned, and the window-sills and casings all require attention.

It may seem needless to state that floors should be bleached thoroughly swept before they are scrubbed, yet thoroughness in this respect is one of the great secrets of keeping the floor white and clean with but little trouble. In cleaning floors never wet too large a space at once. Always in using the dry cloth rub it well beyond the space now being cleaned to the one last done. The use of a little soda or borax in the water is excellent for boards, and if they have been neglected a small lump of lime in the water greatly helps to make them white.

To clean oilcloth do not scrub it unless it has been badly cleaned many times, when with the fine corrugated surface now usual, the dirt, or rather the dirty water allowed to remain in it, will have made it so grimy that it will be necessary to use a soft brush and scrub in the direction of the lines. But usually warm water, one wet and one dry cloth are all that are required. Oilcloth and paint need the wiping with a coarse dry cloth as much as boards, and will repay the extra trouble. Skim milk used in place of water to clean oilcloth will give it brightness and lustre. When kitchen floors are painted they may be treated in the same manner as the oilcloth. Before painting any floor all cracks should be closed with putty or a preparation of putty and white lead, or any other good filling material that has been found satisfactory, and after painting this will give a perfectly smooth, firm surface, that may be quickly cleaned with very little hard scrubbing.

The "Jupe Eventail."

For once the tyrant fashion is reasonable and the skirts lately adopted being



THE JUPE EVENTAIL.

found graceful, becoming and convenient hold their own against drapery, loopings, paniers and other innovations. What is called the "jupe eventail" is something new and is bound to become popular. As the diagram shows it has a gored front with circular back, and when properly cut should fit snugly about the hips and measure five yards round the bottom. This skirt is more stylish when devoid of trimming and short enough to just clear the ground. A petticoat of moireen cloth with two or three ruffles across the back breadth should always be borne under this skirt to give the desired "spread" to the back; for, be it understood, these skirts are not stiffened at all, but softly padded. This idea of padding the skirt, by the way, we owe to the French, and after one has enjoyed wearing one treated in this manner the wonder naturally arises how we ever endured the stiff, ugly-looking and uncomfortable interlining of haircloth so much in vogue the past season.

KATE GARDNER.

Ginger Cakes.

Six ounces of butter and eight ounces of sugar for each pound of flour. Wet the ingredients and mix into a paste with eggs. A little lemon peel grated will add an agreeable flavor.

Treatment of Cut Glass.

To wash cut glass and have it clear and shining you should have a soft brush, and dry it lastly, after using a linen towel, with tissue paper.

THE POWER OF HOME.

Some Truths That Cannot Too Often Be Promulgated.

The great hope of a nation is centered in its homes. They are wonderful in their forming and their restraining power, if they are what they should be. But, alas for us! if we fail to make them mighty forces to withstand corruption and drive back the tide of evil. If we are to have honest men in our halls of legislation, men to whom principle is more than party, and honor more than the spoils of office, the fathers and mothers have a work to do at home. If we would stay the tide of intemperance, there are the best opportunities to work around our own firesides, among our own children, for lessons early learned are longest remembered.

It is pitiful to think how many children grow up in unloving homes, where harsh words and bitter fault-finding are the rule, and gentle, kindly tones the exception. Weary mothers, well meaning, doubtless, but "encumbered with much serving," speak many bitter words at these around them; fathers, absorbed in business, take little time to amuse and instruct their children, while merry, cheerful laughter is too often hushed with harsh, impatient words—words that may yield an awful harvest.

If we could see the great aggregate of misery and sin directly traceable to unhappy homes, I think we would let the unkind word more often remain unsaid. What if the little feet leave a track upon the clean floor, and little hands drop mittens or stemless flowers upon the carpet sometimes, it scarcely calls for the bitter words mothers so often use. If the husband forgets an errand at the village store, he may be as likely to remember it another time if gently reminded as when harshly reproached with "never remembering anything!" Too many times the first lessons in deceit and falsehood are learned at the mother's side; fathers, by their practice, teach their boys to give scant weight and short measure.

I know a mother who opened her door to receive some unwelcome visitors one day, telling them she was so glad to see them, when her little daughter of five spoke up in utter astonishment, "Why, mother, you said you did hope they were not coming here!" We may think that if we teach them the decalogue it is enough, but our children will be very likely to pay more attention to our practice than to our precepts; and "if father or mother does so, we can."

We have each of us our work to do, parent and child, and are mutually responsible for the condition of our home. Do we do our duty toward making the pleasantest spot on earth? If we do our part faithfully, God will help us; if not, "sin lieth at the door." Fathers and sons are too often driven away from the homes that should be most sacred and most dear, to the bar-room, where intoxicating drinks and vulgar stories are all too common. Wives and daughters grow sad and heart-broken sometimes because fathers and husbands forget to bring sunshine home with them.

Let me give you a little sketch of my ideal home. It is full of comforts, though it may be bare of luxuries. Whether it rains or shines, indoors there is warmth and brightness. If a father has cares he does his best to forget them, that they may not darken their hearts. The mother has worries, but is not anxious to prove herself a martyr, so lovingly and cheerfully she casts her burden on him who is able to bear it, and makes home bright and shining. Seeing father and mother wise and cheery, the children will learn to do their part. When trouble comes, as to all it must, it loses half its weight if met and borne together. There is, at least, one pleasant room with some of the many little things that make home happy—a few pictures (and many, if possible), that early the young may learn to love beauty, and the older ones may rest their tired eyes upon them when life grows dreary as even here it sometimes may. It shall be a home good enough for visitors, but not too good for "our own," and never by any chance so elegant that sunshine, home-light, and our family are shut out.

Let us make our homes places of rest and peace, of purity and good cheer; schools where all that is noble and pure is taught; and, above all, types of that other home where enters nothing that makes a lie.—Sunday Magazine.

The Sun Bath.

One of the greatest cures is the simple sun-bath, which very few people really appreciate. The solar heat gives to the whole system a strength and vigor which no nourishing food can impart. It is so essential to our health and happiness that when it is taken away from us we become weak and puny. When winter is over most city people are weak, run down and pale; but when they go out into the warm sunlight again new strength and health quickly come to them. The sun bath is absolutely essential. Take it every day. Cut down the trees that are so close to the house that they obscure the sun, and have every living-room flooded with light. If one is forced to stay indoors all day, try to get near the sunny window where the full effects of the sunlight can be felt.

Care of the Teeth.

To keep the teeth clean should be one of the things early taught a child. If every person would be particular with his or her teeth from childhood up there would be less suffering and the dentists would soon find their business on the decline. Nevertheless it is due the skillful dentist to say that he does help away suffering, and by going to him in season much disfigurement could be avoided. Cleanliness is a very important item with the teeth. They should be well cleaned with a brush and clear water after each meal and before retiring. Fine soap is not at all harmful, while it aids in the cleansing process. Powdered chalk is also a good thing, and five cents worth will last a long time.

Mindard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON I, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 7.

Text of the Lesson, Luke iv, 16-20—Memory Verses, 10-19—Golden Text, Heb. xii, 25—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

16. After His meeting with the woman of Samaria and His tarrying there for two days He went on to Cana, where He had wrought His first miracle and from thence headed the nobleman's son at Capernaum, without going near him. After that He went to Nazareth, where He had been brought up, and there we find Him in today's lesson. We notice that it was His custom to attend the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and it could not be because of the spirituality of the service or of the worshipers, as is evident from verse 28; but, whatever they were, He would worship in spirit and in truth.

17. In the synagogue worship of today there are always several who take part in connection with the reading of the Scriptures, and He on that occasion was asked to take part in the reading. He either selected what we call the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah, or else that was the portion for the day.

18. Apart from the Spirit who wrote the book, there is no possibility of understanding it or of proclaiming it with power. Consider John xvi, 13; Acts i, 8; Luke xiv, 49, and lay it to heart. If we are filled with the Spirit and the word, we will have good tidings for the poor, health for the broken hearted, deliverance and liberty for the oppressed, and the wounded by Satan, and sight for the blind.

19. We will when controlled by the Spirit show forth or be telling God's salvation from day to day (Ps. xvi, 2) and make manifest that it is still the acceptable year of the Lord, the day of salvation, the hour when the dead hear the voice of the Son of God and they that hear live (II Cor. vi, 2; John v, 25).

20. Having closed the book, He gave it to the minister and sat down, and all in the synagogue fastened their eyes upon Him. This may have been the first time they had ever heard Him read the Scriptures. Think of God, manifest in the flesh, reading to men His own word. He would surely read distinctly and give the sense and meaning to understand the reading (Neh. viii, 8). If you turn to Isa. lxi, you will see that He stopped in the middle of a sentence. He did not read "and the day of vengeance of our God," for that day has not yet come. There is already an interval of over 1,800 years between the two clauses of that sentence. He knew how to divide the word of truth.

21. He began to talk to them by saying, "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears," or in other words He meant: "I who speak to you am the person to whom the Spirit through Isaiah had reference. I am the friend of the poor, the healer of broken hearts, the opener of blind eyes. I am life for all who will."

22. They wondered as they heard His great words and for a moment seemed to doubt their eyes as they listened to Him, but recovering themselves they said, "Is not this Joseph's son?" The inference would be, How can the carpenter's son whom we all know dare to appropriate such words to himself? Is He beside Himself?

23. They had probably heard of the miracle of the wine at Cana, and of the healing of the nobleman's son at Capernaum and thought, Why does He not heal some of the sick ones here in His own town and make some of our blind to see, then we might believe Him? When Moses was sent to deliver Israel, he was commissioned and empowered to work miracles as evidences that he was sent of God, and they might also to the "This saith the Lord" of the Old Testament. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not, even His own brethren did not for a time believe in Him.

24. See how the Lord indorses the story of the famine in the days of Elijah, and the no rain for three years and six months. He never discounted a word of Scripture, nor spoke slightly of a single incident. He believed and referred to the record of the deluge, the destruction of Sodom, Jonah in the belly of the fish, Lot's wife becoming a pillar of salt, etc. How unlike Him are many today who bear His Name and profess to be His friends. How dreadful if He shall say to them: "Depart from me. I never knew you."

25. He states the fact that Elijah was sent to a widow of Sidon and not to any widow in Israel, leaving us to infer that it was for the same reason that he did no great works in Nazareth. How full of unbelief the land must have been, for that is the great hindrance to the manifesting of His power. His words in dark days are, "Be not afraid, only believe." "If thou wilt believe, thou shalt see the glory of God." Consider the dark setting of these gems.

26. The story of Nazarian and his healing is here indorsed, which includes all its connections with the little maid, the prophet, the Jordan, etc. But why no lepers in Israel healed? See if the answer may be found in Math. viii, 10, in connection with Isa. i, 2, 4. Oh, wretched unbelief!

27. They evidently applied the sermon correctly; they took it to heart, but not with meekness nor profit. There was no brokenness of spirit; no welcome for the light. It only offended and angered them. The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God, and these men knowing not the only rightness that availed anything were seeking to establish their own righteousness (Jas. i, 20; Rom. x, 3, 4).

28. Surely they knew not what they did, as they not only turned their backs upon their only hope, but actually turned Him out of their city and sought to kill Him. Ere He left His disciples He told them that they must expect the same treatment, saying, "They shall put you out of the synagogues; yea, the time cometh that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service (John xvi, 2). How can the church expect the conversion of the world in this age when the Lord Himself has so plainly foretold its main features till the harvest?"

29. The time had not come for Him to lay down His life, so by a mere shadow of His power He passed from their hands. We do well to remember that when the appointed time did come He laid down His life voluntarily. No human power took it from Him (John x, 17, 18). The Spirit draws those who hear of Him, but we must be willing to be drawn and voluntarily come to Him and then yield our whole being for His service.

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SESSION 1894-5.

The calendar for the Session 1894-5 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, course of study, degrees, etc., in the several Faculties and Departments of the University, as follows:

FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 3.)

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept. 20.)

FACULTY OF ARTS OR ACADEMICAL FACULTY.—Including the Donald Special Course for Women. (Sept. 17.)

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.—Including Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry. (Sept. 18.)

FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE. (Oct. 1.)

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. (Sept. 3.)

Copies of the Calendar may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. W. Brakenridge, B. C. L.

Acting Secretary.

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THE SUN'S TEMPERATURE.

Its Heat Has Always Been Overestimated, It Is Now Said.

It is easy to infer that the problem of the sun's temperature is a difficult one, from the fact that the estimates of various republic authorities range all the way from the millions of degrees contended for by Secchi and Eriasson, to the three, four, or five thousand of Pouillet and Viçaire, says C. A. Young in the Cosmopolitan. The very high estimates, however, are obviously wrong, being based on the hypothesis that the amount of heat radiated by a body is proportional to its absolute temperature. It really increases much more rapidly, as has been known for a long time, and the low estimates referred to are founded upon a purely empirical law deduced from this knowledge—a law of more than doubtful application to conditions differing so much from those of laboratory experiments. For the past decade the value assigned by Rosetti (about 18,000 degrees F.) has been very generally accepted as the most probable; but within the last two years new investigations by Le Châtelier, in France, and by Wilson and Gray, in Ireland, working by different methods, both apparently improvements on Rosetti's lead to reasonably accurate values, which are considerably lower—14,000 and 12,000 degrees.

Within a few months Scheiner, of Potsdam, has come upon a spectroscopic phenomenon which in a general way confirms these results, without, however, deciding between them. Among the lines in the spectrum of magnesium there are two which behave in a curiously contrasted way. One of them, having a wave-length of 435.2 microns, is conspicuous in the spectrum produced by the electric arc, where the temperature is not far from 6,000 degrees F., but is wholly absent from the spark-spectrum at a temperature much higher—probably not less than 20,000 degrees. The other line (wave-length 443.2) is brilliant in the spark-spectrum, and absent in that of the arc.

Now this latter line is very conspicuous as a dark line in the spectra of the great white stars, like Sirius and Vega, and wanting in the solar spectrum, while just the reverse is true of the other. Hence, the obvious conclusion that the white stars are much hotter than the sun, and that the temperature of the sun's absorbing atmosphere is approximately that of the electric arc—certainly not lower than that, but also certainly not so high as that of the electric spark. As for the atmosphere, or shell of incandescent cloud, which constitutes the visible surface of the sun, it must be much hotter than the absorbing atmosphere. It is a pity that observation does not fix the limit of possibility somewhat more closely, but to do so it would be necessary to determine just the temperature at which one of the magnesium lines gives place to the other, and so far as we now know, it may be anywhere between 6,000 degrees and 20,000 degrees.

