

Sixteen Pages Today.

Noteworthy Features in the Advertiser of Today.

- A Page for Young People.
- Animal Curiosities of the Week.
- The Latest Wonders of Electricity.
- Ghost Stories from Scottish Manuscripts.
- The Latest Reports from the Field of Labor.
- A Most Readable Article on Bygone Days in London.
- Behind the Scenes with a Circus: A Realistic Experience.
- A Man Tired by Wolves: A Thrilling Escape Out West.
- The Story of the Week: "An Impossible Man," by Ian MacLaren.
- Last Night in the British Parliament and Among British Politicians.
- Small Inventions which have Brought Fortunes to Their Discoverers.
- A Remarkable War-Memory Ceremony on the German Border of France.
- Lively Letter From Dr. Ross, of Emboro, on the Mills-McKay Controversy.
- Cannibals Drive the Missionaries Away, and Resume Their Feasts on Human Flesh.
- All City, Middlesex, and Western Ontario News, Including Latest Reports re University Matriculation Examinations.

Canadian Cattle

No Hope for the Removal of the Embargo.

Scotch Importers Condemn the Government's Action.

Lord Wolsey Made Command-in-Chief of the Army.

Gladstone on Christianity—No Amnesty for Irish Prisoners—Barbarism at Sea.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY PROMOTED.

London, Aug. 17.—The Daily Telegraph announces that Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley will succeed the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the British army, with limited powers.

GLADSTONE ON CHRISTIANITY. London, Aug. 17.—In a letter to the author of a book dealing with the relations between science and religion, Mr. Gladstone expresses his gratitude to science for all it has done and is doing, but says that Christianity does not need it, and is as able now as it ever was to hold its own ground.

BARBARISM ON AN OCEAN LINER. London, Aug. 17.—The Times prints a dispatch from Berlin saying it is stated that grave cases of ill-treatment on board the German-Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. have been reported. Two stokers jumped overboard in despair and were drowned, and another is reported to have died from the effects of brutal treatment on the part of the engineers. Similar charges against some of the German-Lloyd officers have been made before.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW. London, Aug. 17.—Mr. R. B. Marston, the publisher, has written a letter in which he contends that it is virtually impossible for Canadian printers to sell in the United States cheap reprints of American copyrighted works. Mr. Marston is entirely opposed to the proposed Canadian copyright law, but fails to see that the Americans have any real grounds to fear it even if it should pass, which is quite improbable. Americans, Mr. Marston says, are making a business of the copyright law in order to cover their own proper claims upon Canada.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. London, Aug. 17.—A meeting of members of the House of Commons interested in the currency question, including the Marquis of Lorne and Sir Wm. Henry Hildesworth, was held yesterday, and it was resolved to appoint a Parliamentary committee to promote the holding of an international monetary conference in accordance with the motion introduced by Robert L. Everett in the last House of Commons, urging the Government to co-operate with the other powers in the calling of such a conference.

A BOMB ON THE STAIRCASE. Rome, Aug. 16.—A great panic was caused in the city of Ancona today by the explosion of a bomb with a terrible report on the staircase of the French consulate. The building was greatly damaged, but nobody was seriously hurt. The consul and his family were absent from town. The affair is supposed to have been a protest against the execution of Cesareo, the assassin of President Carnot of France, the day being the anniversary of his execution. A few minutes before the explosion some men were arrested for posting an Anarchist manifesto. The police think they are the men who placed the bomb on the staircase.

MEETING OF IRISH NATIONALISTS. London, Aug. 17.—Justin McCarthy presided over a prolonged meeting of his party colleagues yesterday, at

which the statement recently made at Omaha by Mr. Healey was discussed. Mr. Dillon read the correspondence upon which Mr. Healey's statement was based, and Mr. Healey moved that it be issued to the press. J. C. Glynn moved an amendment, approving Mr. McCarthy's manifesto denouncing Mr. Healey for placing so effective and poisonous a weapon in the enemies' hands. After considerable discussion Mr. Flynn's motion was rejected without a division. Mr. Jordan moved in amendment to Mr. Healey's motion, that having heard Mr. Dillon's statement and the document read by him the meeting express approval of the chairman of the committee in connection with Londonderry and Tyrone seats in Parliament, and this motion was carried.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. London, Aug. 17.—John J. Clancy, Parnellite, moved an amendment to the address providing for amnesty for political prisoners. Sir Matthew White-Ridley, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, said the Government would make a thorough examination of the cases of the prisoners whose release was asked for, but he did not doubt that the decisions of his predecessor in office, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, were entirely right. John Redmond and Timothy Harrington in a pleased manner, compared Home Secretary Ridley's kindly tone and Mr. Asquith's "non-possumus" declaration, which could not be taken now, as formerly, that the prison door shut with a clang.

Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, deprecated the assumption that the policy adopted by his predecessor. The same principles as regards grave offenses against the law that had governed Mr. May, he said, would govern him. Mr. Balfour followed in the debate on the address by Mr. Asquith, and at the conclusion of his remarks the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Redmond's amendment called upon the Government to declare their policy in regard to home rule for Ireland, and also in regard to the reform of the Land Law, the compulsory purchase of land, the condition of the industrial condition of Ireland. Mr. Dillon's amendment demanded immediate legislation in relation to judicial rents. Mr. Redmond's amendment was rejected, the vote being 113 to 243.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO. London, Aug. 17.—A question of great interest to Canadians was asked in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Price, who inquired if the Government was aware that the present exclusion of Canadian store cattle had caused, and was causing, severe loss in some of the agricultural districts, and whether the restriction can be removed.

The President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long, replied, saying that as late as July 19 cases of cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia had been found among the cargoes coming from Canada, and the Government in consequence must maintain the strict quarantine placed upon such cattle. Mr. Long added that the Government of the Dominion of Canada on the subject.

REMARKABLE GATHERING. Paris, Aug. 17.—The gathering at Mars-la-Tour yesterday was a remarkable one. People had been arriving for days from all parts of France, and many came from abroad, among them a party of cadets from the Ecole Polytechnique. The Bishop of Nancy in the forenoon celebrated mass on the battle field. Among the incidents of the day was a procession from Bruville, the middle distance, through the ravine where the battle was the most severe. The German visitors were treated with dignified coldness, but no active hostility was displayed towards them. Before the German police crossed the frontier the German police repeated to them the advice contained in the recently issued Government document. The words seemed to make a deep impression, and the veterans accordingly removed the German insignia from their breasts. They advanced with bare heads towards the inhabitants, who saluted the soldiers with politeness. The German monuments remained without decoration until this evening, wreaths, which had been brought for the purpose, waiting before the frontiers. A German monument at a point 350 yards from the frontier was dedicated. The cheers of those present at the ceremonies were distinctly heard on the French side of the line. A cordon of gendarmes and customs officers guarded the frontier throughout the day to prevent disturbances. Civilians were allowed to pass the frontier freely, but French soldiers had received orders not to enter Germany.

SENSATION IN MONTREAL. \$50,000 Worth of City Securities Missing. Montreal, Aug. 17.—Great excitement was caused today by the statement that \$50,000 worth of securities had been purloined from the City Hall. The city treasurer, Mr. Robb, admits the truth of the story in so far as the securities are missing, but the man who has charge of them, Wm. McDunnough, is sick in bed and cannot be seen.

MUNCEY. Aug. 16.—Two of our men were arrested at Ingersoll, who were going to Hagersville, or New Credit, Indian reserve, viz., Mr. A. A. King, musical director of the Tecumseh Cornet Band, and Jas. P. Wolfe, Jun., who went for company's sake. They were charged with stealing a horse, but the members of the T. C. Band can as one man say that the said men are gentlemen in every respect, and had they but sent us word, we would have taken immediate action for their release. S. JOHN, Secretary of T. C. B.

The thirtieth annual reunion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened in Pittsburg on Friday, with about 3,000 visitors present, including 1,000 members of the brotherhood.

Nobody Wants Him.

The Ameer's Son is Snubbed by Everybody.

Victoria and Her Grandson Good Friends Again.

The New Parliament a Good Thing for London Tradesmen.

August a Busy Month—The Kaiser's Hunting Trip—The Queen's New Servant.

London, Aug. 17.—Facts which have now leaked out respecting the meeting of Queen Victoria and Emperor William of Germany at private parties given by her Majesty at Osborne during the Cowes regatta week shows that the cordial relations which had been ruffled by the Emperor's failure to consult the Queen regarding the present Czarsin's engagement to the Czar, have again been restored and the closeness has quite vanished. Queen Victoria has long been known as the chief match-maker of Europe, and when the Emperor, while at Coburg with the Queen and others in April of last year, upon the occasion of the marriage of Princess Victoria Maria of Coburg and Gotha to the Grand Duke of Hesse, took upon himself, without consulting anybody, to bring to a head the long pending but frequently deferred engagement of Princess Alix of Hesse to the then Emperor of Russia, her Majesty felt very much put out, as she fancied she was the first person to be consulted in such matters. This caused a coolness between her and the Emperor, but during the dinner at Osborne the conversation of the two sovereigns was most animated, and affectionate, those present noticed especially the great tenderness with which the Queen rose to assist the Emperor to rise after dinner and the gracious manner in which she accepted his help.

THE QUEEN'S NEW SERVANT. Considerable commotion has been caused in certain circles by the announcement that Wm. Brown, a nephew of the famous John Brown, who was for many years the Highland attendant of her Majesty, and for a grandson of the Queen, had been appointed the Queen's personal attendant. William Brown inherits to a certain degree the somewhat brusque manner of his distinguished uncle.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPORT. Emperor William's visit to Lowther Castle as the guest of Lord Londesdale has been one of incessant activity, and in one day he traveled 70 miles by coach and steamer in order to see the lake and hill scenery. As usual, every arrangement was made that the sport should not be marred for want of game. During the first day's shooting, the Emperor bagged nearly 50 brace of grouse, and, although he is a capital shot, the precaution was taken to have the birds driven almost up to the muzzle of his gun.

THE COMING YACHT RACE. As the date for the races for the America's cup approaches, interest in Valkyrie III. and the performance of Defender increases. The brief cable dispatches from New York published in the English newspapers, which are read and much discussed. There is no doubt that the yachtsmen here are far from feeling confident that Lord Dundonald, the promoter, will be able to have found among his papers in the Chicago "castle." In this document Holmes relates the story of his murder of George H. Holmes, then in the River, three miles below Columbus. Upon this affidavit registration papers were issued by Gov. Stone. Mrs. Holmes went to the law office of Judge Orr and sought to retain his services to prosecute, but Judge Orr refused. She left with him the original confession of Holmes. The woman gave as her reason for making the affidavit that Holmes had been brutal in his treatment of her for several years.

THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT PIETZEL, Holmes, and the murdered George Holmes were in this city on July 13, 1894, but that they stopped at different places, and were not seen together on the streets. Their conduct was such as to leave the community under the impression that they were strangers. A few days after their arrival they procured a small boat and all three went down the river together. After going six miles, Holmes got out of the boat and walked on the shore, water, and was absent some time. When he returned Holmes was dead. Pietzel said his death was caused from falling from the boat and striking his head on the rocks. They buried the body in the river swamp and returned to Columbus.

THE REQUISITION PAPERS came from Jackson, and Chief of Police Menger arranged to go to Philadelphia after Holmes, but in the meantime Mrs. Holmes had left the city.

KOMOKA.

Aug. 17.—The Mission Band has completed the quilt that they have been working at for some time. It weighs 7 1/2 pounds and will be forwarded to the R. T. of T. will be at Springfield on Thursday, Aug. 23.

THE INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST will attend the A. O. F. High Court meeting to be held at Guelph on Aug. 26.

MESSRS. David McDougald and Thos. McDougald and Charles Luce left for the Northwest last Tuesday.

Since the dispute about the opening of the new street, the property of Mrs. James Lince still remains a common one—and will by all appearance.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

At	From
Aug. 16.	
Fuerst Bismarck.	New York.
Labrador.	Quebec.
Montezuma.	Quebec.
Lake Ontario.	Quebec.
Rosario.	Montreal.
Pispania.	Montreal.
Friesland.	Antwerp.
Verdonk.	New York.
Norwegian.	Oslo.
New York.	New York.
Umbria.	Quebec.

the countries also which it was Nazrulla's intention to visit have all politely refused to receive him. The refusal of the Sultan of Turkey has been made public. In it the Sultan states that in compliance with a request of M. Nel-deff, the Russian ambassador to Turkey, he cannot receive the son of the Ameer if he should carry out his intention to visit Turkey.

LADY SOMERSET'S SON. There is some rejoicing at Eastnor Castle, Leicestershire, county of Hereford, over the coming of age of Lady Somerset's only son, who, it is probable, eventually become the Duke of Beaufort, as the Marquis of Worcester, the eldest son of the duke, is unmarried.

A GALT FARMER FLEECED. Out of \$1,500 by an Old-Time Maneuver.

Beware of Smooth-Tongued Strangers Who Have a "Snap" to Give Away.

Galt, Ont., Aug. 17.—A slick game was successfully worked on a well-to-do farmer near this place yesterday which just cost that gentleman \$1,500. A few days ago a very slick young man called on the farmer, the owner of a very fine farm within a mile of Galt, and represented himself as a son of Wm. King, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Berlin. He had been sent by the bank to negotiate for the purchase of the farm, to which she had taken a liking.

Mr. McBean was not anxious to sell the place, but finally agreed to do so, the price asked being \$20,000. This suited the agent, and he was to report to his client and return if satisfactory to her and the guarantee called for. He arrived yesterday and proceeded to close the deal. He was quite willing to deposit \$5,000 or \$10,000 to bind the bargain, but Mr. McBean was so foolish that he could hardly climb the court house stairs, and during his plea for clemency he had to lean on the table. Asked if he had anything to say, he claimed to be a victim of circumstances and made a lengthy address. Judge Elliott said it was disagreeable to him to see an old man with one foot in the grave convicted of horse-stealing. Nothing remained but Kingston Penitentiary, and there he would have to go. The term was three years on each charge, to run concurrently.

While these arrangements were going on a second party put in an appearance, saying he had walked from Galt to see Mr. King. The new arrival was anxious to catch the train, and Mr. King agreed to drive him to Galt. The parties drove away, leaving with Mr. McBean the box, as he supposed, with the money. They had not been gone long when Mr. McBean decided to open the box, and to his surprise all that it contained was some worthless papers. He immediately informed the police and telegraphed to different points, but so far no trace of the parties has been found.

HOLMES KILLED ANOTHER.

Murder Traced to Elm in Columbus. Mrs. Holmes' Confession.

Columbus, Miss., Aug. 17.—In this town another alleged murder has been traced to Holmes and Benjamin Pietzel, the register of the Glendale Hotel shows for Jan. 15 last the names of Mrs. M. Holmes and child, with no place of residence. She is described by the hotel clerk as a tall, handsome woman, with a high forehead, fair hair, and a child about five years old, named Lucy. They remained at the hotel three or four days, and were not sociable. On the second day after her arrival the woman called on the editor of the Peace Footie, and said she desired a confidential talk with him. She made her child leave the room. Then she made an affidavit before Judge Orr charging H. H. Holmes, then in jail in Philadelphia, with murder. When asked by the justice for her proof, she produced a written paper signed by Holmes, which she said she had found among his papers in the Chicago "castle." In this document Holmes relates the story of his murder of George H. Holmes, then in the River, three miles below Columbus. Upon this affidavit registration papers were issued by Gov. Stone. Mrs. Holmes went to the law office of Judge Orr and sought to retain his services to prosecute, but Judge Orr refused. She left with him the original confession of Holmes. The woman gave as her reason for making the affidavit that Holmes had been brutal in his treatment of her for several years.

THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT PIETZEL, Holmes, and the murdered George Holmes were in this city on July 13, 1894, but that they stopped at different places, and were not seen together on the streets. Their conduct was such as to leave the community under the impression that they were strangers. A few days after their arrival they procured a small boat and all three went down the river together. After going six miles, Holmes got out of the boat and walked on the shore, water, and was absent some time. When he returned Holmes was dead. Pietzel said his death was caused from falling from the boat and striking his head on the rocks. They buried the body in the river swamp and returned to Columbus.

THE REQUISITION PAPERS came from Jackson, and Chief of Police Menger arranged to go to Philadelphia after Holmes, but in the meantime Mrs. Holmes had left the city.

KOMOKA.

Aug. 17.—The Mission Band has completed the quilt that they have been working at for some time. It weighs 7 1/2 pounds and will be forwarded to the R. T. of T. will be at Springfield on Thursday, Aug. 23.

THE INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST will attend the A. O. F. High Court meeting to be held at Guelph on Aug. 26.

MESSRS. David McDougald and Thos. McDougald and Charles Luce left for the Northwest last Tuesday.

Since the dispute about the opening of the new street, the property of Mrs. James Lince still remains a common one—and will by all appearance.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

At	From
Aug. 16.	
Fuerst Bismarck.	New York.
Labrador.	Quebec.
Montezuma.	Quebec.
Lake Ontario.	Quebec.
Rosario.	Montreal.
Pispania.	Montreal.
Friesland.	Antwerp.
Verdonk.	New York.
Norwegian.	Oslo.
New York.	New York.
Umbria.	Quebec.

IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Wm. B. Chisholm May End His Days There.

Gets Another Three Years for Horse Theft—His Floods With the Judge.

Wm. B. Chisholm, the horse thief recently arrested for stealing a nag and buggy from Oneida, will in all probability end his bad career behind the walls of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston.

Chisholm is close to 75 years of age, but it has been his boast that he couldn't quit his stealing. His record in Middlesex dates back to Sept. 20, 1884, when he was convicted before sessions and given five years. He then went under the name of George Kennedy, alias Wm. Chisholm. He had been out of jail scarcely a year before he was arrested for larceny, and in October, 1870, got twelve months. Again he got a month. But this is only Chisholm's Middlesex record. He is believed to have been sent down for fourteen years for incendiarism, while his horse thefts are considered over 30. About twenty years ago an old man named Speelman was sent to the penitentiary for seven years for burning the mill of George Suttell at Vienna. He was convicted on the evidence of Chisholm, who was then posing as a private detective. Speelman swore that he was innocent and threatened revenge. Whether innocent or guilty he carried out his threat. After his release he fired several buildings in the village and was again sent to Kingston. He served his term and again applied the torch, almost destroying the entire place. He was again arrested and sent to the penitentiary for life. He died in the institution a few months ago.

Chisholm was arrested before Judge Edward Elliott this morning for sentence on the Oneida charges, to which he had pleaded guilty. He is now so feeble that he could hardly climb the court house stairs, and during his plea for clemency he had to lean on the table. Asked if he had anything to say, he claimed to be a victim of circumstances and made a lengthy address. Judge Elliott said it was disagreeable to him to see an old man with one foot in the grave convicted of horse-stealing. Nothing remained but Kingston Penitentiary, and there he would have to go. The term was three years on each charge, to run concurrently.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Miss Ella Howard, city, is visiting at Grand Bend.

John Dromgole, city, was in Brandon, Man., this week.

Mrs. E. C. Freeland, of Hamilton, is visiting friends in London.

Mrs. and Miss Harris left this morning for Pullman, Ill., the home of the former.

Master Wallace Crawford, London, is visiting his uncle, Rev. S. T. Bartlett, Cobourg.

Mr. Lundy Nornabell, of this city, returned home after a visit at Mr. Kirkland's Point Edward.

Miss Annie Taylor, of Blyth, has returned home from an extended visit in Hamilton and London.

Miss Lottie Coates, of Point Edward, has returned home after an extended visit in London and Port Stanley.

Mr. Wm. Scott, of Walkerton, and Mrs. Murray, of London, are holidaying at the parental home in Seaford.

Misses Birdie, Etta and Gussie Moore, of South London, have returned home after holidaying at Port Stanley.

Mr. Gale, of Chatham, is visiting at the home of Mrs. J. B. White, at Tilsonburg. Mrs. Gale is in London at present.

Messrs. J. A. Darrach and A. Nichols, of St. Thomas, who have been visiting friends in this city, have returned home.

Mr. Dunnett, South London, is the guest of Mrs. R. H. Collins, of Exeter, and the Misses Bonthron, of Rodgerville.

Mr. J. C. McLeod, of the Pullman car works, Pullman, Ill., is on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, of Ridout street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murray, of London South, are at present visiting at Mrs. Murray's father's, Mr. Alex. Scott, Seaford.

Principal Rowland, of the public school, Walkerton, is enjoying a visit from his father, brother and sister, of South London.

Miss Ethel Riggs, of Cannduff, and Miss Justin, of this city, are spending the week with Miss Roena Langford, at Kent Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Talbot, of Ray City, and Mrs. and Mr. E. H. Trezona, of this city, are visiting at Mrs. Frank Hall's, Sarnia.

Miss E. Tarry has just returned to this city after spending a five weeks' vacation visiting friends in Hamilton, Toronto and Buffalo.

Miss Mabel McHarg, of this city, has arrived home from Harrison. Miss Mary Dowling accompanied her, and will spend the next few weeks with friends in London.

Mr. Robt. Coats, of South London, is spending his holidays with friends in Seaford. Mrs. Coats and family have been visiting for some time with her mother, Mrs. Amest, Seaford.

Mr. Dunstan, of the firm of Dunstan & Ellsworth, undertakers, Chicago, called on Mr. John Ferguson this morning on his way back to Chicago from a fishing trip to Georgian Bay.

Mrs. W. Brazier, of South London, accompanied by her mother, has returned from a holiday at Metcalf. The Misses Mary and Laura Brazier are also home after spending a few weeks with friends at Delawares.

Rev. Ira Smith and Mrs. Smith, of this city; Mr. Cakdie and his son Lida; Mrs. Sylvester and daughter, Stouffville, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, of Waterford, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, "Acacia Lodge," Barrie.

Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Toronto, is at the Tecumseh.

Miss Annie Jewel, of Joint Edward, is visiting here.

Mr. W. Cliffe, of this city, is visiting at the Queen's, Arkona.

Miss Annie Talbot, of this city, is visiting friends in Wingham.

Mr. Alex. Cromwell, of this city, is visiting friends in Teeterville.

Miss Adetha Thomas, of Harrietsville, Ont., is visiting in this city.

Miss Carter and Master Arthur Wood, of London, who have been the

guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Wood, at Sarnia, returned home yesterday. Mr. Fred Fletcher, of this city, is visiting his brother at Thamesford.

Miss Ella Davidson, Woodstock, is on a few days' visit to friends in London.

Mr. Macgregor, of this city, is visiting his brother, the doctor, at Kent Bridge.

Mrs. F. E. Bennett, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. H. R. Schram, Euclid avenue.

Miss Mackenzie and Miss May Mackenzie, of South London, are visiting in Toronto.

Miss Irving, of this city, is the guest of her friend, Miss Grace Brown, at Tilsonburg.

Miss Fanny Winslow is visiting her parents here, 576 Horton street, from Newark, N. J.

Miss N. Burke, of this city, is visiting friends in Aylmer and Port Bruce for a few days.

Miss Lal Smith and Miss Barter, of this city, are the guests of Miss McLean, Stratford.

Mr. John A. Bone, of this city, will spend a few days with his mother in East Wawanosh.

Miss Mary Lauchlin, of this city, will spend her vacation under the parental roof at Brussels.

