

VOL. XXIX., NO. 313.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

## Free Breakfast Table

British Duties on Tea, Coffee and Cocoa To Be Dropped.

Dr. Neill-Cream's Fate Sealed In Five Minutes.

Cyclone on the Coconada and Madras Coast.

Fardina Suffers From Dismal Storms and Floods.

## The Cholera.

DINA-TEST, Oct. 21.—Eighteen new cases and eight deaths from cholera were reported in this city to-day.

## The Cyclone's Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A cyclone passed over the Coconada and Madras coasts last night. Crops were badly damaged.

## Disastrous Storms and Floods.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A terrific storm is prevailing over Sardinia. The rivers have overflowed their banks, the railroad is washed out and crops ruined. Houses have been undermined and have fallen upon the heads of their occupants. Many lives have been lost. One third of the town of Asinara has been destroyed.

## Tennyson's Birthplace for the Public.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is proposed to acquire by public subscription the Somers estate, Lincolnshire, Lord Tennyson's birthplace, that was put up for auction shortly before the poet's death, but which was not purchased because it was found at the time, principally for the reason that it was easy of access.

## Terrible Tragedy in Vienna.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—While the 20-year-old son of Senator Bouché was playing on a violin at a party which had been given to celebrate his success at some examinations he suddenly threw down the instrument, drew a revolver and shot himself dead. When the father was informed of his son's suicide he appeared greatly shocked and fell dead.

## Minister Foster in England.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—An interview with Mr. Foster, the Canadian Minister of Finance, now in England, appears in the Chronicle. Mr. Foster admitted that he had come to England with Premier Abbott to negotiate with the Imperial Government for a permanent strengthening of the representation of Canadian interests at Washington and other capitals. Mr. Foster said that the annexationists in Canada were few in number and of little importance.

## A Free Breakfast Table.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Liberals ridicule the idea that there is any serious discussion over the matter of releasing dynamites. According to reports from Radical centers one item of the Newcastle programme is certain of execution, Sir William Vernon Harcourt having declared that the next budget shall include proposals providing for a free "breakfast table" by the abolition of the duties on tea, coffee and cocoa, the resulting reduction in revenue to be met by increased taxation of land. Such a scheme would give immense satisfaction to the working classes.

## Dodd's Reinforcements.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The reinforcements to Col. Dodd from Senegal will consist mainly of Senegalese troops.

## His Time is Short.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Thomas Neill, who was yesterday convicted of the murder of Matilda Clever, will probably be executed Nov. 8.

## A Welcome Christening.

BRISTOL, Oct. 22.—To mark the christening day of the infant princess, 400 women who were imprisoned for various offenses have been released, and there is consequently much rejoicing among the erstwhile prisoners and their families.

## Death From an Elevator's Fall.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The gear of an elevator in a Daresbury woolen mill broke as the factory lands were leaving. The car fell to the bottom and was shattered. Three women and a man were killed and two men are in a critical condition.

## New Paper in London.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The members of the old staff of the Pall Mall Gazette will start a new paper immediately on the lines of the Pall Mall Gazette. They receive financial backing from Mr. George Newnes, M.P., the proprietor of several other publications.

## Snowstorm in England.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The weather in Northern England is cold and stormy. Along the Tyne a hail and snowstorm is prevailing and a number of vessels are returning, seeking shelter. They report heavy weather outside. In Norfolk county the ground is white with snow.

## Recovery of 53 Bodies.

HONG-KONG, Oct. 22.—The steamer Anson, which was dispatched to Sand Island, on which the steamer Bokhara was wrecked, has returned to Hong-Kong. She reports that the wreck of the Bokhara is now visible and that a strong monsoon is blowing. Fifty three of the bodies of those lost have been recovered.

## Remarkable Horseman's Feat.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—Miss Tammann, a young Englishwoman, has just ridden from Innsbruck in the Tyrol to Landeck in Prussia and back to her starting point. The distance, 229 miles, was ridden in 67 hours, the same horse being ridden throughout the journey.

## A London Sensation.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Something of a sensation has been caused by the publication that one of the leading theaters in London only suggests actresses on the condition that the theater may cancel their engagements at a week's notice if they marry without the consent of the manager. It is also arranged that engagements shall be canceled if the actresses become involved in any scandal. The legality of the marriage

rule is contested in some quarters, and it is asserted that an actress could claim damages should she be dismissed because she married. A newspaper woman leads in an article against this clause of the contract. She declares that any wholesome restraint in matrimony among marriageable women is obviously immoral.

## A Laudable Project.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Princess of Wales and her daughters yesterday received Miss Kate Marsden, who is interested in a project to establish a leper hospital at Vallois, in Eastern Siberia. The Queen has summoned her to visit Balmoral Castle prior to her starting on her American tour to raise funds to carry on her work in aid of the lepers.

## An "Honorary Canon."

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Rev. Canon Robert Baynes, 58 years old, of Chatham Road, Twickenham, who was arrested in August on the charge of assaulting Miriam Louise Cogswell, aged 19, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. The Rev. Mr. Baynes is an honorary canon of the Church of England.

## Another Valuable Library for Sale.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Following hard upon the Althorpe library sale comes news of the approaching auction of the great Apponyi library belonging to the Hungarian count of that name. This collection comprises some of the rarest books known to be extant. Among other treasures is a copy of the earliest edition of the famous Biblia Polyglotta.

## Russian Hebrews Shot Down.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—Gendarmes have ordered back 400 Russian Hebrews who tried to enter Austria near Bojowicz. The emigrants would not turn back, and after exhausting all other means of deterring them, the gendarmes opened fire. Three emigrants were killed and 22 were severely wounded. The rest fled back across the frontier.

## Aylesbury Was In It.

ENGLAND, Oct. 22.—In the court here John Tyler brought suit against George Maxwell to recover £5,000, being the amount of a check paid to Lord Aylesbury by Maxwell in settlement of losses at basketball played at Brighton. Maxwell in his defense alleges that he was induced to play while Aylesbury and that Aylesbury took advantage of his intoxicated condition.

## A Russian Version.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The Official Messenger publishes the first authentic version of the Russian capture of sealing vessels in the Pacific Ocean. The paper declares that six vessels were seized at points distant eighteen to twenty miles from the Russian coast, not from 30 to 40 miles, as has been asserted. The captures were nearly all made outside the territorial water boundary. This is explained by the fact that the sealers, seeing the Russian cruisers approaching, fled, and the cruiser chased them sometimes for an hour and a half. Only the vessels, logs, charts, etc., which proved that they had been sealing in Russian waters, were seized. Three of the vessels captured were released with a warning. The conduct of the Russian officers was blameless. The British flag was not insulted. It was only hauled down and replaced by the Russian colors after the vessels had been seized. The crews of the captured vessels were well treated, but when they became quarrelsome and insulted the Russian officers, order had to be restored by force of arms. The Official Messenger claims the poor catch of seals on Copper Island is due to the fact that the rookeries have been destroyed by sealers, especially by the English.

## Break in the Welland Canal.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 22.—Lock No. 4 on the new Welland canal was carried away this morning by the action of the water. The accident will cause a delay to traffic of three or four days.

## Vera Ava Charged with Theft.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—A telegram from Quincy, Ill., says Vera Ava, the notorious Doss Debar, was arrested there at noon yesterday on the charge of stealing \$1,000 from Mrs. John Mitchell at Elgin, Ill.

## Serious Affrays in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—As a result of a duel with clasp-knives in a saloon last night James Murphy will die and John Corcoran is seriously injured. Antonio Ferrarini, an Italian watchman, was beaten to death yesterday with a hammer by Tony K.

## Accident at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 22.—Capt. Mullins, a well-known farmer of East Oxford, met with a serious and probably fatal accident Thursday. He was drawing wood when the wagon struck a log and pitched him head first into the horses' back. One of the animals kicked him on the head, fracturing his skull. He was unconscious for several hours, and at last reports was in a dying condition.

## Borden Trial May Be Postponed.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 22.—A local paper says it is reported on good authority that Lizzie Borden will not be tried for the murder of her father before the February term of the court, provided of course the grand jury brings a bill against her. It is said that it will be impossible to secure three justices who can preside before February, as the engagements of the bench will occupy them till the second month of the year.

## A Fescemaker Shot.

SPRINGFIELD, Ind., Oct. 22.—While George Cooper, the present Congressman from this district, was speaking here last evening a disorderly crowd made a noise outside of the hall. Finally when shots were fired against the building Alvin Williams, the captain of the Avon Club, and was immediately shot by Henry Allison. Williams died immediately. Allison has not yet been arrested.

## Caught in a Hurricane.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The British steamer Gladstone from Bremen Sept. 11, arrived last night. Capt. Stevens reports that on Sept. 16, in latitude 57 deg. 40 min., longitude 10 deg. 40 min., his ship experienced a hurricane from north to northwest, and was obliged to leave to the sea running mountains high. When lying to for about an hour a terrific sea swept over the ship, carrying away the funnel, bridge, chart and wheel-house ventilators, bows and life rafts, and seriously injuring Second Officer Gedyes, who had his arm and legs broken. James Mann, a seaman, received internal injuries.

## Late Canadian News

A Perth County Man Killed in a Gravel Pit.

House of Commons Election in Echo-lana.

Hon. John Costigan is being boomed for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick.

The annual general meeting of convocation of Trinity (Toronto) will be held on Wednesday and Thursday.

Rev. A. Farquharson, of Sydney, C. B., a highly respected minister of the Presbyterian Church, died on Friday.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McCulloch, of Truro, have just celebrated their golden wedding. Dr. McCulloch was for half a century pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Truro.

Mr. Severin Lachapelle has been declared elected by acclamation as member for Hochelaga in the House of Commons in succession to Mr. Desjardins, appointed to the Senate.

Mr. Chapleau, speaking on the separate school question Friday, declared he did not know what action the Government would take, but it would pursue a policy of reconciliation.

John, the 18-year-old son of Mr. John Keen, of St. Marys, lost his left arm through an accident in Clark & Carman's flax mill Friday evening, being caught by an unprotected portion of shafting and whirled around by a belt.

Daniel McNamara, a well-to-do farmer in the Gore of Down, was loading gravel in a pit on Thursday when the bank caved in without warning, burying him all but his head. It took near half an hour to extricate him, and then life was extinct. He was doing stonemasonry labor.

The potato rot has been very extensive in fields north of Barrie.

The new Masonic Hall at Barrie will be dedicated by Hon. J. M. Gibson, grand master, Nov. 1.

The Montreal Canadian announces that Mr. Achille Larue, advocate, formerly M. P. for Bellechasse, will enter the Trappist monastery at Oka.

An Ottawa dispatch says James Wood, one of the "Island" men, was killed on a boat where there had been an unbroken lake surface before. These islands, on one of which large trees were growing, proved to be great masses of earth broken from the mainland by the storm, and driven down the lake by the high wind. The largest island about an acre and a half, and had been broken from the farm of Mrs. James Stone. It had been carried four miles down the lake and lodged in Burts Bay, near the lake front owned by Charles Gifford. As that gentleman was pleased with the result, he bought the island for \$5,000, and the property from her, paying \$5,000 on the promise of the latter to make extensive improvements upon it. At the same time Charles Neidhart, another real estate man, went to Mrs. Stone and purchased the property from her, paying \$5,000. Both Wicks and Neidhart received quitclaim deeds. Now both purchasers claim the property, and the courts will be called upon to decide between them.

The legal fraternity has already begun to discuss the case, and some puzzling questions arise. Thus, is the property real or personal? If personal, being movable, was it the property of the original owner after it had lodged in the highway? If real, it is properly an accretion of the land against which it lodged, or, having found anchorage in the public highway, does it revert to the State? It is argued that, being movable, Mr. Wicks' title will not hold, as he has no right to drive piles in the highway to hold it while any other person might carry it further down and against another man's property, or a passing steamer might hit and pull it away, thus making it the property of any person along the lake front.

The best means to prevail that the Chautauque Valley was once a large body of water, over a portion of which a crust of land has been formed, and that the farming lands around it are but a short distance above surface. On Marvin Park an undulating motion of the ground is discernible when a horse passes over it, and when the annual fair is held upon it timid persons refuse to remain because of the distinctness of the strange vibration. Also, inexhaustible artesian wells are resorted to from 100 feet below the surface. The city of Jamestown is supplied with water from these wells, which were drilled about four miles to the east, and some of which flows 500,000 gallons a day.

The phenomenon is a remarkable one, and is likely to engage the attention of the scientists who assemble annually at Chautauque. Naturally, the owners of farms along the lake will feel some uneasiness when the next big storm comes. To have the lake dotted all over with little islands would be a very unsymmetrical, yet undoubtedly added to its picturesqueness.

Death of Dennis Hanks. The early tutor and life-long friend of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, died at 1 o'clock yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Nancy Hoß, in this city, aged 93 years.

Gets Fourteen Years. BELLEVILLE, Oct. 22.—Alfred Wheeler, convicted of criminal assault, was this morning sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. His victim, a young girl named Brown, a girl under the age of 12 years, and on whose father's arm Wheeler was met.

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## FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT!

Sad Outcome of the Columbus Celebration at Los Angeles, Cal.

Seven Persons Killed and Five Fatally Injured by an Explosion.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 22.—A frightful explosion attended the Columbus celebration last night. A large number of people including many children had crowded around the spot where preparations were being made to explode a piece of six-inch pipe loaded with powder. The contrivance exploded prematurely. Seven persons whose names are not known were killed outright or received injuries from which they died soon after.

Besides these it is believed that at least five others were killed or fatally injured and a number of others were seriously injured. Theodore Rapp was standing near the spot where the explosion took place. Both were instantly killed, the side of one of them being entirely blown away. Antonio Baghetto had his left leg torn off and died an hour later. Ed. Griffiths, 19 years old, and the flesh torn from the left leg. Mike Cullen Welsh had his right arm fractured; B. Bunker, 25 years old received injuries that may prove fatal; H. J. Loyd, aged 13, had his left leg shattered but may live; Victor Cassano had his right leg torn from the body and afterwards died. At present known are: Frank Ford, aged 14; Louis Oden, aged 12; Antonio Bargh, Victor Cassano, and two daughters of Theodore Rapp.

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CHARLESTON, Ill., Oct. 22.—A head-end collision occurred on the Clover Leaf Railroad at Rardin last night. Several lives have been lost. A special train carrying physicians left here for the scene of the wreck.

## A FARM AFLOAT.

Remarkable Result of a Storm at Chautauque Lake.

A curious legal complication is existing the interest of some residents about Chautauque Lake, says the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Journal. On the night of Aug. 24 a severe storm visited the country around the lake, and the next morning the islands were seen where there had been an unbroken lake surface before. These islands, on one of which large trees were growing, proved to be great masses of earth broken from the mainland by the storm, and driven down the lake by the high wind. The largest island about an acre and a half, and had been broken from the farm of Mrs. James Stone. It had been carried four miles down the lake and lodged in Burts Bay, near the lake front owned by Charles Gifford. As that gentleman was pleased with the result, he bought the island for \$5,000, and the property from her, paying \$5,000 on the promise of the latter to make extensive improvements upon it. At the same time Charles Neidhart, another real estate man, went to Mrs. Stone and purchased the property from her, paying \$5,000. Both Wicks and Neidhart received quitclaim deeds. Now both purchasers claim the property, and the courts will be called upon to decide between them.

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## UNEARTHING THE GANG.