SEEING BY ELECTRICITY.

Professor Bell is Conducting Some Astonishing Experiments.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell is spending these months at his place in Nova Scotia, engaged in a series of investigations which will no doubt have important and perhaps sensational results. His outdoor work is devoted to experiments in "aerial navigation," in connection with Professor Langley, of Smithsonian Institution, while in his laboratory he is endeavoring to demonstrate a problem to which he has given a great deal of thought, and in which he thoroughly believes. It is to harness electricity to light, as it has been harnessed to sound, so that the people may be able to see a great distance, just as the telegraph enables them to write and the telephone enables them to speak at a great distance. Professor Bell firmly believes that it will be possible some day to see from Washington to New York as easily as one can convey the sound of the voice that distance. He insists that the fact has already been demonstrated and that it only remains to construct the apparatus necessary to bring the possibilities of the discovery into actual and practical use. This is exceedingly difficult—much more difficult than the construction of the telegraph instrument or the telephone, for the reason that the vibrations of light are so much more rapid than the vibrations of sound. But Professor Bell is confident that he will soon be able to discover a diaphragm sufficiently sensitive to receive the vibrations of light and produce the effect necessary to convey the impressions to the human vision.—Chicago Record.

New Zealand's Experience.

The introduction of predaceous animals, to hold certain pests in check, has not proved an unequalled success in New Zealand. A local paper of that colony states that the weasels, which were imported to keep down rabbits and rats, are increasing so rapidly as to become a serious menace to poultry keepers. Their success in keeping down the rabbit pest is problematical, and so far as they are from destroying rats, it appears that they fraternize with them, one farmer having found a rat living on merry terms in the same nest with four weasels.

Fishing With a Thermometer.

A French doctor has just discovered why some fishermen catch cod and others do not. He found that on the northerly side of high submarine peaks the cod would not bite, while on the southerly side they did. By attaching thermometers to fishing lines he further found that most fish was taken at a temperature between forty-five and fifty degrees, and that at forty-five degrees, with a depth of about fourteen fathoms, the catch was best.

THE ECONOMY OF GAS ENGINES.

An Interesting Resume of Their Value as a Means of Power Producing.

In a paper read before the Incorporated Institution of Gas Engineers in London, Mr. Bryan Donkin gave a number of facts as to the extent to which gas engines are used and the degree of economy they have attained. He said that, according to Mr. Dowson, gas engines for electric lighting, developing about 7,000 horsepower, had been sold in England and Otto engines for 11,000 horsepower in Germany. Messrs. Crossley informed him that the number of Otto gas engines in use in England was about 20,000, and he might assume that there were about nearly double this number for all kinds of gas engines.

At "Chateau Lay" an Otto gas engine, feeding about 650 glow lamps, consumed 1.2 pounds of fuel per indicated horsepower per hour for the manufacture of its Dowson gas. At the Chelsea flour mill a 60 nominal horsepower twin cylinder gas motor, with Dowson gas, used during a full load test about .87 pound of anthracite and coke per indicated horsepower per hour. The engine had a cylinder 17 inches in diameter by 2 feet stroke and made 156 revolutions per minute. At the Leyen tweed mills there were, he said, four gas engines with Dowson gas, developing 200 horsepower. These engines used during a six days' test 14 pounds of anthracite per brake horsepower per hour. With coke from the gas works the consumption was 14 pounds per hour.

At Godalming paper mills there were gas engines giving 400 indicated horsepower, with an average consumption of one pound of fuel per indicated horsepower per hour. At a weaving mill in Halifax there were four gas engines of about 200 indicated horsepower using 1.2 pounds of gas coke per horsepower per hour. At the Uxbridge waterworks a water pumping test was made in February, 1893, using generator gas. The consumption was a pound of coal per indicated horsepower, or 14 pounds per horsepower of water lifted per hour. The approximate power was 164 indicated horsepower. The whole of Messrs. Crossley Bros.' large works are driven by gas engines using Dowson gas made from anthracite coal. There are eight gas motors from 12 to 30 nominal horsepower, indicating collectively about 335 horsepower.

The firm stated that the consumption was from 1 to 14 pounds per indicated horsepower per hour. The net cost of the anthracite fuel, labor, interest on capital and repairs worked out at about 24 pence per 1,000 cubic feet. Comparing this with average town gas and allowing for the difference in thermal value, the equivalent cost would be about 10 pence per 1,000 cubic feet. A single cylinder gas motor indicating 830 horsepower, driving a large flour mill in France, was lately seen by Mr. Donkin working with generator gas from French coal. The preliminary trials gave about three quarters of a pound per indicated horsepower per hour. The engine will give a maximum of 330 indicated horsepower.—Providence Journal.

The Fairy Ring of Helena.

The well known circle on the pasture lands about six miles east of Helena, near the old overland stage road and which has been a curiosity and a source of speculation for years, is identical with the fairy rings so common in some parts of England. There were formerly two of these rings, but one has entirely disappeared within the last few years. The remaining one is about 200 feet in diameter and forms a perfect circle. The ground forming the circle is about two yards wide and quite destitute of vegetation. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of these rings. Some say that it is the result of lightning; others that a herd of buffalo, pursued by wolves, stopped and formed themselves into a circle as a means of defending their young, and thus tramped out the grass.

These rings have attracted the attention of scientific men, and recent investigations have shown they are the result of the centrifugal development of certain kinds of fungi, among which is the common mushroom, which shows a tendency to grow in this manner. The spot where it has grown is unfitted for its continued nourishment, and the spawn extends outward to new soil, forming the circle. These rings are common in eastern Montana along the Musselshell river, but the one near Helena (Mon.) is independent.

Railway Charges.

The following table showing the average railway charges for freight transportation per mile for different countries has been carefully arranged for the United States authorities:

United States.....	Cents 1.25
Germany.....	Cents 1.70
Austria.....	Cents 2.10
Belgium.....	Cents 1.54
Denmark.....	Cents 2.73
France.....	Cents 2.14
Italy.....	Cents 2.49
Luxembourg.....	Cents 1.92
Norway.....	Cents 3.00
Holland.....	Cents 1.82
Roumania.....	Cents 2.64
Russia.....	Cents 2.32
Finland.....	Cents 1.98
Switzerland.....	Cents 3.26
Average for Europe.....	Cents 2.02
Average in United States.....	Cents 1.22

Laboring in High Altitudes.

According to an American journal, some curious facts were brought to light on the capabilities of men to labor at high altitudes, during the construction of the Peruvian Central Railroad. This line starts at Lima, and, proceeding inland, reaches its highest point at the tunnel of Galeria, 15,645 feet above sea level. It is stated that men were able to do a fair "sea level" day's work as long as the altitude did not exceed 8,000 feet to 10,000 feet above sea level, but beyond this there was a sudden falling off in the work of one-fourth to one-third up to the heights of 12,000 feet, and at still higher elevations 100 men were required to do work easily done by fifty at sea level.

THE HOME GYMNASIUM.

SOME EXERCISES THAT WILL PROVE ATTRACTIVE AND VALUABLE.

Work on the Horizontal Bar—Hanging by the Hands—Breasting the Bar—Hanging by the Legs—Circling the Bar—The Muscle Grind.

In this article are detailed some of the rudimentary exercises in the home gymnasium. You should begin training so moderately that you will never feel a soreness from it.

With the gymnasium you can develop nearly every muscle of the body; and you can learn to do some exceedingly clever feats, but it will require time and patience. Go at it with the same system that you study mathematics or Latin.

The horizontal bar is the simplest, yet it furnishes the most varied and interesting forms of exercise and amusement of any other two gymnastic adjuncts. The muscles of the arms, wrists, chest, abdomen, legs and hips are chiefly benefited by bar exercises.

In the exercises herewith described, the bar should be at a sufficient height above the head to require a slight spring to grasp it.

Stand directly under the bar, jump up and grasp it firmly with both hands, the palms facing from you and the thumbs on same side with fingers. Practice this until you can sustain your weight, either at a standstill or swinging back and forth, for several minutes. Then practice hanging with one hand.

Grasp bar firmly as before, and gradually, by bending the arms at the elbow, raise the body until your chest is even with the bar. Once or twice will fatigue you at first, but continue it until you can breast it seven or eight times successfully.

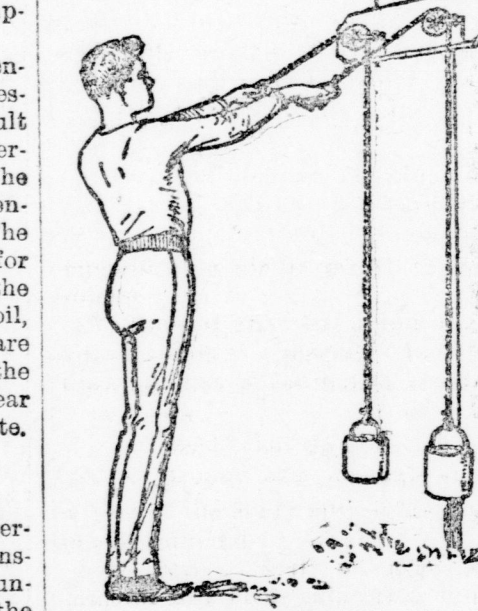
Grasp bar with both hands, bend the knees, bring them between your hands, and hook them over the bar. Let go with your hands, allowing the body to drop, head downward. To reach the ground from this position, swing back and forth vigorously until the head rises about even with the bar, and on the forward swing unhitch the legs from the bar and spring quickly to the ground, alighting on the feet. This, on first appearance, seems difficult, but a few trials (I would suggest making them over a mattress or sawdust) will perfect you in it.

(See fig. 2.) Breast the bar as before described. With the legs together and held stiff, move them forward and upward, describing a circle, and bringing the body around the bar until you lie flat upon it. From this position you circle round and round the bar as many times as practicable. Circle it both forward (that is, going around in opposite direction from the one in which you came upon it) and backward.

(See fig. 3.) Hang by the legs as before described, but do not let go with the hands. Loose one leg, bring it as far back as possible and with a very vigorous kick throw it forward, carrying the body around the bar. As the body falls over the bar, repeat the kick for the second circle. After the first two or three revolutions the body will go around of its own momentum.

(See fig. 4.) Grasp bar firmly with both hands. Bring the legs between them and bend them over the bar. Pull the body up with the arms until the small of the back rests on the top of the bar. Now, raise the body erect, pulling the seat back between the hands, and assume a sitting position.

(See fig. 5.) From the sitting position



CHEST WEIGHT.

ease yourself forward off the bar, throwing the arms around it (one at a time). With the hands clasping your pantaloons at the sides, swing your legs back and forth, vigorously carrying the body over the bar. Repeat the motion as body falls over the bar for the next revolution. This is the celebrated muscle grind movement.

The primary exercises on the rings are so simple that detailed descriptions are unnecessary. Swinging back and forth, "chinning" and "breasting" the rings, "skinning the cat," hanging by the legs, etc., should be practiced for several weeks. You will then improvise more difficult and interesting ones.

For gymnasts who care for boxing the striking bag is an admirable apparatus. With it you can train yourself to hit a powerful blow. The bag should hang about even with the breast.

Use light chest weights at first, say from two to four pounds. Never exercise long enough to fatigue yourself. Assuming position designated in the figure, carry the rings above the head, down to sides, and out at arm's length. Then turn the back to rings and repeat same motions. All of the exercises are simple, but in the course of time wonderfully effective.

A Saying of Napoleon.

Great men are those who can control both good luck and fortune.

FAMOUS ANIMALS.

Tray, the Noble Life-Saving Dog of the London Docks.

Tray was one of those noble dogs who live about the docks and save people who fall into the water. Some of these dogs have received medals for bravery, in saving life, from the Humane Society. We do not know that Tray ever got a medal; probably not, but he certainly deserved one, and he got something much better than any medal, and that was a poem by Robert Browning, who made him celebrated.

One day a little beggar child was sitting on the edge of the quay. She was playing with her doll, and singing to herself and having a nice time, so that she forgot how near she was to the edge, and all at once she lost her balance and fell into the water.

The poor child screamed as she fell in and the people on the dock all rushed to the edge and looked over, but the water was very deep, ten or twelve feet, and the current very strong, so that the men were afraid to jump in after the poor little girl, who was drowning before their eyes. To be sure they had to think of their own wives and children before risking their lives to save her. While they were all calling on each other for help, and none willing to be the one to come forward, a dog ran up. He was not afraid, and he did not stop one minute to think about whether he would get drowned.

He saw the child struggling in the water and he leaped over at once. He dived down to the bottom, then he rose near her and in a minute he had her tight and swam with her to land.

The people took her from him and she stood on the pier dripping with water. Then they turned to Tray to praise him, but he was gone. He had jumped over again.

They were surprised. They thought another child must have fallen in without their seeing it, but they were quite willing that Tray should have all the respon-



TRAY.

sibility of saving it. This time Tray was a long time under the water. They began to wonder what had become of him, but no one thought of doing anything to help the brave dog. They did not even throw a rope out that he could have caught in his teeth, although the current ran very strong where he had gone down. However, he did come up to the surface in time and then they saw he had something in his mouth.

He came slowly to shore, for he was very tired. He had been down to the very bottom of the river and fished up the doll which the little girl had in her hand when she fell over, and now he came to her with it. It was just as good in Tray to save the doll as to save the child, but the people laughed at him, except the little girl. Tray trotted off home. He did not know what a hero he was or how much better than the people who thought themselves so much wiser than the dog, and yet would not run a risk of hurting themselves to do what he had done without thinking of himself at all.

Engraving on Eggs.

Here is an experiment pretty and simple: Write upon the eggshell with wax or varnish, or simply with tallow, and then immerse the egg in some weak acid, such, for example, as vinegar, dilute hydrochloric acid, or etching liquor. Wherever the varnish or wax has not protected the shell, the line of the letter is decomposed and dissolved in the acid, and the writing or drawing remains in relief.

A few precautions must be taken in order to be successful at the experiment. In the first place, as the eggs that are to be engraved are usually previously blown, so that they be preserved without alteration, it is necessary before immersing them in the acid to plug up the aperture in the extremities with a bit of beeswax.

As the eggs are very light, they must be held at the bottom of the vessel full of acid by means of a thread fixed to a weight, or wound round the extremity of a glass rod. If the acid is much diluted, the operation, though it takes a little longer, gives better results. Two or three minutes usually suffice to give characters at have sufficient relief.