Mr. Phil McLeod has returned to the city after spending a lengthy absence in the United States.

Miss Nellie Wilson, Hill street, is spending a two weeks' vacation with relatives in Detroit.

Mr. John Ross left on the steamer Stewart on Thursday evening from Stanley to spend his vacation with friends in Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Moore, superintendent of the Red Cross Hospital, Owen Sound, is at home in South London, attending to her father, who is seriously ill.

CRICKET.

A cricket match between the Chicago Wanderers and the Rosedale team, of Toronto, was played on Friday and decided in favor of Chicago—5 to 67.

BASEBALL.

MONDAY'S LIST OF PLAYERS. The following are the teams for both games on Monday at Tecumseh Park. The morning game is a championship one and the afternoon an exhibition one. Hutchinson, a former member of the Alerts, is playing right field for Guelph. McElroy, who was hurt, is again playing.

ALERTS. GUELPH. Catcher.....Wood. Pitcher.....Bradford. First base.....O'Connor. Second base.....Gallagher. Third base.....McElroy. Left field.....Cockman. Right field.....Hutchinson. Infield.....Snyder. Outfield.....Hutchinson.

A TOURNAMENT.

The annual tournament of the City Lawn Bowling Club has been arranged to be played on August 30 and 31 for the first round, the finals in the week following. The following twelve lunks have been selected:

- No. 1—F. F. Bullen, skip; Parlett, Anderson, Ginge.
- No. 2—G. A. Somerville, skip; McDonald, Henry, H. Coombs.
- No. 3—J. Gillespie, skip; J. Weld, McClement, Bowen.
- No. 4—McDougall, skip; R. Reid, G. Coombs, Dineen.
- No. 5—Bodden, skip; Inglis, Sutherland, G. Macbeth.
- No. 6—H. Brown, skip; Dewar, Jento, Mathewson.
- No. 7—F. Mulken, skip; Pope, C. Weld, Southern.
- No. 8—D. Colgan, skip; Marshall, Taylor, Gill.
- No. 9—L. Col, skip; Fisher, skip; Macbeth, Neighorn, J. Hunt.
- No. 10—J. B. Spencer, skip; E. Weld, Pritchard, Evans.
- No. 11—H. Blackburn, skip; Kilgour, Davis, Wain.
- No. 12—T. H. Smallman, skip; Kent, Dalgreen, Harvey.

Live Stock Markets.

Sunday Services.

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

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER OF WILKINSON and ELLIOTT STS.—Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, rector. Services at 11 a.m.; evening 7 o'clock. "Magnificat and Deus." Anthem, "How Majestic Are Thy Works." Lord's Prayer; offertory, tenor solo, "Nearer My God to Thee"—Barton.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—(SCIENTIST)—Dundee Block. Services discontinued until Sept. 1.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Morning, Rev. M. P. Talling, pastor; evening, Rev. J. G. Stuart.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning, 10.30; evening, 7.30.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. Principal Austin, of St. Thomas, will occupy the pulpit Sabbath morning and evening.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. E. B. Lancelotti will preach morning and evening; quarterly love feast at 10 a.m.; sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning service; Sabbath school session at 2.45 p.m. All Sabbath services held at the Collegiate Institute.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Park Avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 10 a.m.

CENTENAL METHODIST CHURCH—Services Sabbath, Aug. 18—11 a.m., pastor, subject, "Twelve Spies"; 7 p.m., subject, "How Majestic Are Thy Works." Flowers, etc., subject, "Joseph and His Brethren."

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robt. Johnston, E.D., pastor. Morning, 10.30; evening, 7.30. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

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

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; the pastor. Sunday school at 2.30.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Pastor Rev. Geo. Fowler, Ph.D. Services morning and evening as usual. Seats free.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Morning, David Prewitt, evening, Rev. J. G. Stuart. "A Child's Cry." Strangers welcomed.

QUEEN'S AVE. METHODIST CHURCH—Services in the Grand Opera House. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. J. H. Moorehouse, pastor. Morning diet, "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah" (Kuckner). Misses Harrison, violin solo, "Intermezzo" (Alcancani). Miss Evelyn Allen.

COLBOURNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Walter Rigby, pastor. Services as usual.

Amusements and Lectures

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

THREE BIG DAYS FOR \$1.75—COUNTY FAIR—Grand Trunk Railway, Civic Holiday, Monday, Aug. 19. Special train of first-class coaches leaves London at 7 a.m., returning at 7 p.m. Tickets \$1.75. Children half fare, valid to return by any regular train, Aug. 19, 20, 21. This is your opportunity to visit the Fair.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS WILL HOLD their annual picnic at Springbank, on Wednesday, Aug. 21st, 1895. Everybody should attend. Games, sports, band, etc. Leaving London at 10 a.m., returning at 7 p.m. Tickets—Adults 15c, children half fare.

"WHICH DO YOU PREFER?"—COUNTY FAIR—Grand Trunk Railway, Aug. 19 and 20; only \$2.

LONDON BICYCLE CLUB EXCURSION to Sarina on Civic Holiday, Aug. 19. Tickets only \$1.00 for two days.

CIVIC HOLIDAY—STEAMER THAMES leaves city for Springbank 10 a.m., 1.30, 2.10, 4.45 and 7.30 p.m.

ODFELLOWS' EXCURSION, NIAGARA FALLS—Boat leaves Sarina 7.30 a.m., return at 9.30 p.m.; a delightful trip on the river. Tickets 50c, for sale at T. G. Gilman's, 739 Dundas street.

CIVIC HOLIDAY—SARINA AND DE CROIX—Boat leaves Sarina 7.30 a.m., return at 9.30 p.m.; a delightful trip on the river. Tickets 50c, for sale at T. G. Gilman's, 739 Dundas street.

PUBLIC WEDDING AT R. R. TEAM STERS' picnic, civic holiday, at 9.30. Note the other attractions for evening entertainment: Grand musical entertainment, live open air concert by Falcin Guitier Club, fine fancy drill exhibition, light and music, gymnastics of all kinds and an array of funny characters. Come and see them.

CIVIC HOLIDAY—SARINA AND DE CROIX—Boat leaves Sarina 7.30 a.m., return at 9.30 p.m.; a delightful trip on the river. Tickets 50c, for sale at T. G. Gilman's, 739 Dundas street.

BASEBALL—CIVIC HOLIDAY—TECUMSEH PARK, Alerts vs. Guelph; two games, morning 10.30, afternoon 3. Admission 25c, boys 10c, ladies free.

FOR ENGLAND—FRANK B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next Advertiser Office, represents the magnificent royal mail steamers of the Allan Line, to Montreal, and the American line via New York. Call and get information and rates.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—THE recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Fall term will open early in September. DAYTON & CO., 416 Richmond street, residence, 311 Oxford street.

FOREST CITY BOAT HOUSE—FOOT Dundas street; pleasure boats of all kinds. Telephone, 74. WHIT LANCASTER, Prop.

Meetings.

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

COURT VICTORIA, No. 10, I. O. F.—Special meeting Tuesday, Aug. 20, at 6 p.m. to pass death claim of late Bro. Rev. J. S. Johnson. Thos. Cousins, C.R.; J. W. ROGERS, R.S.

BUILDERS' PICNIC COMMITTEE WILL MEET at 8 p.m., Foresters' Hall, corner Clarence and Richmond streets, Saturday, 8 p.m. Walter Toth, secretary.

Domestics Wanted.

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

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—APPLY Dominion House, corner York and Clarence.

WANTED—A SERVANT—IMMEDIATELY—Apply to Mrs. MARSHALL, 239 Central Avenue.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY Mrs. J. M. DEXTON, 234 Queen's Avenue.

GIRLS WANTED—FOR CITY AND OUT—Cook, housemaid, parlor maid, general servant. Wages not an object. Advertisers' Office, 351 Richmond street.

NOTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private house or hotel, call on OSBORNE'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 56 Dundas street.

Situations Wanted.

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

WANTED—SITUATION IN BUTCHER SHOP or general store. Good scholar and abstracter. Wages not an object. Address "H. A. S." Advertiser, London, 71k

Wanted.

WANTED—\$1.50 AT 5 PER CENT ON 400 mortgage. Address W., Box 96, this office.

WANTED BY YOUNG COUPLE—THREE or four rooms for light housekeeping. Address Box 53, this office.

Male Help Wanted.

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

HOSTLER WANTED AT ONCE—APPLY at Ross House, East London. 73u

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY HOSTLER—Apply at Ontario House, 131 King street.

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 PER WEEK—Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea importers, 235 Dundas street.

Female Help Wanted.

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

TWO FANCY IRONERS WANTED AT the Dominion Steam Laundry, Talbot street.

WANTED—A REAL GOOD SALESWOMAN for millinery department in warehouse. Apply personally, JOHN C. GREEN & Co.

WANTED—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE to study bookkeeping and shorthand. London Shortland School. Positions guaranteed.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

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

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. Apply 235 Richmond street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for four persons, \$4 per week. Chestnut Grove, Port Stanley. Write S. PEARLEY, 7414

HOUSES TO LET—NO. 112 CAMPBELL STREET, and 810 Talbot street, also cottage No. 10 Oxford street. ALAN HARVEY, b

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 180 BATHURST STREET; nine rooms and hall. Apply 19 York street.

TO LET—EVEN ROOM BRICK COTTAGE, convenient. 312 Oxford street.

TO LET—THE TWO FLATS OVER BELL Organ Company, 11 Dundas street. Apply LOVE & DIGNAN, 484 wty

TO LET—GOOD TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, Princess avenue, 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply J. & W. MORRISON, 150 Fullarton or 217 Dundas.

TO LET—HOUSE—128 KENT STREET—Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister, 7414

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

"TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSES TO LET" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER'S OFFICE.

Money to Loan.

MONEY—CERTAIN SUMS OF \$300, \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. W. FRASER & SCANDLER, solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London.

MONEY AT LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to J. McAlpine, general agent, London, 140c, London, 851c

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES at low rates. Notes cashed at G. W. FRASER'S loan office, 74 Dundas street.

People's Popular Columns

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

OUR RETURNS ARE SURE!

RATES BELOW HEADINGS.

Lost and Found.

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

LOST—DOG PUP, BLACK AND WHITE with tan. Reward at 65 York street. One retaining after this notice will be prosecuted.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, WEDNESDAY, between Dundas and King streets, initials J. L. Finder leave at this office.

Business Cards.

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

SPECIAL—LADIES' BLOUSES and shirt waists washed by hand and finished in first-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY. Tel. 489.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—229 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

GO, ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofers; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street, London. Telephone 88.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 41 Bay street, Toronto, and 280 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

BICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING—Pattern and model making. J. BLYTHE, 310 Dundas street. Advertisements, 18 York street.

GO TO MRS. WOODLIFES, 276 Dundas street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, parsley, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruit. Phone 519.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 738.

COMMON SENSE—ONLY RELIABLE exterminator for roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice. No smell. All districts. 7414

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

LONDON MARBLE AND GRANITE CO.—Large and best stock of granite monuments, Talbot and Fullerton streets.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED—CHINA and glassware riveted. F. HAYES, 308 Dundas street.

JOHN WHITTAKER IS PREPARED TO furnish estimates for slate roofing. 351 King street.

SMITH & GRANT, MANUFACTURERS of packing, egg and beer cases. Orders promptly attended to. 507 Bathurst street.

BAMBOO FASLS, TABLES, ETC., FURNITURE and baby carriages neatly repaired; moderate charges. KNAPP'S, 74 King street.

LOUIS PEDERSEN, MAKER AND repairer of baby carriages and sled chairs, corner King and Ridout streets.

DOES YOUR LAWN MOWER NEED a new blade? Drop card to PERRY DAVIS, Locksmith, 369 Richmond street.

Laundries.

HOP-SING—LAUNDRY—232 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered. All work done by hand; satisfaction guaranteed.

Articles For Sale.

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

FOR SALE—LADY'S BICYCLE, NEARLY new, price \$50. Address A. B., Advertiser's Office.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY MARE, 13.2 hands high, lady can drive; one brown mare 15.2 hands high, pacer, lady can drive; one dark bay horse, pacer, 15.3 hands high, lady can drive; one dapple bay saddle horse, 16 hands high, also good driver. Inquire at 184 to 190 Horton street.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT NEW MILCH cow. Apply 334 Waterloo street. 71k

ONE 13-FOOT KEELBACK SHOOTING boat with one small cabin. London boat works. L. CARLY.

FOR SALE—BICKENSBERGER TYPE-WRITER—New; cost \$45. Will sell at a good price. Apply this office. 4147

LUMBER—WHOLESALE ONLY—CAR- or cargo lots; Spicers' extra Baltic Canadian red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, etc. D. FERGUSON, Manf. Agent, London, Ont.

THREE OFFICE DESKS IN GOOD order; want and Oak. Will be sold at a reasonable price. W. A. REID, 337 Talbot street.

Agents Wanted.

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

WANTED—SALESMAN—SALARY FROM start; permanent place. BROWN BROS. Co., nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

LIVE MEN WANTED TO CANVAS for safe and Vandal's safe. Introduction by J. Castles Hopkins. Introduction by the Hon. G. W. Ross, L.L.D., the scholarly Minister of Education. A thrilling narrative of the wonderful career of Mr. Gladstone. Profusely illustrated with portraits of great men of the century, with many of his pictures. A big book, nearly 2 inches thick, 8 inches wide, 19 inches long. Retail \$3.00. Agents Sample sent on depositing \$1.00, which we return with order for twelve books. Price \$15 to \$20 a week according to ability. BRADLEY, GARNETT & Co., Brantford, Canada. 686c ywt 471

CANVASSERS WANTED TO THROUGH-LY canvass the city for a leading building and loan company. Men of experience preferred; salary and commission paid; references required. Apply by letter to Building and Loan Company, Advertiser's Office. 72c

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSI-NESS for the Home Life Association of Canada—assessment system. Good remuneration. Apply by L. J. BURKE, Superintendent, No. 5 Masonic Temple. 21c

Personal.

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

YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS good appearance, social standing, wishes lady acquaintance from 22 to 28. Address Advertiser's Office, Box 53. 71c

Musical Instruction.

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

MR. W. A. BLEUTHNER—PIANO AND harmony lessons. Arrange now for new term. 250 Queen's Avenue.

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

Dental Cards.

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

DR. GEORGE C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879, graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1883. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 183 Dundas street, over Mountjoy's fruit store.

L. McDONALD, DENTIST, Office, 183 Dundas street, London. Telephone, 702.

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

DR. J. N. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—181 Dundas street.

DR. SWANN, DENTIST—FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L.D.S. Office, 274 Dundas street, next door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 88.

S. WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST—212 Dundas street, next E. Jones' Park, Q.C. cross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone, 822.

J. E. HOLMES, DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson, Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3, Dundas Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

Medical Cards.

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

DR. TEASDALE, L.S.A., LONDON, ENG.—Office, 410 Queen's Avenue, 18 York street, near Talbot. Telephone, 988. ywt

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's Avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9.30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 6 to 7.30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

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

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

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 40 Queen's Avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVE. and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

DR. WEEKES—407 DUNDAS STREET, near Colborne. Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone, 199.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's Avenues, Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful treatment of all diseases of digestive system. Tel. 50.

DR. F. NEU-OFFICE, 42 PARK street, corner Queen's Avenue. Tel.

DR. G. H. M. OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street—specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. JARVIS—HOMEOPATHIST—759 Dundas street. Telephone, 988.

DR. MEIK—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-don. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1.30 p.m.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 20 Queen's Avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South. Telephone, 975. Special attention to diseases of children.

Real Estate For Sale.

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

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE ON TALBOT street, between Oxford and St. James streets. ALAN HARVEY.

FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR WORK-ING MAN; \$400 for 1/4 acre land, being premises known as Thos. Connor's slaughter house; about ten minutes' walk from Clark's bridge; \$1000, balance on time at 6 per cent interest. Apply to JOHN CONNOR, 338 Richmond street. 71n

REAL ESTATE HAS TOUCHED BOT-tom and will soon be on the rise. See my list of farms, houses and lots. Money to loan, lowest rates. J. F. SANGSTER, over C. P. R. ticket office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY terms of payment, that desirable brick residence, No. 334 Du. street, lately occupied by Hewitt Fysh. Apply to W. F. BULLEN, 6714

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A BUILDING lot, a cottage home, a high class residence, a farm, or investment property or a business chance? If so, you will find that we have the largest and best selection of such properties ever offered for sale at one time in London. We specialize a few for next week, viz:

An artistic, 2 story and attic brick residence, Queen's Avenue, Credit Valley stone foundation, granite trimmings finished in natural wood; grates, plate and art glass windows, latest sanitary plumbing, furnaces, etc. Fashionable location and guaranteed a first-class residence in every respect. Call for inspection permits.

Just finished—A new brick, modern in every particular, good location, Queen's Avenue, for \$3,300. Be sure and see this.

We have, without doubt, the finest residences ever offered for sale. Call for particulars.

The McKinnon Survey—Have you examined this beautiful sub-division? Have you noticed its city sewerage, water, low taxes, high elevation, close to center of city and all new homes. These are some of the inducements to buy now.

\$300 will buy a new cottage and nice lot, East End; \$100 cash, balance \$30 per month. You cannot afford to miss this. Be quick if you want it.

Cottages everywhere, all prices, easy terms.

Money to loan to purchase property, to build, to remodel and pay off old loans. No publicity. No delays. No valuation fee.

Call for a copy of "The London Realty Record" (illustrated). Free.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings, Telephone 612.

London Real Estate Exchange.

CHEAP RENTS—NO. 579 PALL MALL, 3 rooms, overlooking Lake Erie, 1800 ft. above sea level; also No. 582, neat cottage on same street. W. D. BUCKLE.

ABOUT STREET BOARDING-HOUSE—No. 39 and 38 1/2 Ridout street; 26 rooms; will be sold, furnished or unfurnished; good business chance. W. D. BUCKLE.

TO LET—NEW BRICK RESIDENCE—No. 512; just completed; bathroom, stable, etc. See it. W. D. BUCKLE.

WHISKARD'S

2
Busy Stores.

230 and 232 Dundas Street.

We call your attention this week to our new Chenille Table Covers, at
40c, \$1, \$2 and \$2 25 Each.

Chenille Curtains, worth \$5, we are selling them at

\$3 50 Pair.

Ladies' Flannelette Night Dresses at
50c and 75c Each.

Ladies' Fancy Embroidered Night
Dresses, full size,

Only \$1.

Something new in Sideboard Scarfs,
stamped, at

20c, 25c Each.

Large and small Linen Dollies,
stamped and fringed,

8c, 12½c, 15c Each.

Very wide Madras Muslin,
Only 20c Yard.

Fancy Art Muslin, 60 inches wide,
worth 20c,

Whiskard's Price 12½c Yard.

Ladies' Navy Blue Peaked Caps,
Only 20c Each.

Children's Corded Waists, in white
and drab, all sizes,

25c Each.

See our special line of T. G. W.
Corsets, in all sizes, at

50c Pair.

Large size Honeycomb Towels,
5c Each.

Silk Russia Braid, all colors, worth
20c,

Whiskard's Price 5c Bunch.

See our Gray Flannel, worth 18c,
selling at

12½c Yard.

Ladies' White Lawn Aprons,
trimmed, at

20c, 25c, 35c Each.

Children's White Muslin Aprons,
all sizes,

Only 25c Each.

Infants' Wrappers, trimmed with
embroidery,

From 40c Each Up.

Infants' Fancy Embroidered Robes,
From \$1 Each Up.

Infants' Wool Booties,
10c Pair.

Infants' Quilted Bibs, trimmed
with lace,

Only 5c.

Infants' Fancy Wool Jackets,
Only 25c Each.

Black Fibre Chambray, 63 inches
wide,

35c Yard.

Fancy Hair Pins, gilt and silver
tops, worth 20c,

Our Price 5c Each.

We have just received a splendid
line of very fine White Lace Curtains,
3½ yards long, new patterns, at

75c Pair.

A special line of Ladies' Black
Cashmere Hose,

Only 20c Pair.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, stain-
less, seamless and spliced heels, at

12½c Pair.

Children's Black and Colored Cot-
ton Hose,

Only 5c Pair.

Lambs Wool Soles for crochet
slippers,

25c Pair.

Silk Ribbon, in all shades, at

3c, 5c, 8c Yard.

Fancy Crepon Art Silk, worth 65c,
Whiskard's Price 35c Yard.

Bygone Days.

London When the Queen Was
Three Years Old.

From Information Contained in an
Almanac of 1822.

Public Offices in the District and Who
Filled Them—An Interesting Old
Newspaper of 1820 and a
Snappy Editorial.

Mr. James Gillen, one of London's
veteran citizens is constantly delving
among dusty relics of the past and
bringing them to the light of the pre-
sent day. The two latest in the list
of antiquities he has from time to time
supplied the "Advertiser" with are the
"York Almanac and Royal Calendar,"
of the year 1822, and a copy of the London
Gazette, dated Saturday, Sept. 7,
1820, and much the worse for wear.

The first part of the almanac is de-
voted to the daily calendar, with the
weather forecast, holidays, anniver-
saries, moon changes, and the time
of sunrise and sunset. The weather
forecast reads at times, "Snow about
these days," "clear, but cold weather
expected at this time," "Some of the pro-
gnostications are very non-committal
and elastic. Again you read, "The
clouds gather with the appearance of
snow," "pleasant for the season," "very
pleasant and fine growing season,"
"Want of rain in some places," or
"Every kind of weather at short in-
tervals may be expected at this time."
This forecast, it will be remembered,
was applicable to the whole of Upper
and Lower Canada.

Following the calendar comes some
brief annals of public events, begin-
ning with the discovery of America
by Columbus in 1492, and devoted
wholly to Canadian history from 1497
when John Cabot discovered New-
foundland until the division of Quebec
into Upper and Lower Canada in 1791.
A sketch of the then "present state
of Canada" followed, drawn up ex-
pressly by Charles Fothergill. This
contains the following table of emigrants
intending to settle in Canada:

For building a log house with a shade for his oxen and pigstie	7 10
For this sum his house may have two apartments, a stone chimney, a hearth, and two glazed sash windows.	
Clearing, fencing, and sowing five acres of land (if he has to pay cash for it)	15 00
A plow should not be required for several years.	
Seed for the first crop, with the price of two axes, two hoes, two brush hooks, two forks, one spade, and one shovel	4 00
Yoke of oxen and chain	15 00
An ox sleigh	1 10
A cow, 13, sown with pigs 15 ..	4 50
Two ewes with lambs 12 each ..	1 00
Some necessary articles of household furniture	10 00
Putting up a log barn	5 00
Two kettles for making sugar ..	3 00

Pro. Cur 166 50 || Clergymen were most required and lawyers the least needed, according to the annals. | |

The book also contains tables of the
ancient kings, and of the present
royal family, also the sovereigns of
Europe and a list of the British Min-
istry. George IV. had just been re-
signed, and the present Queen was
only three years of age.

The civil list of Upper Canada is
given. Major-General Sir Peregrine
Maitland was then Lieutenant-Govern-
or. Hon. L. P. Sherwood was speak-
er of the House of Assembly, and the
members for Middlesex were John
Bostwick, of Victoria, and Mahlon
Burwell, of Port Talbot.