Two Important Arrests by a Toronto Detective

In Connection With the Phair Tragedy in This City.

Samuel Spencer and Charles Henderson, the Prisoners—The Latter Thought to Be the Mysterious Boy Who Was With Burke and Wilson—Burke's End Record.

A Toronto dispatch of to-day's date says: What the police consider a very important arrest was made yesterday afternoon by Detective Stearns. As a matter of fact, two arrests were made. Early in the day Stearns picked up Samuel Spencer and locked him up at headquarters on a charge of vagrancy. Spencer was supposed to be a material witness in the London murder case when Burke and Wilson are charged with the murder of Detective Phair. Later on in the evening Detectives Stearns and Burrows arrested another prisoner, Charles Henderson, who gave his name as 60 Jarvis. Henderson is also supposed to be a material witness in the case, and although the detectives observe the greatest reticence, it is thought that he is the lad who summoned Wilson from the hotel after Detective Phair had arrested Burke. The two prisoners are supposed to be boys who used to log and share the proceeds with Burke and Wilson. From information received, the detectives are of the opinion that Burke is an old-time criminal known as "Risco Jack." Last summer he shot a man at Cornwall, while attempting robbery. He escaped. On another occasion, in Oxford county, the boys were arrested for soliciting alms. Burke at the trial swore the prisoners were his sons, and he was admonished by the magistrate, who gave the boys 30 days each. Burke then fled, but the doors of the lock-up with an axe and set them free. The charge of jail-breaking is one placed against the names of the prisoners at headquarters. Burke served six months in the Central for theft committed in Woodstock in September, 1890. Last winter he was in the St. Vincent de Paul Home, and on St. Patrick's Day he got drunk and wound up in the police station. He is also said to have served a term in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. His claim to be a veteran of the American war, and carries a bullet-wound in his leg, which he received, he says, in an engagement, but more likely in a burglary. He has been a child of fortune, and one time a mob at South Bend, Ind., had him dangling from a tree with a rope about his neck, but a posse of police arrived on the scene in time to save him from death. He bears the scar yet on his neck. Wilson hails from Montreal, where he is known as "Dublin" Wilson.

A beautiful floral pillow was received yesterday morning by the police from the detective department of the Toronto police force.

A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR, Or Master Mechanic Richards Will Give His New Locomotive a Try.

[Philadelphia Times.] A working model of the record-breaking locomotive, invented and patented by Master Mechanic Jackson Richards, of the Reading Railroad, was placed on exhibition yesterday in the hall of the Builders' Exchange. A large number of engineers, locomotive experts, and others interested in the progress of railroads, visited the hall during the day.

Speaking of his invention, Mr. Richards said: "If the new engine I am about to construct for exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago cannot make over 100 miles an hour I will give it away to the first person I meet. I do not claim that this will be the highest rate of speed it will







## WESTERN ONTARIO.

A Young Woman of Windsor Missing for a Week.

Sudden Death of an Old Resident of Wyoming.

A Thieving Fakir Arrested—The Kent Assizes—Convention of the Oxford Teachers' Institute at Ingersoll.

BRANT.

Negotiations are in progress for Claverly, the man who recently walked over the Niagara River on a wire, to give an exhibition in Brantford.

Mrs. P. J. Griffin, wife of a well-known resident of Brant County, is dead.

James Burrows, alias Keenan, a fair fighter, has been committed for trial at Brantford for stealing a wagon, harness, etc., from a pal named Osborne. Burrows was arrested in Hamilton.

Mrs. Eland, mother of Mr. John Eland, of the Arlington Hotel, Paris, fell down stairs a day or two ago and broke her arm.

BRUCE.

Dr. Hugh McCormack, Walkerton, a graduate in medicine of the class of '92, University of Toronto, has left Toronto for Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where he will practice. During his residence at Walkerton, Dr. McCormack has been a member of the Ontario Medical Council.

He starts on his profession, after four years of professional study, with two excellent recommendations as to the standard he has acquired in his studies.

The degree from the Medical Council, the sole licensing medical body in the Province. Dr. McCormack was popular as a student, and was a member of the committee of management of the Students' Society. His old associates wish him all success.

ESSEX.

S. F. Martin has been appointed to the position of collector of customs in Windsor.

The teachers of Windsor and Walkerville dislike the way things are manipulated in the North Essex Teachers' Association, and threaten to secede.

Within the past two days three cases of scarlet fever, a very malignant type have developed on Pelee Island.

The parents of Miss Louise Thwaytes, Windsor, have not seen her for a week.

ELGIN.

At the Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, Wednesday, Robert Edwin, of North Dorchester, was united in marriage to Miss Mary L., second daughter of E. J. Wilson, of Danforth.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. Wilson, of Dutton, one of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present.

Miss Nettie Moore and the groom by Dr. Shearin, both of North Dorchester.

At St. Thomas Thursday the quarterly board of the First Methodist Church decided to invite Rev. Dr. James Hanson, of Guelph, to take the pastoral charge at the close of the present conference year. The session and managers of Knox Presbyterian Church, St. Thomas, will ask the congregation to support a missionary in the Northwest or British Columbia next year.

A considerable part of the amount necessary has already been promised.

The first death at the Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, took place Thursday, when Miss Jane Elizabeth Schaff, sister of Mrs. E. McEwen, of Danforth, passed away from an affection of the brain, in the 22nd year of her age.

The deceased, for some years past, conducted a millinery business at Alvinston, where she was well known and much respected. She was taken to the hospital on Monday.

The annual convention of the county of Elgin Sabbath School Association was held in the Methodist Church, Dutton, on Thursday. There was a good attendance.

The convention held afternoon and evening sessions. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, Judge Hughes (re-elected); secretary, treasurer, Rev. R. D. Hamilton (re-elected).

Encouraging reports from different townships were read, when the following subject for teachers to use and how to use them, introduced by Rev. Canon Chance, and "Primary work in Sabbath school," introduced by Rev. Mr. McAllister. A question drawn, conducted by Judge Hughes, concluded the afternoon's proceedings.

At the evening session the following subjects were discussed: "Young men, and how to keep them in Sabbath school work," Rev. T. C. Scott; "Best method of conducting quarterly review," Rev. Thomas Wilson, and "Value of convention," in brief speeches by the delegates. Music was furnished by the choir of the church. Rev. R. D. Hamilton was appointed official delegate from the county to the Provincial convention in Guelph next week. The next convention is to be held in Knox Church, St. Thomas, the second Thursday in October, 1903.

KENT.

The employees at Watson Bros. mill at Ridgeway went out on strike a day or two ago through some misunderstanding in the past to the time of receiving their salaries. They have been paid monthly in the past and wanted to receive their wages every fortnight, to which the Messrs. Watson objected. The difference has since been adjusted and they returned to work.

At the Kent Assizes at Chatham, Thursday, Wm. Mahon, charged with robbery, was found not guilty. John Jacques pleaded not guilty to the charge of indecent assault by the abduction of a minor and guilty to the charge of criminal assault.

The grand jury came in with the following: Noah Wallis, assaulting a police officer, true bill; F. A. Shreve, larceny from a bailiff, no bill; Queen vs. Matthew Menehan, keeping a vicious dog, no bill; Queen vs. John Mounter, indecent assault on a girl, no bill. In the case of the Queen vs. Thibault, the specific charge was that the prisoner made a false statement under oath as to the facts connected with his having been hired by Mr. Crowe to work on the farm of the latter. Several witnesses, who were present at the time of the bargain, swore to its nature, as denied by the prisoner. An able effort was made by counsel for the defense, and Judge charging that the duty of the jury was confined to the acceptance or rejection of the evidence. The jury were to long out that fears of a disagreement began to be entertained. They brought in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. In this the judge said that he fully concurred. He had a great dislike to send a prisoner charged with a first offense to jail or the penitentiary, and would give Thibault a chance by letting him out on suspended sentence, on his own recognizances.

The social events of the week in Wallaceburg were the marriages of two couples of prominent young people. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday Miss May Davis, only daughter of S. C. Davis, of West & Davis, hardware merchants, was united in

marriage at the home of her parents to J. Thorne, V.S. After the ceremony a number of the intimate friends of the family partook of a sumptuous repast, after which the happy couple left on the 6:40 train for eastern points amid a deluge of rice. On the same evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Thorne, of the Bank of Montreal, was married to Miss Belle Sawyer, at the home of her mother. They immediately went to housekeeping in their own home, which was in readiness for them, instead of taking a bridal tour.

It is currently reported in Chatham that the money taken from the Standard Bank has been returned, and that the matter will be allowed to drop.

LAMETON.

Thursday morning Mr. McKenna, a highly-respected citizen of Wyoming, after going out to the stable, returned to the house, lay down for a moment—and in a few minutes was a corpse.

Alex. McLaughlin, town line, Wyoming, is lying very low, with little prospects of recovery.

MIDDLESEX.

The stock of Blisset Bros., insolvents, of Exeter, was reserved at 40 cents on the dollar. The stock has since been purchased by Messrs. J. E. & Chas. McDonald, of Hensall, at 50 cents on the dollar.

Geo. Hay, formerly of the Royal Exchange Hotel, Newbury, who has been on a visit to the old country, has purchased the Commercial Hotel from Alex. Smith for \$35,000. Mr. Smith, in turn, has bought the residence of J. D. Anderson, who is about to remove to Glenora.

The death of Wm. Waterworth, son of Benjamin Waterworth, clerk of Moss township, occurred at his residence in Dresden the other morning, supposed to be from heart disease, aged about an hour's business as a blacksmith in Glenora for some time, was well and favorably known there and in the neighborhood, where he had a large connection. He leaves a wife and small family.

The Granton roof question came up before Judge Davis at Lucan the other day between F. Arnold and the Oddfellows. After evidence being heard from both parties the judge decided in favor of the Oddfellows, Mr. Arnold having to pay all costs.

Edward Dismore, of Granton, has bought the farm of Mr. John Lindsay, 50 acres, for the sum of \$2,800. He will move to his new property in a day or two.

NORFOLK.

The death has occurred at the residence of Mrs. M. Brown, aged 70 years. The deceased lady, in company with her late husband, Wm. Brown, one of the most universally esteemed men of Norfolk, settled there some 60 years ago, and by energy and perseverance succeeded in building up a handsome competence for their old age.

Their alliance was blessed by six children—four sons and two daughters—four of whom survive. The daughters are Mrs. Gascoyne, of Put-in-Bay, Ohio, and Mrs. Wm. Brindley, of Toronto. The sons are James Brown, of Simcoe, and Wm. Brown, of Mitchell. The deceased lady was a woman of kindly disposition, and was universally esteemed by all classes in the community, being a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

OXFORD.

Thomas McDonald, of the Great Western Flour Mills, Woodstock, which were recently burned, says he is prepared to rebuild the mill and make it a 300 barrel mill for the manufacture of oatmeal.

Mr. McDonald's proposition is this: "That a joint stock company be formed with the necessary capital of \$16,000, of which the citizens of Woodstock and farmers of the district shall take \$8,000. Mr. McDonald can have the mill in operation in three months, and is very confident that it would pay well. The difficulty in the past was that too much capital was invested in it."

The 29th annual convention of the Oxford Teachers' Institute opened at Ingersoll Thursday afternoon in the Collegiate Institute. The attendance from the different sections of the county was remarkably good, and a session very beneficial to all was held. The officers of the association for this year were: president, A. D. Griffin, secretary-treasurer, after the roll was called, Mr. Carlyle, public school inspector, who was a delegate to the Dominion educational convention held in Montreal, gave an exceedingly interesting and instructive description of that meeting. Principal Hunter, of Woodstock Collegiate Institute, dealt at some length with the subject: "To what extent paring and analysis should be taught for entrance examinations," after which Miss Ferguson read a very instructive paper on "Drawing for first book classes."

Two Houghton farmers named Routledge and Hanev went to Tilsonburg on Wednesday, and after disposing of a lot of grain they proceeded to load up with whisky. When they started for home they got on the wrong street, and after driving up a steep hill the horses backed over the embankment into the edge of the Waterbury pond. Routledge, who was in the rig as described, the horses being unable to get out. Hanev, however, could not be found.

The jail returns of the county of Oxford for the last year show that there were 554-100 cents. The total number of prisoners was 150-137 male and 13 female. Of these, 39 were sent to the Central Prison.

Medical Evidence in Its Favor.

The best medical men in England, Canada and the United States favor the use of Lactated Food. They agree that mothers should feed it to their infants if they are unable to nurse them properly.

A prominent Canadian physician says: "In my opinion the general use of Lactated Food would very largely reduce the alarming death-rate now prevalent among infants."

Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, of London, England, claims that Lactated Food is the nearest and surest approach to mother's milk, and places great value upon this valuable food as a nourisher and builder.

Lactated food gives rest, sleep and health, and in every way promotes infantile growth and happiness.

The rich are only envious in one attribute—their power to help the poor.

Don't wait till spring is past before trying K. D. C. It cleanses and heals the stomach, invigorates and tones the system. No other tonic needed. Take it now. 92-10.

The institution at Weimer known as the Goethe-Schiller Archives is about to become a Universal German Archive to contain the literary remains of all the great German writers.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms: Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumor form, which often bleeds and ulcerates, coming very sore. SWATNE'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. Swatne & Son, Philadelphia.

Lyman, Sons & Co. Montreal wholesale agents.

## WILL THEY ANNEX?

Amalgamation of London West to the City Discussed.

Village Representatives Ask for a Fixed Assessment, and Their Proposition Will Be Considered by City Financiers.

The proposed amalgamation of London West to the city has again been mooted, and last evening Mayor Spencer, Ald. Yates, Gartschore and Hannah, representing the city, and Ald. Reeve, Deputy Reeve, Scarrow, Councilors Chapman, Spence and Collins and Treasurer Nichols, of London West, met in a committee room in the City Hall and discussed the matter.

Mayor Spencer moved to the chair and Ald. Gartschore acted as secretary. Mayor Spencer explained that in his inaugural address to the council nine or ten months ago he advised the consideration of the matter of the amalgamation of London West to the city, and asked if they had any proposition to make to the city.

Reeve Platt—We would like to know what offer the city would make.

Mayor Spencer—What does it take a year to run the village?

Reeve Platt—Between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

Ald. Gartschore—How much are your liabilities?

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—About \$35,000.

Mayor Spencer—What is the assessed value of your property?

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—About \$320,000, and a population of about 2,000.

Mayor Spencer—How is your assessment in comparison with that of the city?

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—About 25 per cent. lower.

Councilor Spence—Taking our assessment and comparing it with the city's it is away down.

Reeve Platt—Last year was an extraordinary heavy year. Our expenses generally are less than our revenue. The electric lights last year cost about \$1,000.

Mayor Spencer—How many electric lights have you?

Reeve Platt—Ten.

Councilor Spence—Six thousand five hundred dollars, according to the present standing of our affairs, will run our village for a year.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—In case of amalgamation our debentures would cost us a good deal less. We now pay 6 per cent. and then we could get them for 4 per cent.

Treasurer Nichols—Our debentures amount to \$34,000.

Ald. Gartschore—Was not amalgamation mentioned at the last village election?

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—Yes, it was.

Ald. Gartschore—And the amalgamationists were wiped out.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—Well, they were the unpopular men. We are willing to come in on a fair basis, but are not actuated by selfish motives. We think it would be a benefit to London West and the city.