Beautiful Things.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—It matters little if dark or fair—Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show, Like crystal panes where heart fires glow, Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words Leap from the heart like the song of birds, Yet whose utterance prudently glides.

Beautiful hands are those that do good Work that is earnest, brave and true, Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go On kindly ministries to and fro—Down lowliest ways, if God wills so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear Ceaseless burdens of homely care With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—Silent rivers of happiness, Whose hidden fountains but few may guess.

A Cunning Animal Villain.

The wolverine, carcajon or glutton is better known as being the trapper's evil genius than for the value or beauty of his own fur. He is the greatest thief and the most cunning villain in our whole mammalian fauna, and mountains of hard words have been heaped upon his ugly head. In fighting weight he is about the size of a setter dog, but in form he may best be described as a cross between a badger and a bear. He has the head, legs, feet and tail of a badger, and a bear-like body.

LOOKING FOR HELP.

Longing for Release from the Bondage of Suffering.

Thousands Must Die if Paine's Celery Compound is Not Used.

IT CURES THE WORST CASES.

Mr. George J. Smye Had Kidney and Liver Troubles and Indigestion.

HIS CONDITION WAS ALARMING.

The Great Medicine Made Him Well and Strong.

He Says: "I Am a Living Witness to the Worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

Although Providence has given to us and our children a glorious heritage—a land of plenty and peace; this fruitful Dominion—yet there are thousands looking and longing for help and release from bodily sufferings and infirmities.

The people who are calling for help and rescue from peril, have tested medical skill and the boasted virtues of numerous patents, but no relief or cure has come to them. They must perish—die—if their various troubles are not met by some honest and scientific remedy.

Amongst the suffering thousands we find those burdened with liver and kidney complaint, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, and a score of other common ailments.

Let all such take courage; thousands who have suffered in the past have been made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound. This wonderful king of medicines has grappled with the most difficult cases—cases that were pronounced incurable by the doctors.

These honest facts should be sufficient warning and encouragement to those who seek a cure. Experience and severe test work has proven that Paine's Celery Compound can do the desired work effectually and well.

"I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound." These are the words of Mr. George J. Smye, of Sheffield, Ont., a man respected and well known in his district. He suffered for years from indigestion and kidney troubles. He had a trying and disappointing experience with a host of medicines that did not even relieve him. Oh! blessed change, happy experience when Paine's Celery Compound was used. He is now a well man and able to work on his farm every day. The same blessed results may be yours, sufferer, if you use the same curing and life-giving medicine.

Mr. Smye writes as follows: "It is with great pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure, I decided to try your Compound. Before using it I was so low in health that I could not eat or sleep. I could not lie in bed owing to pain in my back; it was only by resting on elbows and knees I was enabled to obtain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of your medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results. I am a farmer and am now working every day. Any one may refer to me regarding these statements, or to any of my neighbors around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

Mr. R. Ferah, the popular druggist of Galt, Ont., vouches for the above statements made by Mr. Smye.

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MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

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

Department of Parlor Meetings.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has always two main objects in view, total abstinence for the individual and total prohibition for the state. Whatever lines of effort will lead up to these ultimate ends ought to engage our earnest attention and co-operation. It is a well-known fact, and much to be regretted, that among the better class of society, so-called, and even among those who profess to be followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, there is much ignorance of the evil effects of the use of alcoholic stimulants, and I presume the statement will surprise many when I say that I have heard of members of the W. C. T. U. who take a whisky sling to prevent taking cold. Of course they argue that it is only a medicine, and therefore they do not violate their pledge, but I believe that the sooner we, as White Ribbon women, come to realize that we must shun the very appearance of evil, the better it will be for our influence over others.

How shall we reach the large class of society not now in sympathy with our work, and educate them first to total abstinence, and from that to the desirability of having prohibitory law? I am thoroughly persuaded that the most successful way is by holding parlor meetings.

We fondly hope and expect that the coming generation, boys and girls who are now in our public schools, will have their minds so enlightened upon this question that they will from choice be total abstainers all their lives, but for the people who have not had the benefit of special instruction upon this subject, it is our duty to impart to them the knowledge we have gained through earnest investigation. There must be some special inducement to secure the presence of those we wish to reach, for they rarely attend our regular meetings. We must be "wise as serpents and harmless as doves," therefore must meet society in some respects upon its own level. To do this we need never lower our standard, in fact should we do so, we would defeat the very object we wish to attain. Let it always be remembered, we are total abstainers and Prohibitionists.

What I mean by meeting society upon its own level is that we may use some of the means they use for securing the presence of those we wish to have attend our "parlor meetings."

First of all, and chief in importance, is the place. In every community there are those whose position in society is such that their favor is coveted, and people are glad to accept their invitation to an afternoon or evening at their home. Sometimes we have these among our own members, if not, every union can count among its friends some woman who would be willing to open her house for such a meeting.

Send out invitations either printed or written, allowing the hostess to suggest in what form they shall be. The union should always bear the expense of sending the invitations and prepare and serve the refreshments. Let the latter be very simple; in warm weather wafers or cake and lemonade, and in cold weather coffee, cocoa or bouillon, with sandwiches or cake.

Have it always understood that the members of the W. C. T. U. in conjunction with the lady at whose house the meeting is to be held, are the hostesses, therefore they need no special invitation; send only to friends of the hostess and others whom you wish especially to interest in temperance work.

Have your opening exercises brief, but never omit the reading of scripture prayer, and hymn. Following these have one or two recitations, the subjects being in line with temperance teaching; one piece of instrumental, and one or two selections of vocal music. If possible to have a speaker, either gentleman or lady, it will add interest to the meeting, and the name should be announced on the invitations, but if no one is available, have one of your members prepare a paper upon some phase of W. C. T. U. work. I would suggest as suitable subjects, "Scientific reasons for total abstinence"; "Dangerous results from using wine, brandy, cider or other alcoholic liquors as a beverage; as a medicine; or in our food." "Did Christ use alcoholic wine when he instituted the Lord's Supper?" Literature bearing upon all of these subjects can be secured at a very low price by sending to Miss Mary Scott, Women's Journal Office, 26 Albert street, Ottawa, Ont. As money-getting is not the main object of these meetings I would not advise an admission fee or a collection. However, I think there would be no impropriety in suggesting a voluntary offering, and this may be done by having a pretty basket or plate decorated

with white ribbon on a table in the reception hall, with a large card either printed or written plainly: "Voluntary Offering to W. C. T. U. Work."

Always have ready the constitution and pledge and plenty of white ribbon, inviting the ladies to become active and the gentlemen honorary members. Of course these meetings may be held in the afternoon or evening, as best suits your locality.

Avoid having a lengthy programme, so there will be ample opportunity for social converse, and for securing members.

I believe if these "parlor meetings" are wisely conducted, we may win many who are now indifferent to this subject.

EMMA WHEELER,
Paris, Ont.

Oxford County Convention.

Oxford county convention, W. C. T. U., convened in Otterville, Sept. 18. Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Newton, of Norwich. The convention was called to order by Mrs. Livingston, president. At the roll call the following officers responded: Mrs. Livingston, president; Miss Jacob, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John Manson, recording secretary; Mrs. Rice, vice-president, was unavoidably detained at home. There was a full delegation from the following unions: Norwich, Ingersoll, Otterville, Tilsonburg, Woodstock, Plattsville, Burgessville. We are sorry that Princeton, Embro, Ratho, Verschoyle and Salford were not represented.

The corresponding secretary gave a very encouraging report, showing a large increase in membership—much larger than ever before. Three new unions have been organized since last Provincial convention. Many more reports and more journals were reported being taken than last year. Brownsville Union alone taking twenty journals. The treasurer, Mrs. Manson, was as bright and piquant as ever. She said she was proud to be a treasurer in a county which was bankrupt—proud to be a White Ribbon woman. She was delighted to present so favorable a report, notwithstanding the hard times.

The superintendents reported much progressive work done during the year. The evangelistic superintendents reported that only a few unions had done any work, but some active work had been done. The work was being quietly pushed. The superintendents suggested that mothers' meetings be held the ensuing year. The literature superintendents reported considerable literature scattered, Tilsonburg and Brownsville standing well to the front. The juvenile superintendents' report failed to reach us in time. However, several unions have this department. There are six Bands of Hope in the county. Ingersoll conducts an industrial school, also clothes and sends to school at Belleville a mute. Three new Bands of Hope have been organized by the county president since last convention. The juvenile superintendents requested that local unions hold mass meetings for the children once a quarter, and that the Demorest contest be taken up and the triple badge be adopted. Some unions who do not sustain Bands of Hope have worked for the children through the Sunday schools, have induced Sunday school superintendents to have a pledge book, and have suggested the distribution of the Anti-Tobacco "Gem" to the scholars. The hygiene superintendents reported good work done by herself, but very little by local superintendents. The flower superintendents reported a slight increase along this line. Many visits to the sick had been made and a good many bouquets, texts and leaflets been distributed.

The delegates were unanimous in thinking our county superintendents just the right woman in the right place. The press superintendents had written every local union in the county twice during the year, and when reports of work were asked for nearly every W. C. T. U. in the county had done some work. Some unions reported having kept a column filled in the local papers. Others sent items or short articles. Some press superintendents gave it as their own practical experience that they thought this to be one of the best educative agencies in our work. They also thought it quite a stimulative to some workers to read of the attempts, the failures and successes of other local unions. The narcotic superintendents reported having written to every union in the county for their work, but only seven out of thirteen responded. What was the matter with the others, namely: Otterville, Ratho, Plattsville, Woodstock, Verschoyle, Tilsonburg.

Several unions had distributed the Anti-Tobacco "Gem", some the Tobacco Act and literature. Another

had had an address from the Provincial superintendent of narcotics, Mrs. Wright, of London. The lumberman superintendent is a grand woman, who was thoroughly imbued with the love of her fellowmen. Nearly every union had done something in this department. Ingersoll leads the workers in this department, Brownsville following close on her heels. The superintendent of unfermented wine reported having written to seventeen ministers in the county, and out of this number fifteen replied favorably; two, however, did not approve of the unfermented wine. There was a slight increase in the number of churches using unfermented wine. The superintendent of school teachers' instruction failed to report, which was very much regretted, but on account of being absent from home her report did not reach us. However, much good work is being done in the public schools, still, we think White Ribbon women should encourage teachers by giving receptions at homes, or parlor meetings, and especially invite the teachers. Have a good, instructive programme at the receptions.

The president gave her annual address, which was a condensed report of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, held in Chicago; also a synopsis of Chatham and London Conventions. Then she ran over the work done in the county during the year and referred to the increase of interest among the workers and the progress generally in the work in local unions. She summed up the past, told of the present, and looked out into the future. She suggested many ways and plans for pushing the great work "for God and home and native land" to the goal. During the past year three new unions and three Bands of Hope had been organized, every union had been visited, eleven public talks were given and letters and postals written.

At the close of the annual address the president left several tabulated suggestions which were adopted.

Several ministers came in during the session and were introduced by the courtesy committee. They gave us words of cheer and complimented us on our business-like methods of conducting our meeting.

Previous to the election the president read a grand paper on "Consecration." Tellers were appointed, and on motion the retiring president kept the chair, conducting the election, there being no superior officer present. A short prayer was offered previous to balloting. The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. B. D. Livingston, Tilsonburg; corresponding secretary, Miss Jacobs, Norwich; recording secretary, Mrs. (Dr.) Brown, Otterville; treasurer, Mrs. John Manson, Burgessville; vice-president, Miss Poldon, Norwich.

Then followed a short school of methods. The papers included "Dress Reform," "Narcotics," "What constitutes skillful workers, or Consecration." After these able (and bristling with hints for work) papers had been given, a parliamentary drill was given by the president. Many of the women thoroughly enjoyed it. I heard one woman say: I just wish we could have a drill every little while. Why, we are so ignorant that is all that ails us.

The resolution committee prepared several resolutions which were left to the executive committee, time being so limited. They are as follows:

1. Resolved, that we hereby offer our hearty congratulations to Sir Oliver Mowat on his return to power, and respectfully urge an effective redemption of his temperance pledges, should the decision of the courts admit of his doing so.

2. Resolved, that we censure those reform politicians and papers that are seeking to belittle the aid given by temperance people to restore the Government.

3. Resolved, that we adopt the reception service prepared by Mrs. Thornley and suggest that local unions do the same.

4. Resolved, that we ask each local union to devote one meeting during the year to the study and discussion of woman's suffrage.

5. Resolved, that we urge local unions to take up reform dress, hold a meeting once a quarter devoted to this subject, and that tracts be distributed bearing on this department.

6. Resolved, that we bring all the pressure to bear that is possible on the Government that they give us women factory inspectors, and that mercantile establishments be under Provincial inspection instead of local.

Then followed the usual resolutions of courtesy. The evening programme was very full. Rev. Mr. Treleaven gave the address of the evening. Some from a distance assisted in programme. The local Band of Hope gave some very nice selections.

The Toronto "Y's."

The tenth annual meeting of the Central Y. W. C. T. U. was held at their rooms, headquarters, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 19. After devotional exercises the reports from the various departments were read and adopted. There has been a large amount of work done during the year, and the members have every reason to believe that much lasting good will be the result. The several reports were as follows:

Golden League—A meeting has been held every Tuesday evening; attendance and attention both good; interest in the work increasing, and we

hope to be able very soon to report all on the roll total abstainers.

Evangelistic—Nine meetings have been held.

Lumbermen's Camps—Literature has been supplied weekly to two camps. Kitchen Garden—Classes have been held regularly in the Protestant Orphan's Home and in Sackville Street Mission Hall.

Press Work—Sixty-three contributions have been sent out, consisting of letters, articles and items, scientific temperance instructions; lessons, have been given weekly to a class of between 40 and 50 boys and girls in St. John's ward. A flourishing Band of Hope is also conducted in Mission Hall, Mission avenue, with 150 pledged members on the roll. Flower mission report: Through the last year there have been distributed, 10,790 bouquets, with Scripture texts attached; glasses of jellies, 876; large baskets of fruit, 35; small baskets of fruit, 50; large loaves of bread, 505; eggs, 18 dozen; oranges, 10 dozen; tea, 5 pounds; baskets of provisions, 25; soup tickets from Salvation Army, 80 quarts. Clothing was supplied to 40 families, and a bountiful Christian dinner to 33. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand.