John Beverley Robinson was At-
torney-General, and James Mitchell,
London, was deputy clerk of the Court
of King's Bench. John Williams and R.
Cockroft were coroners for the dis-
trict. J. B. Askin was clerk of the
peace. J. Mitchell was surrogate and
P. L. Walsh registrar of the Surrogate
Court. Hon. Thos. Talbot was the
commissioner to administer the oath
of allegiance to the London district,
and Mahlon Burwell registrar of deeds.
Mahlon Burwell was collector of cus-
toms at Port Talbot, and George Ryer-
son license inspector.

Henry N. Allen was inspector of
beef and pork, and the school trustees
were: Mahlon Burwell, John Bostwick,
Joseph Ryerson, Jonas Mitchell, John
Rolph and J. Harris. The Board of
Education was composed of John
Backhouse, John Rolph, J. B. Askin,
James Mitchell and George Salmon.
C. J. Ryerson was district school-
master.

The commissioners of the peace for
London district were Peter Teeple,
Thomas Horner, Daniel Springer, Jas.
Mitchell, Wm. Hutchinson, Joseph
Ryerson, Thos. Bowly, Robt. Nichol,
Mahlon Burwell, John Backhouse, Geo.
C. Salmon, Jas. Graham, Geo. Ryerson,
Daniel Ross, Chas. Ingersoll, Abraham
Maskeer, Francis Leigh Walsh.

Among the list of officers who served
in the militia staff, from the com-
mencement of the war with the United
States to the close are found the name
of John Rolph, district paymaster of
London, and the following list of of-
ficers of the First Middlesex Battalion:
Colonel—Hon. Thos. Talbot.
Lieut-Colonel—Mahlon Burwell.
Captains—David Secord, Daniel
Springer, Gilman Wilson, Leslie Pat-
erson, Samuel Edison, and Daniel
Rakolje.

Lieutenants—Wm. Bird, Wm. Saxton,
Gideon Tiffany, Alexander Ross, Ben-
jamin Wilson, James Nevills, James
McQueen, John Conrad.
Engineers—Daniel McIntyre, David
Davis, Joseph De Fields, Samuel Har-
ris.

Adjutant—Lieut. James Nevills.
Quarter Master—S. Reynolds.

The list of officers in the Second
Third and Fourth Middlesex Battalions
were not filled in. They had their full
complement of men, but the officers
had not yet been appointed.

The name of the postmaster at Lon-
don is not given, and there probably
was none at that time. Daniel Ross
was postmaster at Victoria, Daniel

Springer at Delaware, and Mahlon Bur-
well at Port Talbot.

The postage between Halifax and
London district was 3 shillings.
The population of the London dis-
trict, which included what is now Ox-
ford, Middlesex, Elgin and Norfolk was
15,252. The Westminster township boasted
a population of 736, Southwold 1,071,
Malden 1,005, London 1,174, Lobo 156,
Pikrid 147, Dorchester (south and
north) 74.

The white population of Upper Can-
ada at that time was given as 150,000.
The almanac concludes with a list of
tables of weights and measures, value
of coins and golden hints for trades-
men.

Altogether the age of the almanac
and the amount of district and general
information it contains makes it de-
cidedly interesting and valuable.
The copy of the London Gazette was
yellow and ragged and torn. It was
issued Saturday, Sept. 7, 1820, and is
modern, compared with the man-
ner in which it contained a great number
of advertisements and a great dearth
of news. It was published by T. and
B. Hodgkinson, on Riddout street.

The subscription was 12s. 6d. in ad-
vance, and 18s. on time. The line was
the advertising rate. One column was
devoted to the allurement of a New
Queens' lottery ad, by which \$700,000
was to be distributed in prizes.
The editor of the St. Catharines
Journal must have spoken in dolorous
terms of the want of prosperity in
Canada at this time, as the editor of
the Gazette referred to the want of
advertisements and a great dearth of
news. It was published by T. and
B. Hodgkinson, on Riddout street.
The subscription was 12s. 6d. in ad-
vance, and 18s. on time. The line was
the advertising rate. One column was
devoted to the allurement of a New
Queens' lottery ad, by which \$700,000
was to be distributed in prizes.

The editor of the St. Catharines
Journal must have spoken in dolorous
terms of the want of prosperity in
Canada at this time, as the editor of
the Gazette referred to the want of
advertisements and a great dearth of
news. It was published by T. and
B. Hodgkinson, on Riddout street.
The subscription was 12s. 6d. in ad-
vance, and 18s. on time. The line was
the advertising rate. One column was
devoted to the allurement of a New
Queens' lottery ad, by which \$700,000
was to be distributed in prizes.

Following the calendar comes some
brief annals of public events, begin-
ning with the discovery of America
by Columbus in 1492, and devoted
wholly to Canadian history from 1497
when John Cabot discovered New-
foundland until the division of Quebec
into Upper and Lower Canada in 1791.
A sketch of the then "present state
of Canada" followed, drawn up ex-
pressly by Charles Fothergill. This
contains the following table of emigrants
intending to settle in Canada:

For building a log house with a shade for his oxen and pigstie	7 10
For this sum his house may have two apartments, a stone chimney, a hearth, and two glazed sash windows.	
Clearing, fencing, and sowing five acres of land (if he has to pay cash for it)	15 00
A plow should not be required for several years.	
Seed for the first crop, with the price of two axes, two hoes, two brush hooks, two forks, one spade, and one shovel	4 00
Yoke of oxen and chain	15 00
An ox sleigh	1 10
A cow, 13, sown with pigs 15 ..	4 50
Two ewes with lambs 12 each ..	1 00
Some necessary articles of household furniture	10 00
Putting up a log barn	5 00
Two kettles for making sugar ..	3 00

Pro. Cur 166 50 || Clergymen were most required and lawyers the least needed, according to the annals. | |

The book also contains tables of the
ancient kings, and of the present
royal family, also the sovereigns of
Europe and a list of the British Min-
istry. George IV. had just been re-
signed, and the present Queen was
only three years of age.

The civil list of Upper Canada is
given. Major-General Sir Peregrine
Maitland was then Lieutenant-Govern-
or. Hon. L. P. Sherwood was speak-
er of the House of Assembly, and the
members for Middlesex were John
Bostwick, of Victoria, and Mahlon
Burwell, of Port Talbot.

John Beverley Robinson was At-
torney-General, and James Mitchell,
London, was deputy clerk of the Court
of King's Bench. John Williams and R.
Cockroft were coroners for the dis-
trict. J. B. Askin was clerk of the
peace. J. Mitchell was surrogate and
P. L. Walsh registrar of the Surrogate
Court. Hon. Thos. Talbot was the
commissioner to administer the oath
of allegiance to the London district,
and Mahlon Burwell registrar of deeds.
Mahlon Burwell was collector of cus-
toms at Port Talbot, and George Ryer-
son license inspector.

Henry N. Allen was inspector of
beef and pork, and the school trustees
were: Mahlon Burwell, John Bostwick,
Joseph Ryerson, Jonas Mitchell, John
Rolph and J. Harris. The Board of
Education was composed of John
Backhouse, John Rolph, J. B. Askin,
James Mitchell and George Salmon.
C. J. Ryerson was district school-
master.

The commissioners of the peace for
London district were Peter Teeple,
Thomas Horner, Daniel Springer, Jas.
Mitchell, Wm. Hutchinson, Joseph
Ryerson, Thos. Bowly, Robt. Nichol,
Mahlon Burwell, John Backhouse, Geo.
C. Salmon, Jas. Graham, Geo. Ryerson,
Daniel Ross, Chas. Ingersoll, Abraham
Maskeer, Francis Leigh Walsh.

Among the list of officers who served
in the militia staff, from the com-
mencement of the war with the United
States to the close are found the name
of John Rolph, district paymaster of
London, and the following list of of-
ficers of the First Middlesex Battalion:
Colonel—Hon. Thos. Talbot.
Lieut-Colonel—Mahlon Burwell.
Captains—David Secord, Daniel
Springer, Gilman Wilson, Leslie Pat-
erson, Samuel Edison, and Daniel
Rakolje.

Lieutenants—Wm. Bird, Wm. Saxton,
Gideon Tiffany, Alexander Ross, Ben-
jamin Wilson, James Nevills, James
McQueen, John Conrad.
Engineers—Daniel McIntyre, David
Davis, Joseph De Fields, Samuel Har-
ris.

Adjutant—Lieut. James Nevills.
Quarter Master—S. Reynolds.

The list of officers in the Second
Third and Fourth Middlesex Battalions
were not filled in. They had their full
complement of men, but the officers
had not yet been appointed.

The name of the postmaster at Lon-
don is not given, and there probably
was none at that time. Daniel Ross
was postmaster at Victoria, Daniel

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Aged Lobo Couple Celebrate Their
Golden Wedding.

Dropped Dead—Bloomers in Strathroy—
Sudden Death of a Kerwood
Young Man.

The handsome grounds and residence
of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fortner, of lot
1 con. 12 Lobo, were the scene Wednes-
day afternoon of a very interesting
gathering, met to celebrate the 50th an-
niversary of Mr. and Mrs. Fortner's
wedding. About 100 guests were pres-
ent to do honor to the aged couple, who
were hale and hearty, and across from
ent appearances may live for a goodly
number of years to come. The members
of the family present were: Mrs. D.
McLennan, East Williams; L. Fortner,
Strathroy; D. W. Moring, Peta-
tole; Mrs. Geo. Fortner, London; Mrs.
Parkinson, London; Mrs. B. Schram,
Lobo; John Arkins, Rochester, Mich.;
William Fortner, London. Among
the guests were: Mr. W. Scott,
Lambeth (the latter being a sister of
Mrs. Fortner); Mr. L. Pearce, Florence,
(brother of Mrs. Fortner); Mrs. Poling-
bee, Miss Hazen, Mrs. Stevenson, Dr.
Berrian, F. L. Harrison, R. M. Pin-
combe, of Strathroy. After a repast on
the lawn Mr. and Mrs. Fortner, sur-
rounded by their children and grand-
children, numbered in all 51 persons,
were photographed. Then Mr. Fort-
ner and on behalf of his brothers and
sisters read a very appropriate ad-
dress, accompanied by a suitable gift.
Addresses were also made by Rev. G.
N. Hazen, Dr. Glass, J. Follinsbee, John
Cameron, G. H. Ward, W. H. Harris,
D. Evans, and Mr. Fortner himself, who
closed in some interesting reminis-
cences of the olden time. The couple
50 years, which was about the time he
settled on his farm in Lobo.

A gray driving mare belonging to Jas.
Moore, of Glenora, dropped dead in the
harvest field. Excessive heat.

There is no point in making any fur-
ther objection to the new woman. She
has come to Strathroy and appeared on
her way to Strathroy. We found her
in the Strathroy. She was a new woman,
and her sisters read a very appropriate ad-
dress, accompanied by a suitable gift.

Dr. McConnell, of Toronto, who died
very suddenly while attending the re-
cent convention of the Supreme Court
of the I. O. F. in London, England,
was a brother-in-law of Mr. T. Powell,
of Parkhill.

Clifford King and his wife, of Cleve-
land, Ohio, are spending their honey-
moon at the residence of Mr. King's
sister, Mrs. N. F. Timothy, No. 4, Side
Line, Muncey.

Of the candidates who wrote at the
primary examinations at Parkhill, only
two were successful. This is the worst
showing Parkhill has made for a num-
ber of years.

Mrs. Rason, Strathroy, has left on
a visit to her sister, Mrs. Adam Auld,
Morden, Manitoba.

Chas. H. Turner, aged 25 years and 7
months, of Kerwood, died of inflamma-
tion of the lungs. Deceased had been
suffering for a few days, and his sudden
death came as a heavy blow to his
mother, relatives and friends. Mr.
Turner was a member of Court Hope-
ful, I. O. F., and attended the last
regular meeting of that lodge in his
usual health. The funeral took place at
the cemetery was attended by a very
large concourse of friends and was con-
ducted by the I. O. F. over 60 of the
brethren being present at the grave.

Rev. Bro. Hughes, chaplain of the
Hopeful, preached an able and impres-
sive sermon at the English Church.
His sermon was previous to the funeral pro-
cession, the church being filled by Per-
cussion and friends of the deceased.

James Couts, Jr., has returned to Or-
mond, Ont., after spending a few weeks
with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Couts,
Ailsa Craig.

Mrs. A. Simpson, of Winnipeg, is
visiting relatives in Parkhill and vicinity.

Miss Dillie Kilbourn has been engaged
to take Miss Laura Thompson's place
as teacher in the Parkhill ward school,
the latter having resigned.

Rev. Mr. Jeans, who was appointed
the Bishop of Huron to the incum-
bent of Thorndale and Grace Church,
Leesboro, has entered on his duties
and has been favorably received by his
two congregations.

It is given no Caledonian
games, Sunday school courses, and the
Holiday this summer? What has
come over our usually stirring little
town, anyway? Even our brass band
has failed to give us an occasional
outdoor concert occasionally. Put
squirrel in the place appears to be dead.

Transcript.

The Biddulph young ladies, the Misses
Carroll, who were seriously injured by
their horse getting frightened on a
bicycle and running away, are improv-
ing.

A large number of farmers in Bid-
dulph have threatened and they report
that a fair crop also. The worst
deficiency is in hay, which is re-
ported to be only half a crop.

The Metcalfe Agricultural Show will
be held this year on Tuesday, Oct. 8.

A serious and perhaps fatal accident
happened near Lakeside recently. Mr.
Mitchell and wife, of West Nisour, were
on their way to visit their daughter,
Mrs. C. Mullarky, when the horse on
which they were riding was suddenly
passing a culvert that was under a
large tree. The horse was under the
tree, and the occupants were thrown
out. Mr. Mitchell, who is 82
years of age, had several ribs broken.
Inflammation set in and the patient is
unable to recover.

Forty loads of flax went in to the
Empire mill in one day from around
Thamesford.

Mrs. Lawrence Manning, wife of Mr.
Lawrence Manning, con. 5, Westmin-
ster is dead, aged 75 years. Deceased
was a daughter of the late Joseph
Manning, who was born in Scotland.
Jacob I. survives her, the others hav-
ing died in infancy. Of her father's
family there are still living four brothers
and three sisters. Two years ago
deceased and her husband celebrated
their golden wedding, both of them
being in very good health at that
time. She was for over 50 years a
constant member of the Epis-
copal Methodist Church. The remains
were interred in the 5th concession
cemetery, the Rev. J. Currie, of Bel-
mont, officiating at the house and the
grave.

Mrs. Andrew Falls, of the 6th con-
cession of North Dorchester, who met
with an accident, has succumbed to her
injuries. She was born in Coburg
and was married about 52 years
ago. Her husband located on the farm
on which she died nearly 50 years ago.
Besides her aged husband, she leaves
three sons and three daughters to
mourn her loss. The sons are Messrs.
M. D. and A. M. of Belmar, Mich., and
George W. of Belmont, and the daugh-
ters are Mrs. Donald Ferguson and
Mrs. Colin Ferguson, who live on farms
adjoining the homestead, and Mrs.
Bird, of Corinthe. The remains were

interred in the family burial ground
at Dorchester Station, the funeral ob-
sequies being conducted by the Rev.
S. C. Staple, of Avon.

There are numerous cases of ma-
laria in and around Belmont.

Dr. McGuffin, of Belmont, is ill in
Thamesford with typhoid fever.

Austin, son of James Meikle, post-
master at Maple Leaf, near Belmont,
was walking behind a horse, when it
kicked him on the inside of his knee.
The injury is a bad one.

Robert Watson, Dorchester township,
was summoned to appear before W. T.
Nugent, J.P., Belmont, at the instance
of Albert Hart, a former employee, on
a charge of non-payment of wages.
After Hart had given his evidence,
Watson refused to be sworn or give
any testimony in his own behalf, hav-
ing only been served with the sum-
mons in the morning. The case was
postponed for a few days, when de-
cision was given in favor of the plain-
tiff for \$10 and costs. The defendant
will appeal the case. The plaintiff was
engaged by defendant as a farm la-
borer, and left without giving notice
before he had completed his time.

Hence the action.

Mr. Andrew Falls, of Benty, Mich.,
is spending a week or two with friends
in Belmont.

Mr. J. A. Young, of Thamesford,
who has been elected grand warden
of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. F.
of Ontario, is the editor of the Record,
of that place.

**A Lady Who Was Eady
Deceived.**

Unfortunately She is Unable to Ob-
tain Redress.

**A Warning to Thousands
of Others.**

When troubles gather thick and fast
when anxiety and alarm prevail in
the house, when the faces of friends
look sad, when death is even staring
the victim in the face, it is cruel and
heartless to deceive the helpless one.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Neary, of Port
Williams, N. S., will ever remember her
trials and tribulations with the vilest
class of deceivers; and had death
claimed her, they would have been
morally responsible. 'Tis indeed a pity
that the law does not reach such cases
of deception. Mrs. Neary, however, has
good cause to rejoice, notwithstanding
the fact that her life was in peril.

While living helpless in the midst of
danger, she found what she had been
looking for—a medicine that would
bring relief and cure. After her many
failures with deceptive pills, prepara-
tions and prescriptions, she heard of
Paine's Celery Compound, she used it,
and is today a new woman.

Surely Mrs. Neary's experience is a
strong and forcible warning to thou-
sands who are now vainly trying to ob-
tain health and a new life from the vari-
ous common medicines of our day,
and is today a new woman.

Mrs. Neary's testimony regarding
the powers and virtues of Paine's Cel-
ery Compound is strong and extremely
encouraging for all sick and suffering
men and women. Mrs. Neary writes
as follows:

"I have much pleasure in testifying
to the beneficial effects of Paine's Cel-
ery Compound too highly, for I believe
it to be the very best medicine ever
prepared."

STATE OF TRADE

In Canada and the United States—As
Reported by Bradstreet.

New York, Aug. 17.—Bradstreet's
analysis of the business conditions in
the United States and Canada, though less
in industrial than in commercial
lines. As a rule, leading manufactur-
ing industries are exceptionally busy
and the season, Gross and net railroad
returns for the first half of the present
year show very satisfactory aggregate
gains over last year.

There are 185 business failures re-
ported through the United States this
week, compared with 229 last week.

IN CANADA.

At Toronto some improvement is
shown in wholesale drygoods, and con-
siderable activity is looked for by
Sept. 1. At Montreal the market has

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(TWO EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON:
Daily, 10c per week delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address
all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Saturday, August 17.

THE OUT-OF-WORK IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

When over 100 persons in this city, many of them good mechanics, apply for a janitor's job bringing \$400 a year, or less than \$3 a week, the public are forced to the conclusion that remunerative employment is far from plentiful under the present condition of affairs. This fact was emphasized, the other day, in another way, when the street improvements were begun in London. Then only one in ten of the applicants for work could be given a place, though the pay ranged from \$1 to \$1 25 a day. So keen was the competition for the opportunity to work that some men were ready to give their services at a less rate than \$1 a day. They realized the saddening fact that though a man with a home cannot pay his way and raise a family decently on transient earnings of less than \$1 a day, the man who is wholly idle, and bringing nothing home for long periods at a time, has necessarily still greater difficulty in making ends meet. This is a deplorable condition of affairs. It ought not to exist in a country like ours. We have unrivalled natural resources. Our land is productive. There is plenty of it and to spare. We have rich and undeveloped mineral lands. We have magnificent lakes and rivers, and a railway system second to none in the world. And we are confronted with the fact that in the height of summer we have many idle men, ready and willing to work for pay that can scarcely be called living wages. Yet it is in the interest of all of us that it should be recognized that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Under whatsoever circumstances a man or a woman is compelled to accept remuneration for work performed that leaves the recipient with less money than affords a decent living, the fact is to be regretted. When the worker is inadequately paid, he is a poor buyer; when he buys sparingly, he reduces the employment available for those who, in turn, toil to supply him with his daily wants. And thus the pinching is extended till it reaches almost every class in the community. The reduction of the workman's income may be accomplished in several ways: At may arise from the fact that several men are after a job where only one is required, and the competition forces down the pay, for a strike against reduction in wages can never be successful when two men are after one job. Or the shortage may be caused by a reduction in the purchasing power of a man's income. If the effect of a class tax law compels a man to pay \$1 25 for an article which would cost but \$1 in the absence of that law, and the money so taken from the taxpayer is squandered by the Government of the day, that man's pay is just as surely reduced 25 cents on the dollar as if his employer kept back 25 cents out of every \$1 honestly earned by him. It has been said that there is plenty of work for city workmen out of employment if they would only go on the land. There is truth and there is falsity in this assertion. There is room for men with capital, but scarcely for those whose circumstances compel them to live from hand to mouth. We are told that the average farm of today will not afford employment all the year round for more hands than the average farmer, his wife and family, and not always for them. Employment may be had for extra help for a few weeks in the harvest, but it is folly to say that these few weeks can be held to be that constant employment which anyone removing to the country might reasonably look for. In recent years, through the effect of low prices in the world's markets and the unnecessary taxes on the commodities which they have to buy, Canadian farmers and their wives have had to work harder than ever before in the history of the

country, and many of them have given up farming and sought precarious employment for themselves and their families in the cities, thereby adding to the difficulties of the laborers already looking for work. This should not be. Instead of farmers and their sons turning to cities and towns for a living, it should be the duty of the Government at Ottawa to so reduce the tax burdens on the agriculturists that farmers would stay on the land, and keep their families on it, too. Then farming would be rendered attractive, because it would be profitable, and the unemployed in the cities would be induced to take risks to which they now are loathe to submit. They could be encouraged to go to the vacant lands of the Dominion by reasonable assurances that, with a temporary loan, they would soon be able to make a fair living for themselves and families, and by-and-by a competence. There is at present no money in the national treasury for that purpose. It has been stolen in various ways, after being filched from the people, or it has been squandered in paying professional philanthropists in Europe to send thousands of waifs and strays to Canada, to the injury of our own workers. The country must have a new start; it must have a change soon.

POINTS.

In Goderich a bylaw has been passed which permits cows to roam at large. Can it be that the pretty lakeside town is going to grass?

Every Canadian wishes the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo in Britain. Yet a protective tariff would be worse for Canada and the high tax papers here continue to denounce British free trade.

Of course the editorial gentlemen who are rebuking Mr. Laurier for saying that in matters of trade he preferred the American dollar to the English shilling would take the shilling every time.

A superannuated civil servant at Ottawa is paid \$2,799 a year. This would be an extremely good salary for a man at work. But when a change was suggested that would relieve the taxpayers of these heavy burdens, the men in power called on their supporters to vote it down. And it was voted down. The country demands a change.

The late Earl of Moray left personal estate valued at \$426,485. This does not tally with the view that old world land owners are a ruined lot, not knowing which way to turn to get a shilling.

Western marksmen are practicing at the London butts with an earnestness that betokens determination to bring the Queen's prize here next year.

The Dominion Cabinet Ministers may as well have their palace car trips now because they will all get their walking tickets next year.