Mayor Spencer—It was suggested that you be tackled on to ward two.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—Yes; that would be nice; they would make good company.

Ald. Gartschore—The credit of the city is good.

Mayor Spencer—We could sell our water-works and pay off our debt. The water-works pays into the city annually between \$47,000 and \$50,000.

Councilor Spence—We don't need any water-works in London West. All we have to do is drive down a pipe and we have water. We need no sewers, for our drainage is good and our streets are in good condition.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—In coming into the city the people of London West ask no favors. We don't want any police force or fire protection in the way of a fire hall.

We would be as safe in cases of fire as the northern portion of ward 4. All we want would be that a basis be struck so that our taxes would not be increased.

Mayor Spencer—Suppose we give you a differential rate of say 6 mills, and the expenses exceeded say \$8,000, the extra expense would be provided for by decreasing the 6 per cent.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—Certainly.

Ald. Gartschore—Have you any revenue from licenses over there?

Treasurer Nichols—Yes; we received last year over \$400.

Mayor Spencer—Your law expenses were heavy last year.

Reeve Platt—Yes, there were some costly cases. Not considering them \$100 would cover our law expenses during the last three years.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—In lieu of a differential rate you could give us a fixed assessment for say fifteen years.

Ald. Gartschore—Well, there would be new buildings going up all the time. We will come in on the same terms as London South.

Mayor Spencer—Say nothing about London South.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—Well, we would come in if given a differential rate of 6 mills. We would not ask any extra police protection or any fire hall.

Mayor Spencer—The only way we could do it would be by a fixed assessment.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—We would rather have a fixed assessment. We would be willing to take our present assessment—about \$319,000.

The city representatives then thought that they understood the situation and adjourned to meet alone next week.

## BARGAINS

—IN—

TRUSSES

—AT—

McCallum's

Drug Store.

Large Assortment.

Chicago. An interesting letter from Prof. J. W. Robertson, Ottawa, was read. A practical address was given by Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, whom the chairman introduced as the "father of dairying," and who presented the president, in the name of the cheese buyers present, with a silk hat.

Mr. James Gray, maker at Elms, gave the practical results of a season's paying for milk at the factory, according to the milk value as shown by the Babcock test. The product was of better quality and the patrons were paid justly.

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, spoke upon the "Future Cheese and Butter Maker," showing that he must be familiar with the mechanical work and be able to instruct his patrons as to the proper handling of milk and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle economically.

Mr. F. W. Wheaton, secretary of the Western Dairymen's Association, spoke.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of the directors of the Western Dairymen's Association in sending out a man to instruct patrons as well as makers.

Mr. Geary, president of the Western Dairymen's Association, gave an address further explaining the actions of the board, and a pleasant evening was concluded by a speech from Mr. Andrew Tatullo, on "Good Roads in Connection With the Dairy."

METHODIST W. M. S.

Committee Work Recommendations of the Association.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 21.—Yesterday's session of the Women's Methodist Missionary Society was nearly all taken up with committee work. Only one, that on literature and publications, reported before adjournment.

It was decided to recommend the adoption of a badge, to consist of a star, representing the star of Bethlehem, with a miniature world in the center.

A recommendation to have the Monthly Letter enlarged and increased in price was defeated. It was decided to recommend the issuing of a missionary calendar, the price not to exceed 25 cents. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Deward, Dr. Latham and Dr. Withrow for space accorded in their papers.

One of the most interesting features was an hour of testimony, which proved very pathetic in its interest, many being moved to tears.

The evening session was presided over by Mrs. Ross, of Montreal. Miss Lund, who came from London from Japan, gave an interesting address on the work there. She stated that there were 70 girls in the school at Tokyo, and that 35 of these were King's Daughters. Last year, by their own work, they made \$100 besides helping other children and making clothes for the sufferers by the earthquake.

Mrs. Gooderham, of Toronto, spoke very earnestly touching her recent trip to Japan. She described the customs of the people most entertainingly, and stated that the cause of her trip had been to impress upon her the more earnestly a sense of responsibility regarding mission work. She hoped, if spared, to visit India and China before her life closed.

The Women's Methodist Mission convention opened this morning with devotional exercises, Mrs. Gooderham in the chair. Reports of committees were heard. The corresponding secretary was placed on supplies reported that there would be sent to the missions. Some 150 auxiliaries are engaged in the work of benevolence. It was decided to send two ladies to Japan. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Gooderham, president; Mrs. Carman, vice-president; Mrs. Strachan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Wilmet, recording secretary; Mrs. Thompson, treasurer.

It is beyond all doubt that "Myrtle Navy" is the favorite tobacco with the smokers of Canada. They obtain more enjoyment from it than from any other tobacco made, and those of them who have used it long enough to test its merits never abandon it for any other brand. The reason for this preference is the very finest leaf which is grown, and that in every process of its manufacture to preserve the genuine aroma of the leaf.

The champion chamois killer of the world is Prince Auguste Colberg Colberg, who has just killed his 2,000th. The Emperor of Austria stands second, with 1,899.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Brownsville, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia and Indigestion until my health was gone. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which did me more good than any \$50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world." A trial bottle will convince you. Warranted by John Callard.

A young Mexican has invented an electric alarm clock to wake him up. When the clock reaches the hour for which it is set, it turns on an electric light which illuminates the room; two fountains at the sides of the clock commence to throw colored water and a music box plays an air. If by the time the heavy sleeper is not aroused and does not disconnect the wire, a bell begins to ring and keeps up the racket until the connection is cut.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordia ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Vestibule Train Between New York and Chicago, via Erie Railway and G. T. R.

This is without exception the finest train that ever passed through Canada for New York. Not a single change between London and New York. Magnificent dining cars attached to all trains for meals. This train is called the Erie Flyer, and leaves London daily at 11:40 p.m., which will give you a daylight ride over this picturesque route.

For fine styles and low prices of all kinds of furniture go to Wm. Trafford, 86 and 97 King street. Upholstering and repairing by skilled workmen.

Teeth without plates; gold and porcelain crowns; established fifteen years. J. B. Cook, L.D.S.

W. SEYMOUR

PARENOLOGIST

Accumach House.

London, Ont., for a few days only. Call and see what you are best fitted for in life, and what kind of a man or woman you should marry. Office, room 100, Tecumseh House.

The executors of the Collins estate have decided to offer for sale their brick block. This building comprises a hotel, licensed and doing a good business, two stores, large public hall, two lodge rooms, two dwellings, stables and outhouses, rented for \$700 per annum. This is a good chance for anyone wanting a hotel or having money to invest.

Two hundred dollars to be given away commencing Saturday, Oct. 8, 1902, every cash customer buying \$1 worth or more of goods will stand a chance of securing a prize valued at the amount of the purchase. A large stock of wallpaper, window shades, cornice poles, pictures, picture frames, artists' materials, bamboo canes, screens, music racks, etc., to make your purchase from E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas street.

Mr. John Beer, proprietor of the Bull's Head Hotel, Toronto, has remodeled, refitted and enlarged his house. Being located in the cattle market—corner Niagara and Wellington avenue—it is the headquarters for all cattle men and butchers of Western Ontario.

A lady's gold watch valued at \$25 given away. A chance to every purchaser of \$3 worth of photos at WESTLAKE'S photo studio, 201 Dundas street.

A Great Loss.

Few people believe it until they have made the test, that if you have pipes or boilers uncovered you are losing on same at the rate of 80 cents every year on each square foot of surface exposed. By having them covered with our patented mineral wool sectional covering you will save 85 per cent. of this loss. The saving thus effected in fuel will in one year more than pay the cost of covering, which we guarantee to last as long as the pipes. Considering that this saving is effected every year makes it a very paying investment.

Our covering is the best fuel saver on the market. Canadian Mineral Wool Company, 122 Bay street, Toronto.

John Friend, People's Confectioner.—Re. modeled store and lunch rooms; business on more extensive scale. Everything best quality. Cooked hams always on hands 117 Dundas street.

T. C. Thornhill, optician, jeweler, watch maker and engraver; lawn mower sharpened and repaired. A call solicited 402 Talbot street.

Menier Chocolate is a fashionable drink. Do you ever try it? Send postal card for samples and directions to C. Alfred Cloutier, Montreal.

Commodious residence, No. 152 Albert street, with large rooms, suitable for a large family; furnace and modern conveniences; garden planted with large and small fruits; good varieties. Open for inspection 3 to 5 p.m. daily. To be sold at Brunton's real estate sale Oct. 26 and 27.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

The "Sunlight" Soap Company, Toronto, offer the following prizes every month, till further notice, to boys and girls under 16, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers. First, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$1.50; 5th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than twelve wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott street, Toronto, not later than 23rd of each month, and marked "Competition," also give full name, address, age and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

W. J. TREMBLEAR

Notary, Etc., 81 King Street East, Toronto.

Are YOU A CANDIDATE

for one of our splendidly finished and superbly designed suits? If you are, there is no obstacle in the way of your immediate election. You won't have to take the oath of office after it, but you'll be perfectly ready to swear that you never wore a suit which gave you greater satisfaction and that you never had the pleasure of being more becomingly attired.

BAPTY, - Dundas Street.

W. J. TREMBLEAR

Notary, Etc., 81 King Street East, Toronto.

Featherbone Corsets

With Side Steels, \$1 00.

Without Side Steels, \$1 25 and upwards.

Are the greatest value and best fitting Corsets in the world.

All first-class houses sell them.

Try a pair and you will never regret it.

Featherbone Corsets

Featherbone Corsets

Featherbone Corsets

Featherbone Corsets

Featherbone Corsets

Featherbone Corsets



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*Founded by John Cameron in 1863.*

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 & Co., Montreal, Que.

*God's in His heaven,  
 All's right with the world.*  
 —BROWNING.

London, Saturday, Oct. 22.

There is but one way to "build up" an industry by high taxes, and that is to take it out of the consumer.

IMPORTANT fashion changes: Hon. Edward Blake has exchanged his broad brimmed soft black hat for a white head gear of the same pattern.

W. T. R. PRESTON, known throughout Ontario as the able secretary of the Reform Club, has been appointed Librarian to the Ontario Legislature, in succession to Mr. Wm. Houston. The appointment is an excellent one.

The Winnipeg Free Press says that when under the control of the Department of Agriculture the work of immigration was carried on in a farcical and unsatisfactory manner. That result of Mr. Carling's labor was attained by the expenditure of vast sums by Mr. Carling.

MR. FOSTER would not be so arrogant with his tariff if he were opposed by a practicable Opposition.—(Guelph Herald.)

Mr. Foster's arrogance comes from his assurance that he has the monetary support of the combines, and that the success of his party friends has been maintained by gerrymanders and by thefts of seats. Any man can be arrogant who can hold power by such rascality as the people of London were witnesses of last winter, when the candidate with the fewest votes was seated under the most infamous circumstances, and a servile parliamentary following voted that no investigation should take place.

IN A SPEECH in Indiana recently Hon. James E. Campbell, ex-Governor of Ohio, and a prominent Democrat, said that reciprocity with South America was all very well, but when the Democrats get into power they will have reciprocity with Canada. The Canadian combines and the bogus reciprocity officers will be very much alarmed to hear this. The last thing that these people want is complete reciprocity with our neighbors. No doubt the mass of the Canadian people would profit, but the privileged class would have to make a living on their merits.

A BUSHEL of wheat and a bushel of barley for a dollar is the record of the markets at the moment, remarks the Strathroy Age. When the N. P. was inaugurated farmers were able to get a dollar a bushel for wheat without the barley thrown in. The farmer who voted for "protection" because he believed the promise of its promoters, that it would increase the price of wheat he had to sell, may be a strong party man, and prepared to vote for the continuance of the outrage, but he cannot deny that a huge swindle has been perpetrated on him by the combine promoters.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU is in very poor health, and it is once more asserted that he is about to leave the Dominion Government and take the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec. Color was given to this assumption by Mr. Chapleau himself in the speech which he delivered at Hochelaga nomination yesterday, when he intimated that Mr. Outinot would very soon be leader of the party in the district of Montreal, hitherto away by Mr. Chapleau, and of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Chapleau further intimated that if Parliament did not give remedial legislation to the Catholic minority in Quebec, deprived of separate schools by the Local Legislature, it would be a breach of the federal compact, and the whole question of Confederation would have to be reopened. Is this also the view of Sir John Thompson?

AN INCIDENT of the recent sale of Ontario timber limits in Toronto is worth chronicling at length, as showing the scrupulous care with which the Provincial Government safeguards the public interest. It is recorded by the News of that city:

"I noticed a little thing that escaped the general observation," said one of the audience at yesterday's timber sale. "Tom Murray, the Liberal victim of Pontiac, bid \$300 a mile on a lot, and then there was a drag. 'Withdraw,' said Hardy quietly, and the faithful Peter obeyed the command of his chief. Later on, the parcel was put up once more and Murray bid \$200 more this time, followed by another pause. 'Withdraw' was again the word. Then for the third time the lot was put up and it was bid up to \$1,300 a mile, and sold. But," said the gentleman who tells the story, "Hardy, by merely keeping his mouth shut, could have put \$10,000 in the pocket of one of the party's most faithful adherents, and no one would have been any the wiser. That shows the scrupulous honesty even of one who has been known as the Wicked Partner of Oliver the Good."

The Dominion Government gave away its timber limits to political favorites, without inviting competition. Any one can apply the moral.

**PRACTICALLY GETTING NEARER.**

The Baptists have been holding a long convention at Brantford, at which nearly every denominational interest was represented, discussed and adjusted as was deemed best. The theory of the Baptists is that the individual church is sovereign, complete, independent in its individual jurisdiction. In this their polity is exactly the same as that of the Congregationalists. Practically, however, the various Baptist churches are becoming about as much centralized and organized as are the other Protestant bodies. Should this be objected to? By no means. Common sense and modern necessity override fine maxims.

On the other hand, in theory the Episcopalian live under the most centralized of the Protestant polities—a monarchy, as it is sometimes put, versus a republic. The bishop is supposed to say to this laborer, "Go thou to work in that vineyard." In practice, it is well known, however, that a bishop of good judgment and common sense rarely exercises his technical authority without first putting himself in communication with the wishes and thoughts of the vacant parish.

What we are driving at is this: there may be theoretical differentiations between various Protestant polities; but they are all so modified by the necessity of people who have much in common being more or less organized, or else by the democratizing spirit of the times, that they are not far apart in their practical working out.

LUCY STONE, of Boston, declares that "the statement that Mrs. Biddulph Martin (Victoria Woodhull) is the candidate for United States president of the National Women's Suffrage Association is wholly without foundation. The association has no presidential candidate, and we do not even know the persons who are said to have nominated her." The fact is Mrs. Biddulph Martin is the candidate of Mrs. Biddulph Martin.

**THE TWO VOTERS' LISTS.**

An attempt is made by the London Free Press to make believe that of the voters' lists now applying to Provincial and Dominion elections the system adopted by the Dominion Government is the fairer and more satisfactory.

While we are not entirely satisfied with the Provincial list, and believe that its compilation might be simplified and that the work would be better done in a different way from that now decreed, we cannot for a moment accede to the contention that the expensive and vexatious measure retained on the statute book by the Dominion Government is an improvement on the Ontario voters' lists, against which, by the way, no complaint was made up to the time of the passage of the Dominion Franchise Act.

Let us for a moment contrast the two laws.

The Ontario lists are made up every year by the assessors and the clerks of the municipalities. They are non-political officials, and if they do wrong are comparatively easily reached by the people, whose servants they are.