The officers for the year are: Hon. presidents, Miss Tilley and Miss L. Wills; president, Miss McConnell; first vice-president, Miss S. Johnston; corresponding secretary, Miss Garrett; recording secretary, Miss E. Spence; treasurer, Miss Clark. Superintendents of departments: Evangelistic, Miss Faircloth; scientific temperance and Band of Hope, Miss L. Wills; Golden League, Miss Spence; kitchen garden, Miss Johnston; press, Miss B. Williamson; flower mission, Miss Cook and Mrs. Malcolm; Journal, Mrs. Watson; lumbermen's work, Miss McClelland; headquarters, Miss M. Bennett.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

A W. C. T. U. was organized at Roseville, Waterloo county, by Mrs. J. R. Cavers, Galt, county president, Friday, Sept. 21. Mrs. John Bricker, president, Miss Grace Graham, corresponding secretary.

Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, second round the world missionary, expected to arrive in Boston the first of October. She will have been twice around the world in her work for the W. C. T. U.

A non-sectarian Temperance day celebration will be held in Chicago, Oct. 10, in the auditorium. Miss Willard, Bishop Watterson and John G. Woodley will be the speakers, with Rev. Dr. Henson and Bishop Kand, as alternates.

The annual session of the Maritime W. C. T. U. was held at Fredericton, N. B., last week. The official report gave the following statistics regarding work done during the past year: Literature distributed during the year, 130,698 pages; meetings held, 2,612; total membership, 1,943, being an increase of 343 during the year. Total amount raised during the year by 48 unions, \$12,844.

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day surround a fear.—R. W. Emerson.

About Women.

Miss Millicent Fawcett, the brilliant senior wrangler of 1890, is about to begin a business career as a civil engineer. Chicago has her counterpart in Miss Anise De Barr, who is a duly accredited and practising engineer.

The habit of writing, if not the genius, runs in the family to which Mrs. Humphrey Ward belongs. Her sister, Ethel W. Arnold, has just published a novel entitled "Platonics." It is evidently not a "Robert Elsmere" or a "Marcella."

Here are some of the "planks" in the platform of the W. C. T. U. of New Zealand, where women have the franchise equally with men. They ought to be adopted by all electors: "That women be urged to vote for pure men before party men for Parliament." "That the women of this colony demand that their law-makers be law-keepers."

Miss M. E. Braddon, who has written 54 novels, quails before the camera. One hundred dollars and a royalty on every picture sold have been offered to her if she will consent to be "taken," but she is not tempted. She knows and fears the resources of the snap shot, and when she is abroad, is constantly on the alert to protect herself from a possible, indeed a probable kodak. In these days of ubiquitous buttons to be pressed, however, Miss Braddon cannot hope to escape much longer.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The custom of having women pallbearers at funerals will probably soon be permanently established. There have been several funerals of that kind in the past year. The pallbearers who bore the remains of Miss Huber to her grave were eight young girls, dressed from head to foot in white. Miss Huber lived at Preston and Broadway. The young ladies wore white caps, gloves, dresses, and shoes, the emblems of purity. Naturally, they attracted a good deal of attention, it being so unusual for females to act in the capacity of pallbearers; but many were heard to commend it as a beautiful departure from the old custom, particularly in the case of the death of young women."

The Temperance Orders

Sons of Temperance.

Every division in Canada is invited to appoint a live, active agent to canvass for the HOME GUARD. It ought to be well circulated in every locality, both among the members and outside the ranks. A good correspondent is also wanted in every division who will send us short, crisp items of all the temperance news of each locality. Address all such to T. W. Casey, associate editor, 17 Elm street, Toronto.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The next annual session of the grand division of Nova Scotia will be held at Halifax, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 30. The railways will grant the usual reduced fares to all members attending. Full particulars obtained by addressing W. S. Sanders, grand scribe, Halifax.

The subordinate divisions of the province are raising voluntary contributions and sending them in to help the grand division agency fund. This is as it should be. The agency work ought to be so well sustained as to keep the whole order well stirred up regarding the great work to be done.

A REAL VETERAN.—Mr. H. A. Taylor, one of the oldest and best-known business men in Halifax, is also one of the oldest and best-known Sons of Temperance in Nova Scotia. He was for many years grand treasurer of the order in the Province. Every one knew "the babbees" were all right and safe in his careful Scottish keeping. He is now past 80 years of age, but has the cheerful spirit of a young man yet. He well remembers when Sir John Thompson was a juvenile member of the division and had to stand on a chair to recite his pieces, so that his head could be seen by all the audience present. Mr. Taylor has been quite ill for some time, but is in health and in the harness again.

ONTARIO ITEMS.

W. Z. Watts, special D. G. W. P., organized a new division at Courtland, Norfolk county, with twenty charter members. The new division will be known as Courtland Division, No. 173; W. H. Byerlay, W. P.; George Stone, R. S.; W. A. Byerlay, D. G. W. P., Courtland P. O.

J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., assisted by John Patience, D. G. W. P., organized a new division, No. 246, at Howard's, Lyn P. O., on the Sept. 18; Richard McCready, W. P.; Miss Nellie Billings, R. S.; R. A. McCready, D. G. W. P.

Avon Division, No. 381, was organized at Avon, Middlesex county, by Rev. D. Lucas Huff, with 23 charter members; J. W. Atkinson, W. P.; Miss Anna Parsons, R. S.; John W. Atkinson, D. G. W. P., Avon P. O.

Zephyr Division, Zephyr, Ont., proposes holding an entertainment on Oct. 16. Lowville Division, Lowville P. O., Joseph Nicholson, W. P., Miss Gertrude Langton, R. S., reports good progress and growing interest.

Maple Grove Division, Bowmanville P. O., has instituted a mock parliament as a means of entertainment and improvement in division meetings.

Mount Carswell Division, Courtice P. O., held a first-class entertainment on the Sept. 28.

Peel District Division will be held at Meadowdale on Oct. 5.

South York District Division will hold its next regular meeting at Agincourt on Oct. 8.

Cooksville Division held a very successful social entertainment on Sept. 19.

J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., visited Burnhamthorpe Division on Sept. 20.

The following D. G. W. P.s have been recently appointed by the G. W. P.: viz: W. H. Hurd, Calton Division, Calton P. O.; Richard A. McCready, Lyn P. O.; J. C. Shier, Udonia Division, Udonia P. O.; W. A. Byerlay, Courtland Division, Courtland P. O.; W. J. Boynton, Baldwin Division, Baldwin P. O.; Special D. G. W. P.s: W. Z. Watts, Tilsonburg; E. White, Delmer; G. F. Kay, Zephyr.

Sand Bay Division, Sand Bay P. O., is in a prosperous condition. Led by its energetic D. G. W. P., John Patience, it seeks to extend the principles and influence of the order to all points within its reach.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

The next annual session of the Grand Division of Western New York will be held with Lake Erie Division, Buffalo, on Oct. 23 and 24. Bro. J. S. F. Pentelov, the grand scribe of our sister Grand Division, extends a cordial invitation to Ontario members to be present at their session.

W. F. Stanton, P. G. W. P. of the G. D. of N. S. W. and Sons of Temperance, editor of the Australian Times, writes that the temperance people are greatly pleased with the result of the elections in that colony, more reliable prohibitionists being elected than ever before.

The regular quarterly papers, together with the annual report form, the G. D. representative's credential form, the address of Bro. M. M. Evenson, the newly-elected most worthy patriarch, and a special circular from the grand scribe, have been sent to every division D. G. W. P. in Ontario. Divisions and deputies are urgently requested to see that the returns and the per capita tax for the quarter ending Sept. 30, together with the annual report and the credentials of representatives to the Grand Division, are sent to

the grand scribe, W. H. Bewell, early in October. Promptness in this respect will be alike creditable to those concerned, and of great benefit to the order. The addresses by the M. W. P. and the grand scribe should be read to the division at its next meeting.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN

in Ontario is opening up with much promise. Several new divisions have been recently organized. Divisions are showing signs of increasing activity and vigor. To be hard at work early in the season gives promise of success, and if continued insures a prosperous fall and winter's work. Many divisions have sustained a high degree of interest and activity throughout the summer, and have already done much to arouse attention elsewhere, as well as benefit their immediate communities.

The Good Templars.

NAVY GOOD TEMPLARS.—At a recent meeting of the South Hants (England) District Lodge of Good Templars, Miss Agnes Weston, "the Sailor's Friend," as she is so popularly called in England, was present and gave an address. Among other things she said that all those who thought a great deal of our first line of defense would be glad to know that the great temperance cause was making giant strides in the navy. It was calculated roughly that one out of every six men in the navy was an abstainer. That was, of course, taking into account the coastguard service and the boys in her Majesty's service. She emphasized the need for unity and Christian sympathy in their work of counteracting the evil influence of alcohol, which was more destructive than the force of dynamite.

POLITICAL ACTION.—The Manchester Alliance News of the 7th inst. says: "The Grand Lodge of Good Templars in England are making arrangements to secure the return of total abstainers at the forthcoming parish and district councils' elections. It is possible these councils will have something to do with licensing matters and questions, and hence the special attention with which the elections are regarded. The appointment of 1,400 new chairmen, who, by virtue of their office, become Justices of the Peace, will place in their hands a means of exercising licensing authority. A special appeal is being made to all lodges to support only those candidates who may be in favor of the direct local veto."

IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—An English exchange says: "The Good Templar Order has been planted in Mashonaland, where, unfortunately, intoxicating liquor had previously been introduced, and Mr. Malins, grand chief Templar, has received a petition from Malaysia for the formation of a Good Templar lodge to work in the Tamil language."

The Speech of Piety.

One of the great problems of the religious life is the problem how to preserve naturalness with piety. We are in danger either of being unnaturally or unduly reticent of our religious feelings. If we give utterance to them the habit is apt to end in mere talkativeness. If, from a desire to be scrupulously honest with ourselves, we check our speech, we may lose the opportunity of the influence which speech bestows; we may blunt our spiritual perceptions and render ourselves incapable of those very emotions to which we have refused to give utterance. The happy art of preserving the mean between overmuch talking and an unfruitful silence is hard to win. The aim of all should be that their religion should be so really their own that their utterances on religious subjects should be neither forced nor fluent, but just simply natural. The speech of piety should be like the voice of song, sweet because irresistible, and irresistible because real.—[The Bishop of Ripon.]

Judge—If, as you say, you found this woman so violent and headstrong even during the engagement, why did you marry her?

Abused Husband (meekly)—I—I didn't marry her. She married me.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferer. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

BEST

Place in Canada to get a Business Education, Shortland, etc., is at the Central Business College, Toronto, Ont., and Stratford, Ont. Unquestionably Canada's Greatest Commercial School. Catalogues free. Men- tion this paper. Shaw & Elliott, Principals.

DR. ROSSELLE V. FUNNELL—LATE Professor of Electro-Therapy, Queen's University, announces her removal from Deer Park Sanitarium to

10 Wilton Crescent, TORONTO.

Trained nurses in constant attendance on resident patients. Massage, in addition to electrical and medical treatments. Office hours from 2 to 8 p.m. daily.

Dr. Roselle V. Funnell.

Our Young People.

Youth's Desire.

Ten little troublesome fingers,
Ten little finger-nails—
Pattering on the piano,
Scattering over the scales.
Clicking and clacking and clattering,
Each in the other one's way—
What trying and sighing and crying
To teach little children to play!

To play? I call it working,
When ten little fingers like mine
Are bumping and clumping and
thumping,
And never will fall into line.
They fumble and tumble and stumble,
They trip and they skip and they
hop,
And just when the music is gayest
They come to an obstinate stop.

Do you think that Mama's pretty
fingers
That sparkle and dance on the keys
While the music is rippling below
them
Were ever as clumsy as these?
I would work—I would patiently
practice,
How patiently!—day after day,
If I thought that my practice and
patience
Would end in such beautiful play.
—St. Nicholas.

A Turnip Dinner.

Bobby French was a bright, brown-eyed, 8-year-old boy.
He enjoyed playing, but he liked to work, too.

He believed with all his earnest little heart that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well. Another thing he believed was, if he had any unpleasant errand or disagreeable duty to perform, that was the thing to do first. One warm October morning Mamma and Papa French rode away in the big market wagon to the next town, several miles from Bobby's home.

Mamma French was going to spend the day with her sister, and Papa French intended to sell the big wagonful of squashes that Bobby had helped pick the day before.

Bobby stood very still by the low stone wall and watched old Jim trot soberly down the narrow lane till he turned the corner and was out of sight. Then he sighed.

"I should so have liked to go!" he murmured, "but the chickens would 'a' missed me, I s'pose, an' I'd 'a' got an absent mark at school if I had," he continued; "an' I s'pose it's better, as mother says, only I don't want to go to Miss Newhall's to dinner! They always have turnips these days, an' I just can't bear turnips! Oh dear!" he sighed again, "if mother had only 'a' let me an' Towser have dinner together!" His face brightened at the thought.

"But I promised," he exclaimed, decidedly, "an' so I've got to go!"

He skipped up the elm-shaded driveway, locked the house, tucked his books under his arm and ran swiftly across the fields to the wooden school-house.

All the morning Bobby thought of those disagreeable turnips. Only once did he forget them, and that was at recess when they were playing "prisoner's base," and his side won. In the joyousness of that moment Bobby forgot everything save the glory of a hard-fought victory.

But his trouble came back to him vividly when John Parker spelt t-u-r-n-i-p-s in the spelling class with his usual drawl, and poor little Bobby's delight vanished.

When 12 o'clock came he walked very, very slowly to Miss Newhall's neatly painted cottage, and knocked on the door with a feeble tap.

"Oh, it's you, Bobby," she exclaimed as she opened the door. "Come right in. Dinner's onto the table—waitin' for you these last ten minutes!"

Bobby took off his cap, gave his hands and face a good scrubbing, and walked meekly into the darkened dining-room.

Miss Newhall's brother James and sister Clara were all ready at the table. Bobby said, "How do you do?" in a dazed sort of way as he took his seat. His eyes were looking intently at a big blue and white dish of turnips in the center of the table. His heart went down into his boots.

Miss Newhall helped him bountifully to meat, potatoes and turnips. Bobby looked at them one moment, and then plunged his fork into the center of the pile! He ate them fast and hurriedly, and now the last piece was gone from his plate. He took up his knife to cut his steak.