One of the strange things in the so-called humorous papers of the United States, like Judge and Puck, is the heartiness with which they despise British humor, as we find it in Punch. There is this to be said, however, that the cartoonists of Punch are artists, and their writers are literary men. A man does not need to be an Englishman to admire Punch. The art and the humor of that paper are cosmopolitan, and are appreciated everywhere. Punch has made and is making, and recording history, and no one can go through its volumes of the '40's or '50's without recognizing that its characters and subjects are as much human creations as are those of the present day issues. But who can say as much of Puck or Judge? Who can say that the ridiculous sketches and writings in these papers are human at all? There is no caricature in the sketches, as the term is understood by men who have a taste for the humorous in art. Rather is it exaggeration run mad, and if by any chance of fate copies of those papers were to survive 500 or 1,000 years it would doubt he thought that the inhabitants of the U. S. in the closing years of the nineteenth century were an offspring of ghouls and monkeys, and the writers of wit and humor in Judge and Puck are on the level of the artists.

Corea, the little nation over which China and Japan have been fighting, has made one good resolve now that the war is over: her Government has decreed that Sunday shall be kept by every public officer as a day of rest, and that Government offices shall close at 12 noon on Saturdays. The next step will doubtless be to have Sunday observed as a day of rest by the people as a whole. What is good for civil servants should be good for those who pay their salaries.

DENMARK'S DAIRYMEN.

In a recent address Mr. Vander Heyde, a Belgian expert, drew attention to the increasing prosperity of Denmark in the production of butter. The Danes have had next to monopoly of the English market, while taking at the same time the top prices. This is not exact, since France holds the record in that respect for her basket butters. His own country—Belgium—once occupied high butter rank in the British market, but lost that position solely from negligence in the preparation of the butter, and also to adulteration. The Denmark butter—thanks to vigilant inspection—is wholly free from these drawbacks. Between 1886 and 1892 the export of Danish butter to England alone augmented 1,400 per cent. There are 2,400 dairies in Denmark, of which 1,000 are owned by individual farmers; the remainder are co-operative creameries, working up the milk furnished by small cultivators, whose joint efforts secure the most improved apparatus and scientific processes, while obtaining uniformity of brand. There is a lesson here for Canadian butter producers. They must produce the best brand if they want to get the British market in competition with the Danes, and to attain this result they must co-operate to have their butter made and marketed in prime condition.

FULLY ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

The London "Advertiser" is now set entirely by the Mergenthaler machines, and presents a wholesome appearance typographically and otherwise. The "Advertiser" was founded by John Cameron in 1863, and is therefore in its 32nd year. It is a paper that has an opinion of its own, and usually a sound one, upon all the various public issues that arise from time to time. Its prompt adoption of the Mergenthaler machines shows that it is fully abreast of the times typographically, as in other respects.—Brantford Expositor.

GREAT SEIZER!

Great Seizer! England has gobbled two more islands in the South Pacific Ocean.—Dayton Times.

THREE POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

When you are writing an advertisement keep in mind three points—striking display, originality and effective methods of expression.—Brains.

A GOOD REASON.

(From Town Topics.)
Groom—Why did you keep me waiting at the chance so long?
Bride—Mamma is dreadfully opposed to hasty marriages, you know.

DECEIVING THE PEOPLE.

Members of Parliament are representatives of the people in the House. The additional subsidy of \$100,000 granted by order in council to the C. P. R. dates from July 1 last. The House was in session after that date, but the representatives of the people were ignored. Nothing was said to them because the announcement of the Government's intentions would have provoked a discussion and would have prolonged the session. What do the electors think of Ministers who will thus not only ignore but deceive their representatives?—Canada Farmers' Sun.

LONDON'S SEWAGE.

City Medical Health Officer on the Subject.

The Best Means of Disposing of the City Refuse.

At the convention of the medical health officers in Belleville, Dr. Hutchinson, of this city, read a paper on the disposal of the refuse of London. The speaker premised his remarks by stating that any system that did not return to the soil that which was taken from it was wrong in principle, and it was only a question of time when from the universal impoverishment of the soil now taking place, by pouring decayed vegetable matter and sewage into rivers and lakes, the disastrous effects of this foolish and shortsighted policy would become manifest. This impoverishment of the soil was not only taking place in cities and towns by the action of man, but the fertilizing constituents of the soil were continually being washed down hillsides and slopes into streams and lakes, and eventually deposited in the bottom of the sea. This method of pouring sewage into rivers and streams, called the water carriage system, was the easiest method of getting rid of it. Was it even then got rid of? To a certain extent it was, but only by depriving the soil of that which should be restored to it as plant food, while the evil remained in contaminated rivers and streams; in other words it converted them into open sewers. The paper then continued to say that the sewage flowing into the Thames at Ingersoll, Woodstock and St. Marys contaminated the river at London, and that which flows into the river at London contaminates it at Chatham. This sewage eventually became destroyed by oxidation, but the distance it flows and the time required for its destruction are uncertain factors in determining its innocuousness. Pouring sewage into rivers and streams was only removing the evil from one place to have it work out its ill effects in another. Sewage was a fertilizer, and its proper place was upon the land, and irrigation was the only method which not only met all the requirements of modern science, but gave back value for the cost of outlay. In London, the paper continued, there had never really been a system of sewers. The first and main sewer, that in King street, was put down in 1532. The sewers were constructed originally for a town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, and no provision was made for increase of population. The consequence was that many of the sewers had to be reconstructed at great expense. Some years ago proceedings had

been taken against the city of London by a neighboring municipality for creating a nuisance by pouring sewage into the river. Judgment was obtained against the city, but it was withheld by the Attorney-General upon the city promising to remedy the mischief. Subsequently to this the City Council engaged Mr. Willis Chipman to report upon the best method of disposing of the sewage. He recommended the construction of two main sewers, one for the north part of the city and one for the south part, uniting near the east end of the bridge leading across the south branch of the river, from which point a trunk sewer was to be constructed westerly to the low lands lying along the south bank of the river below the Coves. This plan, which would cost about \$90,000, has been adopted by the London Asylum, and worked well.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

Providing for Overflow Exhibits—Live Stock Entries—Special Attractions.
Toronto, Aug. 17.—The Toronto Industrial Fair will be opened on the 2nd of September, Lieut.-Gov. Kirkpatrick having kindly consented to perform the official ceremony. Entries have been so numerous that the space available in the buildings has been found utterly insufficient. The directors, in order to provide for the overflow of exhibits, will erect a number of tents on the grounds, where those necessarily excluded from the buildings will display their goods. The exhibits are well consisted with these arrangements. The lamented death of Thomas Hovenden, in attempting to save a child's life, imparts a melancholy interest to his last and best picture, "Breaking Home Ties," secured for the art gallery.

Entries of horses, cattle and other live stock are far in excess of any other year, and contain many choice lots. A large number of additional performers of admitted talent have been secured for the great Water Fete. The imported milking machine which will be shown in operation will be regarded with much interest.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the one great blood purifier. Grand Mother—You haven't kissed the baby. Bachelor Uncle—Um—er—I'll try to remember next time. I'll kiss her when I—er—come back from Europe. When will that be? "Let us—er—see. About sixteen years."

Those who can command themselves command others.—Hazitt.

Indapo
Made a Well Man of Me
THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY
RESTORES IN 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Falling Memory, Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by past abuse, gives vigor and strength to the system, and quickly restores the system to its normal condition. Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in your pocket. Price \$1.00 a package, six for \$5.00 with a written guarantee to return money refunded. Don't buy on imitation. Write for full particulars to General Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or agents, 240 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists elsewhere.

New Undertaking Establishment
234 Dundas St. — Spencer Block
Telephone 1,150.
WESLEY HARRISON,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.
N. B.—We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.

The Moran Hammock Cart
Is now manufactured by
W. W. SHIELDS,
DELAWARE, N. J.
Carts ready for immediate delivery.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.
Adams' Root Beer Extract, One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast, Half a Cake
Sugar, Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water, Two Gallons.
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

To Smokers

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

A Combination Plug of

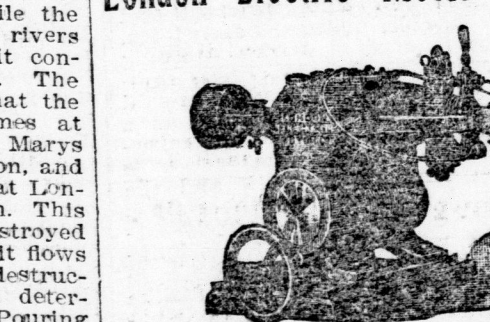
"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

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

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

London Electric Motor Co.



We manufacture Motors, from 1 to 25 horse power, of any vol. agt., Incandescent Dynamos, from 10 light to 200 light. Ceiling and Counter Fans. General repairs promptly done.
Office and Factory, 90 York Street.

Corset Waists and Shoulder Braces.

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

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

SATURDAY

NIGHT

FAIR

Alterations and extensions are still in progress, and every day we are laying out lines for our Saturday Night Fair. Workmen are making plenty of dust and dirt, but we hope our patrons will bear with us while it lasts. Read over the following specials and you will find it will pay you to visit our stores tonight. We have many other lines that are not mentioned here.

HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, double heel and toes, worth 20c,	Tonight 12c	SUITS—Boys' Blue Serge Short Pants, worth 60c,	Tonight 40c
HOSE—Children's Cardinal Cotton Hose, stainless dye, spliced heel and toe, worth 20c,	Tonight 10c	TWEED—7 pieces Check Tweed Dress Goods, worth 35c,	Tonight 25c
HOSE—Ladies' Tan Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toes, worth 50c,	Tonight 35c	SERGE—4 pieces Black and Blue Serge, for	Tonight 25c
HOSE—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, double heel and soles, worth 50c,	Tonight 38c	TWEED—4 pieces All Wool Mottled Tweed, worth 50c,	Tonight 25c
HOSE—Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, worth 45c,	Tonight 35c	DRESS GOODS—10 pieces Double Fold Dress Goods, worth 25c,	Tonight 12 1/2c
BUCKLES—Ladies' White Metal Belt Buckles, worth 15c,	Tonight 11c	HABIT CLOTH—7 pieces Ladies' Habit Cloth, full range of colors, worth 25c,	Tonight 20c
GLOVES—Ladies' Gray Suede Gloves, worth 75c,	Tonight 50c	CURTAIN ENDS—2 yards long, beautiful goods,	Tonight 25c
HOSE—Children's Ribbed and Plain Cashmere Hose, double knees, heels and toes, worth 35c,	Tonight 25c	SILK—10 pieces Pongee Silk, worth 25c,	Tonight 15c
HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, worth 20c,	Tonight 2 for 25c	SILK—7 pieces Extra Kaiki Silk, worth 35c,	Tonight 25c
CORSETS—The "Gem" Corset—a cheap corset at 50c,	Tonight 40c	ART MUSLIN—7 pieces Art Muslin, worth 7c,	Tonight 3c
NIGHT GOWNS—Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1,	Tonight 75c	DRESS GOODS—4 pieces Ombria Dress Goods, worth 25c,	Tonight 15c
SKIRTS—Ladies' White Muslin Skirts, worth 60c,	Tonight 45c	TWEED—All-Wool Tweed for boys' suits, worth 35c,	Tonight 25c
SHIRTS—Men's Shaker Flannel Shirts, worth 25c,	Tonight 19c	QUILTS—Extra Large White Quilts, worth \$2,	Tonight \$1 40
UNDERWEAR—Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c,	Tonight 37 1/2c	LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 45 inches wide, worth 15c,	Tonight 12 1/2c
TIES—Gents' Fine All-Silk Ties, worth 25c,	Tonight 2 for 25c	FLANNEL—Ceylon Flannel, worth 25c,	Tonight 12 1/2c
SHIRTS—Gents' Fine Cambric Shirts, worth \$1,	Tonight 50c	SERGE—All-Wool Navy Serge for boys' suits, worth 35c,	Tonight 30c
BRACES—Gents' Fine Silk Braces, worth 50c,	Tonight 38c	CLOTHS—Damask Linen Table Cloths, 24 yards long, worth \$1 50,	Tonight \$1
SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast dye, worth 75c,	Tonight 62 1/2c	TABLE COVERS—Chenille Table Covers, 24 yards square, worth \$1 50,	Tonight \$1
TIES—Boys' Windsor Ties, worth 15c,	Tonight 3 for 25c	CANTON FLANNEL—Unbleached Canton Flannel, wide and heavy, worth 7c,	Tonight 5c
SUITS—Men's Fine Tweed Summer Suits, worth \$7,	Tonight \$3 90	SHEETING—Twil Bleached Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 25c,	Tonight 20c
SUITS—Men's All Wool Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$9,	Tonight \$6	COTTON—Unbleached Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 8c,	Tonight 6 1/2c
SUITS—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10,	Tonight \$8	MUSLINS—Pink and Blue Swiss Muslins, worth 25c,	Tonight 12 1/2c
SUITS—Men's Fine Black Worsted Tailor-Made Suits, worth \$15 50,	Tonight \$12	MUSLIN—White Spot Muslin, fine goods worth 17c,	Tonight 10c
PANTS—Men's Fine All-Wool Pants, worth \$2,	Tonight \$1 50	DRESS GOODS—Printed Sateen Dress Goods, worth 15c,	Tonight 10c
PANTS—Men's Fine All-Wool Pants, worth \$2 75,	Tonight \$2	WRAPPERS—Ladies' Delaine and Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75,	Tonight \$1 35
PANTS—Men's Fine Black Worsted Pants, worth \$3 50,	Tonight \$2 50	WRAPPERS—Ladies' Muslin Delaine Wrappers, worth \$2 50,	Tonight \$1 75
SUITS—Boys' 3 piece Suits, all wool, worth \$5,	Tonight \$3 75	GWNS—Ladies' Sateen and Wool Challis Gowns, worth \$4,	Tonight \$2 50
SUITS—Youths' Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$7,	Tonight \$5	COATS—34 Ladies' Early Fall Coats, worth \$6, \$7 and \$8,	Tonight \$1 25
SUITS—Children's 2 piece Tweed Suits, worth \$2 50,	Tonight \$1 90	WATERPROOFS—One-Quarter off	Tonight
SUITS—Children's 2 piece Tweed Suits, worth \$2,	Tonight \$1 75	DRESSES—Children's Wool Challis, Cambric and Delaine Dresses, worth \$1 50 and \$2,	Tonight 75c

TERMS CASH

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

ROCHESTER DEFEATS TORONTO.

Latest Happenings on Turf, Diamond and Crease.

Chicago Cricketers Win Another—A Row at Springfield.

THE TRIGGER.

During yesterday afternoon the council of the association met and elected the following officers: President—Capt. T. E. Robson. Vice-Presidents—Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. Ellis and Capt. A. Wilson. Treasurer—Lieut.-Col. Dawson. Secretary—Major Hayes.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Springfield—R. H. E. 9 10 0. Providence 0 0 0. Batteries—Coughlin and Leahy; Lovett and McAuley. Umpire—Doeschner.

Game forfeited to Springfield in the 7th. Providence refusing to abide by the umpire's decision.

At Scranton—R. H. E. 9 12 1. Erie 3 8 4. Batteries—Johnson and Schriver; Betts and Wente. Umpire—Hurst.

At Syracuse—R. H. E. 17 20 4. Buffalo 4 6 5. Batteries—Barnett and Hess; McGinnis and Field. Umpire—Swartwood.

At Rochester—R. H. E. 13 9 2. Toronto 9 13 8. Batteries—Harper and Berger; Brunneum and Gray. Umpire—Gaffney.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Brooklyn—First game—R. H. E. 4 10 2. New York 6 5 2. Brooklyn 4 10 2. Batteries—Clark and Wilson; Stein and Grim. Umpire—Keefe.

At Brooklyn—Second game—R. H. E. 1 4 2. New York 19 9 4. Batteries—German and Wilson; Kennedy and Delley. Umpire—McDonald.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E. 9 10 0. Boston 7 11 4. Batteries—Carr and Grady; Nichols and Tenny. Umpire—Hunt and Henderson.

At Washington—R. H. E. 11 11 0. Baltimore 12 17 0. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Hemming and Clark. Umpire—Murray.

At Cleveland—R. H. E. 2 5 4. Cincinnati 5 9 2. Batteries—Foreman and Vaughn; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire—O'Day.

At Chicago—R. H. E. 6 11 1. Pittsburgh 2 10 5. Batteries—Hewitt and Merritt; Terry and Donohue. Umpire—McDonald.

At St. Louis—R. H. E. 5 13 1. Louisville 8 11 1. Batteries—Inns and Warner; Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpire—Jevne.

The Toronto have been playing good ball on the previous days, having won six out of nine games played. The three lost were by one run each, and two of the victories were of the same kind.

Galt plays Guelph in the Royal City Saturday, when the double umpire system will be tried. Shannon got a base on balls and Donnelly made a single. Joes hit safely to Murray and was declared safe at second on a close decision. Stricker used such insulting language to Doeschner that the latter ordered him off the field. Stricker would not go, and after giving him about two minutes declared the game forfeited. Over 4,000 people were on the grounds, and to avoid losing the gate receipts an exhibition game was played without notifying the crowd that the game had been forfeited. Doeschner refused to umpire the exhibition game and Gruber officiated. The score was 3 to 0 in Springfield's favor.

TORONTO VS. ROCHESTER. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Toronto

ADVICE TO SMOKERS

Who are going away on a fishing or holiday trip. Don't be without a good cigar. Don't trust to luck and run the chance of getting poor cigars when you are away. Get a box of

VIRGINIAS

and you can rest assured that you will have GOOD SMOKING at any rate. Five cents each; special price by the box.

H. McKenna's

225 Dundas Street.

Homespun Halifax Tweeds

FOR—

Summer Suits.

Now's the Time to Order. Very Close Prices.

Harry Lenox,

Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.

made a handfull of glaring errors yesterday and the Rochester won easily. Harper was fairly effective, and the Brownies backed him up well. Egan and Newman lasted only two innings, and were replaced by Gray, who gave but six hits. O'Brien's home run and a smooth double play by Keenan, Breckenridge and O'Brien were the features. Attendance 1,000.

THE WHEEL.

A NOTABLE HAPPENINGS. A London, England, correspondent writes: A dinner was recently given to Mr. Harry J. Lamson in recognition of his claim to the honor of the inventor of the rear-driving safety bicycle. The interesting fact was mentioned that over 1,000,000 machines are now turned out annually, and over 10,000,000 sterling are spent on them. Only a few years ago it would have seemed impossible to do 200 miles between one midnight and the next, come to be considered no very extraordinary feat for a good rider. A Frenchman, M. Hurst, has just done the amazing distance of 515 miles within that time. At first there was a disposition in English cycling circles to throw doubts upon the genuineness of this record, but it has been proved to be accurate, and the Frenchman is being regarded as a good deal of a sportsman.

Two Englishmen, riding a tandem "bike," have just done the trip between Land's End and John o' Groats, a distance of 870 miles, in three days, four hours and 46 minutes, which shows what can be done by sustained effort on a bicycle of modern construction. Only a passenger train could do such a performance. As may be imagined, "wheeling" has taken a great hold on the English. Whether or not they are surpassing the Americans in the number of wheels now in use, the speed at which they can "do" a mile on a flying start, I am not quite in a position to say; but the fact is putting every other kind of recreation into the shade. How long it will remain there it is hard to say.

WINDSOR RACES.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 17.—The attendance was fully 3,000 at the Windsor races today. Hugh Penny was sent out for the balance of the meeting for pulling up Subito before reaching the wire, as he might have got second place. Summaries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Brametta 1, Hecle 2, Evanatus 3. Time, 1:01 1/2. Muriel T. Teta May and Foxhall also ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Fargro 1, Hazel Hatch 2, Gascon 3. Time, 1:41 1/4. Rutledge and Tuscarora also ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Hester 1, Dr. Hugh 2, Subito 3. Time, 1:15. Star Deam and Concession also ran.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Bing 1, Catcher 2, Montepense 3. Time, 1:27 1/4. Lady Rose, Stark, Sam Lewis, Lucinda, Uncle Dave, E. H. Shirley, Weaverman and Buttriss also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Proverb 1, Blue Bell 2, Ceasar 3. Time, 1:02 1/4. My Hebe, Scoredriver, Fiction, Bay Star, Nellie Osborne and Miss Vivian also ran.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs—Ragner 1, J. H. Hinkley 2, Virginian 3. Time, 1:25 3/4. Lay On, Brazos, Blaze Duke, Bismarck, High Test and Radiator also ran.

CRICKET. EYES. The London Cricket Club had arranged to go to Chatham on Monday and play with the Baby City eleven. A telegram received yesterday, however, announced that a team could not be secured there, and the game was declared off.

In a cricket match at Clinton on Friday between Exeter and Clinton, Clinton won by eight wickets.

GARDEN OF CANADA.

Latest News From Western Ontario

The East Lambton Fall Fair will be held in Watford Sep. 23, 24, and 25.

Tack strewers are again at work in Ingersoll and bicyclists are in arms.

The resignation of Mrs. Watt, matron of the Widows' Home, Brantford, has been accepted.

A quantity of valuable goods was stolen from the Sarnia woolen mills on Thursday night.

W. J. Knox, M.A., Fern Hill, is the new science master of Orangeville high school at a salary of \$750.

Alex. Murray, proprietor of the Stratford dairy, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse on Thursday night and will likely die.

Mr. Levi Peer, of Guelph, died there on Thursday, aged 88. He was one of the olden natives of that section of the country.

James Karr, of Forest, a prominent Orangeman and Conservative, died this week, aged 72. He was an early settler in Warwick.

George A. Ponsford, of St. Thomas, has completed his contract for the erection of the new wing of the Muncy Institute. The building will cost \$20,000.

At the Windsor race track Thursday a lady lost a purse containing \$45. It was found and returned by a colored woman named Mrs. Brooks.

Dr. McCarty, of Paris, has paid his fine of \$140 for practicing medicine without a license, and was released from Brantford jail Friday.

Rev. W. E. Peters, vicar of Guildford, Surrey, England, is visiting his mother's brother John, and his sisters, Mrs. George and Mrs. Fred Bounsell and Miss Peters, all of Blenheim.

John Charlton, M.P., is building two silos on his farm at Lynce, and is fast recovering from his lameness resulting from a sprained knee.

A petition has been forwarded from St. Thomas to Controller Wallace asking that J. D. King be retained sub-collector of customs at St. Thomas.

Patrick Henry Liddy, age 8, was killed in Harwich township Wednesday, a load of tile falling on him. His brothers James and Matthew were seriously injured.

The marriage is just announced of D. R. S. Crothers, the well-known St. Thomas barrister, to Miss Etta Tune, of Bay City, Mich. They were wedded on Feb. 19 at Delaware.

A farmer named Kennedy, on the 4th concession, Bruce, had a well which several fowl fell and died. His horses drank of the water. Three of them died and two more are sick.

John Stewart, son of Mayor Stewart, of Courtright, died Thursday evening after an illness of three or four days, caused by being lost in the woods while picking berries. She was 21 years of age and much beloved.

Mr. William Bickle has sold his farm on con. 9, Hibbert, to his neighbor, Mr. Andrew Patrick for the sum of \$3,000. This place contains 50 acres and is one of the best lots in Hibbert. There is on it a brick house and splendid barn.

barn. Mr. Hibbert intends going to Seaford to live. An excursion party from Dutton, while riding in a passenger car, were upset near Walla-town Thursday and were hurled over an embankment. Mrs. W. Urline had her collar bone broken; Gordon Urline, 5 years old, son of W. G. Urline, had his collar bone broken; Nellie Hart had her leg badly hurt, and Norman Urline was severely stunned.