The Dominion Franchise Act is only revised when Parliament directs. Its revision has been suspended again and again. The result is that bye-elections are often held on lists grossly inaccurate, and far out of date. The revising officer is a creature of the Dominion Government, and only after much red-tape proceedings can he be got at if he fails to do his duty.

The Ontario Act gives every man a vote, whether he is a property owner or tenant or not. If he is a bona fide resident of the municipality, a British subject, is 21 years of age and has resided in the Province for twelve months, he is a voter.

Under the Dominion Franchise Act the man who is not an owner or tenant and does not earn \$300 a year cannot vote. If he meets with an accident, or becomes sick, and thereby fails to earn more than \$200, he is kept off the list, while any youth who happens to have a rich father, and who may not earn a dollar in a year, can qualify as a voter by merely going up and swearing that he is the son of his father! There is no such disgraceful class discrimination as this under the law passed by the Mowat Government.

By the Ontario Act, the democratic principle of "one man one vote" is established. The rich man cannot run all over the country, and kill the votes of poor men, because through fortuitous circumstances, he happens to be rich.

The man is recognized by the Ontario law; the man's wallet is the prime consideration under the Dominion Franchise Act. The Ontario Act says that a man shall vote where he resides; the Dominion Act says that he shall vote anywhere he may happen to have a piece of property, as if the property, and not the man, was the voter.

The Ontario Act provides that the assessors must put on the list every man of 21 years of age that, by inquiry, they find to be qualified.

At last revision of the Dominion voters' lists, when the revising officer, in more than one constituency, came to deal with the income voters on the assessment roll, he dropped large numbers of Liberal income voters, pleading, when appealed to, that he thought they were non-residents; but he took good care to slip names of Conservative friends on the lists even after their owners had left the constituency.

When a person applies to be put on the Ontario lists he simply signs an application claiming to be a man, 21 years of age, a legitimate resident of the municipality and a British subject, and when he goes before the court he cannot be asked any questions except in regard to these simple points.

Our readers do not need to be told of the red tape necessary to secure a vote on the Dominion lists. When a man goes before the revising officer he may be able to show that he is a man and a bona fide resident; he may be a hard-working citizen, but if through ill-health or accident, or failure to get employment, he has earned less than \$300 a year—even one or two dollars less—he is ruled not entitled

to a voice in the government of his country, though he has to pay more than a fair share of the taxes collected. Moreover, under this precious Dominion law it is possible for petty-foggery lawyers to badger the poor man almost to death when he goes forward to claim his rights. We all remember the questions put to the young men who claimed votes at the last revision in this city, and who were suspected of being unfavorable to the Brewery candidate. They were made to dissect their bills for washing and their bills for board, and they were compelled to give a circumstantial account of their movements for the year under pain of being ruled voteless. We have reason to know that rather than be submitted to the badgering of Messrs. Hollmuth, Essery & Co., many sensitive young men kept away from the court and thus lost their votes. A law that calls for such shameful inquisitorial proceedings should not have the countenance of any fair minded man.

Under the Ontario Act, the voter's lists are made as complete as possible by the joint aid of the municipal officers and of the public; but if a man gets on the list wrongfully, or if he loses his franchise by removing from the constituency, he cannot vote on election day unless he takes a false oath. He can be made to swear at the polls that he was in good faith a resident in the Province for twelve months before the voters' list court was held; that he resided in the electoral district continuously from that date, and that he is now actually residing and domiciled therein.

There is no such provision for checking bad votes and perfecting the lists as this in the Dominion lists. Once a name is inserted there, it must remain, and it cannot be challenged, even if its owner leaves the country, and identifies himself with an alien nation. Many thousands of such "voters" remained on the Dominion voters' list when the last general election took place, and thousands of them came into constituencies in which they had no interest and by their action killed the votes of bona fide electors. This provision in the Dominion statute gives rise to wholesale corruption and illegal expenditure of money; it puts a premium upon ballot stuffing, and throws temptation in the way of a weak and unscrupulous judge when he is asked, at the eleventh hour, to legalize bogus votes. If the oath that may be administered on election day under the Ontario Act could have been put to the bogus voters in the recent Dominion bye-election in this city, these men would not have voted under penalty of being sent to the penitentiary. The whole object of the Ontario Act, indeed, is to secure justice, even at the eleventh hour; the Dominion Act leaves loopholes for unscrupulous men at every point.

Our readers will see by these contrasts, which might be extended, that whatever defects the Ontario system of making up the lists may have, it is an enormous improvement on the Dominion list. We admit, however, that the proceedings under the Ontario law might be simplified, and on that point we will have more to say. The Dominion Act should be improved by exclusion from the statute book.

**SOME NEW INVENTIONS.**

A horseshoe with screw calks.  
 An automatic trolley disconnect.  
 A combined ear and air brake coupling.  
 A coat hanger and cigar cutter combined.  
 A horseshoe nail that is cone shaped like a big thorn.  
 A hair clipper that is adjustable to cut hair any length.  
 A ceiling block for incandescent lamps which is not ugly.  
 A lamp under a saddle stirrup, which is also a foot warmer.  
 A wire bag holder, with spring arms to keep the receptacle open.  
 A historical toy novelty in the shape of Columbus' celebrated egg.  
 A baby's hammock, with a frame bed in it so that the little fellow can't fall out.  
 A process of treating wheat with soda before grinding, to improve its working.  
 A rotary hand stamp in which the type wheel is linked by a roller directly in front.  
 A swing chair, with a screw support carrying links to give the chair freedom of movement.  
 An anti-induction electric cable composed of flat metal pieces arranged edgewise to each other.

**OFFENSIVE ECZEMA.**

Suffered Terribly. Doctors and Medicine Useless. Cured in Four Weeks by CUTICURA.

I have a boy, fifteen years old, born in Fishkill, portrait inclosed, who had the eczema so offensive that I could not stay in the room with him. The poor boy suffered terribly. His feet were so terribly sore, he could not wear any shoes, and had the fore to stay at home from school. When he put on a pair of dry stockings in the morning, they would in one hour be saturated with moisture and very offensive even in the coldest weather. The disease began to spread over his body, especially his hands and fingers. The thumbs on both his hands became stiff and as useless as two withered sticks of wood. It would be useless for me to try to tell the suffering this boy endured. I took him to two different doctors; both gave him lots of medicine, but all to no use. He grew worse. I therefore despaired of ever having him cured. One day I saw the great benefits promised to those who used CUTICURA REMEDIES. I went right away to the drug store and bought them. I read the directions and followed them. One day I said the great benefits promised to those who used CUTICURA REMEDIES. I went right away to the drug store and bought them. I read the directions and followed them. One day I said the great benefits promised to those who used CUTICURA REMEDIES. I went right away to the drug store and bought them. I read the directions and followed them.

JOHN SAVAGE, Fishkill Village, N. Y.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT.**

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, Internally and Externally, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scurfs.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 50c; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50c. Illustrations and testimonials. Mailed free.

**PURPLE** Black-heads, red, rough, chapped and dry skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

**MUSCULAR STRAINS**  
 and pains, backache, weak kidneys, rheumatism and chest pains relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX?**  
**STILL ROLLING**  
 St. Helena, England, is the seat of a great business.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
 are made there. They are a specific for all Nervous and Bilious Disorders arising from Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and all Female Affections.

THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.  
 Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal.  
 For sale by all druggists.

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**FOR COUGHS & COLDS USE**  
**PERRINS' COUGH DROPS**  
**BEST ON EARTH**

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**Wistar's Balsam**  
**Wild Cherry**

This old reliable specific for coughs, colds and all diseases of a pulmonary nature easily retains its popularity among the people, thousands of whom may almost be said to have been raised upon it since it has so long been the universal cure-all in so many homes. Its record for upwards of a half century is known to all and attests its remarkable merit. For sale by all Druggists.

Seth W. Fowle & Sons,  
 PROPRIETORS,  
 BOSTON, MASS.

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**ONLY PURE CREAM TARTAR**  
 and Bi-Carb. Soda  
 Used in It.

**Pure Gold**

**HAS NO EQUAL**  
**TRY IT**

**BAKING POWDER**

**Huron & Erie**  
 Loan and Savings Company.

Capital Subscribed.....\$2,500,000  
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**WORKING CAPITAL**  
**OVER FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.**

J. W. LITTLE, JOHN BEATTIE,  
 President. Vice-President.

**DEPOSITS.**  
 Money placed in our Savings Bank Department may be withdrawn as required. Interest paid or compounded half-yearly at the highest current rates. On sums deposited for a fixed term a higher rate of interest may be obtained than for ordinary deposits.

**LOANS.**  
 Large or small loans may be secured at any time without delay on the security of farm or city property. Interest, lower rates. No commission. Expenses moderate.  
 G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

OFFICE—442 RICHMOND STREET.  
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**BURNS,**  
 Ladies' Costume and Riding Habit Maker.  
 154 Dundas St.  
 Samples and Estimates on application.  
**BURNS, LADIES' TAILOR.**

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**DR. WILKINS'**  
**RED BLOOD PILLS.**

NOTHING LIKE THEM ON EARTH.  
 They produce a natural fresh pink color on the cheeks and lips. The most remarkable and the most perfect of all health-giving remedies. The greatest of all flesh formers. They purify, enrich and strengthen the blood. The only safe, sure and certain remedy for all those distressing complaints so peculiar to the female sex. They act promptly on the relaxed mucous membrane of the digestive canal, and in this way restore its functions. Pale people using these pills rapidly acquire a beautiful, clear and beautiful appearance.

Price—50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50.  
 For sale by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing  
**DR. W. P. WILKINS, Toronto, Ont.**

# CHAPMAN'S

## SATURDAY BULLETIN.

CABLE REPEATS TO HAND

We have received and passed into stock this day

**LADIES' WALKING HATS,  
 LADIES' TOURIST HATS,  
 LADIES' FELT HATS.**

SEE OUR CELEBRATED

**90c LINE**  
 IN THE LEADING SHADES

**LADIES'**

# Black Cashmere Hose.

FAST DYE.

We invite special attention to this special importation in point of quality and value. They excel in merit anything we have previously offered, and probably any hose you ever bought at the price in London. Be sure to inquire about them to-day when in.

# 25c. PAIR.

## CHENILLE CURTAINS.

Just received from a leading manufacturer in Philadelphia a very complete range of Chenille Curtains.

The Latest Style,  
 Newest Colorings,  
 Extra Value.

COLORS INCLUDE  
 Gold, Fawn, Steel, Peach,  
 Nile Blue,  
 Olive, Cherry, Camel, Sage.

**PRICES:**  
 \$6, \$7, \$8, \$8 50, \$10, \$11,  
 \$11 50, \$13, \$14, \$15.

# J. H. Chapman & Co.

126 to 128 Dundas St.  
 'PHONE 791,



## That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by that tired feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. H. Emerson, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pains in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with dyspepsia complicated with liver and kidney troubles. I am now as well as ever and feel more like working."

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** always gives no relief and great comfort. It is a God-sent to any one suffering as I did. Hood's Pills cure Habitual Constipation by gentle purgation of the alimentary canal.

## CYCLES AT CHURCH.

Inducements for Bicyclists to Attend Divine Service.

Strong Man Shadow in a Serious Predicament—General Sporting News.

## BASEBALL.

**CLEVELAND SHUT OUT.**  
Cleveland, Oct. 21.—Boston to-day gave the Clevelanders the worst defeat of the series, shutting them out and making four runs themselves. Nicholas was in fine form, and was very effective at critical times. Cleveland got started for runs on both the seventh and ninth innings, but could get no further than third base. Both catches did good work. Attendance, 6,547.

**THE WHEEL.**  
A bicyclist in England, in order to induce cyclists to visit it, has provided a safe shelter for bicycles. Others have set apart a "cyclist's pavilion."

Young Harris, the speediest man in Great Britain for a mile, or in Europe for the matter of that, is the son of a betting man, 18 years old, and has a wonderful capacity for work. His flying start mile in 2:10, or his standing start mile in 2:12 3/4, are slow by comparison with the times made here.

In estimating the good men of the year Dave Nasmith, of Toronto, must not be forgotten. He has ridden 100 miles on the track in 5 hours 32 minutes 19.5 seconds. He leads all Americans from 25 miles up. The world's record is held by Edge at 5 hours 6 minutes 5 seconds. Nasmith took 14 minutes in the 88rd mile.

## ATHLETICS.

**SANDOW IN A SERIOUS PREDICAMENT.**  
The Pall Mall Gazette says: What might have been a serious accident occurred last night at the Trocadero Music Hall, when Sandow failed fully to carry out the extraordinary feat which he has successfully exhibited for the last few nights this week, of balancing two coats of about 14 pounds on a saw-saw platform supported on his arms and knees while lying recumbent. The animals and apparatus were over a ton. One of the coats, a nickel, proved somewhat restive, so that when the narrow plank was in a state of oscillation the animal fell over and sprang on the stage, the platform coming to grief and falling on the athlete. For a moment Sandow was thought to be crushed, but on extricating himself he jumped up as debonair as ever. A second time the feat was attempted. More care was this time given to the adjustment of the platform, but the spirit of the left-hand coat was too excitable, and a second attempt ensued. However, Sandow's agility saved him from injury the second time. On Sandow being afterward interrogated as to the cause of the misadventure, he said that the coat was too excitable, and that the displacement of the platform as to the "greenness" of the coat. He informed me that the Roman column feat which he performs tries his muscles more generally than any of his exhibitions, while the catching of the three coats of 150 pounds each in succession and accumulatively on his back from the height of the building is by far the most perilous. His surprise trick of lifting two men in the balls of a gigantic dumbbell at arm's length nearly failed last night through the incontinence of placing the two men of somewhat different weights in two wrong inclosures.

## THE TURF.

The track record of Belmont Driving Park, Philadelphia, for either trotting or pacing was broken Thursday by the stallion Saladin, which paced a mile in 2:14, at the same time breaking his own record 23 seconds.

Jackey Charles Loates, one of the best riders in England, is over 40 years of age. The St. Thomas Driving Club will hold a machine Monday afternoon. There will be three races—for 3 minutes, 3:20 and free-for-all horses.

The book-making firm of Vreeland & Co. "welshed" when the time came to settle with the backers of St. Leger on Tuesday.

When the stallion Saladin broke the track record of Belmont Driving Park for trotting or pacing on Thursday by pacing a mile in 2:14, breaking his own record 23 seconds, all the spectators expected the horse to take the race, but he paced the fifth and third in the next two heats, and in the fourth he cut his leg so badly that his owner drew him. The race was finally won by Rebus in three straight heats. After the race, Ferguson, the driver of Puritan, made affidavit before the judges that Green, Saladin's driver, was not trying to win, and the judges fined Green \$100 and declared all bets off on the race.

**GOLF.**  
The golf championship this year, conducted by the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, was won by an amateur, Mr. Hilton, another amateur, Mr. Ball, being second. All prominent professionals but one played.

The Association of Married Women for the Control of Husbands is the title of a society in Berlin, Germany.

A Good Garment is the Cheapest.

**Harry Lenox**

Has just received his Fall and Winter Stock of Fine Woollens. The newest colors and weaves. Call and see them. Quality with me means that your clothes will be comfortable, durable and at every detail.