"Why, you like turnips as much as I do!" exclaimed Miss Newhall, glancing delightedly at his plate. "Pass you plate an' have some more! There's plenty of them," she declared, as Bobby shook his head. "I cooked an extra lot on purpose."

Again the steel fork plunged into the turnips, but as the last bit was eaten the clock struck one! School began at one and Bobby was tardy.

He said good-by hurriedly, leaving the rest of his dinner untasted, and ran back to school.

That night he told his mother he

had turnips an' turnips for dinner, and added very solemnly:

"Sometimes it's better to leave the disagreeable thing till the last, 'specially if it's eatin' vegetables."

But mother said "No." For even this disagreeable duty made somebody happy.—[Youth's Companion.

Helping.

"How can we help?" said May and Sue, And little dimpled Pete.
"As roses help," mamma replied—
"Just by being sweet."
—Youth's Companion.

Harold's Ride.

He was a little city boy, and he did not know anything about the country. He was afraid at first to go a step alone. He wanted his mother or his nurse with him. The crowing of the rooster frightened him, the mooing of the cow seemed to him a terrible sound. As day after day went by and Harold saw that the rooster crowed as often when he looked the other way or when Harold was in the house, he concluded that the crowing was not a threat to eat him up; he lost his fear of the rooster. When he heard the cow moo down in the meadow, where she could not see him, he concluded that the cow had no intention of tossing him on her horns. Day after day he grew braver and braver, and then he did what little boys are apt to do—he did not want anyone with him; he wanted to manage himself. He would go to the barn and get right into the stall with the horse, or climb on the mow and throw down hay until it tumbled on the floor from the manger. At last, after riding on the wagon with the man three or four times, he decided that it would be a good thing to jump up behind as he had seen large boys do. He looked at his short legs and at the wagon, and grew sorrowful when he realized that he could not jump so high. But one day he saw the ice wagon go along the road, with the low step behind.

"Now," said Harold, "I'll do it!" Harold hid in the bushes until the man climbed back on the seat. While he was gathering up the lines, Harold, with his short fat legs sticking out, got on the step. There was a creak and a rumble. The man was going home, and was in a hurry. He struck the horses, and they started off at a good trot. Poor Harold! Over stones, into ruts, over bumps, went the great lumbering wagon. Around corners, up and down hills. Harold hung on to the steps with all his might, expecting every minute to be thrown off. He had never thought about the getting off! Would the wagon ever stop? Would he ever see his mother again? "Oh dear! why did I ever want to ride behind?" he thought. It was awfully hot and dusty, and very uncomfortable. The wagon gave another turn in a big gate, and then stopped. By this time Harold was crying hard, and did not feel at all like a big boy.

"For pity's sake, father, look!" some one said. "Well, that's a pretty fix!"—Harold knew the iceman's voice. "It's that monkey at the Newcombs'; that boy is a tough one, if he is little. Now I've got to take him back, a good two miles; I've a mind to let him walk."

By this time Harold stood on his poor tired legs, feeling very bruised and sore.

"Sit on the steps; I'll take you back after I've fed the horses," said the iceman gruffly.

Harold sat, he said afterward, a whole afternoon before the iceman came round and put him in a wagon and took him home.

He had been away about an hour and a half, and the family had only just missed him. He is always going to ride beside drivers now, he says—it's more "cumf'able."—[The Outlook.

Thoughts for Thinkers.

Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or find it not.

Poverty is not dishonorable in itself, but only when it arises from idleness, intemperance, extravagance and folly. The indolent are not wholly indolent. Though the body may shirk labor, the brain is not idle. If it does not grow corn it will grow thistles.

Deride not any man's deformities, but bless God they are not yours. Men shall answer at God's bar for their vicious habits, but not for their natural imperfections.

He who will give himself to all manner of ways to get money may be rich; so he who lets fly all he knows or thinks may by chance be satirically witty. Honesty sometimes keeps a man from growing rich, and civility from being witty.

It is not a trial so much as the continual chafing against it that makes you sore and wretched. Once resolve to be still and submit, and then comes peace and a higher joy that no change in your outward life can take away from you.

What is charity itself but the elevation and refinement of fairness? Have perfect the one virtue of fairness and you will have all virtues perfect. So, indeed, with each of the virtues all round—a dictum of Aristotle, which will bear the closest investigation.

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

With the Poets.

The Sandpiper.

Across the narrow beach we flit,
One little sandpiper and I;
And fast I gather, bit by bit,
The scattered driftwood, bleached
and dry.

The wild waves reach their hands for it,
The wild wind raves, the tide runs high,
As up and down the beach we flit,
One little sandpiper and I.

Above our heads the sullen clouds
Scud black and swift across the sky.
Like silent ghosts in misty shrouds
Stand out the white lighthouses
nigh.

Almost as far as eye can reach,
I see the close-reefed vessels fly,
As fast we flit along the beach—
One little sandpiper and I.

I watch him as he skims along,
Uttering his sweet and mournful cry;

He starts not at my fitful song,
Or flash of fluttering drapery.
He has no thought of any wrong,
He scans me with a fearless eye;
Staunch friends are we, well-tried and strong,
This little sandpiper and I.

Comrade, where wilt thou be tonight,
When the world-storm bursts furiously?

No driftwood fire will burn so bright—
To what warm shelter canst thou fly?

I do not fear for thee, though wroth
The tempest rushes through the sky;
For we are not God's children both,
Thou little sandpiper and I?
—Celia Thaxter.

Cape Cod.

The low sandy beach and the thin scrub pine,
The wide reach of bay and the long sky-line,—

O, I am sick for home!

The salt, salt smell of the thick sea air,
And the smooth round stones that the ebb-tides wear,—

When will the good ship come?

The wretched stumps all charred and burned,
And the deep soft rut where the cart-wheel turned,—

Why is the world so old?

The lapping wave, and the broad gray sky
Where the cawing rooks and the slow gulls fly,—

Where are the dead untold?

The thin, slant willows by the flooded bog,
The huge stranded hulk and the floating log,—

Sorrow with life began!

And among the dark pines, and along the flat shore,
O the wind, and the wind, for evermore!

What will become of man?
—George Santayana.

The Two Shapes.

Somewhere—in a desolate, wind-swept space,
In Twilight-land, in No-man's land—
Two hurrying Shapes met face to face,
And bade each other stand.

"And who are you?" cried one, agape,
All sudden shuddering at the sight.
"I know not," said the second Shape,—
"I only died last night."
—T. B. Aldrich.

My Kingdom.

All things are mine that are, and are to be,
And mine without a fretting care to cumber;

No need have I for sordid lock and key,
No dread of thieves prevents my sweet, still slumber.

Around me these, my fair possessions, lie;
Mountain and valley, and full-flowing river;

Above me all the blue depths of the sky
Are mine to have and hold—a joy forever.

For me the piney woods their balsams keep,
And the wild vine secretes its purple juices;

Yea, the warm earth and the unfathomed deep
Yield their hid treasures for my various uses.

What king hath more? He rules "by right divine;"
But bannered armies are a doubtful blessing;

The wealth of the whole universe is mine,
"As having nothing, yet all things possessing."
—Mary Bradley, in the Sunday School Times.

Mr. Henry Graham, Wingham, writes, "I was in North Dakota last May, and I took a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery with me, as I did not feel safe without it, while there a lady friend was suffering with indigestion, biliousness and headache. I recommended the Vegetable Discovery to her and she tried it, and the result was that it did her so much good that I had to leave the balance of the bottle with her.

Reminiscences of Celia Thaxter.

The sudden death, on Aug. 28, of Mrs. Celia Thaxter was briefly recorded in the Advertiser of last week. The peculiar charm of Mrs. Thaxter's poems was closely wrought with her unusual life-history. Her knowledge and love of the Isles of Shoals (which lie not far from Portsmouth, on the rugged New Hampshire coast) began when she was a little child. Her father, the Hon. Thomas B. Lighthouse—a man of strong character in most ways, but of some eccentricities, and given to a pessimism born of disappointment and unfair treatment—retired to one of these islands some 50 years ago, and there took charge of a lighthouse. On Appledore, in these Isles of Shoals, most of her life was spent. There her father became the landlord of a quiet resting-place for seekers for health and beautiful surroundings, and the guests were generally of a rather select and intellectually interesting kind. The young girl found food for her mind as well as for her imagination. Soon, when she was but 16, came to her a romantic love-story with a happy ending. Her suitor, having been ordered off the island by her irascible father, built a hut on an adjacent islet, and continued his wooing with a pertinacity that won its reward. Thereafter Mrs. Thaxter saw more of the outside world, finding a congenial circle of cultured friends in Boston; but a large part of the year she still spent in Appledore, and there most of her books were written. She was a frequent contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other journals, and her prose was as delicate and sympathetic as her verse.

Harriet Prescott Spofford gives in Harper's Bazar the following readable and sympathetic account of Mrs. Thaxter's personality: Celia Thaxter's personality and position were so different from another's that almost every day in her life was in a way scenic, whether she was seen coming in her boating-dress, an apparition taking shape from the dark midnight blue, or a radiant being in the radiant morning long ago, gathering fine sea flowers, or stringing the shells tossed up by the gales, of which she used to give necklaces to her friends; one of them I have treasured for more than 30 years.

As I recall her, all her motions were as unconfined in their grace as those of the waves, her companions; her voice had the resonance and the sweetness of the sea sound, and her verse gave the poetry of the sea with a music that she might have caught from its screaming up the shingle, from its singing to itself in starlight and dawn-light, if it had not been the voice of her own great soul.

All my memories of her are of delightful pictures. I had not seen her for some years, when I went into a statuary shop, and there, in the large room full of the cold white figures of gods and goddesses, stood a regal woman clad in royal purple, fresh and ruddy, her golden-bearded son beside her looking like a young viking, and the contrast between her strong vitality and those moveless statues made her seem the very embodiment of life. Again I see her as she described her days during one winter when her mother's illness kept her at the Shoals, the whole family having moved into the large dining-room at Appledore, that seats some 500 people. Two sides of the room were occupied by her brothers' desks and books, and numberless flowering plants; at the lower end were the range, the milk-pans, the kitchen and dairy paraphernalia, the Norwegian maids with their long yellow braids; at the upper end was Celia, with her rugs, her easel, her student-lamp. And there through the great windows and the glass doors she saw the moon rise out of the sea on the one hand, and the sun sink into it on the other, shut in by winter storms, and just as much shut in by the steely blue of the waters, wild and tossing as far as the eye could see, only the glint of the sea on a slant sail by day and the light-house lamp wheeling slowly and laying its long golden and crimson beams upon the murmuring darkness giving her word of the world beyond. There was something in it like the lady of the castle of old days who sat on her dais at one end of the great hall, with the servants and retainers at the other end, only it was a thousand times more picturesque.

The last time I saw her was in the parlor of her cottage at the Shoals—the beautiful room, with its rugs, its bookcases, its coloring of a sea-green cave, its pictures, its bewilderment of treasures, but most of all its flowers, the mantels banked with blossoms in every tint of scarlet up to palest fire, and vases and bowls and swinging cups of them everywhere. She herself, in a pearl-colored lustrous gown, with a gauzy handkerchief crossed on her shoulders and pinned with a clasp of malachite and great pearls, her silver hair in a silver net, her tall and superb mould, the sea-satin on her cheek, her noble features, her splendid fearless eyes—all against a background of the garden corner, with its tall hollyhocks and flaming flowers, and the blue sea tossing its foam—made a picture full of a magnificence of light and color fit for her whose royal nature was born of the sea and the sky and the infinite free air.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

A Smile and a Laugh

"What became of that fellow, Hick-enlooper?"

Hick-enlooper? Why—he—took to writing poetry, and it was so very bad that he was forgotten in six months."

A BROAD HINT.—He—Fatigue, Miss Dora, is a sovereign cure for insomnia.

She (yawning)—Then I shall surely sleep tonight—if I ever get a chance to.

"Jennie," said Mr. Younghusband, "each of these clothes bags has got a hole in the bottom of it."

"What clothes bags? We haven't any clothes bags."

"Why, what's this I've been putting my collars and cuffs in all this week?"

"Why, George! That's the sleeve of my ball dress!"

Missiles of all sorts were flying about, and Macaulay's ardor for public life may have been somewhat cooled by the dead cat which he received full in the face. The man who had thrown it apologized profusely, and assured him that he had only mistaken his aim.

"The cat was meant for Mr. Adeane," said he.

"Then," said Macaulay, ruefully, "I wish you had meant it for me and hit Mr. Adeane!"

"Now, prisoner," said the warden, "we usually set men to work in this place at something they're used to. What was your line of business?"

"I was an engineer," said the prisoner, with a grin.

"Civil engineer, or what?"

"I engineered strikes, sir."

"Very well," returned the warden. "We'll give you a hammer and let you engineer a few strikes in our stone-breaking establishment." And then Facetious Jim wished he hadn't been so funny.

The mother of a family showed the ticket collector on the railway a couple of half-rate tickets for her two children. The latter, after looking at them doubtfully, said:

"How old are they?"

"They are only 6, and they are twins."

"Ah?"

"Then after a moment's pause the man inquired:

"And where were they born?"

The mother (unthinkingly)—This one was born in New York and the other in Paris.

Tommy had hurt his finger in the bowling alley, and it became necessary for the doctor to bandage it up after having put a splint upon it. The boy enjoyed watching the doctor at work very much, despite the pain he suffered. So when his father said to him:

"Well, Tommy, it didn't pay to disobey me going into the alley, after all, did it?"

Tommy replied: "I'm afraid it did, papa. It hurt my finger; but all the other boys are jealous as can be. They don't know how to put a splint on, an' I do!"

Terence Murphy was such a good carpenter that he was rarely without employment. Moreover he was so thoroughly good-natured and so invariably ready to make the best of his occasional misfortunes that his fellow-workmen declared him the most popular man in the trade.

One Saturday, toward the tired end of the day, Terence was shingling the roof of a new house. Suddenly his foot slipped and he fell to the ground. As the house was low, the fall was not long, yet he lay so motionless that the other men ran to him quickly, believing that the worst had happened. Just as they reached him he opened his eyes and grinned.

"Are you much hurt my boy?" asked one of the men, tenderly.

Terence grinned.

"That was a bad fall, Terence."

The unfortunate fellow drew a breath.

"Och, nivir moind," he said. "Och was coming down after nails, anyway."

Molecular Life in Diamonds.