The coroner's jury at Amherstburg has returned a verdict that Frederick Walker, the Guelph book maker found dead in the river there, was killed by a blunt instrument in the hands of some unknown person. Walker's friends think it was suicide, as he was a note asking that all he had be given to his wife. Of her he wrote: "God bless her." He stated that he was tired of life.

THE ONTARIO CROPS.

The Latest Bulletin Issued by the Government.

Weather Prospects Good—How Grain, Roots and Fruit Look.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 17.—Following is a summary of the Ontario Government crop bulletin issued last night:

The weather in many sections of the Province has been dry. No rain fell from the 4th to the 20th of June. In July, however, after the first week, light showers were fairly frequent, and the dew was also more copious. There was favorable weather for haying and the fall wheat harvest. The early part of August was cooler than usual, but normal weather is again prevailing. Every indication points to a continuation of a warmer wave, with thunder-storms.

Reports regarding fall wheat are not unanimous, although on the whole they may be regarded as favorable. The crop was cut earlier than usual, but notwithstanding the rapid ripening, the berry is frequently described as plump and of good quality. Owing to the drouth the straw is short. Except in a few favored localities the yield per acre varied from 4 to 4 1/2 bushels.

Spring wheat—the area is reported as a little smaller than usual and the yield is 14 1/2 bushels per acre, the drouth and the grasshopper making a strong combination against it. The straw is very short.

Barley—As in the case of spring wheat the fields of barley have ripened unevenly. While thin on the ground and short in straw, the grain is as a rule plump and well up to weight, although the catchy weather at harvesting has caused much discoloration. The yield is variable, the average being 22 1/2 bushels. Six-rowed ripened about a week earlier than the two-rowed variety.

Rye has turned out to be a splendid crop and more of it was grown than usual.

Peas—This crop has been better than dry weather better than dry weather, excepting perhaps corn. Some report the straw as rather short, while others declare that it is abundant and will be the salvation of live stock as winter fodder. Pods were said to be well filled with good sized peas.

Beans—A fair crop is promised, although a good deal of the seed failed to germinate owing to drouth at the time of planting. Should favorable weather continue the crop will likely be well above the average, as it is now very promising.

Hay and clover—The only thing in favor of the hay crop is the fact that it had splendid weather for harvesting, and was saved in the best possible condition. The yields range from three-quarters of a ton to one and a half tons per acre, but the majority of returns are under one ton to the acre and the average for the season is but .73 ton per acre, which means half the crop. Frost, drouth and the grasshopper kept the fields light. Timothy did not head well, but clover, though short, is a rule, full of seed.

Corn—The average is steadily increasing, and although this season drouth at the time of planting told against the success of the crop, the present condition is full of encouragement. From every district favorable reports come regarding corn, although in several localities where planted on sod, the grub did injury, and in some cases necessitated re-planting.

Oats—There has been a wide range in the fields of oats reported, some very poor fields being referred to, while others are mentioned as giving as high as 62 and 70 bushels per acre. The average yield is 31 1/2 bushels per acre this year, which is about three bushels below the average. Frost, drouth and grasshoppers did much injury, and the crop also ripened unevenly. The straw is unusually short. A little rust is reported and also some smut, but not enough to be serious. The grain is said to be heavy and of good quality generally.

Potatoes—If vigorous stalk and profusion of blossom and leaf count for anything there ought to be an abundant yield of potatoes. Some dry is reported, but with the exception of the presence of the bug and grasshopper no apparent injury to the crop has as far been reported.

Roots had a bad start, owing to the drouth. Mangels and carrots promise better than turnips, which did not catch well. With favorable weather it is hoped these crops may yet be a success. The grasshopper helped thin the turnip fields.

The prolonged drouth rendered the fields bare and brown. In some places in the west live stock are said to have bitten the grass to the roots. A few farmers cut down small trees and fed the leaves to their cattle as a treat, and others fed growing oats and peas to the animals. Sheep look well, but horses in good health. The horn fly was exceedingly troublesome to dairy stock and other animals.

Fruit—The bureau has never received more discouraging reports concerning fruit. The bulk of correspondents report none at all or a few on a tree, while occasional correspondents have a generous yield to report. Plums are a poor crop, and so are peaches. Cherries did not do as well as usual. Grapes, which were almost entirely cut off by the May frosts, put forth a second bud, and about half a crop is expected. Raspberries did well in Niagara and Hamilton sections, but strawberries suffered from frost and drouth.

Bees and honey—Leading apiarists among our correspondents, report dolefully regarding honey. One in Huron has 110 colonies, and did not get a single pound of honey up to the time of reporting. Many others complain of lack of swarming and fearing after feeding back, there will be little or no profits.

YOUNG LADY DROWNED AT CHATHAM.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 17.—Miss Mary Ellen Sullivan, a 17-year-old daughter of Mr. Thomas Sullivan, of the River road, Raleigh, lost her life by drowning Thursday afternoon in the river near Chatham. She was with three other young ladies, Misses Julia Ann Sullivan, Jane Murphy, of Fletcher, aged 18, and Lizzie Bagnell, aged 15, were swimming in the river in a rowboat which in some way upset. Her three companions clung to the overturned boat until help arrived, but Miss Sullivan sank immediately.

3. & 3.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:
Fine and very warm.

"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP"

Is a very excellent motto. We always follow it when purchasing. We want to be sure that all we buy will be suitable to our trade. But with us you can leap and then have a week's time looking. You will be so pleased with your purchase that you will be lost in admiration, and at the end of the week you will keep on looking—looking well dressed and stylish.

Stores handling inferior qualities of goods seem always to be angling for the trade of unsuspecting persons who may have an idea that all drygoods stores are the same—that they can do just as well at one as another. Sometimes people are caught this way, but they are not held. One nibble at a bait like that is quite sufficient.

We do business differently. We buy only in the best markets from the best manufacturers, therefore have only the best to sell. We give everything exactly as we represent it—no more, no less. If we say we are selling \$20 Jackets at \$3, that's just exactly what we are doing. Having built our large business up on strictly straight principles, it would not be business prudence for us to begin to practice to deceive. So confident are we that our goods are well worth the prices put upon them that should anything in the quality, style or fit displease a customer, we request return of same, as we would rather refund money than have any dissatisfaction. We are the only drygoods house in London extending this privilege, and we do it because we know full well the returned article is well worth the price and will readily sell to some one else. Other stores are only too glad to get rid of their goods, and won't on any account reimburse the purchaser. We are content to let others do as they wish, but as for us we will please our patrons, not occasionally, but as often as they favor us with their esteemed orders.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149-151 Dundas St.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

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

Mr. Fred Fletcher, this city, has been visiting his brother.

Miss L. Colbert, of this city, has been visiting her parents in Keyser this week.

Miss Macarthur, of London, has been the guest of Miss Ada Shipley, Ailsa Craig.

Miss Roxie Lawson has returned to Stratford from a few weeks' visit to London.

Mrs. Thomas Isherwood, 352 King street, has come to Sarnia for a few weeks' holiday.

Miss Lulu Fawcett, of South London, is visiting her cousin, Miss Cora V. Fawcett, Belmont.

Miss Nellie Wilson, Hill street, is spending a two-weeks' vacation with relatives in Detroit.

Mr. John Hodgson and daughter, of London, are spending two weeks visiting friends in Falkirk.

Miss Gladys Hamilton, of Sarnia, is visiting Detective Thomas Nickle and family, Queen's avenue.

Mr. Jennings and daughter, Miss Maggie, of Sarnia, are the guests of Mr. Fred Morley, Hamilton road.

Miss M. Finlay and niece, Miss Ruth Hart, London, have been the guests of Mrs. Jas. Alexander, Stratford.

Miss Ida C. Phillips has returned to the city after spending a few weeks visiting friends in Falkirk and vicinity.

Miss Lottie and Beekia Deacon, of Toronto, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Deacon, of South London.

Miss Fred, of Thamesford, has returned home after spending a couple of weeks at London and Port Huron visiting friends.

Mr. Joseph Phillips, president of the York County Loan and Savings Company, of Toronto, is in the city, staying at the Tecumseh House.

Mr. John Rose, assistant shipper of the Hobbs Hardware Company, left on the steamer Stewart, from Port Stanley, to spend his vacation with friends in Cleveland, Ohio.

LUCKNOW.

Aug. 17.—For nearly two years our village has been without a band, but on Friday night the boys got together and reorganized, purchased new music, and on Wednesday night of this week the played out on the "Heights of Balclava," and their playing was much admired by our citizens. The boys are bound to make the band a success, and the citizens are all willing to support them.

Mr. Harry Pierce, of Toronto, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Dryden, of Draxton, is the guest of Miss Ella Miller.

Mr. Harry Holmes, of the Bank of Hamilton staff, is away for his summer vacation.

The Misses Agnes and Bertha Find-

later, of Bay City, Mich., are the guests of Mrs. M. Corrigan. Over 50 tickets were sold at Lucknow station on Tuesday for Manitoba and the Northwest. Most of those who went were farm laborers. A number of Lucknowites are camping at Pine River on Lake Huron. Miss Flo Graham is visiting friends in Orangeville. Mr. Jack Berry, of Berry & Co., is taking a two weeks' trip on his bike. Mrs. D. Sherif is in Hamilton this week attending the meeting of the Daughters of Rebekah.

Annual Festivity.

Such was the gathering of employees of the London and western branches of R. S. Williams & Sons Piano Company (Limited), at "One Elm," the summer residence of the general manager, Mr. John A. Croden, on Wednesday afternoon of this week. A bus conveyed the gentlemen and the R. S. Williams' Band, while carriages were provided for the ladies. Some were introduced by the manager, Mr. John A. Croden. During the course of the remarks, Mr. Croden introduced Mr. C. F. Colwell (who is now in the employ of the firm) to the visiting representatives of the firm. Mr. Croden and family received all hands amid the strains of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" by the band.

After a hand-shake, a round, a hearty drink, ball playing, croquet, and lawn tennis, all the employees were requested to be seated under the trees, when a business conversation was introduced by the manager, Mr. John A. Croden. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Croden introduced Mr. C. F. Colwell (who is now in the employ of the firm) to the visiting representatives of the firm. Mr. Croden and family received all hands amid the strains of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" by the band.

"Aug. 14, 1895. R. S. Williams & Sons Piano Company (Limited), London, Ont.:

"Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the London staff, desire to take advantage of this opportunity to express our appreciation of the kind hospitality of yourself and wife, in order to give expression to the unanimity and good feeling existing between us and the representatives of the R. S. Williams & Sons Company in Western Ontario. As manager in this district of the extensive interests of the firm named, you fully merit and receive our respect and confidence. As a business man you have proved yourself possessed of ability, integrity and indefatigable zeal, at the same time showing to your family and to your associates that genial side of your nature, so desirable in all social and commercial walks of life. As fellow-employees we appreciate to the fullest extent the kind consideration and liberality which has invariably characterized your various dealings with us, and as a tangible expression of our feelings towards you and your estimate of this gold-headed, ebony cane, and the accompanying engrossed address, with the hope that we may all be spared for many years to come to prove by loyalty and earnest work that we can and will make Williams' business in future a greater success, if possible, than it has been in the past. With best wishes for the health and happiness of you and yours, we remain, yours sincerely, W. E. Collins, N. H. Ruthven, A. H. Dalziel, W. G. Moore, Alf. Croden, J. W. T. Park, Geo. O. Benson, A. R. McDonald, W. D. Taylor, C. C. Irwin, George Hall, John Croden, sen., Alex. Burness, John Glassford, C. F. Colwell."

Mr. McDonald, in a few pleasing and earnest words, presented a very handsome gold-headed, ebony cane, on which was engraved: "Presented to John A. Croden by his fellow-employees of R. S. Williams & Sons Company (Limited), at their annual outg., Aug. 14, 1895."

On Mr. Croden rising to reply, the company sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Mr. Croden said that he intended this excellent present very much. If there was one thing he did appreciate it was the respect, confidence and support of his co-workers. He believed that the business conversation of the afternoon it bespoke a very much better aspect for the coming season. He felt that the address flattered him somewhat, but his heart was in the business and he intended by the help of those present to make the R. S. Williams & Sons' pianos and pipe organs ring and swell throughout the whole of Western Ontario. He again asked the acceptance of thanks for himself and wife, hoping that they all would meet one year later to enjoy a similar annual outing.

After the band played and a programme of piano selections, recitations and singing was taken part in by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Collins, Mr. W. Colwell, Mr. Irwin and others, the conveniences were once more loaded and all left for home, having enjoyed a splendid outing, a cordial reunion and renewed enthusiasm for the coming year.

SARNIA'S NEW PAVING MATERIAL.

Front street sidewalks are covered with a new bug that made its appearance Friday.—Sarnia Post.

A FRIENDLY TIP

As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy. More important than buying a bicycle is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Brantford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can be so good and so cheap. See our 1895 road wheel at the agency, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy. More important than buying a bicycle is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Brantford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can be so good and so cheap. See our 1895 road wheel at the agency, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy. More important than buying a bicycle is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Brantford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can be so good and so cheap. See our 1895 road wheel at the agency, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy. More important than buying a bicycle is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Brantford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can be so good and so cheap. See our 1895 road wheel at the agency, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy. More important than buying a bicycle is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Brantford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can be so good and so cheap. See our 1895 road wheel at the agency, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy. More important than buying a bicycle is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Brantford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can be so good and so cheap. See our 1895 road wheel at the agency, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy. More important than buying a bicycle is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Brantford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can be so good and so cheap. See our 1895 road wheel at the agency, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy. More important than buying a bicycle is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Brantford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can be so good and so cheap. See our 1895 road wheel at the agency,

TRILBY

Locketts and Neck Pins in sterling silver, latest New York styles, all the fashion. Better at one.

H. DAVIS & SON,
Established 1831

Rheumatism

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

170 Dundas St

Commerce and Finance.

New York Stock Exchange.
Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
C. B. and Q.	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
St. Paul	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
C. and N. W.	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Missouri Pacific	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Rock Island	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
L. and N.	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Gen. Electric	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Chicago Gas	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Sugar Trust	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Tobacco Trust	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Reading	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Jersey Central	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Lackawanna	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Manhattan	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Southern Ry. pref.	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Tenn. Coal and Iron	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Wholesale & L. E. Ry.	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Western Union	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Distillers	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4
Pacific Mail	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/4

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market.
(Reported by M. Hamilton & Son.)

The attendance of farmers and market gardeners was good, with a good supply of all kinds of fruit and vegetables at prices favorable to buyers. The receipts of wheat were light; prices firm at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per cental, or 60c to 65c per bushel. In new and old oats receipts were light. New oats sold from 50c to 55c and old oats at 45c to 50c. Rye, 60c to 65c. No corn or buckwheat offering. Hay in good supply and demand at \$12 to \$14 per ton. Butter and eggs in good supply and demand at quotations:

	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Wheat, white, fall, 100 lb.	1.10	1.15	1.10
Wheat, spring, 100 lb.	1.05	1.10	1.05
Oats, per 100 lb.	.85	.90	.85
Peas, per 100 lb.	.75	.80	.75
Barley, per 100 lb.	.65	.70	.65
Rye, per 100 lb.	.55	.60	.55
Stocks, per 100 lb.	.45	.50	.45
Beans, per bushel	1.40	1.50	1.40

	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Eggs, fresh, single, doz.	1.10	1.15	1.10
Eggs, fresh, basket, doz.	.85	.90	.85
Eggs, fresh, store, doz.	.75	.80	.75
Butter, single roll, 100 lb.	1.10	1.15	1.10
Butter, per lb., 1 lb. rolls, baskets	.18	.19	.18
Butter, per lb., large rolls or casks	.14	.15	.14
Butter, per lb., tubs or firkins	.10	.11	.10
Cheese, per lb.	.12	.13	.12
Lard, per lb.	.10	.11	.10
Ducks, per pair	.70	.75	.70
Chickens, per pair	.50	.55	.50
Turkeys, per lb., live	.10	.11	.10
Honey, per lb.	.10	.11	.10

	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Hay, per ton	12.00	14.00	12.00
Straw, per load	2.00	3.00	2.00
Clover seed, red per bu.	6.25	6.75	6.25
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu.	5.00	5.50	5.00
Timothy seed, per bu.	8.00	8.25	8.00
Timothy seed, per bu.	8.00	8.25	8.00
Timothy seed, per bu.	8.00	8.25	8.00
Timothy seed, per bu.	8.00	8.25	8.00
Timothy seed, per bu.	8.00	8.25	8.00

	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Apples, per bushel	1.00	1.25	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel	.60	.70	.60
Carrots, per bu.	.20	.30	.20
Turnips, per bu.	.15	.20	.15
Parsnips, per bu.	.10	.15	.10
Onions, per bu.	.10	.15	.10

	100 lb.	100 lb.	100 lb.
Beef, quarters, per lb.	.10	.11	.10
Mutton quarters, per lb.	.08	.09	.08
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	.06	.07	.06
Dressed hogs, 100 lb.	5.00	6.00	5.00
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	.80	.85	.80
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	.70	.75	.70
Culkins, dry, each	.25	.30	.25
Sheepskins, each	.15	.20	.15
Lambskins, each	.10	.15	.10
Pelts, each	.10	.15	.10
Wool, per lb.	.20	.25	.20
Tallow, rendered, per lb.	.10	.11	.10
Tallow, rough, per lb.	.08	.09	.08
Wood, of all kinds	2.50	2.70	2.50

A. H. HAMILTON & SON

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

373 TALBOT STREET. - PHONE 662

Oil Markets.

PETROLEUM.
Petrolia Aug. 17.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.50.

English Markets.

(Bertholm's Report by Cable.)
On passage.—Wheat and corn slightly better. English country markets dull.

French country markets firm.

Liverpool, Aug. 17, 1:30 p.m.
Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 8d; No. 1 California, 5s 11d; futures closed easy, with Aug. 14 lower and other months lower. Business heaviest on middle positions; Aug. and Sept. 5s 10d; Oct. 5s 11d; Nov. 5s 12d; Dec. 5s 13d.

Corn—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 8d; No. 1 California, 5s 11d; futures closed easy, with Aug. 14 lower and other months lower. Business heaviest on middle positions; Aug. and Sept. 5s 10d; Oct. 5s 11d; Nov. 5s 12d; Dec. 5s 13d.

Flour—Firm; demand poor; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 8d; No. 1 California, 5s 11d; futures closed easy, with Aug. 14 lower and other months lower. Business heaviest on middle positions; Aug. and Sept. 5s 10d; Oct. 5s 11d; Nov. 5s 12d; Dec. 5s 13d.

Peas—Canadian, 5s 11d.
Bacon—Strong demand good; Cumberland cut, 2s 10d; short ribs, 2s 10d; long clear, 2s 10d; short clear, 2s 10d; long clear, 2s 10d; short clear, 2s 10d.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs. 3s 3d.
Hams—Short cut, 12 to 18 lbs. 4s 6d.
Tallow—Fine North American, nominal.
Beef—Extra India mess, 7s 6d; prime mess, 7s 6d.

York—Prime mess; fine western, 5s 6d; do medium, 5s 6d.
Lard—Steady; prime western, 3s 3d; refined, in bulk, 3s 3d.
Cheese—Steady; demand moderate; finest American white, new, 3s 3d; do colored, new, 3s 3d.

Butter—Finesst United States, 70s; good, 60s.
Turpentine—Spirits, 2s 6d.
Rosin, common, 4s 1d.
Cotton seed oil, Liverpool refined, 1s 5d.
Lard—Lard, 2s 6d.
Refrigerator beef—Force frozen, 3s 3d; hind quarter, 3s 3d.
Bleaching powder hard wood, f. o. b., Liverpool, 4s 1d.

Hops at London (Pacific), 42s.

Montreal Market.

Flour—Receipts, 3,100 bags. Market quiet. Quotations are: Patents, winter, \$1.20 to \$1.30; do spring, \$1.40 to \$1.50; straight roller, \$1.30 to \$1.40; extra, \$1.50 to \$1.60; superfine, \$1.60 to \$1.70; strong bakers, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Ontario, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Grain—Wheat, No. 2 Manitoba hard, 81c to 82c; No. 2 soft, 78c to 79c; No. 2 hard, 81c to 82c; No. 2 soft, 78c to 79c; No. 2 hard, 81c to 82c; No. 2 soft, 78c to 79c.

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; extra, 1,400.

Toronto Market.

Market quiet.
Wheat—Car lots of new wheat offer at 68c, but buyers hold off. Manitoba scarce and prices nominal.

Flour—Straight roller Toronto freights could be bought at 33c; Manitoba quiet.

Peas—Exporters quote new nominal at 40c to 45c.

Oats—New mixed high freights west offer at 26c, and new white at 27c.

Barley—New feed barley has sold as low as 36c.

Rye—Car lots of new offer outside at 60c.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—Sept.	65 1/2	66 1/4	65 3/4	66 1/4
Dec.	65 1/2	66 1/4	65 3/4	66 1/4
CORN—Sept.	32 1/2	33 1/4	32 3/4	33 1/4
Dec.	32 1/2	33 1/4	32 3/4	33 1/4
OATS—Sept.	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 3/4	24 1/4
Dec.	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 3/4	24 1/4
PORK—Sept.	9 1/2	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4
Dec.	9 1/2	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4
LARD—Sept.	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4
Dec.	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4
S. RIBS—Sept.	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4
Dec.	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 16.—Flour—Receipts, 17,000 packages; exports, 3,000 packages; sales, 6,000 packages; weak. Winter wheat, low grades, \$2.50 to \$3.00; do fair to fancy, \$3.10 to \$3.50; do extra, \$3.60 to \$4.00; Minn. clear, \$2.45 to \$2.55; do straight, \$3.15 to \$3.35; do patents, \$3.65 to \$4.00; low extra, \$2.50 to \$3.00; city mills, \$4.10 to \$4.50; do patents, \$4.10 to \$4.50; rye mixtures, \$2.50 to \$2.85; rye flour weak, \$3.75 to \$4.10.

Corn—Steady; yellow western, \$2.75 to \$2.85; red, \$2.85 to \$3.00.

Rye—Nominal; State and foreign, 57c.

Barley—Nominal; Canada country, mixed, 55c; western, 56c to 70c; two-rowed, State, 70c; six-rowed, do, 75c to 80c.