**HARRY LENOX**

## The Finale.

## Conclusion of the Great Christian Endeavor Convention.

## A Grand Evening Rally in St. Andrew's Church.

## An Impressive Service Marks the Closing Moments.

## President Dickson's Glowing Eulogy of London's Hospitality.

## Doings of the Delegates—Splendid Addresses on Live Topics by Distinguished Speakers—The Question-Drawer—Another Overflow Meeting—Denominational Rallies.

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

When the big meeting assembled at 2 p.m. the president read greetings from the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union; the Baptist Junior Society of Christian Endeavor; the Peterboro Local Union of Christian Endeavor; the unions of Boston, Detroit, New York (the latter representing 155,000 young Christians), California; from Leeds and Grenville, president of the Epworth League of Canada, and from the local societies of Dundas, Kew and Balm Beach. Each message was received with applause.

## THE BIBLE AND SOUL WINNING.

Mr. R. Trotter, Barrie, addressed the gathering on "How to read the Bible to win souls." The one great aim of the C. E. Society was to bring men to repentance. Moody has converted many by his original method. Sunday's sweet singing has brought many to the feet of Jesus. The Methodists believe in the grand old penitent form, the Baptists in the inquiry room, the Presbyterians in the rearing of youth in the purlieus in the Episcopate. The ways of righteousness and the Episcopate, the best means of bringing souls to Christ. But Christ discarded them all, though he allowed them all. There is no way of bringing men to Jesus Christ except through the applied work of God. (Applause.)

The speaker gave some effective advice as to the proper reading of the Bible. Many read the Bible like the old lady who administered catnip tea for every ailment. They got nothing out of it, but catnip tea instead of being like the skillful mother of to-day, who consulted her medicine book for the proper remedy. Moody had classified those in the inquiry room into four divisions: backsliders, those who were in bondage, backsliders, those who were slightly convicted, those who were groaning under the burden of their guilt. "Don't blubber, smile or weep in the inquiry room," said the speaker. "If ever a man should be in it is talking with a brother about eternal things."

## A REMEDY FROM INSOMNIA.

"Is Rev. Mr. Tapscott, of Hamilton, here?" asked the president. "There was no response. 'Well, a young lady has sent in this note to him, and as his advice may be of value to us all I will read it: 'If Mr. Tapscott finds upon retiring that he cannot rest in an hour's time, let him take another bed in another room and he will be able to get the much-wanted sleep and rest in a short time.'"

A roar of laughter greeted this. The reverend gentleman during his address the day before had mentioned that he was troubled with insomnia, and some kind lady friend had taken pity on him.

## BIBLE STUDY AND SPIRITUAL GROWTH.

"Bible study essential to spiritual growth" was the subject of an interesting address by Mr. H. W. Frost, Toronto. It had been said that the majority of Christians never got beyond their babyhood, spiritually speaking. When they had reached the maturity of physical growth they were old-born babes as far as their souls were concerned. The Christian could never cross swords with Satan unless he was armed with the sword of spirit. Sanctification was only procured through the Word of God. "Read it," he said, "in the morning, at noon and at night; honor it, revere it, defend it with your life; need be read it upon your knees when you pray, for the nations of the earth shall pass away, but my word shall never pass away."

## SYSTEMATIC BIBLE STUDY.

Rev. A. M. Phillips, M.A., Toronto, took up the topic, "Systematic Bible Study," in the place of Rev. Chancellor Barwash, who was unable to be present. The speaker said he would make the society a collegiate institute in relation to Sunday schools. Sincerity in reading, not sufficient, however valuable, in the accomplishments of the aim proposed. The Bible must be scientifically read. Their knowledge of the Bible should not be obtained merely by the traditions of the book or by the press, but by a systematic method of study. Intellectual knowledge must ever form the basis of the highest spiritual experience. The present pop and pop Sunday school system did not encourage development and result in a sincere study of the Word of God. The speaker would bring the man and the book together, and would make the word such an inspiration that it would so inspire the Christian that he would go out and live it.

## THE BANNER COURTESY.

The secretary, Mr. A. E. Hardy, announced that the banner for the greatest number of societies since Sept. 15, 1891, was due to Grey county with an increase of 26, but York would get it for the greatest increase in Junior societies.

## THE SOCIETY IN THE COUNTRY.

Five-minute papers on the country society were read as follows: 1. "Where It Can Exist," by Mr. J. A. Donnell, of Linden Valley. 2. "Its Methods," by Mr. E. A. Thompson, Winger. 3. "Its Possibilities," by Mr. Jennie Smith, Elizabethville. Mr. Donnell held that the country had great need of Endeavor Societies, because the place where young farmers were tempted to spend their time was at the neighboring hotels. Within a radius of a mile and a half there were at least 50 young people could be produced, and that was sufficient to start a society.

Mr. E. A. Thompson's paper on "Its Methods" was read by Mr. McMillan. One advantage of the country was that there were not so many temptations to keep the people from service. They found it very effective in country societies to have plenty of singing. Sociability was a strong factor in bringing in many who did not belong to the church. Strangers should be warmly welcomed with tea and shake.

The paper on "The Possibilities of a Country Society" was read by Mr. Smith's pastor. The possibilities were perhaps not as great as in cities and towns, but still it

could do a grand work for God. Where two meetings a week were held, many the prayer and Endeavor meetings should be united. The temperance committee could have much influence for good by moral suasion and along the line of prohibition. Many parts of the country were cursed with idleness. Old women apes that could not be sent to the almshouse were a curse, as they were, indeed, as the worms and rot acted as a flavor.

## THE DENOMINATIONAL RALLIES.

Then came reports by the several chairmen of the rallies held in the morning in the churches to which the delegates respectively belonged. Rev. R. J. Beattie, of Guelph, said the Presbyterians had met in St. Andrew's and had a fine gathering. There had been a deeper interest in young people's societies and should take a more careful oversight of them. With this end in view a committee had been appointed to report on the subject at the next annual Provincial Convention. At the morning meeting a resolution was unanimously passed declaring their loyalty to the church to which they belonged, that they desired to work for the spiritual welfare of the old and young and respectfully asked that the committee be authorized to call a constituent meeting to be held at the Society of Christian Endeavor to organize under the church. The speaker said it was also felt by some that there was a tendency to spread Christianity efforts over too great an area, that concentration might be more effective. This was also the case.

Baptists—Rev. C. C. McLaughlin, Sarnia. The speaker said they had a grand meeting in the Talbot Street Baptist Church. In his church was an organization called the Young People's Baptist Society. At the morning meeting the relation of the C. E. Society was discussed and the opinion expressed that while encouraging the great inter-denominational work of the C. E. Society, they could preserve their identity with their own denomination. Some Baptist Young People's Societies in the Province had raised funds for Sunday school missionary work.

Congregational—Rev. R. Aylward said the delegates had met in the basement of the First Congregational Church. They had eleven addresses, five hymns, a prayer and a great many greetings within an hour. They found that nearly every Congregational church in the country had a C. E. Society and the outlook was most hopeful. The speaker said they had a grand meeting in the Diocesan Hall, corner Dundas and Elizabeth streets. The gathering assumed the form of a prayer meeting. An address was made by Rev. Mr. Aylward from India and they had a good attendance. They stood in full harmony with the C. E. movement, and although only a few of their churches had adopted the societies a committee had been formed to encourage the formation of any whenever practicable.

Episcopalian—Rev. Bernard Bryan, of Parkdale, reported that the Church of England members had met in the Memorial Church school room. They had an interesting and profitable meeting. The speaker said they had a grand meeting in the Diocesan Hall, corner Dundas and Elizabeth streets. The gathering assumed the form of a prayer meeting. An address was made by Rev. Mr. Aylward from India and they had a good attendance. They stood in full harmony with the C. E. movement, and although only a few of their churches had adopted the societies a committee had been formed to encourage the formation of any whenever practicable.

Methodist—Rev. Mr. Dillon, of Toronto, told the convention that the Methodist Church in the Dundas Street Center Methodist Church, and a resolution moved by Rev. J. Philip was passed expressing their desire that their societies should adopt the name of Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, regretting that the majority of Christians never got beyond their babyhood, spiritually speaking. When they had reached the maturity of physical growth they were old-born babes as far as their souls were concerned. The Christian could never cross swords with Satan unless he was armed with the sword of spirit. Sanctification was only procured through the Word of God. "Read it," he said, "in the morning, at noon and at night; honor it, revere it, defend it with your life; need be read it upon your knees when you pray, for the nations of the earth shall pass away, but my word shall never pass away."

## THE QUESTION DRAWER.

The question drawer was opened by Mr. W. S. Leslie, of Toronto, who was received with applause.

There was quite a batch referring to the amusement question. One wanted to know if it was right for an Endeavorer to play cards, etc. The answer was that the society did not legislate for any person's conscience. It was a matter for each one to pray over.

Q.—What ways of getting money would you suggest? A.—Systematic giving. I do not believe in social and bazaar. Q.—If, as Dr. Ross said last night, there are enough young men in the society to carry on the work, should they not give up the question of money? A.—Yes, we ought to give more prominence to the temperance question.

Q.—Does the formation of a band of hope conflict with a Junior Endeavor Society, or is the work of the former easier? A.—(By Mr. C. J. Dickinson, of Toronto.) The Junior Endeavor Society can handle the band of hope work.

Q.—Can a member of the Unitarian Church be a member of the society? A.—We do not wish to be narrow, but we draw the line there. The basis is the divinity of Christ.

## THE SESSION ADJOURNED AT 5:15 P.M.

## FRIDAY EVENING—THE LAST.

"I feel that this convention cannot come to a close without some expression of our gratitude to the people of London," said President Dickson, as he faced the immense audience in St. Andrew's after the opening song service and devotional exercises. "It is the largest Christian Endeavor convention I have attended in this province. It is the most representative gathering, and it has had the largest attendance, not only of delegates, but in the public meetings held throughout the day as well as in the evening. (Applause.) It is only right that these should say that the preparations for this meeting have been perfect. They have not only done the work thoroughly, but they have met every delegate at the station with a carriage or its equivalent in the shape of a street car ticket. (Laughter.) As to the hospitality of the people of London it had turned out as I expected—it has been right royal hospitality. (Applause.) Not one of the 800 delegates has been left to go to a hotel or out in the cold, and that, after five conventions, is a marvel. (Applause.) I don't know what city in this fair province could have done this. It has done upon this occasion. (Applause.) I have heard only words of praise from the lips of every visitor, and I am sure I am only expressing the sentiments of all the delegates when I say they have never had better entertainment anywhere than in this beautiful city of London. They have been well treated and they want to come back again. (Applause.)"

## THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Rev. Canon Ritchie read the report of the committee on resolutions. It was adopted throughout.

In the first place the report thanked the esteemed late president, Rev. Dr. Dickson, for his practical work in connection with the society, and to Mr. E. A. Hardy, provincial secretary, for his tireless energy. The following series of resolutions were offered and accepted: That the convention reaffirms its adhesion to formerly expressed principles of the church-going opposition to all forms of vice;

its hearty sympathy with all efforts looking to the overthrow of the liquor traffic and all kindred evils. We would urge on all local organizations to give special prominence to the cultivation of a strong prohibition sentiment among the young people of the Province by a circulation of temperance pledges.

That we strongly urge every society without a junior society to organize one. That we recommend the principle of denominational rallies by a sitting apart longer time in the next convention to such gatherings.

We hear with much gratification the increasing interest in the great cause of missions among the societies, and urge all societies to cultivate systematic methods of supporting missions through the various church channels.

We urge upon local C. E. organizations the desirability of limiting the number of meetings during the week devoted to C. E. work.

Montreal, 93.—That the Ontario Endeavor Union commends most heartily this convention to the prayerful remembrance and liberal financial support of every society.

That hearty votes of thanks be extended to: (1) The people of London who have opened their homes to entertain delegates; (2) the railroads for cheap fares; (3) the press for admirable reports of the convention; (4) the board of St. Andrew's, the First Congregational and other churches for special accommodation; (5) the Bell Telephone Company for privileges and attention; (6) the choir and provided choirs of the churches; (7) the Y. M. C. A. of London for accommodation and assistance; (8) Mr. W. C. Coe for generous aid and the loan of a typewriter. Special thanks were also given to the committee and the social committee especially for the grand reception given in the rink.

## THE VISITORS.

Mr. E. A. Hardy, of Lindsay, provincial secretary, reported for the credential committee that there were 742 outside delegates and 385 local delegates in the convention. They were classified into the following denominations: Presbyterian—433; Methodist—113; Baptist—113; Congregational—25; Episcopal—25; Friends—3; Reformed Episcopal—3; Evangelical Association—1.

## THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The new president, Mr. Thomas Morris, of Hamilton, was introduced and received with applause. He thanked them for the honor conferred upon him. They had 851 societies in existence now and he hoped next year the number would be between 1,200 and 1,300.

## A VOICE FROM BROOKLYN.

Rev. A. C. Dickson, D.D., of Brooklyn, New York, a fluent, witty and effective speaker, followed on the theme of "Applying Christianity." The reverend gentleman said he always thought Niagara Falls separated Canada and the States, because that was the only place he had seen the Canadian side. But he found that no such chasm divided them; they were one in Christ and Christian Endeavor. (Applause.) The Bible was like the Irishman plucked a fence three feet high and four feet broad so that when it blew over it would be one foot higher than it was before. (Laughter.) So it was that though the Bible was knocked over so many times it always came upwards one foot higher. (Applause.) A young man wrote that he no longer bowed to the God of the Bible, but knelt at the throne of reason. He didn't sign his name, but if he had the speaker would have written that if he was bowing to the biggest fool on earth, (Laughter.) Many good people thought the Christian army should be splendidly marshaled, but never fire a gun—not even on Satan himself, though God fired Satan out of heaven as quick as lightning. Christians should be like hornets when the devil was around. A hornet did not put a man out, but it made him feel like getting out. (Laughter.) He had noticed that the influential men did less for Christianity than the poor. Christ was not an influential man. Neither were any of the apostles except Paul and he lost all he had the day after he was converted. A rich man was often like a tag on an express parcel; he would be nothing but for his riches. God grant they might apply Christianity until they should be like him and see him as he is.

## REV. PRINCIPAL CAVEN, D.D.

Rev. Principal Caven, D.D., of Knox College, Toronto, addressed the convention on "The Holy Spirit in Christian Service." The convention was drawing to a close. To the delegates it was not a question of how much enjoyment they got out of it, but the amount of spiritual inspiration. If God gave them natural talents, education, health, money, and a place in society, he bestowed these upon them that they might glorify him and serve him with them. All these endowments would result in nothing without the constant power of the Holy Spirit. He was glad to see the grand organization of the Endeavorers, but unless they had divine love and living truth, they could not earnestly serve God. Sin would be strong for them and they would be like the man who was so weak that he could not stand. It was his duty to convert the man and the Zulus converted him. We could spread the seed; the spirit furnished the wind. We could plant the seed; the spirit enabled it to grow. "I trust," said Principal Caven, "you will leave not only grateful for the warm hospitality you have enjoyed here but the delightful intercourse of friend with friend, but with a renewed and invigorated determination to serve the Master. I know this city 40 years ago. I can look back to London when it was a town of 7,000 or 8,000 people. I saw Dundas street burning half the night two decades ago, and almost every Christian man and woman that I then knew has passed away. Soon the evening of our life will come, when our work shall be done; let us work for our Master while it is yet day."