If you think your polished diamond is a mere aggregation of inanimate crystals, you are away wrong. If you imagine that its components are devoid of orderly, coherent motion, you are equally mistaken. It has come to pass that we are given to understand that diamonds are masses of active molecules. Inasmuch as every body is composed of multitudes of exceedingly small, yet not distinguishable molecules, it might be concluded that in a solid, at least, these particles would be clustered together in an indivisible mass. This theory as applied to diamonds is incorrect, and has been completely overthrown by the researches and experiments of Sir Robert Ball, of Liverpool. The facts set forth by Mr. Ball with reference to the structure of the diamond are fascinating. He asserts that were the sensibilities of our eyes increased so as to make them a few million times more powerful, it would be seen that the diamond atoms, which form the perfect gem when aggregated in sufficient myriads, are each in a condition of active movement of the most complex description.

Each molecule would be seen swinging to and fro with the utmost violence among the neighboring molecules, and quivering from the shocks it receives from encounters with other

molecules, which occur millions of times in each second. The hardness and impenetrability so characteristic would at first sight seem to refute the supposition that it is no more than a cluster of rapidly moving particles; but the well-known impenetrability of the gem arises from the fact that, when attempt is made to press a steel point into a stone, it fails, because the rapidly moving molecules of the stone batter the metal with such extraordinary vehemence that they refuse to allow it to even mark the crystallized surface. When glass is cut with a diamond, the edge which seems so hard is really composed of rapidly moving atoms. The glass which is cut is also merely a mass of moving molecules, and what seems to happen is that as the diamond is pressed forward, its particles, by superior vigor, drive the little particles of glass out of the way.—[New York Herald.

Humor in the Pulpit.

There is a good deal of it—most of the unconscious kind, of course. As an organist of many years' standing, holding appointments in various churches, I have noted several amusing incidents connected with either sermon texts, baptisms, prayers, or praise material.

On one occasion, while the incumbency was vacant, a stranger officiated, and, curiously enough, selected for his text the words of Matthew, chap. ix., v. 36: "But when he saw the multitudes he was moved with compassion on them because they fainted and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd." Better than this, however, was the case of an assistant, who had just been appointed chaplain of a prison; for, preaching his farewell sermon, he astonished the people by announcing as text: "I go to prepare a place for you." Surely in innocence he did it, as in the instance of that other prison chaplain who is recorded to have addressed the prisoners from the words: "It is good for us to be here!"

Dr. Boyd, of St. Andrews, tells us that he once heard a remarkably eloquent and pathetic sermon from the text: "A colt, the foal of an ass." But I have known the ass to figure in a better light than this. It so happened that the parson had two curates, one very old and one very young. He could not go on with the older one, and, being offered a better living, he accepted, and took the young curate with him. Of course he preached the usual "farewell," and it surprised not a few of us when he gave out as his text: "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship."

In this matter of texts, however, we were quite outdone by the old Puritan divines. It was one of these who dared to announce the abbreviated text: "A wonder was seen in heaven—a woman;" and it is solemnly recorded that another, giving out, "Unto us a son is born," in this way notified the surprised congregation of an event which they had been awaiting for some weeks!

It is to be feared that sometimes in churches where no liturgy is used humor is to be found even in the prayers. In Scotland it is the custom for the newly-elected magistrates to attend the city churches once a year in rotation. On one such occasion the clergyman prayed: "Lord, have mercy upon the magistrates of —; such as they are. Make them wiser and better." When the town clerk called next day to say that the magistrates were much aggrieved at being prayed for in such a manner, the answer was instant: "Give my compliments to the lord provost and say that I am very sorry that my prayer has not been answered."

The best instance in my experience of humor in the hymns occurred when, through alterations in the pulpit, the gas supply had been temporarily cut off. A lamp had been provided for the clergyman, but it suddenly went out just before we started to sing the hymn, "Thou, whose almighty word." The refrain of this hymn, as most people know, consists of the words "Let there be light," and we had just sung it the first time when the church officer marched up the passage with a couple of lighted candles for the pulpit. Needless to add the singing on that occasion gave place to smiles on a good many lips.—[Christian World.

To nursing mothers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a priceless boon, for it not only strengthens the mother, but also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. For those about to become mothers it is even more valuable for it lessens the perils and pains of childbirth and shortens labor. Of all dealers.

Ovarian, fibroid and other tumors cured without resort to surgical operation. For pamphlet, testimonials and references send 10 cents (for postage) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gran'ma," said little 4-year-old Austin, as he twined his arms lovingly about his grandmother's neck, "you'll never know how much I love you till you have a child of your own."

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.

LEADER OF THE PATRONS

CAREER OF THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN
THUS HONORED.

The Member for Frontenac and His Successful Record in Municipal Politics and His Daily Avocations—A Cartoon Representing His "Sure Pull."

Joseph L. Haycock, M.P.P. for Frontenac county, has been elected leader of the Patron party in the Provincial Assembly. The new leader is comparatively a young man, being only 44 years of age, having been born near Switzerville, Lennox county, in 1850. He was third son of Frederick Haycock, an Englishman, who came to Canada in 1837. His mother was a Thompson, who came from Ireland in 1819, and a sister of Rev. James Thompson, a pioneer Methodist minister. Mr. Haycock attended a common school near his home, and later took a course in the Newburgh grammar school with such instructors as H. M. Deroche, Q.C. of Nanawau, and Prof. J. Camp-



JOSEPH L. HAYCOCK.

bell, of Montreal, of heresy fame. Here Mr. Haycock laid the foundation for the flow of language with which he is so capably endowed. Then came the activities of life and for three years he dealt out freedom to the farmers and villagers who frequented T. Sexsmith's store at S. J. Bay. Soon he quit storekeeping and returned to his father's farm. In 1872 the family removed to Cataragui, having secured the Beamish property. But farm life was just at the juncture, too monotonous for the bustling youth, and he came to Kingston. He spent three months in the Glasgow warehouse, and then found more congenial employment with Sexsmith & Stevenson, of Nanawau. Some time later he resumed farm studies, though in different form, and his father going into the handling of produce. For ten years the partnership existed and the firm had the most extensive and profitable dealings in New York, Boston, Montreal and elsewhere. In 1882 the member bought out his father, and since that date he has been successful as a market gardener. He has also combined auctioneering with his business, and his voice has been heard to the decided advantage of the sellers of stock, implements, etc.

Writing can amuse the Canadian Farmer's Sun, the organ of the party, says: Mr. Haycock is a man of progressive ideas; he has a wonderful capacity of legislative enactments, and in the excitement of debate and the turmoil of strife of opposition he always maintains a calm, imperturbable spirit. Seldom does he get "rattled," to use a vulgarism. For seven years he served as a municipal legislator in Kingston township, as reeve three times and deputy reeve three times. Twice he was elected by acclamation, and the last occasion he was in the council the reeve was again offered him by acclamation. He has been a vigorous worker in farmers' institutes and agricultural societies, and is now president of the Frontenac Association. He has served as a school trustee, and is a past master of Frontenac Lodge No. 993, A.F. & A.M. In his early life and until recently his political leanings were Liberal; but he always maintained and declared for the interests of the farmers, and when the Patrons' platform was formed he became an ardent supporter and an active worker in the lodge formed at Cataragui. Because of his qualifications as a speaker, thinker

The Political Situation.



Leader Haycock, (complacently)—The cradle's bound to be rocked no matter which way it goes.

and worker, he has always been foremost in the ranks of the yeomanry, and there is no doubt of his zeal and ability being utilized in the Legislature of Ontario. In social life he is witty and genial; religiously he is attached to the Methodist church. He was married in 1877 to Miss Martha Grange, of Nanawau, a sister of J. T. Grange, ex-M.P.P. for Lennox. The home is blessed with five children.

Mr. Haycock is one of the leading politicians in Canada, in fact his plant is said to be the largest in the country. Only for his interest and enterprise Frontenac would not have been represented in live stock at the World's Fair. At the International Fair Mr. Haycock won 53 prizes with 58 exhibits in the poultry line, and at the World's Fair his success was equally great, his prize earnings last year being about \$1,000.

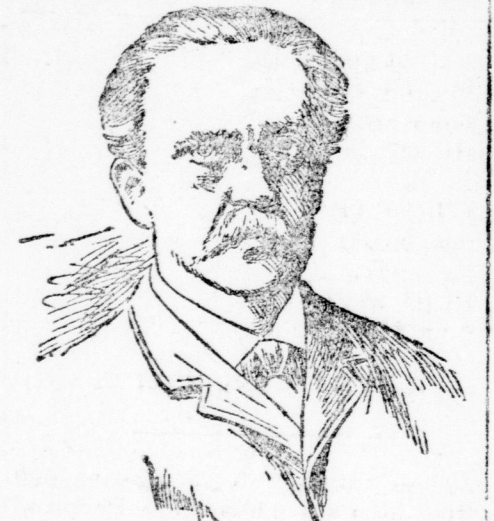
HELMHOLTZ.

One of the Greatest Scientific Lights of
the 19th Century.

Professor Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz, the celebrated physiologist and physicist died on the 8th September, 1894, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Potsdam, August 31, 1821.

Professor von Helmholtz was one of the giants of modern science. Like his illustrious colleague, Professor Rudolph Virchow, he enjoyed a reputation which extended into all the countries of the civilized world and which drew students to the University of Berlin from the four corners of the globe. His long life—he was born just seventy-three years ago—has been one of strict devotion to science. He took little interest in other matters, seldom appeared on the platform, except to speak on scientific subjects, and rarely wrote unless to proclaim a new theory, defend an old one, or reply to a personal attack. Last year, accompanied by his wife, a brilliant, entertaining woman, he visited the World's Fair as German representative, and was honorary president of the International Congress of Electricians.

The Professor was born at Potsdam, where his father was a professor in the "Gymnasium," or public school. He studied medicine, and in 1848 was appointed professor of anatomy in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin. Later he filled professional chairs at Konigsberg and Heidelberg, and then, in 1871, he was



called to the professorship of physiology at Berlin. It would be difficult to describe within reasonable limits all the Professor's contributions to the advancement of scientific learning. His works, which are well known throughout Europe, have reference principally to the physiological conditions of the impressions on the senses. His first great production was a treatise on "The Conservation of Force," which was published in 1847, and set forth, clearly and indisputably, for the first time, the interchangeability and indestructibility of all the manifestations of force in nature, such as light, heat, electricity, chemical and animal vitality. While pursuing his investigations on this subject he demonstrated for the first time a difference in chemical composition between the active and quiescent muscles, and proved, by means of ingenious devices, that thought is not instantaneous.

The readiness and ability shown by Helmholtz to present to the public at large, in intelligible language, the results of his researches, which have often been of the most abstruse character, contributed largely to his fame. Thirty years ago he began his successful career as a popular lecturer on scientific subjects by an exposition of the theory of the conservation and correlation of forces, which attracted almost as much attention as his great work on that subject. Ten years ago an English translation of some of his popular scientific lectures was published, and it has been widely read. In 1870 he was admitted to foreign membership in the French Academy of Sciences, a prominent member of which body, on the occasion of his election, characterized him as "the foremost and greatest naturalist of the age," and added that "nothing is wanting to his glory, but he is wanting in ours." In 1893 the German Emperor issued a decree by which the distinguished savant was raised to the status of nobility.

A Solid Truth.
The devil always hates a man whom God endorses.—Ran's fiction.

The nineteenth century is conspicuous in history as an epoch of marvelous advancement. Steamships, railways, telegraph and many of the achievements we prize so highly are the offspring of this grand era. Right abreast with the wonderful improvements in science and art is the not less remarkable progress in the medical world as exemplified in so efficient and powerful a restorative as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, accomplishing so speedily what formerly was considered impossible. It will not restore sight to a blind eye nor insure a healthy circulation in a wooden leg—but consumption, in its earlier stages, yields to it!

Mr. JAMES H. CHENOWETH, of Oak, Nuckolls County, Nebraska, wrote Dr. Pierce as follows: "In June, 1890, I was taken with the grip and began soon after to cough up a hard substance. Sometimes the lumps would be half as large as a coffee berry. The physicians said I had consumption in the worst form, but they did me no good. I then took 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has now been one year since I coughed or expectorated any hard substance. Besides I weigh more than I ever did in my life."

A species of water lily with roots as large as a man's leg grows in the Cascade range. These roots the Indians cook and eat.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.
Simply apply "SWAIN'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 SWAIN'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. ywt

The Czar uses 800 trunks.
Hair can be transplanted.

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

THE KING OF COREA.

A MONARCH WHO IS MUCH BETTER
THAN WAS SUPPOSED.

The Real Troubles at the Seat of the Oriental War the Officials and Not the King—Great Pomp Observed in all Court Functions.

One of the most interesting men in the world to-day is the king of Corea. The war between Japan and China is being fought over him, and the future of Asia is involved in the struggle. The king is the absolute ruler of 12,000,000 people. The land of Corea belongs practically to him, and the development of its immense natural resources in gold and coal, which is



THE KING OF COREA.

sure to occur after the war is over, may make him one of the richest kings in the world.

The king's palaces cover nearly one thousand acres. They lie at the foot of a ragged gray mountain, and a thick wall of stone as high as a two-story house runs around them. This wall is entered by a half dozen great gates, at which, day and night, soldiers are stationed to see that only the proper people go in. Each gate has its own rank, and there are special entrances for servants and low nobles. The great central gate is reserved for the highest. It has three doors, and the middle of them is kept for royalty alone, and only kings and princes are supposed to go through it.

At my audience with the king I was conducted into a magnificent corridor, so long that you could not see the end as you stood at the top and looked down it. It was lighted at the top and on both sides by beautiful lattices of white paper. The woodwork was papered with this wonderful Korean paper, which is as smooth as ivory and as strong as leather. The floor was covered with matting as fine as the web of a Panama hat, and so thick that our feet sank as softly into it as they would have done had it been Brussels carpet. The corridor had many landings. We descended from one to another by easy steps, and after a walk of perhaps a quarter of a mile, we came out of it into an open hall, which looked out upon the gardens of the King, and gave a view of the new palace in the distance.

This room was furnished in foreign style, and the highest officials of the king and a number of great nobles of the court were gathered within. Each noble had his servant with him. Tall, broad-shouldered men, clad in brown gowns and gorgeous hats, stood about as guards.