Wheat—Receipts, 87,000 bu.; exports, none; sales, 1,375,000 bu. futures, 20,000 bu. spot; prices: No. 2, 61c; No. 2 1/2, 62c; No. 3, 63c; No. 3 1/2, 64c; No. 4, 65c; No. 4 1/2, 66c; No. 5, 67c; No. 5 1/2, 68c; No. 6, 69c; No. 6 1/2, 70c; No. 7, 71c; No. 7 1/2, 72c; No. 8, 73c; No. 8 1/2, 74c; No. 9, 75c; No. 9 1/2, 76c; No. 10, 77c; No. 10 1/2, 78c; No. 11, 79c; No. 11 1/2, 80c; No. 12, 81c; No. 12 1/2, 82c; No. 13, 83c; No. 13 1/2, 84c; No. 14, 85c; No. 14 1/2, 86c; No. 15, 87c; No. 15 1/2, 88c; No. 16, 89c; No. 16 1/2, 90c; No. 17, 91c; No. 17 1/2, 92c; No. 18, 93c; No. 18 1/2, 94c; No. 19, 95c; No. 19 1/2, 96c; No. 20, 97c; No. 20 1/2, 98c; No. 21, 99c; No. 21 1/2, 100c; No. 22, 101c; No. 22 1/2, 102c; No. 23, 103c; No. 23 1/2, 104c; No. 24, 105c; No. 24 1/2, 106c; No. 25, 107c; No. 25 1/2, 108c; No. 26, 109c; No. 26 1/2, 110c; No. 27, 111c; No. 27 1/2, 112c; No. 28, 113c; No. 28 1/2, 114c; No. 29, 115c; No. 29 1/2, 116c; No. 30, 117c; No. 30 1/2, 118c; No. 31, 119c; No. 31 1/2, 120c; No. 32, 121c; No. 32 1/2, 122c; No. 33, 123c; No. 33 1/2, 124c; No. 34, 125c; No. 34 1/2, 126c; No. 35, 127c; No. 35 1/2, 128c; No. 36, 129c; No. 36 1/2, 130c; No. 37, 131c; No. 37 1/2, 132c; No. 38, 133c; No. 38 1/2, 134c; No. 39, 135c; No. 39 1/2, 136c; No. 40, 137c; No. 40 1/2, 138c; No. 41, 139c; No. 41 1/2, 140c; No. 42, 141c; No. 42 1/2, 142c; No. 43, 143c; No. 43 1/2, 144c; No. 44, 145c; No. 44 1/2, 146c; No. 45, 147c; No. 45 1/2, 148c; No. 46, 149c; No. 46 1/2, 150c; No. 47, 151c; No. 47 1/2, 152c; No. 48, 153c; No. 48 1/2, 154c; No. 49, 155c; No. 49 1/2, 156c; No. 50, 157c; No. 50 1/2, 158c; No. 51, 159c; No. 51 1/2, 160c; No. 52, 161c; No. 52 1/2, 162c; No. 53, 163c; No. 53 1/2, 164c; No. 54, 165c; No. 54 1/2, 166c; No. 55, 167c; No. 55 1/2, 168c; No. 56, 169c; No. 56 1/2, 170c; No. 57, 171c; No. 57 1/2, 172c; No. 58, 173c; No. 58 1/2, 174c; No. 59, 175c; No. 59 1/2, 176c; No. 60, 177c; No. 60 1/2, 178c; No. 61, 179c; No. 61 1/2, 180c; No. 62, 181c; No. 62 1/2, 182c; No. 63, 183c; No. 63 1/2, 184c; No. 64, 185c; No. 64 1/2, 186c; No. 65, 187c; No. 65 1/2, 188c; No. 66, 189c; No. 66 1/2, 190c; No. 67, 191c; No. 67 1/2, 192c; No. 68, 193c; No. 68 1/2, 194c; No. 69, 195c; No. 69 1/2, 196c; No. 70, 197c; No. 70 1/2, 198c; No. 71, 199c; No. 71 1/2, 200c; No. 72, 201c; No. 72 1/2, 202c; No. 73, 203c; No. 73 1/2, 204c; No. 74, 205c; No. 74 1/2, 206c; No. 75, 207c; No. 75 1/2, 208c; No. 76, 209c; No. 76 1/2, 210c; No. 77, 211c; No. 77 1/2, 212c; No. 78, 213c; No. 78 1/2, 214c; No. 79, 215c; No. 79 1/2, 216c; No. 80, 217c; No. 80 1/2, 218c; No. 81, 219c; No. 81 1/2, 220c; No. 82, 221c; No. 82 1/2, 222c; No. 83, 223c; No. 83 1/2, 224c; No. 84, 225c; No. 84 1/2, 226c; No. 85, 227c; No. 85 1/2, 228c; No. 86, 229c; No. 86 1/2, 230c; No. 87, 231c; No. 87 1/2, 232c; No. 88, 233c; No. 88 1/2, 234c; No. 89, 235c; No. 89 1/2, 236c; No. 90, 237c; No. 90 1/2, 238c; No. 91, 239c; No. 91 1/2, 240c; No. 92, 241c; No. 92 1/2, 242c; No. 93, 243c; No. 93 1/2, 244c; No. 94, 245c; No. 94 1/2, 246c; No. 95, 247c; No. 95 1/2, 248c; No. 96, 249c; No. 96 1/2, 250c; No. 97, 251c; No. 97 1/2, 252c; No. 98, 253c; No. 98 1/2, 254c; No. 99, 255c; No. 99 1/2, 256c; No. 100, 257c; No. 100 1/2, 258c; No. 101, 259c; No. 101 1/2, 260c; No. 102, 261c; No. 102 1/2, 262c; No. 103, 263c; No. 103 1/2, 264c; No. 104, 265c; No. 104 1/2, 266c; No. 105, 267c; No. 105 1/2, 268c; No. 106, 269c; No. 106 1/2, 270c; No. 107, 271c; No. 107 1/2, 272c; No. 108, 273c; No. 108 1/2, 274c; No. 109, 275c; No. 109 1/2, 276c; No. 110, 277c; No. 110 1/2, 278c; No. 111, 279c; No. 111 1/2, 280c; No. 112, 281c; No. 112 1/2, 282c; No. 113, 283c; No. 113 1/2, 284c; No. 114, 285c; No. 114 1/2, 286c; No. 115, 287c; No. 115 1/2, 288c; No. 116, 289c; No. 116 1/2, 290c; No. 117, 291c; No. 117 1/2, 292c; No. 118, 293c; No. 118 1/2, 294c; No. 119, 295c; No. 119 1/2, 296c; No. 120, 297c; No. 120 1/2, 298c; No. 121, 299c; No. 121 1/2, 300c; No. 122, 301c; No. 122 1/2, 302c; No. 123, 303c; No. 123 1/2, 304c; No. 124, 305c; No. 124 1/2, 306c; No. 125, 307c; No. 125 1/2, 308c; No. 126, 309c; No. 126 1/2, 310c; No. 127, 311c; No. 127 1/2, 312c; No. 128, 313c; No. 128 1/2, 314c; No. 129, 315c; No. 129 1/2, 316c; No. 130, 317c; No. 130 1/2, 318c; No. 131, 319c; No. 131 1/2, 320c; No. 132, 321c; No. 132 1/2, 322c; No. 133, 323c; No. 133 1/2, 324c; No. 134, 325c; No. 134 1/2, 326c; No. 135, 327c; No. 135 1/2, 328c; No. 136, 329c; No. 136 1/2, 330c; No. 137, 331c; No. 137 1/2, 332c; No. 138, 333c; No. 138 1/2, 334c; No. 139, 335c; No. 139 1/2, 336c; No. 140, 337c; No. 140 1/2, 338c; No. 141, 339c; No. 141 1/2, 340c; No. 142, 341c; No. 142 1/2, 342c; No. 143, 343c; No. 143 1/2, 344c; No. 144, 345c; No. 144 1/2, 346c; No. 145, 347c; No. 145 1/2, 348c; No. 146, 349c; No. 146 1/2, 350c; No. 147, 351c; No. 147 1/2, 352c; No. 148, 353c; No. 148 1/2, 354c; No. 149, 355c; No. 149 1/2, 356c; No. 150, 357c; No. 150 1/2, 358c; No. 151, 359c; No. 151 1/2, 360c; No. 152, 361c; No. 152 1/2, 362c; No. 153, 363c; No. 153 1/2, 364c; No. 154, 365c; No. 154 1/2, 366c; No. 155, 367c; No. 155 1/2, 368c; No. 156, 369c; No. 156 1/2, 370c; No. 157, 371c; No. 157 1/2, 372c; No. 15

A Pertinent Point

PATLY PUT.

HAVE YOU TASTED

'SALADA'

CEYLON TEA?

IF NOT—WHY NOT?

If you are not supplied with "SALADA" when you ask for it, it is because of the larger profit made out of poorer teas.

Sold Only in Lead Packets.

Only Grocers Sell It.

The Secret Out.

The evening passed, how, he scarcely knew. He had taken a room at the tavern, and while studying to awaken as little curiosity as possible, still took advantage of the darkness to drop into one or two places about town where there was likely to be talk of a more or less gossipy nature. For instance, he stepped into the blacksmith's shop, which he chanced to find open, and stood, a tall and mysterious figure, in the dim background, while the several men and boys grouped about the fire, discussed town topics, and made vague prognostications in regard to the weather. What good he expected from this move it would have been hard to say, certainly he had no right to expect any, and was as much surprised as it was possible to be, when a drawing voice uttered over his shoulder:

"That man at Jim Lewis' is an odd 'un."

As the tone employed had been loud, the remark was evidently intended not for him, but for the group in the center of the smithy. More and more astonished, he stole a look behind him and saw the slouching form of a man, who, as he looked, lounged forward and joined the group in front of him.

"What do you say?" asked the blacksmith, turning a pair of curious eyes towards the newcomer.

"I say that ere man at Jim Lewis' is an odd 'un."

"What man?" cried one voice. And,

"Who are you?" cried another.

"I am a fellow as peddles small ware," cried the interloper, carelessly.

"I've been about some, and I say as a contribute to this highly intellectual conversational that the man what boards at Jim Lewis' farm-house is a curious cuss."

"Then you show you don't know anything about it," came in convincing tones from the man who stood next to him: "There is nothing curious about John Staples. I've known him this two year, and because a man is sick that is no reason why he should be called queer."

"He means that fellow at Hunter's. He's queer enough, I'm sure. Not once has he stepped out on to the road since he came there, and he's not sick, neither."

"Maybe I do," acknowledged the peddler. "I go to so many houses, I sometimes give names mixed. How does he look?"

"I haven't seen him, and I don't know of anybody as has. I've only heard tell of how old Mrs. Hunter had took in a boarder as was a stranger in these parts, and of how particular she was not to let anybody see him, because he was writing of a book and didn't want no interruptions. As if that was any excuse. You might as well say I'm building an L onto my old shanty."

"Mrs. Hunter was always a queer 'un herself," broke in a new voice. "I remember the day when she shut the door in the face of my gal because she wanted to know how many dollars the old woman had laid up in the bank."

"So she might know whether to marry her son or not," laughed the blacksmith.

"Wa'al, and was that anything more than natural providence?"

The blacksmith's guffaws grew louder.

"Isn't Mrs. Hunter's house the next one to Jim Lewis'?" carelessly interposed the peddler.

"Yes, of course, only a mile between them."

"Then that's how I got the places mixed," said he, slowly turning himself about towards the door. Dr. Cameron, who was watching, instantly left the smithy, and after a little strolling through the streets entered the livery stable. Here, he made arrangements for the use of a horse and buggy on the following day, and was just meditating whether he should venture upon a question or two, when that same drawing voice was heard again over his shoulder, saying:

"Is that man still stopping at Hunter's, do you know?"

"Can't say," answered the livery stable keeper. "I haven't heard of his going away."

"I want to know, because I've got a bundle for him, shirts and things what Mrs. Hunter got me to buy for him in Albany. Going up that way tomorrow."

"Don't know," with a side glance at Dr. Cameron, who, convinced that this peddler, as he called himself, was likely to be his good angel, stood at the door slowly fitting on his gloves.

"Mrs. Hunter made me promise I'd get the things out there before Monday morning; but I can't kill myself. Does Mrs. Hunter come this way to church?"

"Guess not; never see her here."

"How about Jim Lewis' is he one of the accommodating kind?"

"Rather; he gets all her mail, I believe, and carries a paper out there every day, that I know."

"Then I'll see Jim Lewis when he comes into church tomorrow. You don't happen to know what the name of this strange gentleman may be, do you, now?"

"No; I drove him out there, but he didn't tell me his family affairs."

"Didn't he, now? Wa'al, wa'al, its mighty particular some folks be. Now, I'd just take pleasure in telling you all I know. Was he a dark man?"

"Very dark."

"That's good; I thought he was dark; I only caught the least glimpse of him through an open door, but I was sure

he was dark. You see I am particular about it for I had ties to buy and I bought 'em for a dark man. Got a long beard?"

"No, nor a short one. His face is as smooth as my hand."

"Better and better, them ties will be sure to suit. Don't you think so, mister?" he asked, as he passed Dr. Cameron on his way out.

But before that gentleman could reply, the odd, shuffling figure was gone; and full of thought and question, the doctor made his way into the street, and so back to the tavern, asking himself whether his purpose in town had been divined or whether all that had occurred was a mere coincidence, as strange as it was acceptable.

The next day was none too pleasant, and as he rose with a blinding headache, he allowed himself to rest through the morning, thinking he would be able to start upon his undertaking at noon.

But it was 3 o'clock before he felt fit to drive a team. At 3 o'clock, therefore, he started, and at about 4 approached a farm-house which from its appearance and location he took to be that belonging to the Widow Hunter.

He saw it first from the brow of a small hill, and stopped his horse to contemplate it and also to gain some control over his feelings at sight of the imagined retreat of his enemy. The next moment he drove on, but the impression made by the mass of gray sky, and that one low white house with its line of smoke rising up against the dull background of the wintry landscape, filled him with an unaccountable chill for which he could not at that instant account. A vague foreboding for the first time seized him which seemed in some way to be connected with the penetrating wind and the menacing sky, and though he recognized it as a weakness, he had half a mind to turn around and go back, rather than face the threatening something hidden in that seemingly harmless landscape before him.

But such feelings vanish before an all-absorbing duty, and by the time he found himself within a stone's throw of the house, he had forgotten everything but that he was on the verge of an interview from which he hoped to depart a relieved and contented man.

The house was the ordinary white frame one which we see so thickly scattered amongst our native hills and valleys. It had a front entrance and a rear one, and the usual yard behind which stretched fields and meadows with here and there a grove of leafless trees. The windows were few, but those looking towards that part of the road from which he approached were shut-tight and he had an uneasy sense of having been seen, though there was no movement visible at any of the casements, and saving the thin line of smoke slanting away from the solitary chimney, there was no sign of human presence in or about the premises.

But this possibility seemed so small that even his uneasy mind refused to entertain it, and driving up rapidly to the front of the house he leaped to the ground, and without stopping to tie his horse, which, by the way, he had been told would stand for any length of time, he advanced hurriedly to the door and knocked. If he had not been seen from the side he was certain that he would not be from the front, as the windows facing the road were protected by blinds, all of which were as tightly closed as if they were never expected to open again. He nevertheless anticipated a speedy entrance.

But this pleasing hope lessened moment by moment as no answer came to his first or his second knock. Nor did the third bring any response, though it was forcible enough to shake the door on its hinges. Those within had evidently made up their minds not to hear him, and as this fact became apparent he felt a sense of desolation sweep over him, which the ever-lowering sky and the stretch of dismal landscape before him did not tend to mitigate. It seemed as if the wind became more searching, piercing even to his heart and its secrets, while the silence, which was anything but a Sunday one in the shivering effect it had upon the nerves, filled him with a renewal of those vague apprehensions for which there seemed so little reason in nature.

A fourth and still heavier knock ended his efforts to gain admittance at the front door, and if there was one at home (which he did not believe) he was but wasting his time there; while if the inmates were simply determined not to admit him, all the knocking in the world would not make them change their minds. So, leaving the front door, he walked determinedly around the house to the back entrance, and finding it unlocked, knocked once out of politeness, and without waiting for the response he had so little right to expect, lifted the latch and walked in.

(To be continued.)

Why Not You?

When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you not doing the same? When you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c. b. Industry keeps the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole, and the purse full.—Simmons.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

A sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

Civilization consists in putting on stiff collars and two layers of clothes in summer instead of a towel.

All Recommend It.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Smith's Cure for Rheumatism. They will recommend it. For sale by W. T. Strong.

"Why do you pass so short a time at each bathing place?" Because I don't want the lady guests at the hotel to say, "She's worn that dress before."

Mina's Liment is used by Physicians.

In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Files! Files! Itching Files!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

North American Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

In stopping to survey the past fifteen years of our country's history, we cannot but be impressed with the great changes which have taken place. The statesman, the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer and the progressive agriculturist will tell you that, while foundation principles remain the same, such great advancement has been made in methods, in building up the super-structure of affairs, that what might have been considered a wise and proper course to pursue then, can apply in these late days successfully only as it has been reshaped by the spirit of progress which permeates our whole civilization. It is quite true that if a comparison of business a year ago is made with that of today, the average man of affairs will tell you that he cannot observe any great or material difference—the change having been so gradual and apparently natural, that it is almost lost sight of. But cast a glance some years behind; compare, say, the year 1880 with the year 1850, and the contrast is at once apparent and striking. A single illustration will suffice, taken from the field of life insurance, and in going through the changes of finance and commerce it is doubtful if any branch could be suggested which would yield a more forcible illustration of that advancement.

At the beginning of the year 1850 the total life insurance carried in the Dominion of Canada was \$91,272,126, while by the commencement of this year those already large figures had been augmented to \$308,001,436, an increase of threefold. It is interesting to analyze this large increase in respect to the location of the companies interested, i. e., American, British and Canadian:

Company	1850	1885
Canadian life companies	\$37,338,518	\$177,511,549
American life companies	\$33,043,745	\$6,637,705
British life companies	19,789,863	33,811,885
Total	\$91,272,126	\$308,001,436

Thus while the British life companies have increased their business by 70 per cent, and the Americans by 200 per cent, the Canadians have augmented theirs by 570 per cent. To Canadians this cannot but be a pleasing and proud condition of affairs, and it indicates unmistakably that they have perfect confidence in institutions of their own making, managed by their own people, and where their funds are used in promoting, developing, and building up native enterprises.

These highly commendable results placed is fully borne out by the past record of most of our Canadian life insurance companies, and by the unexcelled position which they are seen to occupy, when compared with similar institutions in any country in the world. The day was when many a business man was carried away and entirely misled by a comparison of the assets of some of the Canadian companies with those of the American companies, the fact being overlooked that, while these institutions had immense assets, they had correspondingly large liabilities, and that the reliable index of the financial standing of a company is a comparison of its assets with its liabilities. When this important factor is applied, the Canadian life companies are seen to be very high.

Turning attention for a few moments to the growth of individual life insurance companies, a record of great and unbroken progress is to be found in that staunch, progressive Canadian institution, the North American Life Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.

At the time of its commencement of business, over a quarter of a century ago, it was felt that there was a place for a home life insurance company, with plans of insurance and methods of conducting business more in accord with the tendencies of the time, and many of the factors then in the field. That the incorporators, amongst whom were the late Alex. Mackenzie, Hon. Alex. Morris, Hon. Geo. Brown, Hon. G. W. Laidlaw, L. Blakie, Esq., and J. A. Macdonald, and other eminent gentlemen, were justified in this view is amply demonstrated by the character and extent of the structure of business which has since been built substantially. The following table taken from the Dominion Government report on insurance, gives in concise form the company's record year by year:

Year	Net Surplus	Assets	Cash Income
1851	\$2,630,000	\$8,703,000	\$3,853,000
1852	2,630,000	10,104,000	4,044,000
1853	2,630,000	11,104,000	4,200,000
1854	2,630,000	12,104,000	4,356,000
1855	2,630,000	13,104,000	4,512,000
1856	2,630,000	14,104,000	4,668,000
1857	2,630,000	15,104,000	4,824,000
1858	2,630,000	16,104,000	4,980,000
1859	2,630,000	17,104,000	5,136,000
1860	2,630,000	18,104,000	5,292,000
1861	2,630,000	19,104,000	5,448,000
1862	2,630,000	20,104,000	5,604,000
1863	2,630,000	21,104,000	5,760,000
1864	2,630,000	22,104,000	5,916,000
1865	2,630,000	23,104,000	6,072,000
1866	2,630,000	24,104,000	6,228,000
1867	2,630,000	25,104,000	6,384,000
1868	2,630,000	26,104,000	6,540,000
1869	2,630,000	27,104,000	6,696,000
1870	2,630,000	28,104,000	6,852,000
1871	2,630,000	29,104,000	7,008,000
1872	2,630,000	30,104,000	7,164,000
1873	2,630,000	31,104,000	7,320,000
1874	2,630,000	32,104,000	7,476,000
1875	2,630,000	33,104,000	7,632,000
1876	2,630,000	34,104,000	7,788,000
1877	2,630,000	35,104,000	7,944,000
1878	2,630,000	36,104,000	8,100,000
1879	2,630,000	37,104,000	8,256,000
1880	2,630,000	38,104,000	8,412,000
1881	2,630,000	39,104,000	8,568,000
1882	2,630,000	40,104,000	8,724,000
1883	2,630,000	41,104,000	8,880,000
1884	2,630,000	42,104,000	9,036,000
1885	2,630,000	43,104,000	9,192,000
1886	2,630,000	44,104,000	9,348,000
1887	2,630,000	45,104,000	9,504,000
1888	2,630,000	46,104,000	9,660,000
1889	2,630,000	47,104,000	9,816,000
1890	2,630,000	48,104,000	9,972,000
1891	2,630,000	49,104,000	10,128,000
1892	2,630,000	50,104,000	10,284,000
1893	2,630,000	51,104,000	10,440,000
1894	2,630,000	52,104,000	10,596,000
1895	2,630,000	53,104,000	10,752,000
1896	2,630,000	54,104,000	10,908,000
1897	2,630,000	55,104,000	11,064,000
1898	2,630,000	56,104,000	11,220,000
1899	2,630,000	57,104,000	11,376,000
1900	2,630,000	58,104,000	11,532,000

It will be observed that there are no backward steps, but that each succeeding year marks a decided advancement over its predecessor. But especially is this the case in the item of surplus. In every undertaking this is conceded to be the true barometer of success or failure. In a life insurance company a large ratio of surplus to liabilities indicates first, financial strength, second, ability to make handsome profit returns to policy-holders.

The North American Life, although by any means the largest Canadian company, can lay claim to the important distinction of having a large ratio of assets to liabilities, and consequently a larger net surplus to liabilities, than any other Canadian life insurance company.

The returns by way of profits under its semi-tonic investment policies, which system the North American was the first Canadian life company to adopt, have always given the holders a great satisfaction, and the management have had unequalled pleasure and gratification in knowing that the company's position and success were warranted by its payment.

The following communication was received recently at the head office from Mr. F. W. Holt, civil engineer, of St. George, N. B., and is only one of many which the company has received:

"The cash results of my tonne endowment policy, No. 2,350, which I have had the good fortune to hold in your company, have been highly satisfactory to me, and satisfactory to the policy, has matured, it is very gratifying to find that all, if not more of the cash results that were represented to me at the time I insured in the North American Life have been fully realized. This experience, together with the liberal treatment that I have always received from the North American

Interested in Music and Musical Instruments

We extend a cordial invitation to visit our exhibits at the Toronto and London Exhibitions and inspect our wonderful new patented invention "The Orchestral Attachment," which is to be found only in the Bell Piano manufactured by

The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited,

GUELPH, ONT.

Branch Warerooms at 70 King street west, Toronto; 44 James street north, Hamilton; 211 Dundas street, London, Ont.; also at Windsor, Stratford, St. Thomas, Chatham, Galt, Barrie, Petrolia, Strathroy, Ridgetown and Shelburne.

can enable me to recommend the company to others."