## AN ELQUENT YOUNG SCOTCHMAN.

Mr. Wm. McNeill, of Scotland, spoke vigorously. He seems to be a chip off the same block as his distinguished brother, Rev. John McNeill, as he has rare oratorical ability. Someone had asked him if the World's Fair would be open on Sunday. He would not say; but Congress had made a grant of \$2,500,000 on condition that it should be closed on Sunday. But the World's Fair committee had made its opinion known yet. If the Christian Endeavorers shall know the truth, this is an indisputable truth: its applicability has a wide range. The last Norma Edgar is the product of Mr. H. McKay & Co.'s cigar factory. In these days of cigars, the best of the finest of material, and to a connoisseur are indispensable.

## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. W. S. Earle & Co., 111, 113, 115, London.

deavorers of Chicago had anything to do with the fair would not only be closed on the Sabbath, but no liquor would be sold on the Lord's Day either. (Applause.) The speaker dwelt earnestly upon the infallibility, the authority and the inspiration of the Bible, which he held to be the all in all. If one had to go outside the Bible for proof then the Bible was imperfect. The Bible was perfection itself, and contained all that a Christian needed to know.

## AN IMPRESSIVE CONCLUSION.

The concluding hour of the great convention took the form of a consecration service, led by Rev. Dr. Dickson, of Brooklyn.

The pastors, the Sunday school superintendents, the president of the Endeavor societies and the Sunday school teachers were called upon in turn to recite Scriptural texts. Then county delegations would rise to their feet from the mass and sing the stanza of a familiar hymn, the audience joining in the chorus. The whole scene was most impressive. When Principal Caven had finished a short, earnest prayer, and the vast congregation started to sing that grand old hymn, "God be With You Till We Meet Again," there were many voices that eyes and a quaver in many voices that showed how deeply they felt the heart-stirring influence of the parting moments. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the meeting was dismissed and the greatest gathering of young Christians Ontario has yet seen came to a close.

## AT OVERFLOW MEETING.

Hundreds were turned away from St. Andrew's, and as the previous night an overflow meeting was held in the First Congregational Church, which was packed upstairs and down. C. E. Wheeler, in consenting to do double service, the same programme was presented as at St. Andrew's, and the choir gave good music.

## FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Lottie Buttery, of Strathroy, to Mr. Henry Allen, of Cleveland, Ohio—Some of the Guests.

The residence of Mr. Joseph Buttery, Front street, Strathroy, was yesterday morning occupied by a merry company of guests. It was the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, Miss Lottie, to Mr. Henry Allen, of Cleveland, Ohio, traveling freight agent of the Nickel Plate Railway. The prior in which the interesting ceremony was performed was tastefully decorated with flowers.

The bride, charmingly attired, was assisted by Miss Clara German, of Strathroy. Mr. John Rose, contracting agent of the Nickel Plate Railway, Buffalo, was best man. The officiating clergyman was Rev. F. Harrison, of Melbourne, a dear friend of the bride's parents.

After the ceremony the company partook of an elaborate wedding breakfast. The tables were elegantly spread and beautifully decorated. Among the guests were Mr. D. H. Maloney, general agent of the freight department of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crawford, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Van Valkenburg, Forest; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Melbourne; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lundy, Niagara Falls; Miss Elliott, Sarnia; Mr. and Mrs. Atwell Fleming, London; Mr. Lee, Petrolia; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Porter, Forest; Dr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Leary, Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Macraut, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Buttery, Miss Barnes, Miss Clara German, Mr. J. D. Meekison and Mr. W. H. Stepler, Strathroy. Some very tasteful toilettes were noticeable.

## IT WAS A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

It was a fashionable wedding, as the contracting parties are well and favorably known—a fact evidenced by the numerous congratulations and the magnificent array of presents. Mr. and Mrs. Allen left on the afternoon train for a honeymoon trip to the east. They will reside in Cleveland, Ohio.

## CRIME IN THE COUNTRY.

Canada Presbyterian. The amiable, cheerful and smiling fields and beautiful landscapes and rural quiet and pure air purify human nature, receives some rude shocks in this country. The most horrible crimes that stain the pages of Ontario history have for the most part been committed in this country. Cities and towns no doubt have their peculiar temptations, but sin is just as terrible a power in the quiet country districts as in the crowded city. In fact a man brooding alone over a crime may be more strongly tempted to commit it than he would be if brought into hourly contact with his fellow men. Solitude is no antidote for sin. The last great crime committed in the eastern part of Ontario, by which an elder of the Presbyterian Church and his wife and daughter were hurried into the presence of their judge, is one of the most horrible ever committed in the Province.

## SYRUP OF FIGS



## ONE ENJOYS

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## WOODS FAIR

## Stove Pipe! STOVE PIPE!

Have just received a car load of Patent Stove Pipe. This pipe is made from the very best Pennsylvania iron, and is far superior to the common pipe, still we shall offer it at the low price of 8c per length.

16-inch gilt-banded open-funnel coal hod 20c, and 17-inch 25c. Closed funnel coal hod, 17-inch, 28c and 35c.

Stove boards, all sizes, at popular prices.

Nonsuch stove polish, the best liquid polish in the market, 9c per bottle.

Mirror stove pipe varnish, 10c per bottle.

Dixon's jet black lead, two large cakes for 7c.

Stove pipe dampers, 10c. Spapio, 10c per cake.

Royal Washing Crystal 1c per cake. Nonsuch 3c, or two for 5c.

Ash and cinder sifters, 15c. Step ladders, all sizes.

Shawl straps, 10c up.

The best line of shaving brushes to be found in the city and prices the cheapest.

Le Page's glue and mucilage 10c per bottle.

Barnes' mucilage, 5c.

Rattler wash boards, 10c.

Globe, World, Quick and Easy, your choice for 19c.

Wooden pails; two-hooped, 15c. Chopping bowls, from 5c up.

Rolling pins, 5c.

Clothes baskets 20c, 25c and 30c.

Lamp chimneys, all sizes, 5c each.

Lamp burners, medium and small, 7c; large size, 10c.

Lanterns in all the different styles at popular prices.

Knitting needles 3c per set.

Darning needles, two for 1c.

Bodkins, 1c each. Sewing needles, 1c per paper.

Tape measures, 3c. Tracing wheels, 10c.

Elastic corset laces, two for 5



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**ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE**

Advertisements, including birth, marriage and death notices, brought to the office during the night, after the business office is closed, can be inserted in our early morning edition by being left at the editorial room upstairs, the entrance to which is by side door from the lane.

Girl Wanted—Mrs. George T. Hiscox, Servant Wanted—843 Dundas street, Girl Wanted—449 Horton street, Store for Sale—Corner Simcoe and Clarence, Farm for Sale—Box 399, London, House to Let—J. W. Morrison, Cottage to Let—211 Oxford street, Factory to Rent—Alex. Harvey, Houses to Let—Alex. Harvey, Stable to Let—Alex. Harvey, Tenders Wanted—John M. Moore, House Found—Frank Young, Board Wanted for Lady Physician, Services—Hamilton Road Methodist, Services—King Street Methodist, Services—Talbot Street Baptist, Services—Wellington Street Methodist, Services—Elizabeth Street Church, Services—Dundas Street Church, Services—Christ Church, Services—Akin Street Methodist, Services—London East Methodist, Services—First Presbyterian Church, Services—St. James' Presbyterian, Services—Queen's Avenue Methodist, Services—Southern Congregational, Services—King Street Presbyterian, Services—First Congregational Church, Services—St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Real Estate—W. D. Buckle, Tolls, Tax and Tamarrack, Gentle Furnishings—J. & D. Ross, Boots and Shoes—Pecock Bros., Gent's Furnishings—Bapty, Sunlight Soap for Wash Day, Shortland Lessons—W. C. Co., Ladies' Goods—J. H. Chapman & Co., Powders, etc.—Anderson & Nelles, Brunton's Curative Fluid, Coal—D. Daly & Son, Featherbone Corsets, Stationary Motors—Stevens & Burns, Gloves, etc.—Spirital, Burns & Gentlemen, Bull's Head Hotel—John Beer, Grand Opera House—"The Players," Cottam's Washing Compound, Horse for Sale—Trafford's Furniture Store, Farm to Rent—Miss S. Lewis, Business for Sale—Market Bazar, Concert—Victoria Hall, Teacher Wanted—Isaac Saul, Girl Wanted—Box 1092, St. Thomas, Sara Lord Bailey—Victoria Hall, Lecture—East London Hall, E. J. Colville—Victoria Hall, Mechan Quartet and Sim Fax—Victoria Hall, Apprentice Wanted—J. R. Peel.

**AUCTION SALES.**  
 Furniture, Oct. 27—J. W. Jones,  
 Stock, etc., Oct. 27—Neil Cooper,  
 Stock, Nov. 1—Suckling & Co.,  
 Furniture, Oct. 27—J. W. Jones,  
 Furniture, Oct. 25—J. W. Jones,  
 Furniture, Oct. 25—Neil Cooper,  
 Property, etc., Nov. 3—J. W. Jones,  
 Property, etc., Nov. 27—H. O. Brunton.

**COMMERCE AND FINANCE.**

Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegraph.

**London Money Market.**  
 LONDON, Oct. 22.—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 95 1/2; 3 per cent, 95 1/2; 4 per cent, 95 1/2; 5 per cent, 95 1/2; 6 per cent, 95 1/2; 7 per cent, 95 1/2; 8 per cent, 95 1/2; 9 per cent, 95 1/2; 10 per cent, 95 1/2; 11 per cent, 95 1/2; 12 per cent, 95 1/2; 13 per cent, 95 1/2; 14 per cent, 95 1/2; 15 per cent, 95 1/2; 16 per cent, 95 1/2; 17 per cent, 95 1/2; 18 per cent, 95 1/2; 19 per cent, 95 1/2; 20 per cent, 95 1/2; 21 per cent, 95 1/2; 22 per cent, 95 1/2; 23 per cent, 95 1/2; 24 per cent, 95 1/2; 25 per cent, 95 1/2; 26 per cent, 95 1/2; 27 per cent, 95 1/2; 28 per cent, 95 1/2; 29 per cent, 95 1/2; 30 per cent, 95 1/2; 31 per cent, 95 1/2; 32 per cent, 95 1/2; 33 per cent, 95 1/2; 34 per cent, 95 1/2; 35 per cent, 95 1/2; 36 per cent, 95 1/2; 37 per cent, 95 1/2; 38 per cent, 95 1/2; 39 per cent, 95 1/2; 40 per cent, 95 1/2; 41 per cent, 95 1/2; 42 per cent, 95 1/2; 43 per cent, 95 1/2; 44 per cent, 95 1/2; 45 per cent, 95 1/2; 46 per cent, 95 1/2; 47 per cent, 95 1/2; 48 per cent, 95 1/2; 49 per cent, 95 1/2; 50 per cent, 95 1/2; 51 per cent, 95 1/2; 52 per cent, 95 1/2; 53 per cent, 95 1/2; 54 per cent, 95 1/2; 55 per cent, 95 1/2; 56 per cent, 95 1/2; 57 per cent, 95 1/2; 58 per cent, 95 1/2; 59 per cent, 95 1/2; 60 per cent, 95 1/2; 61 per cent, 95 1/2; 62 per cent, 95 1/2; 63 per cent, 95 1/2; 64 per cent, 95 1/2; 65 per cent, 95 1/2; 66 per cent, 95 1/2; 67 per cent, 95 1/2; 68 per cent, 95 1/2; 69 per cent, 95 1/2; 70 per cent, 95 1/2; 71 per cent, 95 1/2; 72 per cent, 95 1/2; 73 per cent, 95 1/2; 74 per cent, 95 1/2; 75 per cent, 95 1/2; 76 per cent, 95 1/2; 77 per cent, 95 1/2; 78 per cent, 95 1/2; 79 per cent, 95 1/2; 80 per cent, 95 1/2; 81 per cent, 95 1/2; 82 per cent, 95 1/2; 83 per cent, 95 1/2; 84 per cent, 95 1/2; 85 per cent, 95 1/2; 86 per cent, 95 1/2; 87 per cent, 95 1/2; 88 per cent, 95 1/2; 89 per cent, 95 1/2; 90 per cent, 95 1/2; 91 per cent, 95 1/2; 92 per cent, 95 1/2; 93 per cent, 95 1/2; 94 per cent, 95 1/2; 95 per cent, 95 1/2; 96 per cent, 95 1/2; 97 per cent, 95 1/2; 98 per cent, 95 1/2; 99 per cent, 95 1/2; 100 per cent, 95 1/2.

**COMMERCIAL.**

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

**LOCAL MARKET.**  
 LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 22.  
 There were only moderate receipts to-day, and prices were mostly firm. The changes occurred in wheat, potatoes and butter. Good wheat brought \$1.08 and white \$1.10 to \$1.12, mostly \$1.10. The supply of wheat was light, and values steady. Potatoes were active, selling from \$1.00 to \$1.10. Butter was sold from \$1.00 to \$1.10. Hides were active at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Cattle were active at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Sheep were active at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Pigs were active at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Chickens were active at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Eggs were active at \$1.00 to \$1.10. General values as follows:  
 Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs., 10 to 11 1/2;  
 Wheat, red, fall, 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Wheat, spring, 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Oats, per 100 lbs., 10 to 10 1/2;  
 Corn, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Beans, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Peas, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Potatoes, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Butter, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Hides, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Cattle, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Sheep, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Pigs, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Chickens, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 Eggs, per 100 lbs., 10 to 11;  
 General values as follows:

PROVISIONS.		
Eggs, retail, per doz.	17	to 19
Eggs, basket, per doz.	16	to 17
Eggs, store lots, per doz.	15	to 16
Butter, per lb., pound rolls.	10	to 22
Butter, per lb., large rolls or corks.	13	to 30
Butter, per lb., tubs or firkins.	10	to 11
Lard, per lb.	10	to 11
Cheese, per lb.	10	to 11
Chickens, per pair.	45	to 50
Ducks, each.	25	to 30
Turkeys, each.	1 00	to 2 00
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.		
Apples, per doz.	50	to 75
Oranges, per doz.	50	to 75
Celery, per doz.	30	to 40
Carrots, per doz.	10	to 15
Onions, per doz.	10	to 15
Potatoes, each.	5	to 15
Peas, per doz.	10	to 15
Beans, per doz.	10	to 15
Plums, per basket.	10	to 15
Apples, per basket.	1 00	to 1 50
Oranges, per basket.	2	to 3
Celery, per basket.	10	to 15
Carrots, per basket.	50	to 100
Onions, per basket.	50	to 100
Potatoes, per basket.	10	to 150
Peas, per basket.	25	to 75
Beans, per basket.	25	to 75
Plums, per basket.	10	to 30
Carrots, per doz. bunches.	10	to 30
Beets, per doz. bunches.	20	to 30
Onions, per doz. bunches.	50	to 100
Unions.	1 00	to 1 00
Tomatoes, per bl.	1 00	to 1 0
Meef, quarters, ter lb.	4	to 6 1/2
Beef, quarters, per lb.	6	to 1 1/2
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	5	to 1 1/2
Lamb, quarters, ter lb.	6	to 8
In dressed fowls, No. 1s.	6 50	to 6 62
Chicken, No. 2, per lb.	3	to 3 1/2
Chicken, No. 2, ter lb.	3	to 3 1/2
Calves head, per lb.	6	to 6
Feet, each.	60	to 60
Feet, each.	60	to 60
Feet, each.	20	to 25
Wcol, ter lb.	17	to 17
Yellow, trout, ter lb.	44	to 4
Yellow, trout, ter lb.	24	to 2















## The Federation of Women.

Interesting Visit to the German Empress and Her Views on the World's Congress.