These are known as the brown-coated kess. They are the body-guard of the king and, like the famed soldiers of Peter the Great, have been picked out for their height and strength. Nearly every one of them is over six feet, and their long gowns make them look like giants. In addition to these, there were servants in red caps, servants in caps of purple and servants with gorgeous head-dressings of blue. The officials were clad in their court dresses, and the head of each showed a topknot shining through its fine Korean cap of horse-hair, which, with its great wings flapping out at the sides, forms the official head-dress.

These men were all very dignified. We were introduced all around by the cabinet minister who conducted us into the room, and we then sat down to a long table upon which were plates filled with assorted cookies about the size of macaroons. At each man's seat there were champagne glasses, and the servant opened a half-dozen or so of cold bottles while we chatted and waited. The American minister had his presentation first. He spent about half an hour with his majesty, and then one of the English-speaking officials came into this room and told me that the king was ready to see me.

The king was dressed in a gown of crimson silk, cut high at the neck, and embroidered with gold medallions as big around as a tea plate. There was one of these medallions on each of his shoulders, and one covered each side of the gown at about where the fifth rib is supposed to be located. This gown reached to his feet. It was gorgeous beyond description and it harmonized with his cream-colored complexion. The sleeves of the gown were very full, and out of them a pair of delicate shapely hands came from time to time, and clasped each other nervously. On one of his fingers I noticed a magnificent diamond ring, and it seemed to me as though the great solitaire must cut his fingers, as he clasped and unclasped his hands, now folding them together, and now pulling one finger after the other, as though he would crack the joints. He shook his own hands at me in Chinese fashion as I came up. I bowed, and I looked him straight in the eye while we talked together. I was not more than five feet away from him, and there was a little table between us. Above us shone the incandescent globes of

the Edison electric light, and there was a European carpet on the floor.

The audience was largely given up to the passing of compliments, and it lasted, I judge, about twenty minutes. During it I had a good opportunity to study the king, and I photographed, as it were, his form and features upon my brain. He is about five feet six inches in height. He is well built, but not heavy. He has beautiful bright black almond eyes, a complexion the color of rich Jersey cream, and teeth as white as the tusks of an African elephant. His face is full and it shines with intelligence. He has a thin mustache and a few hairs of black whiskers. He smiled frequently, and now and then he laughed melodiously. He seemed to have a stone about the size of a boy's lucky stone in his mouth while he talked, and this from time to time got between his teeth while he listened. When he spoke it sunk back into his mouth, taking the place of an old maid's plumper or the tobacco quid of one of our congressmen. I don't know why he uses this stone, and I am not altogether sure that it was a stone. It seemed too hard for wax, and chewing gum has not yet been introduced into Corea. The king of Corea is now 42 years old, and he is in good physical condition. He is one of the ablest rulers Corea has ever had, and there is no harder-worked monarch on the face of the globe.

His troubles to-day come from his officials. He has been so bound round by them that he did not know the condition of his people, and he has been hedged in as was the Mikado of Japan a generation ago. You cannot imagine the pomp of this king. No one can go in front of him. He never moves about the palaces without there are eunuchs at his side to hold up his arms, and the officials must get down on all fours and bump their heads on the floor whenever he comes into their presence. He spends his nights in working, and he sleeps in the daytime.

—FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Some of Napoleon's Maxims.

Men are led by trifles.
A true man hates no one.
Power is founded upon opinion.
Men, in general, are but great children.
A glutton will defend his food like a hero.

Public esteem is the reward of honest men.
He who fears being conquered is sure of defeat.

It is never wise to inflame hatred, nor to render one's self odious.
Public instruction should be the first object of government.

We must use water, not oil, to quench theological volcanoes.
True civil liberty consists in the security of property.

True wisdom, in general, consists in energetic determination.
It is as necessary for the heart to feel as for the body to be fed.

The sympathies of a tottering nation can add no strength to an army.
There is a similarity of position as regards religion and kings—each may be de-throned.

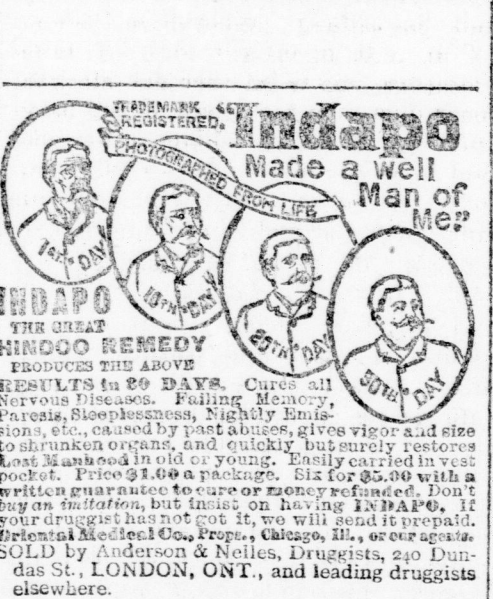
Men have their virtues, their vices, their heroisms, their perverseness; they possess and exercise all that is good and all that is bad in this world.

It is in times of difficulty that great men and great nations display all the energy of their character and become an object of admiration to posterity.

I WAS CURED of lame back, after suffering fifteen years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Two Rivers, N. S. ROBERT ROSS.

I WAS CURED of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
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Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared medicines, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

- They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.
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| 1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations. | 25 | |
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| 3—Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. | 25 | |
| 4—Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults. | 25 | |
| 5—Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism. | 25 | |
| 6—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. | 25 | |
| 7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. | 25 | |
| 8—Nervousness, Hysteria, Spasms. | 25 | |
| 9—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. | 25 | |
| 10—Diarrhoea, Biliousness, Constipation. | 25 | |
| 11—Suppressed or Painful Periods. | 25 | |
| 12—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Cough. | 25 | |
| 13—Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. | 25 | |
| 14—Nervousness, Hysteria, Spasms. | 25 | |
| 15—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. | 25 | |
| 16—Diarrhoea, Biliousness, Constipation. | 25 | |
| 17—Suppressed or Painful Periods. | 25 | |
| 18—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Cough. | 25 | |
| 19—Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. | 25 | |
| 20—Nervousness, Hysteria, Spasms. | 25 | |
| 21—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. | 25 | |
| 22—Diarrhoea, Biliousness, Constipation. | 25 | |
| 23—Suppressed or Painful Periods. | 25 | |
| 24—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Cough. | 25 | |
| 25—Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. | 25 | |
| 26—Nervousness, Hysteria, Spasms. | 25 | |
| 27—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. | 25 | |
| 28—Diarrhoea, Biliousness, Constipation. | 25 | |
| 29—Suppressed or Painful Periods. | 25 | |
| 30—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Cough. | 25 | |

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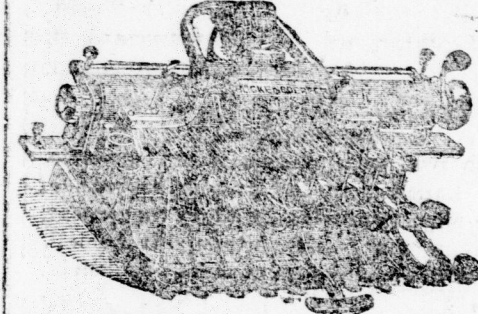
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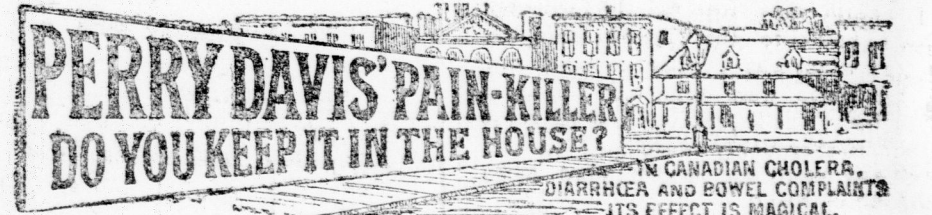
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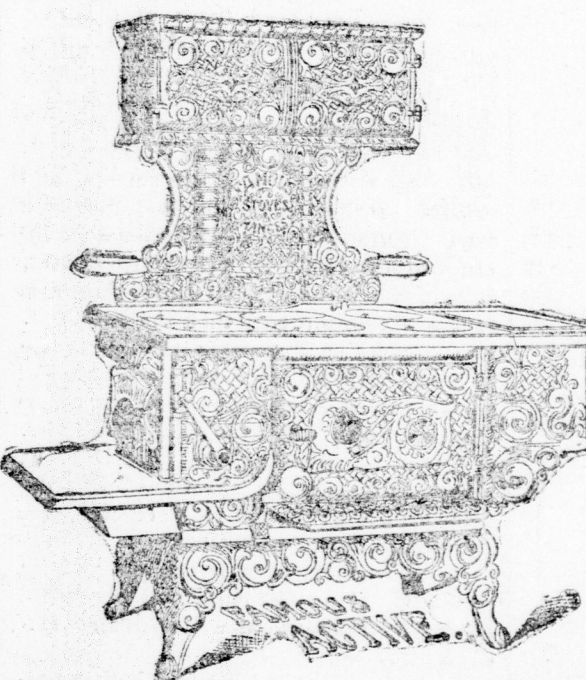
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FARM & GARDEN

FERTILIZERS

Method in Applying in Order to Obtain the Best Results.

Considerable attention has of late been given by foreign investigators to the method of applying fertilizers in order to obtain best results. Especially has the question of distribution and depth demanded attention. Among these investigators are Schloebing, Grandean, Mohrlich, Hansen, Prunet and Peterman. The first of these has been experimenting several years, and his results seem to be accepted by many as conclusive, as they have been confirmed more or less fully by others. They indicate a decided advantage from replacing the common method of uniformly mixing the fertilizing material with the whole mass of surface soil, by that of applying the materials in rows parallel to those in which the plants are seeded. Schloebing experimented on a very poor artificial soil, in water-tight boxes, with a fertilizing mixture containing sulphate of potash, nitrate of soda, bone superphosphate and sulphate of magnesia. In the first series, the seeds were sown in water and immediately mixed with the soil; in the second, they were sown with an equal quantity of distilled water, the surface leveled, and applied in trenches four or five inches apart and about five inches in depth. Wheat, potatoes, beets, peas and beans were grown in the boxes. The excess of yield in the second series was 6.3 per cent. In the case of the wheat, 22.9 in the beans and 26 in the potatoes.

Promotes experiment in the same line with potatoes grown on plots of high and plain soil, with fertilizers carefully mixed with the soil in one series, and in the other applied in trenches parallel to the rows of potatoes. The yield of tubers was larger where the fertilizer was applied in rows than where it was mixed with the soil.

The theory is presented that the sulphate of potash remains partly in solution and partly in a fixed state in combination with humus, and that the superphosphate is probably entirely fixed by the bases of the soil; that on the plots where the fertilizing material was thoroughly disseminated, the surfaces of contact of the potassic and phosphatic fertilizers with the constituents was very great, and therefore the fixation was very rapid, and the results of the substances was very rapid. On the plots that received the fertilizers in rows parallel to the line of plants, the surface contact was greatly reduced and the fertilizers were rendered insoluble more slowly. It is reported that the roots were more thoroughly developed in the vicinity of fertilizers, which were more completely utilized.

Hansen has experimented for three years past on the comparative action of liquid manure spread over the whole surface, or applied only between the rows, and on the differences in results of application in June, July and August. The crop was sugar beets. The average of three years' results shows that, as compared with effect of application between the rows taken as 100, that of fertilization uniformly of the whole surface was 86, when made in June, 65 when made in July, and 26 when made in August.

The results are interesting and suggestive, yet the conditions of the experiments have not been altogether favorable to the final settlement of the question, as the organic nitrogenous fertilizers used have all been of a kind readily transformed into nitrates and carried down by drainage into the lower levels of the soil. It is true, also, that the plots received a larger amount of water at more regular intervals than would ordinarily be furnished in farm practice by rainfall. It is evident that this increase of yield is of sufficient practical importance to render desirable further tests and more detailed study of the subject.—Country Gentleman.

A CONVENIENT RURAL COTTAGE.

One That is Artistic as Well and Can be Built at Small Cost.

A house design, to be acceptable for the country home of a family of about five or six members, should have the exterior modest and unique in appearance, with a symmetrical arrangement of the house so as to give large, sunny rooms, with plenty of cozy piazzas. The design shown in the illustrations embodies these features. The residence is well adapted to a site necessarily near the road, but overlooking

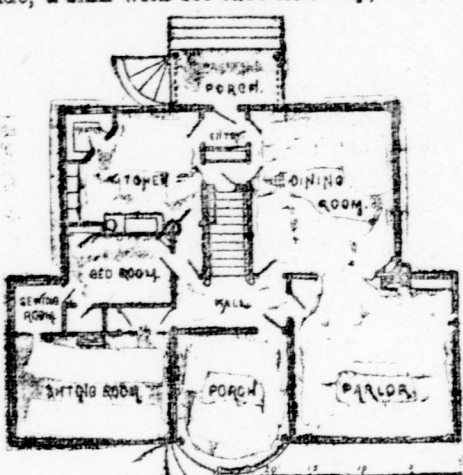


REAR VIEW OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

a pleasant prospect from the sides and rear. The hip-roofed wings, at either side, seem to guard the domestic life affording a restful quiet and often obtained in an exposed location, and the high central roof rising above the porch adds dignity to the whole. The construction of this frame cottage is such as lends a character to the house different from a conventionally plain building, and yet it lacks the expensive detail work usually found in an original plan—the framing of the roofs being the most difficult part of the construction, and will readily be understood from a little study of the plans. Entering at the front (see first floor plan), winding steps lead to a square porch, whose curved front affords an extensive view up and down the street; and on summer evenings this is an attractive place, with windows opening out upon it from the two front rooms.

The transverse hall is lighted by a large window at the farther end; at the right of the entrance is a large square parlor, with windows on every side. A mantel with a pleasant chimney corner seat for reading at the rear, alongside the wide folding doors opening into the dining room; fireplace is also placed in a corner

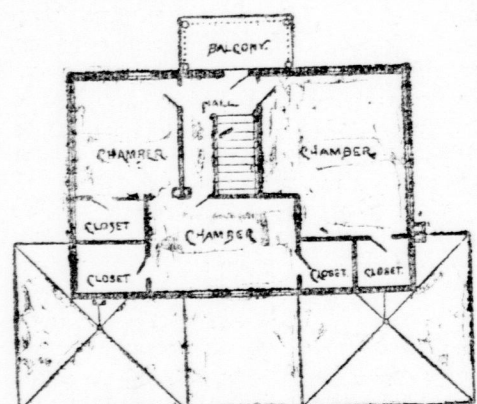
of this room, which communicates with the outside chimney running up in the angle of the house. A door leads into the front hall, and through an entry access is had from the back porch; while an inside passage, fitted up with china and pantry closets, is lighted from the entry, and separates the dining room from the kitchen and cellar stairs. The kitchen has the conveniences of a range, with hot water boiler upon a broad hearth in a niche at one side, a sink with set tubs near by, and a



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

cupboard with sliding doors opposite, under the stairs. A corner is cut out of this room to provide for a very convenient, light and airy pantry; although it is small, yet with the closet room already spoken of, it is sufficient for the usual needs. A passage between the kitchen and hall isolates it from the front of the house, keeping away steam and odors.