In a great degree the esteem in which this institution is held may be attributed to the character of the administration of its executive and managerial heads—an administration which while adhering to sound and conservative principles has been well abreast of the spirit and progress of the age. It was fortunate in having had, at its organization, and up to the time of his death, the Hon. J. C. MacKenzie as its president, in which office he reflected those sterling qualities of character and executive ability which dominated his whole public career. And no more worthy successor to this important position could have been found than its present incumbent, Mr. John L. Blakie, a gentleman of wide and varied financial experience, who is recently allied with several of our most important and successful monetary institutions, and who takes a deep interest and concern in everything which tends to the still greater success of the institution over which he presides. Associated with the president are, as vice-presidents, Hon. G. W. Allan, ex-Speaker of the Canadian Senate, and commissioner of the Canada Company, and J. K. Macdonald, Esq., Q. C., of the legal firm of Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Paterson.

To the chief managing officer of the company, Mr. Wm. McCabe, L.L.B., F.I.A., who was recently highly honored by that distinguished body, the French Institute of Actuaries, by being elected one of its members, the company's standing as one of the leading financial institutions of the country is mainly to be attributed. Having carefully laid at organization the foundations which a sound actuarial science, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life insurance, extending over a period of twenty years, enabled him to bring to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many important features which have contributed to its successful development. In the company's management Mr. McCabe has had the able co-operation of the secretary, Mr. L. Goldman, A.I.A., whose constant connection with life

PATCH GRIEF
WITH PROVERBS

If you wish, but when the sun, air, rain or dust have robbed your garments of their new color or appearance, better bring them around here for treatment. Dyeing and cleaning is done well, if done by

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.
BEAL—In Toronto, on Aug. 11, the wife of Carl G. Beal, 41 Clyde street, of a son.

MARRIED.
WRIGHT—WHITEHALL—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, 229 Simcoe street, by the Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., T. Augustus Wright, of this city, to Emily R., eldest daughter of Wm. Whitehall.

DIED.
JEFFERY—On Aug. 16, 1895, Vera Marjory, youngest beloved daughter of Wm. and Amelia Jeffery, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral from the family home, 420 Simcoe street, Monday, 3 p.m.; service 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

ROWLAND—On Thursday evening, Aug. 15, 1895, at the residence of the late Wm. Rowland, sen., in the 95th year of her age.

Funeral from the family residence, No. 345 Matland street, (Saturday) at 4 p.m., to Woodland Cemetery; services at 3:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.



"S" PEERLESS
Machine Oil
Ask Your Dealer for it.
None So Good.

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

"REX BRAND"
Hams and
Breakfast Bacon

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

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

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

A FULL STOCK OF
Electric and Combination Fixtures,
and Electric Bell Supplies.

Special prices to the trade.
ROGERS & DOSS
425 Richmond St.

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

R. LEWIS,
434 Richmond Street.

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

REMOVAL

The local offices of the
Confederation Life

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

HORSESHOEING—ROBERT
MOWAT, horseshoer and
general blacksmith, 337 Talbot
street. Lame and interfering
horses carefully attended to.

Priddis Bros.

1 Price Sale
2 50 Pairs

**Cream & Colored
Lace Curtains**

These goods we must clear
to make room for our fall
importations. Come early,
for these goods are being
picked up rapidly.

TELEPHONE 324.
158 Dundas Street,
167 Carling Street.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries
Repairing a Specialty.

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

FINE AND VERY WARM.

Toronto, Aug. 16—11 p.m.—The pressure is comparatively high over the eastern portion of the continent and generally a little below the average elsewhere. The weather has continued fine in all portions of Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 38-68; Qu'Appelle, 46-70; Winnipeg, 56-72; Parry Sound, 48-82; Toronto, 56-80; Montreal, 60-80; Quebec, 50-78; Halifax, 54-78.

Toronto, Aug. 17—1 a.m.—Fine and very warm today. Local thunder showers tonight or tomorrow.

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

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.



THE GENUINE

YOU MANS

FALL STYLE

HAS JUST ARRIVED.

BELTZ'S

Sole Agent for London.

ELECTIONEERING IN ENGLAND.

Running for Parliament Not a Pleasant Business.

Once, from the top of a cart in the middle of a field, says a writer in London Sketch, I did battle with a stolid elector who interrupted me in an unintelligible dialect. I poured oil on his head, but the crowd looked puzzled, and the occupants of the cart became strangely agitated. At last one of them whispered in my ear: "Good gracious, man, stop that! he's our chief supporter in the district!" Another time a burly farmer suddenly ejaculated: "Bosh!" I expostulated with him. "Bosh!" he repeated. What logic can avail against the dreadful iteration of one disrespectful epithet? Insurrection broke out all over the meeting. A gentleman in an apron, who had been staring hard at my feet, exclaimed, in a tone of injury: "Why d'ye come here in patent-leather shoes?" Had I known by instinct that this was the local cobbler I might have begged him to do me the honor of making me another pair. But you can't not always be ready with an answer soft enough to turn away wrath, though I remember that a venerable lady who spoke the same evening had assured the audience that the principles she and I were expounding came straight from the Bible.

Choosing a Husband.

"Of beauty just enough to bear inspection: Of candor, sense and wit, a good collection; Enough of love for one who needs protection."

Excellent resolve, ladies, and let the husband see that the wife, who has linked her life with his, possesses sound sense and good judgment. If she suffers from nervous debility, or uterine troubles, as alas so many do, let her manifest her good sense by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has never been known to fail in such cases. It is the only remedy so sure in results that it can be sold on trial. See guarantee wrapped around each bottle.

J. W. STRONG, 332 Simcoe street,
does papering and sign painting at very reasonable prices.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

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

Advertiser
Subscribers

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

London and Environs

The goods were new and fresh. The store was clean and neat. The clerks were all polite. But the owner was indiscreet. The store was unsuccessful. The reason you'll surmise. Tho' the owner was a hustler, He didn't advertise.

—Mr. Freeman Talbot, has returned to Thamesford from Prince Albert, N. W. T.

—Mrs. James Wyatt and family, of Arva, left Friday for Sault Ste. Marie, their future home.

—W. H. Fuller, formerly general organizer of the Woodmen of the World, has been appointed general organizer for the A. O. U. W. for Huron county.

—Only the meanest kind of an office boy will put a sheet of sticky fly paper in the seat of the chair where the Scotch high school for custom-made office cat daily takes her customary nap.

—Do not despise the girl whose gowns are dreams because she cannot make epigrams. It requires quite as much brilliancy to design a frock as it does to make a repartee.

—Mr. Fred Beltz attended a meeting of the London Bicycle Club Thursday evening, leaving his wheel in the hall. When he returned the bicycle was gone. No clue to the thief as yet.

—Mr. W. F. May, of London, formerly assistant principal in the high school here, has been engaged to teach in the Seaforth high school for the coming term.—Parkhill Independent.

—The Council of Federated Building Trades of Toronto will be represented at the Trades Congress, which meets in this city, Sept. 3, by John Tweed and G. T. Beales.

—Rev. Robert Johnson, B.D., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, returned last evening from his six weeks' holidays spent in and around Kincardine, on Lake Huron. He will occupy his pulpit tomorrow.

—During the past week the T. E. Mara Company, received a number of exceptionally large mail orders from readers of the "Advertiser" in Kentville, N. S., Banff, N. W. T., and Cariboo, B. C.

—Messrs. J. C. Heglar, Cuthbert, Rowland, ex-Reeve King, and Vance, of Ingersoll, and Messrs. J. G. Ross, Matkinson, and Smart, of this city, composed a fishing party on Embro last week. Some fine specimens of black bass were caught.

—Court Magnolia the youngest court of the A. O. F. in London, have arranged with the Grand Trunk Railway for an excursion to Toronto on Civic Holiday. Tickets \$2.00, good going on all morning, passengers return Aug. 19, and return up to the last train Aug. 20. This will be the last chance to visit Toronto this year at so cheap a rate.

Tonight the steamer R. G. Stewart will leave Port Stanley for Cleveland after the arrival of the 11:15 p.m. train leaving London. The train leaves at 7:15 and will take passengers for Cleveland. The fare is only \$2 for return from London. This gives two days' visit in Cleveland, the boat returning Monday night on the C. C. F. of this city are running the excursion.

LATEST BUSINESS CHANGES.

J. S. Leighton, grocer, Orangeville, offering to compromise. G. W. McCullough, coal, Ottawa, assigned. James Purser, Chatham township, assigned. J. A. Watson, musical instruments, Mitchell, offering to compromise. J. H. Magee, flour and feed, Tilbury Center, sold out to E. Giroux.

COMING IN LONDON.

The New York Sun in some recent studies of Philadelphia habits observed that "many Philadelphia women take their lunches with them when they go shopping." It is true that lunch baskets are not an infrequent sight in Philadelphia. As a rule, the owners can be set down as shoppers from a distance. The trolley now gathers up the women of the countryside for twenty miles around and brings them here to provision, bespeaking thrift and forethought—two qualities which, with advertising's aid, make them the best of shoppers.—Philadelphia Record.

HAINESS THIEVES PLEAD GUILTY.

Judge Edward Elliott was in chambers yesterday morning and arraigned before him were David Vanzant and Joseph Clark, two of the trio arrested on the market by Detective Nickle. They pleaded guilty to stealing two sets of single harness from John W. Horton and Duncan McAlpine, of Shelton, Wm. Lacourse, stepson of Vanzant, the crown offering no evidence. His companions were remanded until Aug. 27 for sentence.

Charles Baird denied breaking into Wm. Wilkinson's house at Ingersoll and stealing two coats, \$7 in cash, and a wallet containing a promissory note. He elected trial by jury and was committed to the Assizes, which open on Oct. 1.

James Taylor was acquitted on the charge of breaking into Charles Taylor's house, near the brickyards. He admitted forcibly entering the place and was discharged on giving his own recognizances to appear for sentence whenever called upon within two years.

UNITED CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION

Montreal, Aug. 17.—The North American United Caledonian Association held its annual convention here yesterday afternoon.

The following officers were elected: Peter Kinnear, Albany, president; William Simpson, Toronto, first vice-president; Nathan Ross, Wilkesbarre, second vice-president. Peter Ross, New York, secretary; Peter McKeown, Chicago, treasurer; John Finken, Milwaukee, assistant secretary; managing committee, James Irving, Philadelphia, and Wm. Heath, Montreal. Dr. James McLeod, Scranton, Pa., was elected chaplain. The next convention will be held at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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

BARK-WELL'S
BAKING : POWDER

Is prepared fresh from pure cream of tartar and sold at 25c per pound. Our ladies should always use BARK-WELL'S if they desire a BAKING POWDER that can be relied upon to always rise and never contain injurious ingredients. Prepared fresh at

Bark-well's Drug Store,
268 Dundas Street.

Always take your prescriptions to Bark-well's Drug Store.

You Don't Want Anything

best catables to adorn your table. Poor catables are dear at any price.

You Can't Get Anything

if you buy from us. We have a reputation for keeping first-class goods, and we don't propose to lose it.

You Will Get Something

better than you can get elsewhere if you buy our

High Grade Coffee.

T. A. Rowat & Co.
228 Dundas Street.

Phone—317. ywt

ODD ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The weight of the earth is calculated by Prof. Boys at 5,982,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

"So much depends on the money of a country," said a traveler. "In India a lac of rupees is a fortune, while in Canada a lac of dollars is poverty."

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than 52 volcanic islands have risen out of the sea; nineteen disappeared, being submerged, the others remain, and ten are now inhabited.

The average size of families in Europe is as follows: France 3.03 members, Denmark 3.61, Hungary 3.70, Switzerland 3.94, Austria and Belgium 4.05, England 4.08, Germany 4.10, Sweden 4.12, Holland 4.22, Scotland 4.46, Italy 4.56, Spain 4.65, Russia 4.83, Ireland 5.20.

Mexican girls are courted by a unique process. Their lovers walk up and down the street on the opposite side, and stare at their windows for hours. If the lover is agreeable the lady appears at the window after a few days, and they soon form an acquaintance thereafter.

While men have more strength women have more endurance and a greater capacity for protracted and monotonous labor. In those countries where women work in the fields side by side with their husbands and brothers, the latter may accomplish more work, but the former can labor a greater number of hours.

One's surprise in the fact that no two persons' voices are perfectly alike ceases when one is informed by an authority that, though there are only nine perfect tones to the human voice, there are the astonishing number of 17,592,116,044,415 different sounds. Of these fourteen direct muscles produce 16,382, and thirteen indirect muscles produce 173,741,323.

WORK OF A SINGLE DAY.

Some Startling Facts Concerning the Action of the Heart.

Do people recognize the immense work transacted by the heart in a single day? It equals that of lifting one hundred and fifty pounds to a height of thirty-three hundred feet. And yet, knowingly, or through ignorance, nine out of ten people abuse this hardest worked organ of the body. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that heart failure and apoplexy are among the most prevalent diseases of the day. Happily a Heart, which gives relief instantly. This medicine should be kept in every house, so that on the slightest indication of heart trouble it may be taken. It has saved by its prompt and efficient work, the lives of thousands of Canadians.

A Good Investment.

There is no surer or better way to invest spare funds than in endowment policies in a well-established and prosperous company. The returns may not be as large as in some other lines, but when taken in connection with the protection afforded to the life assured in the event of early death, no more desirable investment is possible. Dr. Moore, of Brampton, took out an endowment policy of \$1,000 in July, 1880, which matured on the 1st inst. The policy returned to him \$183 for every \$100 he paid in premiums, yielding a 12 per cent. compound interest, besides fifteen years' insurance. The following letter to the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company will show that Dr. Moore has been eminently well pleased with his policy in that company:—

"Brampton, July 1, 1895.

"Gentlemen,—I have received your check for \$1,012.67, being in full of my endowment policy 5,243 in your company, which matured today. A better result could not be had in safe lines. I have had fifteen years' insurance, and have got back all the money I paid in, with such a handsome amount added as interest. It to have been an excellent investment. I have to thank you for the promptness and courtesy which any communications of mine have always received at your hands. Yours truly,

"CHAS. Y. MOORE."

70c eod

UNION MEANS STRENGTH.

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

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

Summer Bargains at

MARA'S SATURDAY SALE

AUG. 17.

ALL DAY LONG FROM 9 O'CLOCK a.m. to 10 p.m.

WE HAVE ONLY

3==Saturdays Left==3

—IN OUR—

Great Summer Climax Sale!

We realize the time is short and we have made the prices shorter. Every man, woman and child who requires anything, whether it be little or much, can't afford to miss this sale. Never before in our history have we done such terrible price cutting as now. Money SAVED is money MADE—a few cents on each article soon counts up. It is not what you earn but what you save that will make you rich.

Trade at Mara's
The Money Savers.

Remember next Saturday will be the biggest day of our sale.

- 1st—Just think of large size Summer Blankets at 75c per pair.
- 2nd—Largest Bath Towels, regular price 15c, on Saturday 10c.
- 3rd—The very best Table Oil Cloths, 45 inches wide and in marble patterns, regular price 25c, on Saturday 18c per yard.
- 4th—Your choice of 50 pieces of Tweed for pants and suits, worth 40c, on Saturday 25c per yard.
- 5th—72-inch Linen Sheet, very heavy, worth 35c, on Saturday 22c per yard.
- 6th—A large consignment of New Linen Damasks, 1½ yards wide and in all shades and patterns, worth 60c, on Saturday 45c per yard.
- 7th—A few pieces fine Duck Suitings in stripes and spots, regular price 12½c, on Saturday 10c per yard.
- 8th—32-inch Very Fine Scotch Chambrays, in all the new shades, worth 15c, on Saturday 12½c per yard.
- 9th—Special: 20 pairs only, Beautiful Lace Curtains, 3 yards long and new patterns, worth \$1, on Saturday 50c per pair.
- 10th—Oiled Linen Blinds, complete with roller, regular price 50c, on Saturday 30c.
- 11th—Best English Oil Cloth, in new patterns, only 20c per square yard on Saturday.
- 12th—36-inch Heavy Twine Matting, on Saturday 10c per yard.
- 13th—All-Wool Challies, beautiful patterns, regular price 25c, on Saturday 15c per yard.
- 14th—42-inch Black Lustre, worth 40c, on Saturday 25c per yard.
- 15th—Your choice of 69 pieces of Very Fine French All-Wool Henrietta, in all shades, worth 50c, on Saturday 25c per yard.
- 16th—A few beautiful White Parasols, with frills, worth \$2, slaughter price 85c.
- 17th—A few Black All-Silk Parasols, both plain and with gold stripe, worth \$2 25, sale price on Saturday \$1 25.
- 18th—Children's Tan Stockings, 8c per pair.
- 19th—Children's Fast Black Stockings, on Saturday 10c per pair.
- 20th—Ladies' Tan Stockings, on Saturday 10c per pair.
- 21st—Ladies' Fine Stockings, fast black Hermsdorf dye, double heel and toe, worth 20c, on Saturday 12½c per pair.
- 22nd—Ladies' Lisle Mitts in cream, tans and black, worth 15c, on Saturday 10c per pair.
- 23rd—Children's Lisle Mitts, in all shades, worth 15c, on Saturday 10c per pair.
- 24th—Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, worth 35c, on Saturday 19c per pair.
- 25th—Mara's Special Long Waist Corsets, worth \$1 50, on Saturday 95c per pair.
- 26th—Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, on Saturday 23c per pair.
- 27th—Ladies' White Skirts, tucked and embroidered, worth \$1, on Saturday 60c.
- 28th—Ladies' Fine Tweed Balbriggan Undervests, shaped, worth 25c, on Saturday 12½c.
- 29th—Silk Belting in black, navy, pale blue, cream and white, worth 25c, on Saturday 18c per yard.
- 30th—Best Linen Spools, in all shades, 2 spools for 5c.
- 31st—Girls', Ladies' and Boys' Fine Blue Yachting caps, regular price 25c, on Saturday 19c.
- 32nd—Boys' and Men's Straw Sun Hats, worth 12½c, on Saturday 7c.
- 33rd—Your choice of 200 Boys', Men's and Youths' Fine Straw Hats, worth 50c, 75c and \$1, on Saturday for 25c.
- 34th—Children's Fine Straw Sailors, worth 35c, on Saturday only 19c.
- 35th—Special line of Men's Undershirts and Drawers, on Saturday 15c.
- 36th—45c Men and Boys' Fine Flannelette Shirts, worth 50c, on Saturday 15c.
- 37th—Boys' Bathing Trunks, worth 15c, on Saturday 7c.
- 38th—Men's Bathing Suits, worth 75c, on Saturday 40c.
- 39th—Boys' and Children's 2-Piece Tweed Suits, on Saturday 75c.
- 40th—Your choice of all our Men's White Duck and Cashmere Vests, on Saturday for 90c.
- 41st—Men's Finest Black Coats and Vests, worth \$6, half price on Saturday, \$3.
- 42nd—Only 5 left: Beautiful Painted Dinner Sets, worth \$3, on Saturday \$4 25.
- 43rd—Fine Picnic Baskets, with covers and in all sizes, 8c, 10c, 14c, 17c, 20c and 25c.
- 44th—15 bars Best Electric Soap for 25c.
- 45th—Mara's Laundry Soap, 3c per bar.

Sole Agents For
Standard Patterns and Publications

If you like well-fitting clothes use the "Standard" patterns—
The most reliable.

The T. E. Mara Co.

153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square

PHONE 1043 - - - ORDER BY MAIL.

By Ian Maclaren.

anything, and no one cared about subjects that interested me. Be-
I wish now you had told me
bored our friends: it would have
a kindness, but never mind that.
You did not like to give me pain.

too much like murder to be pie

most as | and the butler, braver than the

then
urses.
mates,
rest,

stating their desire to get
formation can have it by a
mail.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return mail.

W. C. T. U.

What We Do and How We Do It

I once had my head examined by a phrenologist, who informed me that my bump of ideality was abnormally large, and I am often painfully aware that he was correct in this assertion, since my ideal of what should be done, and how it should be accomplished, is frequently so far beyond the results actually achieved. A certain writer tells us that ideality, untrained and carried to excess, becomes exactness. Now, while I would not wish to so merge a virtue into a fault, I would like to ask the indulgence of my hearers, and our president, if I give to my portion on this programme a somewhat ideal turn, and speak not so much of "what we do and how we do it," as of "what we should do, and how we can do it, if we aim high, and keep at it."

In the first place I would assert that no union is so small or so weak as to be excused from having a superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, for the reason that I am quite sure no union exists which has not in its immediate vicinity at least one public school, and that fact settles the question.

I know the common complaint that there are not workers enough to take the offices. Let your president act as superintendent of this department, and the whole union be a committee to assist her.

Different members could visit the school at different times and hear the children at their recitations in this study. If you see that the teacher is not interested, and, as a result, that the children are simply learning by rote, without any real understanding of the subject, ask if you may say a few words to them after the lesson. Tell them how beautifully God has made these bodies of ours, with all their bones and muscles and nerves and sinews working so perfectly together, and has given them to us to take care of. Ask if any of them ever owned a watch. If so, how careful they are to keep it in good order that the works may move right and it may tell the time correctly. Tell them how much more valuable their bodies are than any watch, for if a watch gets broken and destroyed money will buy another just as good, but we can never buy another body, so they must pay attention to these lessons they are learning, which teach them how their bodies are made and how to care for them, to keep them in good order, etc., etc.

Talk to the teacher as though you supposed she was, of course, interested in this new and important study. Ask her if she has seen the School Physiology Journal, and if not, tell her that your union would be glad to send it to her regularly, and that she will find it a great help in her teaching.

Do not act as though you had come in the capacity of a spy from the W. C. T. U., but make her feel that you are her friend and would like to help and encourage her in her work. Talk with the school children you know whenever you meet them, and ask them how they like the new study and impress them with its importance.

It would be a good investment if a union would own copies of such books as, Hargreaves' "Alcohol and Science," Johnston's "Chemistry of Common Life," and Pitman's "Alcohol and the State," and loan them to the teacher to read.

Plan to gather your teachers together once a year for a social hour, and hold the meeting in the home of some one who has children in the public school and whose influence is counted of value, even if she be not a member of the W. C. T. U.

Ask the boys and girls of the high school, if you have one, if not, of your advanced classes, to write essays upon the "Effect of alcohol and tobacco on the human body." Offer prizes for the best one on each subject. Have four of the best essays read at an evening gathering and the prizes publicly presented. This will interest the parents. Fill in the programme with temperance music and recitations. If possible have a chorus of the school children trained for this purpose. The temperance songs they learn will be carried into the homes and will leave their impress on all who hear them there.

I think a Demorest Medal contest, the contestants to be taken from the public schools, would doubtless have a healthy reflex influence upon the whole school.

At parlor meetings for mothers this subject can be very appropriately introduced.

If you are to have a speaker in town for the Union, ask permission from the school authorities to hold a half hour meeting at one of the school houses for all the children of the school from ten years old upward, immediately at the close of the afternoon session. I would specially advise this if your speaker is Mrs. Ellis, corresponding secretary for the New Jersey State Union. Two such meetings were held for her in Passaic some years ago, one day for the boys, the next for the girls, which proved very profitable.

These are suggestions for the superintendents of local unions.

The county superintendent should be a very powerful factor in the work. She should be in close touch with all local superintendents and with the

county superintendent of public instruction; through the latter she may get the subject brought prominently before the County Teachers' Institute. She should take and read the New Jersey Gazette, and whenever she sees announcements of a newly organized union she should write at once urging the appointment of a superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, and asking that the name of the person appointed be sent to her, which name she should forward at once to the State superintendent.