(By May Wright Sewall in the Woman's Journal, Boston.)

In my last letter, written from Berlin, I briefly characterized many of the interesting associations composed of women, and institutions founded by them, which I had been privileged to visit. One fact concerning them I reserved for this article, of which it forms a necessary part.

From the Schaeffer-Lette Verein to the Volks Kuehen, all of the societies and works referred to are under the protection of her Majesty the Empress Frederick. It was some time before I realized the full import of this phrase. In spite of what I had long ago known of the activity of the Empress, while yet Crown Princess, in establishing courses of university lectures for women, and in facilitating educational opportunities for girls of all ranks, I still unconsciously associated her Majesty's protection with the royal patronage which bakers and brewers, tailors and milliners, in all monarchical countries, are wont to use as a trademark indicative of the superior quality of their wares. But, when I found, in the Postleitz-Freibel House, games and pastimes presented by her Majesty on one of her visits of inspection; when I learned that the Princess Victoria was Frau Heyl's first pupil in the art of gardening; when I knew that the Empress had recently inspected Tanneck (the country home where Frau Heyl's daughter lives with the pension portion of her pupils), and had gone from observatory to dog-kennel in her survey of the premises; when, in the Victoria Training School for Nurses, I saw numerous evidences of her Majesty's personal vigilance and sympathy, I began to understand that the phrase "Under the Protection of Her Majesty, the Queen and Empress Frederick" was of vital significance to all things to which it is applied; and, moreover, that it is a sure pledge of noble motive and capable management in the institutions enjoying it. Presently I discovered that most of the remarkable group of women by whom I was welcomed were members of what they constantly referred to as "The Empress's Circle." I noted that the tone in which the "circle" was mentioned by its members had an accent of proud, noble modesty, but no hint of boastful vanity. I found every member of this "circle" to be a woman of serious purpose, engaged in some work whose motive lay outside of self. Everyone of the "circle" whom I met realized and deplored the relative weakness consequent upon isolating her own work from that of others, and as we discussed the means of securing a federation of forces for the common interests, one after another explained the obstacles to such a union, always ending with an expression of eager desire for it, and with the statement: "The Empress Frederick has always desired just such a federation, and if it can be accomplished at all in Germany, it will be only through her influence." Several of these leaders, each in a personal interview, suggested my attending an audience with the Empress and unfolding to her the ideas of the National and International Councils, and the plans for the General World's Congress of Women at Chicago in '93, with a view of enlisting her Majesty's aid in securing for this congress a good delegation of German women.

It may be difficult to believe that the suggestion was at first not agreeable to me, however, in the fact. As a simple American woman, unfamiliar with the manners of empresses, possessing a tongue untrained to the phraseology employed in addressing imperial personages, I felt that I should be quite out of place in a queen's audience chamber. Deliberately to seek an interview with the Empress, and thus to become responsible for the impression produced in the royal circle by the plans for the work of the Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition, was a role to which I felt unequal; and not until it had been pressed upon me as a duty by many deeply interested did I consent to ask for an audience. I received a favorable response from her Majesty's chamberlain, and the audience was set for Saturday, Aug. 8. The summer residence of the Empress is at Homburg, a watering place eleven miles north of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The Schloss is an interesting structure formerly the residence of the Electors. It was once occupied by the dukes of Saxe-Coburg, who married German princesses, and like most European castles it is clothed with historic reminiscences. After traversing numerous courts and corridors, we reached an ante-chamber where we were received by the Countess Benckendorff, chief lady-in-waiting of her Majesty. After a few minutes conversation, which showed her to be conversant with the object of my visit, the Countess conducted me to an interior apartment where her Majesty presently appeared, the Countess at the same time quitting the chamber.

In a moment the gracious cordiality of her Majesty's welcome gave me the ease of an accustomed guest, and in the more than an hour that the Empress kindly detained me, my mind was fully occupied with the subjects before us, viz., the condition of the women of different countries, particularly of those of Germany and the United States, as respects opportunities for education, for employment, and for the exercise of personal liberty, and the best methods of securing on the committee of honor for the congress of '93 the German names that would carry most weight at home and abroad, and be truly representative of the best that Germany has attained, so far as its women are concerned. As, in reply to her Majesty's searching questions, the complete outline of the plans for this congress was revealed to her, she expressed the warmest approval, and her strong desire that Germany should send worthy delegates who can gather as well as give, and bring back for home use an enlarged comprehension of the significance of "the woman movement," and new enthusiasm for its advancement. Her Majesty was also deeply sympathetic with the ideas that underlie the organizations of the National and International Councils, and the urging the usefulness of their application to societies of local scope. She talked freely of her own efforts to federate the different societies and institutions organized by the women of Berlin through the "circle," of which I had learned so much in that city, and to which I have above referred as "The Empress's circle." During the winter it is the habit of the Empress to invite the members of the "circle" to take tea with her once or twice a month. On these occasions each one (who, as I have before intimated, is the working head of some institution or society enjoying the Empress's protection) reports the state of her own work. All advise together, and endeavor to make their works mutually supplementary. The Empress speaks of their meetings as if they were a source of great pleasure to herself, told me some incidents to illustrate the helpfulness of even such an informal federation of interests, and expressed the strongest desire to see such a federation take so national proportions under permanent, formal organizations.

The Empress deplored the present state of unrest among the working people, and protested strongly against the injustice of those who attribute it to the fact that education has been made accessible to the masses, and hold liberal reformers responsible for it. With the democratic conviction to which one is accustomed in a republic, but which one does not expect from royal lips, her Majesty declared with emphasis: "It is not too much education which produces these revolts and outbreaks among the people everywhere, these strikes and dissensions; not too much but too little education is the trouble." Her Majesty expressed the opinion that intellectual and industrial education should accompany each other in all classes of schools for all classes of people; that respect for useful things and for the people who can produce them, together with a desire to be useful, should be inculcated in every child; and that all systems of education which ignore this part of their plain function fail on the side of practical morals. In discussing industrial education, the Empress Frederick can speak with the authority of experience, for, as a child, she was educated to habits of industry, was instructed carefully in household arts, and has worked all her life very perseveringly in her studio; producing both sculptures and paintings which indicate that, had she not been born to other duties, she would have been a professional artist. Moreover, the leading industrial and technical schools for girls in Berlin have been founded under her Majesty's protection, and she, with the Emperor Frederick, was active in the establishment of the "Kunst Gewerbe" museum.

When I explained that the "General World's Congress of Women" would be divided into several departments, and that it would be the aim of the committee charged with preparing the programme to secure from the delegates of each country a report that would give both the history of the progress of women in their respective countries and their present status in respect to the subject considered—the Empress expressed the most cordial interest, spoke of the vast help that the published reports of this congress will afford to students of social economy everywhere, and said that they will indeed be a cyclopedia of all phases of progress that affect woman's life.

Several times her Majesty said: "I would go to Chicago myself, I would attend this congress were I not such a bad sailor." Repeatedly expressing her desire that Germany be well represented in the congress, she gave me the address of Frau Minna Strecker, who has charge of the institutions founded by the still universally mourned Princess Alice, and urged me to the conclusion, endeavored to do so, but the absence of Frau Strecker from Darmstadt made it impossible for me to meet her, though her interest in the congress is assured.

Nothing certainly could be more gratifying to American women, or more helpful and gratifying to German women who interest themselves in progressive movements, than to have the Empress Frederick accept the protectorate of the German committee and delegation in the congress of '93, if circumstances permit late deo. Requesting to be kept informed of the plans as they mature, and making valuable suggestions, which I trust may be executed, her Majesty terminated an audience which, instead of proving an ordeal, was to me the most interesting experience of a summer which has been full of vivid enjoyments.

The Empress talked on many subjects only indirectly connected with that reported here. Her manner was characterized by uncommon simplicity and frankness. I felt Homburg was a home, and I felt that I had been in the presence of a truly royal mind; of a mind accustomed to originate and to contemplate large views. I felt that I had seen a woman who has taken life seriously; who has developed her own powers by the study of the sciences which have been full of vivid enjoyments. The Empress talked on many subjects only indirectly connected with that reported here. Her manner was characterized by uncommon simplicity and frankness. I felt Homburg was a home, and I felt that I had been in the presence of a truly royal mind; of a mind accustomed to originate and to contemplate large views. I felt that I had seen a woman who has taken life seriously; who has developed her own powers by the study of the sciences which have been full of vivid enjoyments.

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## WITH THE FAIR SEX.

The Way They Wash in Japan.

Washing was and is still done in Japan by getting into a boat and letting the garment drag along the bottom by a long string. It is an economical habit of traveling Japs to get a large amount of washing thus accomplished by a steamboat excursion, and has given rise to the story that they travel to wash up once a year. They have no instinct for laundage work, like the Chinese, and think it complete when the soap is in the garment, and will not wring it out. Salt water washes to their taste just as well as fresh.

The Best of Beverages.

An enthusiastic lover of chocolate affirms that for those who wish to keep the imagination fresh and vigorous, chocolate is the beverage of beverages. However copiously you have lunched, a cup of chocolate immediately afterwards will produce digestion three hours after, and prepare the way for a good dinner. It is recommended to everyone who devotes to brain work the hours he should pass in bed; to every wit who finds he has become suddenly dull; to all who find the air damp, the time long, and the atmosphere insupportable; and, above all, to those who, tormented by a fixed idea, have lost their freedom of thought.

Under Golden Rules.

There are a few golden rules to be observed by ladies who wish to have flowers during winter, of which may be enumerated the following: Water all the plants that require it in the morning; leave the plants in the saucers until after the whole has become saturated through; never water by dribs, but give the whole a good soaking, or the consequence often is, that the top of the mould is wetted, while the lower, containing the roots, is dry; sponge over the foliage often as it becomes dusty; take a pointed stick, and, once in a while, stir the surface of the soil, this acts deep enough to disturb the roots, but not the same part as hoeing in the summer, and tends vastly to the health of the plants. Give each plant space enough for air to circulate around it, if possible; let it have the benefit of a little pure fresh air at times.

Where Maidens Are Put Under Lock and Key.

Mr. Bigg-Wither, an English engineer who was employed some years in railroad surveying in Brazil, tells some interesting experiences among the landed proprietors. We quote a few paragraphs pertaining to a visit he made in the valley of Ivaity.

Senior Andrade was an old man, and allowed his wife to do most of the talking for him when she was in the room. One of her first questions was to know whether I was married, and on hearing that I was still in the full enjoyment of freedom she proceeded to enlarge upon the delights of married life, at the same time informing me that she had five unmarried daughters. After this pretty broad hint of what was expected, of course I expressed a wish to make the acquaintance of these fair members of the family.

Her face became suddenly grave, she looked hesitatingly at her husband, who had remained silently puffing his cigarette during the conversation, and he said something that I did not understand, but which at once dispelled her momentary gravity. The old man got up, went across to a locked door, turned the key, opened it and disappeared into a dark chamber within. Almost immediately he returned, saying: "The girls are not accustomed to see strangers and are afraid."

Meanwhile the senhora, who evidently now determined that her daughters should show themselves, had also disappeared into the secret chamber, from which now proceeded sounds of whispering and suppressed giggling. Presently the senhora reappeared, leading a very modest looking damsel about 19 years of age, closely followed by three others apparently somewhat younger. All were overwhelmed with intense shyness, and a hysterical effort to formalize the introduction and separate introduction of each—be it noted that the lady is here introduced to the gentleman—they all scamper back into the secret chamber and their papa turned the key on them.

At this time I was ignorant of the custom which is so general in these out-of-the-way parts of keeping the women, or rather the daughters, of the family locked up like wild beasts, consequently I did not hesitate to express my wonder and to ask why it was done in this way. In reply the Senhora Andrade said that it was the custom of the country, and he had never thought of bringing up his daughters in any other way.

"No, never," I replied; "not now that they are grown." They had all learned horseback riding when children, but since then they had been shut up in the house, according to the custom of the country, where they must remain until husband is can be obtained for them. Poor things! It is to be hoped that there are a few old maids among the lasses of Brazil.

A Friendship.

One of the pleasantest of friendships is the friendship of a young and a middle-aged woman. (There are no old women nowadays.) If the two women are of exactly the right sort, the friendship is almost an ideal one. There can be no jealousy. The older woman is too old to be envious of the younger, either in dress, or in accomplishments. The younger feels the superiority of her youth too keenly to care for the regard cherished by the older for her contemporaries. But each possesses a charm to which the other returns with never-ceasing delight.

The older friend smiles over and rejoices in the freshness and vigor, the eager anticipations and daring impetuosity, of her companion. She speaks no word of discouragement. It is beautiful, this demanding youth, this splendid audacity, to which all earthly achievements are possible. It is the highest earthly wisdom to recognize that all this enthusiasm is needed for the lessons which divine wisdom shall teach.

And the younger woman, pouring out her hopes and expectations, her passionate longings and wistful imaginings, feels strongly the mellow graciousness which experience has brought. Dimly she wonders at the content that is always the most puzzling to the youthful heart. Contentment should only be found upon mountain peaks, and there.

Yet the large-hearted charity which endures all things, believes all things, and hopes all things is an ever-refreshing surprise. Sometimes she is tempted by its fragrance the vague question arises: "Is it possible that this charity, this contentment of themselves, are attainments? Is it not? Can it be? Ah, no!"

No, not yet! For youth is the longing; for age, the knowledge that the longing was never meant to be satisfied here. Each is best for its own time. In such a friendship each grace finds its complement in the other.

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## FARM AND GARDEN

### The Outlook.

—The quality of a potato depends much upon the land where it is grown. Very heavy clays and low wet soils cannot produce a really good tuber. More care should be taken in this matter, as the potato is the most valuable vegetable we have, and no pains should be spared in its cultivation.

The following is given as the essential elements for successful potato growing: Deep, rich, moist soil; ample top dressing of manure in the fall; mulching applied to the soil about the bushes immediately after the spring rains; regular annual pruning, cutting back old wood about one quarter, trimming out the old and useless wood and keeping the bush open and airy.

—A shortage in the onion crop for the season of 1892, is reported. The information has been gained by careful inquiries from many correspondents. This is contrary to the estimate made early in the season, based on the amount of seed sold by the seedsmen to growers. The extremely wet season has very much injured the quality of the crop, and, in consequence, first-class stock will be scarce, notwithstanding the extensive sowing.

—The extraordinary benefit of gypsum to certain crops and certain soils has long been a puzzle to scientists as it has to practical men. But some facts well established may help give a clue to the method of its action, and thus indicate when and on what crops it had better be applied. It is generally conceded that it produces uniformly best results on sandy or gravelly soil and on the clover crop. These are the soils that have the least capacity for holding nitrogen deposited by rains or dews. Clover is the crop to which nitrogen is the most necessary and which once furnished helps the plant to form the nodules on its roots which it is now believed aid in decomposing air imprisoned in the soil and using its nitrogen for growth.

### How to Pack Apples.

Two barrels of apples of the first grade sell quicker and for more money than a three barrel mixture of these two grades with another barrel of the second grade. It pays better to market only the finest fruit in the best possible shape.