The other wing of the building is occupied by the family rooms, consisting of a sitting room half screened from the hall by a portiere across the recess, which has a coat closet at one end; at the farther corner of the sitting room another portiere shuts off a small sewing room. The symmetry and regularity of the sitting room aid the decorator in making this a very pretty apartment. Between the sewing room and the passage is a bedroom with fireplace, closet and wardrobe. The central feature of the hall is the broad staircase, rising between the partition walls and having a balustrade on either side; at the head of the stairs a windowed door opens upon a balcony over the rear porch. Three large chambers surround this hall, with plenty of closet room in each, and chimney connection in every room. There



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

is room enough under the main part of the house for a cellar, and such basement conveniences as are desired. Winding steps outside lead down to a basement entrance beneath the porch in the rear. [The size of all the various apartments may be found by comparing the scale of feet accompanying the first floor plan given in the illustration first floor plan.]—D. Comings, in American Agriculturist.

Agricultural Science.

At the recent meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, held at Brooklyn, N.Y., Prof. Wm. Saunders, president, in his opening address, gave a review of the work of experiment stations in the United States and Canada, particularly the latter. A feature much dwelt on was the experiments in hybridizing grain and fruit. Over 700 varieties of grain have been produced, of which 400 are still under cultivation, in the attempt to develop useful sorts. The most numerous hybrids have been those of different kinds of wheat. The Red Fife, the leading Canadian wheat, has been crossed with many imported varieties, the most noteworthy being the Ladoga wheat, a bearded variety from Russia, grown in high latitudes near the lake of that name, and ripening earlier than the Red Fife, and several varieties from the Himalayan mountains, at altitudes from 400 to 11,000 feet. Hybrids have been produced, ripening from four to six days sooner than the Red Fife. The drawbacks have been that the Ladoga wheat makes flour which gives bread of dark color; and the Himalayan wheat is generally less vigorous than Red Fife. However, by selecting the best hybrids, improved varieties of wheat are being developed; 227 of the 400 thus created, are still preserved and cultivated.

In barley, numerous hybrids have been produced, the two-rowed and six-rowed having been crossed, as well as other varieties. Prof. Saunders believes that he has produced a genuine cross between wheat and rye, and that for the first time, as he credits the alleged cross claimed by a New Yorker several years ago. Successful crosses have been made also of different varieties of peas.

Small fruits have been the subject of numerous experiments. The black currant has been crossed with the gooseberry, and with the white currant. These several crosses produced bushes which blossomed profusely, but utterly failed to ripen fruit. The leaves in many cases were entirely devoid of the strong odor characteristic of black currant.

A more successful venture was the crossing of a large red raspberry with black cap, resulting in a large purple cap berry. Prof. Saunders was re-elected president for the current year, and Prof. Wm. Fear, Pennsylvania State College, secretary and treasurer.

Budding Fruit Trees.

Fruit trees which are almost worthless can be rendered valuable by budding good varieties on them. The months of early fall are best for this as the work should be done before the sap ceases to flow.

A Rock-Ribbed Truth.

Time put into farm improvements is a better patrimony than money in the bank for your children.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

USELESS IMPROVEMENT.

John E. Reed Discusses the Subject in The Practical Farmer.

Breeding up by a proper selection of pure bred stock for a cross upon the herds is no more important than the proper care which is just as necessary for their improvement and the ultimate success, which is only possible by it, whether dealing with the pure bred strains or of common herds. John E. Reed in the Practical Farmer says: In a general way it may be said that efforts to improve are judicious and commendable. The man who is satisfied with himself and his surroundings, and who is willing to let things run along as they are, is not likely to be successful. If there is to be progress, or even if a man is to maintain the position which he has already reached, there must be active effort. Drifting takes a man away from the point which it should be his constant aim to reach. The rule above stated applies to farmers as well as to other classes of people. Though their lives are passed in comparative seclusion, there are numerous obstacles to their success. These hindrances must be overcome by active effort, or else there must be a surrender of all reasonable hope of improvement. The farm that is allowed to run itself will produce but little for its owner, and whatever progress is made will be in the direction of a decline. There can be no question that to the farmer, as well to the men in other lines of business, improvement is the very keynote of the arch of success. Yet, strange as it may seem, there are a great many farmers to whom various improvements which they effect prove of no permanent benefit. This is not the fault of the improvements. Neither does it show that the theory which led to their adoption was incorrect. The improvements in themselves are all right, and the theory upon which they are based is without a flaw. The trouble comes from a neglect on the part of the farmer to make the changes which, under the new order of things, are needed to harmonize the various interests and conditions which have been affected by his action. There are various directions in which improvements which should be of great benefit to the farmer are made of no account.

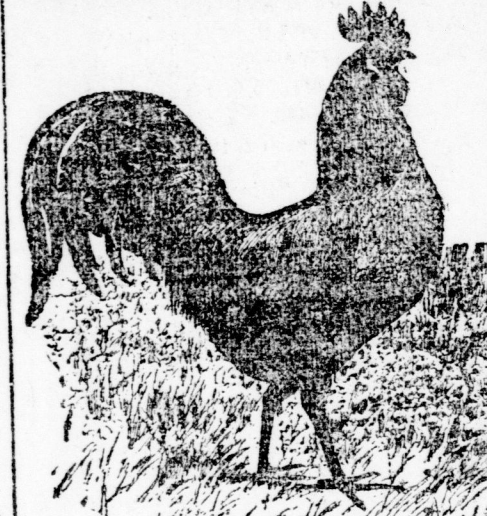
Examples of the failure above described may be seen in almost any farming community. It is not very uncommon for a farmer who has had an old pair of horses, that had become slow and stiff by age, hard work and a lack of any special care, to sell his team and buy a much finer one. For a while all goes well. But in a few months the new horses begin to decline in appearance and efficiency and in a year or two they look nearly as bad as the old team did. The cause of this depreciation in appearance and also in value is apparent to all observers. When the new team was purchased the horses were in good condition. They had been well fed, moderately worked, and care had been taken to protect them from exposure to storms and from extremes of temperature. By these means the animals had been kept in good condition. But when these points were neglected, and the horses were deprived of the care which they had formerly received, they began to gravitate toward the condition of the team which they had superseded. In efforts to improve their dairy stock a large number of farmers fail to secure any permanent success. Perhaps even more farmers fail here than meet with disappointment with their teams. The decline in appearance and value is more quickly seen, and is more sharply marked, than it is with horses. This is especially true when very fine stock is secured to take the place of ordinary animals. When a farmer sells his native cows which are hardy and used to only moderate rations, and in their places obtain a lot of Jerseys which have been highly fed and carefully protected from storms, he gets a very much more valuable class of animals than he had before. But if this is all that he does, the improvement which he has made will be useless. In order to gain any benefit, or even to prevent a loss, from the change which he has made, he must also make a radical improvement in his methods of feeding and caring for the cows. If the Jerseys receive no better food and care than the natives had, they will not give a great return. They cannot yield butter fat without suitable materials from which to make it, and being accustomed to richer food, they cannot use coarse fodder to as good advantage as can stock of a lower grade. Neither can highly bred animals that have been carefully protected from injurious influences endure as much exposure as the harder native stock is able to withstand without any great discomfort. The one class has been long used to, and now absolutely requires, very careful treatment. The other is capable of very largely looking after itself. There is no question as to which is the better of the two, if the conditions under which they are kept are favorable; but if the animals are to have short rations and little care it will be well to keep those which are already inured to this kind of treatment. The same principle applies to all other classes of domestic animals. Whatever class of animals he keeps it will pay the farmer, and pay him in the most liberal manner, to improve his stock by purchase or breeding, if in addition to this he gives suitable food and care. Otherwise, such improvement will be utterly useless.

In all parts of the country there is a pressing need of genuine and permanent improvement of the live stock, but there is no call from any quarter for the useless improvement which begins well, but which afterwards fails to comply with the conditions upon which permanent success must depend.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

Pretty Fowls and Prolific Layers That Are Worth Breeding.

The Andalusian breed, shown in our illustrations, belongs to the Mediterranean division of fowls, which also includes the Spanish, Minorcas and Leghorns. There is a tradition in England that the first Andalusians in that country were imported from Spain in 1851. Whatever may be the facts in regard to this, it is certain that they have been crossed with other breeds subsequently

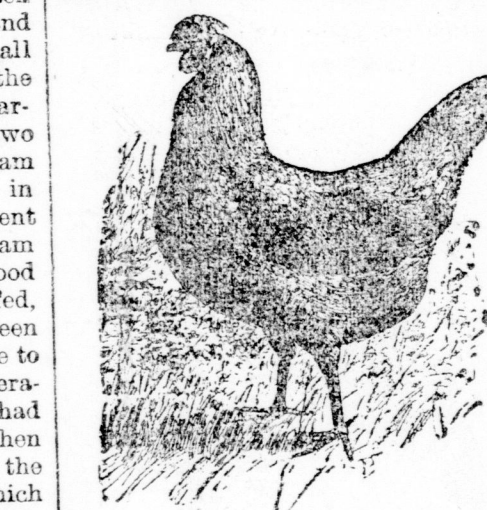


BLUE ANDALUSIAN HEN.

to the date given. In fact many fanciers are of the opinion that the Andalusians were "made up" by crossing black and white Minorcas or black Spanish with a possible dash of Dominant Leghorns. But the Andalusian has become recognized as a distinct and well established breed.

The fowls present a unique combination of the true Spanish form with a color rarely seen in other pure breeds. In size, form, and general appearance, except the color of the plumage, back and legs, the Andalusians strongly resemble the Minorcas. Like them, the comb is single, rather large, deeply serrated, upright on the males and drooping to one side on the females. The face is bright red, showing but little above the eyes; earlobes white. The beak, shanks and toes are slaty blue. The general color of the plumage in both sexes is slaty blue, the feathers on the breast being finely laced with a darker shade, and the hackles, saddles, wing-coverts and sickle feathers of the male very dark blue, approaching to black.

Andalusian hens are very prolific layers of large, smooth, white eggs. They are very little given to sitting, and when one becomes broody and is given a nestful of eggs, she is quite likely to change her mind in a few days, leaving her charge in a condition which is neither eggs nor chickens. But when one perseveres to the end and brings off her brood, she makes an excellent mother,



BLUE ANDALUSIAN HEN.

though she is quite likely to resume laying regularly while the chicks are still following her. The chicks are very precocious, feathering out while very young. The little cockerels begin to crow at an age when those of most other breeds are still in the down. They are also very pugnacious, although their infantile disputes rarely end in very serious bloodshed. As broilers they are unsurpassed. They are fit for the gridiron at an earlier age than many Asiatic breeds and the flesh has a delicate, gamey flavor. The Andalusians succeed well in the north with proper care and winter protection.

Abortion in Cows.

The London Times Stock Journal says that at the council meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society last month a detailed report from the special committee on abortion in cattle was submitted. So far as the inquiry had extended, the committee believed that they were justified in making the following recommendations:

(1) For practical purposes and with a view to the adoption of the necessary precautions, the disease should be deemed to be contagious; (2) for the purpose of prevention, strict sanitary precautions, including habitual cleansing and disinfection of places where breeding cows are kept, should be insisted on, and particular attention should be paid to the character of the food and the water with which the animals are supplied; (3) the treatment by the aid of antiseptics is certainly to be recommended, and the evidence which has been already furnished in favor of the use of a solution of bichloride of mercury appears to the committee to justify the advocacy of its general employment in every case where the disease presents itself in a herd. It may be advisable to state that in view of its poisonous nature it is necessary to guard against any injurious consequences arising to pigs or poultry from the careless disposal of the sweepings from the sheds in which this disinfectant has been used; (4) on the question of experiments for the purpose of proving whether or not the disease is of a contagious character, the committee do not feel justified in advising the society to expend a large sum of money in this direction. At the same time it is impossible not to realize that a decision on that point is a matter of very considerable importance, and the committee recommend that an additional sum of £200 be placed at the disposal of the veterinary committee for the purpose of further scientific investigations into the causes of abortion in cattle.

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Tickets and information at

"Clock" Cor. Richmond & Dundas Sts.

Sleeping car berths secured in advance.

E. DE LA HOOKE, AGENT.

GRAND TRUNK

Annual Western Excursions, 1894.

PORT HURON } \$2 00

DETROIT } \$4 50

CLEVELAND } \$5 00

SAGINAW } \$6 00

BAY CITY } \$8 00

AND RETURN } \$3 00

GRAND RAPIDS } \$33 & 34 50

CINCINNATI } \$33 & 34 50

ST. PAUL } \$33 & 34 50

MINNEAPOLIS } \$33 & 34 50

GOING DATES, OCT. 4, 5 AND 6.

Tickets good to return leaving destination on or before Oct. 22, 1894.

"CLOCK CORNER" Richmond and Dundas Sts., and G. T. R. Depot.

ARE YOU GOING?

OCT. 4, 5 AND 6

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FROM LONDON TO

DETROIT } \$2 00

CLEVELAND } \$4 50

SAGINAW } \$5 00

BAY CITY } \$6 00

AND RETURN } \$3 00

GRAND RAPIDS } \$33 & 34 50

CINCINNATI } \$33 & 34 50

ST. PAUL } \$33 & 34 50

MINNEAPOLIS } \$33 & 34 50

ACCORDING TO LEAVE

All tickets good for return until Oct. 22, 1894.

For full particulars as to route, time, etc., ask for "Western Excursion Folder" from any Agent of the Company.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 181 Dundas Street, corner of Richmond. Office open 7 a.m.

CUNARD LINE

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 5:30 a.m.

LUCCANIA.....Saturday, Oct. 6, 10:30 a.m.

ETRUSSA.....Saturday, Oct. 13, 9 a.m.

CAMPANIA.....Saturday, Oct. 20, 9:30 a.m.