Apples for marketing should be picked from the tree by hand and handled gently; all that fall should be discarded, even if they do not show any bruise at the time. Discard everything specked, or in any way faulty or imperfect. Pack in the new barrels; don't use poor barrels. Marketable apples will bring higher prices enough in most first-class barrels to more than pay the difference in cost. See that the barrels are made of well-seasoned wood, both heads and staves, so that they will not warp and the heads come out in transportation.

Remove one head of the barrel; select uniform, fair average apples (not the largest) and hand pack them, stem down around the edge of the barrel; then another row inside the first, and so on until the head is nicely covered close and tight, so they will not shift then put in about a half bushel more and shake the barrel carefully, so as not to disturb the facing, then add another half bushel and shake as before, and so on until the barrel is filled. It is important to shake the barrel five or six times while being filled to settle the apples into the closest space, to prevent further settling in shipment.

### Cultivating the Strawberry.

Wm. Saunders, superintendent of the gardens and grounds of the Agricultural Department at Washington, has submitted, with some other papers on horticultural subjects, the following to the Secretary of Agriculture:

The principal points involved in the successful culture of the strawberry are:

1. Prepare the ground by deep plowing and subsoiling; apply a dressing of rotted manure, equal to twenty cords per acre; spread it over the surface, and mix it with the soil by repeated disintegration with a harrow. The best crops are produced on strong, loamy soils; if somewhat clayey it will be all the better, provided it is drained.

2. Allow the plants plenty of space; the rows 30 inches apart and the plants about that distance between each other in the rows.

3. Remove all runners as they appear, and keep the surface pulverized and clean. If young plants are wanted, keep a portion of the plantation for that purpose.

4. Cover the plants in winter in all localities where the thermometer may run down to ten degrees Fahrenheit; this to be done after the first frost, using straw, leaves or other similar material as a partial protection.

5. Do not disturb the roots by any process of cultivation from the month of September until after the crop has been gathered the following summer.

6. Destroy the plants after it has produced its second crop, new ones being planted to succeed those that are abandoned.

### Green or Dry Food.

Bulletin No. 15 of the Agricultural College of Utah relates an experiment by the director, J. W. Sanborn, on the subject of grading versus soiling, or feeding green food at the barn, and on feeding the same kind of food air-dried before feeding. He sums up as follows: It has been a question of doubt whether grazing cattle by treading the grass and by its frequent laceration in knowing does not injure its growth, with a consequent decreased animal growth. If this injury occurs to any material extent, then in countries where high farming prevails it is thought soiling should be substituted for grazing. This practice prevails to a large extent in Europe and to some extent among dairymen in the east. But soiling means mowings from the fields to the feeding pens green food with 75 pounds of water for 100 pounds of food that might be dried down to 10 pounds of water, and thus save its handling.

Among stockmen a strong, very strong, bias exists in favor of green foods, the belief having taken deep root that drying foods throw off more moisture, or that there is an indefinable something about water in association with plants that gives it food value. This feeling is manifested in exaltation of green grass over dried grass, of roots over dry food, and is especially manifested in the silage craze. The bulletin under review attacks these notions. Three steers were allowed to graze on two acres of grass made up of timothy, lucerne and red clover. A similar area was mown and fed to steers in the yard, while another and like area—all three being of like character, having been sown at the same time—was mown and air-dried.

The following conclusions were arrived at: 1. Three sets of steers, of three each, fed for 92 days, one set grazing, one set fed on similar food in yards, in the green state, and one set on the same food, air-dried, made identical gains. 2. The grazed lot ate the grass from 28.2 per cent. more area than the lot that was soiled. 3. The lot having air-dried food relished it better than the lot fed on green grass, but required slightly more food for a pound of gain, probably no more, if as much, for the dry-

weight gain made. 4. They required more dry matter for a pound of gain than winter-fed steers. 5. The strong indications are that green food is no more valuable than well air-dried food. 6. The indications were that immature grass is no more valuable, or not as valuable, as mature grass, and is in agreement with former trials on this subject. 7. Half-dried lucerne seemed to be dangerous, although the evidence is very uncertain. 8. As the season grew warmer the gain decreased, and is in accord with former observations. 9. It appears by this trial that soiling is unnecessary, dry food serving the same purpose; that winter feeding is quite as economical when cattle are fed in stalls or yards; that grazing in stalls or yards; that grazing is somewhat wasteful, and that green grass and young grass are no more effective than dry and mature grass or hay.

### The Drainage.

The American Agriculturist sums up the advantages of underdraining as follows:

1. It prevents drought. 2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers. 3. It warms the lower portion of the soil. 4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter. 5. It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil. 6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matter among those parts of the soil traversed by roots. 7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil. 8. It causes the poisonous excrementitious matter of plants to be carried out of reach of their roots. 9. It prevents the grasses from running out. 10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil by removing excess of water. 11. It renders soil earlier in the spring. 12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter. 13. It allows work to be done sooner after rains. 14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall. 15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other acids, which induce the growth of sorrel and other weeds. 16. It prevents, in a great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil. 17. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, etc., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, to be deposited among the absorbent parts of soil, and given up to the necessities of plants. 18. It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands. 19. It prevents, in a great measure, grass and winter grains from being winter killed. Considering how short our summer seasons are in Canada, a judicious system of drainage that will on the average add two more weeks to the crop season deserves the best attention of every prudent farmer.

Removing Honey from Hives.

When about to remove comb honey from the hives, in whatever condition it may be in, have all things ready before disturbing the colony. Scrape and clean out the smoker; don't guess it is all right, but know that it is, and have fuel that emits plenty of smoke. See that the mask or veil is not full of holes, and the tools to be used are not stuck up with propolis.

When all things are ready, uncover the hive with so little jar that the bees are not aware of your presence, and puff a little smoke to put them on their good behavior. Where a break-joint honey-board is used, under a case of sections, they are not glued down, and can be easily loosened; but when the box or case of sections is placed over the combs with no intervening board, it requires work, patience and skill to pry them loose.

Where a case of sections has a break-joint honey-board, and are not glued down, the bees can be driven below with a little smoke, the case can be lifted off and set down for a moment, while the hive is being covered up, when the few bees remaining can be driven out, with puffing smoke between the sections, when the case can be carried into the honey-house, and any bees remaining will leave and gather upon the windows. Where the case is glued down tightly, it is well to pry it up the evening before, taking it off in the morning.

There are many persons throughout the country who keep a few colonies of bees to provide their own families with honey (using old-style boxes), and make the inquiry how to get the bees out. If these boxes are removed towards evening, and smoke puffed into them, and placed near to the entrance, the bees will take up a line of march for it, usually by morning they will be out. If few bees leave it, it shows the presence of a queen, and there is no better way than to return it to the hive for a day or so, when it can be removed again, and then she may have gone home. These boxes can be placed in the bottom of a barrel, and covered up, leaving only a small hole; the bees will be attracted to the light and pass out. The hole must be small, or robbers will find their way in.

### The Dairy.

Do not let the heifers form the habit of drying up as soon as cold weather begins, but begin now to feed all liberally as the pastures are not as juicy as they are early in the season.

It is a good time now to begin winter butter-making, and if your cows are not fresh you can by liberal feeding increase the butter-making period. Cows should not go dry over a month.

Most farmers now believe in special purpose animals rather than those for which claims are made of adaptation for almost everything. The Jerseys as a race will make more butter than the most common of food and go dry a shorter period than any other.

If you are dairymen for profit, you must have dairy animals and must surround them with conditions suited to the exercise and development of dairy functions. If you compel them to "rustle" for a living, they will become "rustlers." If you only require them to supply milk enough to rear their young, they will soon adapt themselves to this demand. You can train them to transform food into flesh. It is much easier to rear down than it is to build up. The cow that will produce 300 pounds of butter in a year is a highly artificial machine, and unless surrounded with the development attained, she will suffer peria as did the buffalo or adjust herself and her offspring to the new environment.

### Fertilizers for Orchards.

The long experience of orchardists has proved the great value of barn manure for orchards, top-dressed or spread evenly over the whole surface, the best time of year for the work being in autumn and early winter being the next best. By the time that growth commences the next season, the liquid portions are carried down and diffused through the soil. Some soils are more benefited than others, according to the varying composition. In addition to the barn manure, many orchardists have found great benefit in the application of wood ashes in the same way. The Michigan Experiment Station has reduced this treatment to more definite quantities. On soils specially needing enriching, to 20 loads of decomposed stable manure, 200

pounds of fine ground bone per acre, with 100 bushels of ashes, are recommended as a complete fertilizer. If barn manure cannot be had, 50 pounds of nitrate of soda is added. In place of fresh ashes three times as much leached ashes may be used, being as good if not better. Careful and measured experiments on young orchards are better for testing, with their roots nearer the surface, than old trees, the roots having a wider and deeper spread. Cultivators have not unfrequently made the mistake of deciding on the value of special manures from the trials of single seasons, as it usually requires at least three years for the roots to become well diffused and to exert their benefits on the roots and trees. But on all the different soils, no fertilizer is more generally beneficial than barn manure, and nearly all are improved by wood ashes, an important recommendation to be noted, in which is only to be determined by experiment. These two last-named substances are accessible in greater or less quantities to nearly all farmers who are orchardists.

### The Queen's Highway.

It is well known that for soft or sandy ground the broad tire is much better than the narrow one. It does not sink so deeply, for which reason the same load can be drawn with less horse power. On all soft roads and soft stretches the owner of the vehicle would find the tire proportioned in width to the weight of the load to be decidedly to his own advantage, in which force to be expended, while on the hard roads he would be no worse off, though abstaining from the commission of a great injury on the street pavements. On all kinds of pavements the narrow tire works so much mischievous that its extent is out of all proportion to the amount of money necessary to make the change in the wheels. It is a moderate estimate to place the shortening of the life of a pavement by narrow tires at one third.

There is a key to preserve the wagon wheels so that they need not be taken to the shop to cut tires. The process is very simple and cheap. Make a trough a little wider and deeper than the felloes of the wheel. Heat linseed oil to the boiling point, and at this temperature pour it into the trough. Have everything so arranged that you can immediately turn the wheel slowly through this boiling oil. Two or three revolutions are sufficient. Then take the next wheel. One heating is sufficient for four wheels, if the work is rapidly done. Better, however, add a little water after the second wheel is soaked. Have sufficient oil in the trough to cover the felloes. After the wheels are attended to the oil may be poured into a vessel and kept until the next occasion. The skeptic of course says it will do no good. The oil cannot contract the tire or expand the wood. We do know, says the Ohio Farmer, that it makes a perfect job. On one occasion it so tightened the tire that the spokes began to bend.

### Latest Invention.

It is a Typewriter Intended for the Blind.

Prof. Hall, of the Illinois institution for the blind, has devised a typewriter for the blind. The size of the machine is eight by ten inches and five inches high, and weighs nine and a half pounds. It is simple, and very strong and durable. There are but six keys to manipulate. Dots are made in paper, as in the Braille system; but with the machine the letters can be made very rapidly. To one not accustomed to teaching the blind or unacquainted with their efforts at getting an education, it is impossible to realize the great advantage this will be to that unfortunate class.

Heretofore they have been able to carry mathematical calculations only as far as was possible by a mental process, or by the use of the "octagon slate," which has not been found practicable in this country. Now they can solve all problems other pupils do, and even music is within their reach.

The rapidity with which it can be manipulated is surprising. A pupil who is a pianist, after a few hours' practice, wrote a sentence of sixteen words in seventeen seconds, and a sentence written at random at the rate of thirty words a minute. It would be safe to assume that, with a reasonable amount of practice, a blind person could readily acquire a speed of 100 words a minute of memorized matter, or 40 to 50 from dictation.

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

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THE HORSEMAN.

James Golden says that with a rubber-covered track and something on the horse's feet, to destroy concussion, a mile in 2 minutes is possible.

When Robert Bonner offered to give \$5,000 to the first horse which should trot a mile in 2:05, the pressure was great, but he was not to be beaten. He had a little bettering sulky was not in existence. He took improvements into consideration though. There is little doubt but he will be obliged to give his check for the full amount.

Says an old race follower: "It takes more head to drive a trotter than to ride a runner. A driver in a trotting race has got to keep his horse up to its trotting limit without letting it break. In a running race the gallop is the horse's gait, and he can't break, no matter how poor he is urged. A driver has to use a lot of prudence and judgment in handling a trotter. He has to know the animal well, have its staying powers down fine, and feel when he can call on it so as to get the most out of it."

The theory that is often advanced by some writers on equine subjects that old mares are not valuable for brood-mares, that their vitality has been lessened by age and that the produce of such mares is of little value, recent developments in the horse world have recently, when the three-year-old colt, Bill Lindsay recently scored a fifth heat in 2:18, for his dam was 26 years old when he was foaled. Menharts, 2:10, a two-year-old, was foaled when his dam, Lady Maud, 2:18, was 23 years old, and Goldsmith Maid was 23 years old when she gave birth to that good producing sire Stranger.

What's the matter with handicapping trotters by putting weights on the sulky? The horse is everything with weight. Then "classes" would be unknown after horses gained records, and there would be a chance for such animals as get a certain mark, and are not able to beat it, to win a race occasionally. Here are the running records of the trotting sulky, and they are beneficial to the horse, and copied by them are the systems of shoeing, booting, etc., discovered by trotting horsemen. But, mind you, the trotting horse pessimist never looks to the sulky for an idea. There he can't break, no matter how poor he is running to the trotting turf with advantage to the interest of the artificial gait.

It is a noticeable fact that the most successful drivers of trotting horses seldom use the whip. Even when hard-fought races are on and the nature of the horses are made, the extreme limit of speed is secured without the use of the lash. There is a lesson in this, not only for the drivers of trotting horses, but for those who handle any kind of horses. With the proper training a horse will reach the limit of his speed, and exert every muscle in his body, under kind treatment, as quickly as he will when abused with the whip. A horse that will respond to the request of his best effort in a kind way, is one that can be depended upon for the most reliable service. It is the fault of the driver in nine cases out of ten when the use of the whip is made necessary.

History does not reach the time when there were not relations between men and horses. The nature and disposition of the horse, after so many years of contact with man, are not creditable to the more intelligent member of the partnership. The treatment of the horse to be trained and used by man is almost universally wrong, and the least lesson ought to be learned, who wishes to become a horseman in the broad sense concerns the nature and disposition of the horse itself. The horse is one of the most timid and nervous of all known animals. How is this exorable animal brought to the varying conditions of the harness, which violence and force are predominant features. He is treated as if he combined the attributes of the roving elephant and the man-eating tiger, with the tough hide of the one and the cunning ferocity of the other. Horsemen are not highly educated nor very thoughtful.

Instead of the horseshoe being simply a curved piece of iron, the Germans now make part of the shoe of rope. The shoe is made of malleable iron, and on the bottom is a deep groove, running from end to end. In this groove tightly fits the new feature of the shoe—a piece of tarred rope. The rope is about three-quarters of an inch thick. The strands are firmly twisted, and the application of tar makes the bit of harder tough and durable, yet soft enough to afford the horse a relief unknown with the ordinary shoe. The shoe is fastened to the hoof by four nails driven through the rope on each side. The tarred rope resting on the pavement gives the horse a firm grip on the ground, and as it makes the shoe much lighter and infinitely more comfortable than the solid iron its advantage is readily apparent. The new invention increases the horse's pulling power and saves the hoofs a deal of hard wear which cannot but result from the iron shoe pounding the rough pavements.

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