Having now the undisputed right to vote at school meetings, all W. C. T. U. women in places holding such meetings should use their vote and influence in helping to secure school boards of such men and women as will see that this law is enforced.

These are some of the things which should be done, and which we surely can do if we are thoroughly interested in our department and filled with a sense of its importance. If any one tells you they do not see the necessity for having physiology introduced among the lower grades, and that it is just as well for children to wait until they are older before beginning it, ask them if they are aware that school statistics show that 60 per cent of the children who enter the primary schools never pass into the next grades, and 87½ per cent of those who enter the grammar grade at, or before the completion of that work; that those who remain to enter the high school constitute but 50 per cent of the number that enter the primary grade, and the graduates of the high school are but one half of one per cent of the number originally entering.

Said President Cleveland in one of his speeches: "The people must be educated, for the people rule." I presume Mr. Cleveland had reference solely to the voters among the people; but when the "people" of today, whether voters or not, shall have passed away, there will still exist "the people" of the future years, the children of today, and the unborn children of coming days, and are to be found in our schools. It is difficult to educate grown people, with minds prejudiced by the false teachings of a lifetime to overcome; but the children are ours, with their receptive and retentive minds, easy to mold, and through our schools alone can we hope to get a firm hold on them in their formative years.

"If we work upon marble," said Daniel Webster, "it will perish, if we work upon brass time will efface it; if we rear temples they will crumble into dust, but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with a just fear of God and love of our fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten to all eternity."

Mrs. SWAN BROWN,
Superintendent Scientific Temperance in State W. C. T. U., Passaic, New Jersey.

Bruce County.

Purple Valley, Aug. 8th, 1895.
Dear Home Guard,—I promised some time ago to send a few items regarding our attempt at temperance work here in our backwoods union just lately sprung into life.

I was going to apologize for not doing so, by saying I had not had time, but I never like to use that old commonplace phrase. We have all the time there is. The question is do we systematize our work, so as to use our time to the best advantage; and again how easy it would be for the Lord to give us more time. A little Nora might be silenced and the little form laid away under "mother earth," where the little toddler would make no more trouble in this cold, cruel world. That indeed would be a sad way of giving us more time, we might ourselves be crippled or become helpless, and so have plenty of time, which also would be sad for ourselves and friends; and so instead of lamenting our lack of time, we should rather be thankful when we have strength to perform the duties which crowd in upon us, and aim to divide our time to the best advantage so as to make the best possible use of it.

We made two attempts to organize a W. C. T. U. here and failed. It is a country place and the women neither understood the work nor saw the necessity of it. So we got up an elocution class, and had a Demorest medal contest, and were afterwards able to organize a W. C. T. U. I think we owe our existence as a union to the sound prohibition sentiments expressed in the recitations.

Our first contest was held on the 5th of April, at which Ruby F. Ashcroft took the silver medal. The second was held on the 17th of May, when Miss M. E. Weatherhead received the medal, and the third contest was held on the 27th of June, when Miss Gertrude Watts was the successful competitor.

We expect to hold our next contest about the 23rd of this month, and I know no better way of spreading temperance sentiment.

Our union is officered by Mrs. Ashcroft, president; Mrs. Charbonneau, corresponding secretary; Miss M. Graham, recording secretary; Miss S. Robinson, treasurer. We expect to take up Band of Hope work and Gostall temperance meetings next month.

B. C. A.

Just as the sin of Judas was overruled for the good of the world, so the sin of the world will be overruled for the good of the universe.
—J. D. Kilburn.

Notes and Incidents.

A manufacturing firm in McKeesport, Pa., has given its employees the alternative of signing the pledge to abstain from liquor or quitting their jobs.

The beautifully executed bust of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, by Anne Whitney, has just been received from Rome. The unveiling will probably occur on October 4, at Boston.

General Neal Dow has written to the Canadian Temperance League, Toronto, saying he does not think it would be advisable to undertake such a long journey to speak in the city the coming season.

A sample of whisky analyzed by a Topeka chemist contained water, cayenne pepper, just oil, tobacco stem juice, blue vitriol, fish berries, logwood and burnt sugar, but not the least trace of alcohol.

Dr. Norman Kerr says: "A few years ago I instituted an inquiry to expose the falsity of the statement that 60,000 drunkards died every year in the United Kingdom. I had not long pursued my inquiry before it was made clear to me that there was very little exaggeration in the statement, and at the Social Science Congress, I was compelled to admit that at least 120,000 annually lost their lives through alcoholic excess."

One of the most important features of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention was the appointment of Miss Mary F. Denton, of Kyoto, Japan, as resident missionary, at a salary of \$600 a year. Miss Denton is from California, and held an excellent position as a high school teacher in that State. She is in her prime, has splendid health, understands the Japanese language and is a devoted white-ribboner.

Messrs. Carlisle & Co., steamship owners, Liverpool, having come to the conclusion that the accidents on their vessels were largely due to intemperance, exacted a pledge of teetotalism from their captains, who were, however, permitted to drink claret. Capt. Harrison, one of their servants, being in Stockton on their business, took some whisky, by his doctor's orders. Messrs. Carlisle thereupon canceled his engagement, and forfeited his deposit. Captain Harrison sued them in the Queen's Bench, but, as he had no evidence to support his own statement, judgment was given for the defendants.

A remedy for phthisis is recommended by the Consul General of Bolivia, who writes that the air in the regions of La Paz, Sucre, and Oruro is so highly rarified and dry that it kills the bacilli of phthisis, and brings about a restoration to health in the patient. The time required depends, of course, upon the stage the disease has attained. Sufferers in the first or second stage would be "completely cured after a short sojourn;" those in the third stage would probably have to remain a few years. Still, according to the Consul General, there is hope for all; and no doctors or medicine are needed. He adds, however, that "complete abstinence from alcoholic drinks is essential."

At a public dinner given to General Harrison, when he was a candidate for the office of president of the United States, one of the guests rather conspicuously "drank to his health." The general pledged his toast by drinking water. Another gentleman offered a toast, and said, "General, will you favor me by drinking a glass of wine?" The general, in a very gentlemanly way, begged to be excused. He was again urged to join in a glass of wine. This was too much. He rose from his seat and said, in the most dignified manner: "Gentlemen, I have twice refused to partake of the wine cup. I hope that will be sufficient. Though you press the matter ever so much, not a drop shall pass my lips. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink. That vow I have never broken. I am one of a class of seventeen young men who graduated at college together. The other sixteen members of my class now fill drunkards' graves, and all from the pernicious habit of wine-drinking. I owe all my health, my happiness and prosperity to that resolution. Would you urge me to drink it now?" The effect on the company may be imagined.

Miss Belle Kearney, recently elected president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., was chosen a round-the-world missionary by the executive committee in London, but on conferring with her it was found that her health was not strong enough for such an undertaking, and that she would need some one to accompany her. A suitable companion was not found, and Miss Kearney felt that she would prefer to work in her own country, from which so many good workers have been taken away in these recent years by distance and by death. Mrs. Leavitt, Miss Ackerman, Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell and Miss Alice Palmer were reappointed round-the-world missionaries, and the welcome news was announced from Mrs. Barney, who has long been under appointment to go round the world, that she hopes to return to England in the autumn to begin the organization of Ireland, and to go thence to Australia in the spring. It would be impossible for our officers to send out a better woman to any country than Mrs. Barney, of Rhode Island. Mrs. Leavitt and Miss Palmer are in this country; Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Bushnell

are recuperating in Switzerland; Miss Ackerman, accompanied by Miss Shaffner, goes to Iceland in July to help spread the work already introduced through the influence of our workers in Christiania.

The Sliding Scale.

This "sliding scale" is not new, but it is, alas, as true as when first written: Mother—Our boy is out late at nights."

Father—Well, we must tax the saloons \$50.

M.—Husband, I believe John drinks.

F.—We must put up that tax to \$100.

M.—My dear husband, our boy is being ruined.

F.—Try 'em awhile at \$200.

M.—Oh, my God! my boy came home drunk.

F.—Well, well, we must make it \$300.

M.—Just think, William, our boy is in jail.

F.—I'll fix those saloons. Tax 'em \$400.

M.—My poor child is a confirmed drunkard.

F.—Up with the tax and make it \$500.

M.—Our once noble boy is a wreck.

F.—Now I'll stop 'em; make it \$600.

M.—We carried our poor boy to a drunkard's grave to-day.

F.—Well, I declare, we must regulate this traffic; we ought to have made that tax \$1,000.

Good Fruit.

The Master desired his disciples to bring forth "good fruit." He often stressed the purity rather than the abundance of faith and love. Our virtues, like gold, vary much in quality. In estimating them we ought surely to use some such criteria as intensity and continuity. It is to be feared that avarice is more virile than charity, that revenge has a longevity which forgiveness has not. We persuade courage, show resignation of incentives, covetousness does not have to be stirred. Is the sanctity of the average Christian as delicious and absorbing as the worldliness of the average sinner?

Our Lord prayed that we might produce "much fruit." "Abound in every grace," wrote St. Paul. But we are "hobbyists," praising by parading our strong points. Even the pulpit is not free from special pleading. It is an easy feat to cultivate one grace to the neglect of all others. Christian character while very intricate must be symmetrical. "All things belonging to the Spirit" ought to live and grow within us. Bazar-like magnificence!

When we sedulously tend some pet virtue it is generally accompanied by the opposite vice. One has great zeal and great temper, another is very pure and very indolent, others are quite conscientious and quite as uncharitable.

Our spiritualities do not work felicitously. It is hard for us to be at once patient and earnest. Each voice of the choir ought to sound at the right time. The virtues and graces alternate in usurpation. Today we are liberal, tomorrow, just. This is a familiar and sad experience, blurring the exquisiteness of the higher life. O to be at all times chaste, sincere and sympathetic in thought, word and deed. O for lives sublime with "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance."—[New York Observer.]

Progress of Reform.

(New York Christian Work.)

Fresh and valuable information in regard to the opium traffic in the far East has been given to the public in the form of a pamphlet written by Mr. Joshua Rowntree. The pamphlet is based on the evidence given by witnesses before the English Royal Commission appointed to investigate the subject. It is made clear in this pamphlet that the Indian Government is hostile to reform of or interference with the cultivation of opium and the revenue from the traffic. The zemindars or land owners are generally in favor of the planting of the poppy. It is a consolation to be assured that the opium habit is not so widespread as is generally supposed. The consumption of opium has obtained little hold on women in India. Mr. Rowntree's conclusion is a sweeping condemnation of the use of opium apart from medical practice.

It is a highly gratifying report which comes from the Immigration Bureau at Washington, D. C. It is asserted that never before have the immigration laws been enforced more rigidly and the result is shown in a falling off of nearly fifty per cent in immigration since 1893. During the last year or two the steamship companies have found it to their interest to co-operate with the officials in keeping out undesirable persons. The Italian Government has also rendered valuable assistance, and to this agency is largely due the credit of breaking up the padrone system, which for many years has kept the Italian immigrant to this country in a condition bordering on slavery. Baron Hirsch's society is also exerting its influence to prevent the coming to this country of pauper Russian Jews. It is believed that if the immigration laws now in existence are strictly enforced, the evils resulting from an infusion of alien paupers and criminals into our popu-

lation will be largely if not wholly abolished.

National Christian Citizenship Leagues are one of the latest forms in which the aroused civic conscience of the people is finding expression. The parent society was incorporated some months ago under the laws of Illinois. This league is non-partisan and non-sectarian. Its object is to educate the public conscience and to secure a more generous support for all movements that make for the public welfare. It does not seek to bring about such a thing as a church party, or to combine Church and State. It was not organized in the interests of any party or against any party as such. Among the things to which the league devotes its attention are these: A crusade against the election of corrupt candidates and the passage of corrupt laws; the extermination of the saloon; the elevation of the franchise; and practical remedies for various social wrongs.

Effect of Alcohol on Eyesight.

Prof. A. Crum Brown, in a lecture on the eyesight and the movements of the head, delivered at the University Museum, Oxford, made some interesting remarks on drunkenness. Alcohol makes all the reflex actions of the body sluggish, so that the nerves and senses perform their automatic or "office" work, as the professor calls it, less promptly than usual. The conscious "I" or "Ego" of the person may not notice anything wrong, but even a moderate dose of alcohol may delay the transmission of a nerve signal to the eyeball, as much as to affect the balance of his head, and make the world outside appear to whirl round. A perfectly sober man sees the world go round if he wags his head, because the "office" work fails him, but a little alcohol makes it fail still more readily. Even in extreme intoxication a man may see the world steadily if he can keep himself steady, but if he allows his head to move, he reels and staggers. It is possible that a good many falls from scaffolds and such-like accidents are traceable to this cause.

Burned by His Own Breath.

The manufacture of distilled spirits, locally known as hoochinnoo, has been carried on by the natives of Alaska for a long period, and at times during the early days of the Cassiar excitement it was freely purchased by the white miners as the only liquor obtainable, owing to the strict enforcement of the prohibitory clause against the importation of liquors into the territory. Hoochinnoo is nothing more nor less than raw alcohol, being distilled mainly from raw sugar or molasses and corn meal. Undiluted the stuff has a double-proof strength, makes "drunk come" freely, and but a few swallows of it will set a man howling in demoniac glee, and nothing but an Indian, with his copper-lined stomach, can stand a protracted spree on it.

The Kake Indians probably lead all others in the manufacture of these spirits, and as proof of their knowledge in the art of making a double-proof article we give the particulars of the awful fate of an expert Kake distiller which happened recently on that island.

It seems that the Indian, while engaged in the manipulation of his little coal oil can still, imbued too freely of its tricklings, and in a drunken stupor lay down by his fire of cedar logs and fell asleep, with his face uncomfortably close to the flames. Through some reason, known only to the medical fraternity, gas accumulated in the stomach and, the breath of the sleeper reaching the flames, this alcoholic gas ignited. The sleeper suddenly leaped to his feet with a terrifying scream, and fell back again, writhing in agony. The man was burning internally. Smoke and even flames were issuing from his mouth, and his agony was something awful. His loud screams brought the members of the camp about him, who looked on in silent, terror-stricken awe, unable to do anything for his relief. The combustion continued until the Indian was literally consumed inside, and for some time after the spirit of life had fled.—[From the Alaska Mining Record.]

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

"Does this root tick always?" Agent—Oh, no, ma'am, only when it rains.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms: Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

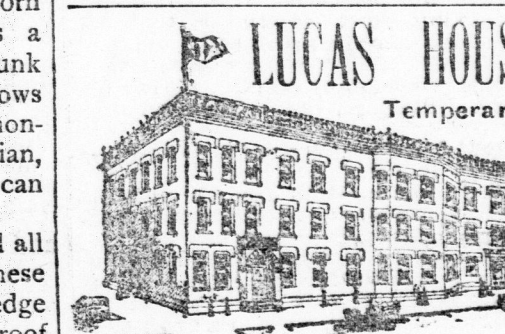
GARFIELD TEA
FOR
CONSTIPATION
SICK HEADACHE

The Parts that Do Not Grow Old.

"In his work on the senile heart, Dr. Balfour tells us," says the Medical Times, New York, July, "that there are two parts of the human organism, which, if wisely used, largely escape senile failure. These two are the brain and the heart. Persons who think have often wondered why brain-workers, great statesmen and others, should continue to work with almost unimpaired activity and energy up to a period when most of the organs and functions of the body are in a condition of advanced senile decay. There is a physiologic reason for this, and Dr. Balfour tells us what it is. The normal brain, he affirms, remains vigorous to the last, and that because its nutrition is especially provided for. About middle life, or a little later, the general arteries of the body begin to lose their elasticity and to slowly but surely dilate. They become, therefore, much less efficient carriers of the nutrient blood to the capillary areas. But this is not the case with the internal carotids, which supply the capillary areas of the brain. On the contrary, those large vessels continue to retain their pristine elasticity, so that the blood pressure remains normally higher than within the capillary area of any other organ in the body. The cerebral blood paths being thus kept open, the brain tissue is kept better nourished than the other tissues of the body. Who is there among those who have reached or passed middle age that will not be rejoiced to find such admirable physiological warrant for the belief that the brain may continue to work, and even to improve, almost to the very last hour of life?"



SUNLIGHT SOAP
THE
6 C. TWIN BAR
GREAT
VALUE
ALL GROCERS
For every 12 Sunlight wrappers, or six "Lifeguard" wrappers, lever boxes (L.S.) 42 Scott Street, Toronto, will, postpaid, send a useful paper-bound book, 160 Pages.



LUCAS HOUSE
Temperance
60-70 TERAULAY ST. (COR. LOUISA TORONTO, CANADA.
Take street cars from station or boats to Louisa street.
Central situation; northwest corner new court-house; within three minute's walk of Music Hall, & Eastern Hotel; large store; toxicants excluded; rebuilt and fitted; 80 rooms; best exposed plumbing; reading-room; well-furnished parlors; hot and cold baths. Our guests will find a comfortable, quiet, home-like resting-place. Only \$2 per day. Come and inspect a temperance house, conducted by a temperance man.

Lucas & CO.,
Proprietors.

Phone 83.
DEAN'S CURE

USERS TELL ITS WORTH.
WE DON'T NEED TO

Mr. W. Dean, Dear Sir—I have suffered from Sciatica for fifteen years. I have tried sixteen doctors, and afterwards went to the hospital. I was told to go home, as there was no cure. I heard of Dean's Rheumatism and Sciatica Cure, and gave it a trial. It cured me in six weeks. I have not had a trace of it since and can recommend it to any person suffering from these diseases as ahead of anything in the market. Yours truly, T. J. Jones.
This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in \$1 bottles, or six for \$5. Do not suffer or permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.
Wm. Dean, Dunn Avenue, Toronto

The Sanatorium,
107 O'Connor St., Ottawa.

A Medical and Surgical Institute.
Trained nurses in constant attendance on resident patients. Massage, vapor and electric baths. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Address—
Rosealie V. Funnell, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

ANDERSON'S
DOUBLE ACTING
TORGE PUMPS

For Wells, Cisterns, Spraying Trees, Hand Power, or Windmill.

Never Fails! Always Primed! Guaranteed the easiest working, most durable and best Pump made, or house.

Will send a pump to any responsible person on trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. ANDERSON,
PATENTEE, ATLANTA, GA.

Our Young People

On Arbor Day.

"Let's plant a baby tree," said Bob
To little sister Bess,
"And then we'll have a great big tree
When we grow up, I guess."
"Oh, yes," cried Bess, "a sugar tree,
A maple-sugar tree,
To bear sweet sticks and hearts and
rounds,
As thick as thick can be!"
"And I will plant an oak," laughed
Bob
(A "squirrel-tooth" had he.)
"For cups and saucers for your dolls,
And nuts to crack for me!"
—Babyland

He Loves Dolls.

An English paper tells of a dog in Birmingham that is devoted to dolls. The owner of the dog had a little daughter who taught the dog to carry her doll. The dog became so fond of the doll that he would snatch it and carry it to his kennel and lie down beside it. The children of the neighborhood thought this was fun, and would ask the dog's owner, "Please, may your dog come and take my doll for a walk?" Alas! now the dog snatches dolls from the little owners, and runs off to his kennel. He never harms them, carrying them by their clothes. One day he brought four dolls home. He is no longer a favorite; his reputation as a friend of the children is gone. He does not wait to be asked to take the dolls for a walk; he runs off with them, without the owner's consent.

Blossom's Interpretation.

Blossom, the Boston Transcript says, was the pet of a very gentle lady. One day a young gentleman called, and as no one was about, he petted the cat in his way, calling her "old rascal," "scapegoat," "tramp," and similar names. First the cat looked indignant, and then she sprang away from him and disappeared until he was gone. Whenever he appeared after that the cat gave every evidence of her intense dislike, by scratching at his clothes and spitting at him. All her pretty ways disappeared whenever this gentleman was about.

Poor Blossom! she had never heard such language.

Little Man Mercury.

Down in his cellar hidden away,
Little Man Mercury sits while he may.
Up from his dwelling a tall ladder
shows;
Why it is put there, wee Mercury
knows.
When the weather is warm he skips up
to the top,
And when it grows colder, downstairs
he must stop.

—Selected.

Two Stories

(Mary's Story.)

O mother! I've had the most beautiful time! Stella's house is the loveliest place in the world. I wish you could see all the fine things.

There is such a splendid piano in the parlor, and Stella's mamma played to us, just the sweetest music you ever heard, I thought, but Stella didn't care anything about it. She takes music lessons and practices an hour a day, and she hates it! Just think about it! I know I should love to learn to play the piano.

You ought to see Stella's room with all her books and playthings. I just wanted to sit down and read the whole time, but of course that wouldn't have been polite. Stella says, she doesn't like to read! Isn't it strange? We played with the dolls, and they have trunks full of the most beautiful clothes, silk, satin and lace. Oh! you can't imagine!

It didn't seem any time at all till supper was ready and we went downstairs. The table was set with the loveliest dishes—I was almost afraid to handle them for fear I should break something. There was a servant to wait on the table and Stella's mamma was dressed so nicely, and had on such sparkling rings, and her hands were so white and pretty.

I was a little afraid of her papa, for he didn't smile and look pleasant at us, but ate his supper quickly and went out.

I was so sorry when seven o'clock came and I had to come home. I think Stella ought to be the happiest little girl in the world.

(Stella's Story.)

O mamma! I've had the loveliest time! I and Mary's home is just the pleasantest place!

Her mother is as kind as can be and her grandmother is such a pleasant old lady, and oh! her baby brother is so cute, worth a thousand of my dolls.

We played in the attic, and it is the grandest playroom, such lots of things to dress up in and play keep house with, and there was a splendid swing, there, too.

The supper was the nicest I ever ate, baked sweet apples and brown bread and milk, and the most delicious pumpkin-pie! I wish our cook could make things half as good.

After supper we sat on the rug before the fire-place and roasted apples. The room was so pleasant in the fire-light, and Mary's grandmother sat there with her knitting, and her mother

held the baby, while her father popped corn for us and cracked butternuts.

I heard such soft, sweet strains of music once in a while. Mary said it was an Eolian harp her mother fixed in the window, only a thread of sewing-silk and a couple of tooth-picks. Think of it! The wind made just the sweetest music on it, better than any piano.

Her grandmother was just telling us the loveliest story when Josephine came for me. I did hate to come home. I think Mary must be the happiest girl in the world.—[Youth's Companion.

Some Queer Mistakes.

Very amusing mistakes are made by printers and also by reporters. A gentleman in the course of a speech, said: "Prosperity has its duties as well as its rights." The next day the papers stated that he said: "Prosperity has its duties for which it fights." Another speaker said: "Great Diana of the Ephesians!" He was reported as saying: "Great Diana! what a farce this is!"

The Wren and His Home.

Quaint little birds the wrens, dressed in their brown feather jackets and flitting hither and thither in their brisk, busy way from twig to twig of the bushes, or searching beneath them for the worms and insects on which they delight to feed.

They are small birds, with long, slender legs, and their plumage is of a red brown color, somewhat streaked or mottled with dark brown. The under part of the body is a light color, nearly approaching white, and on the tips of the wings there are small bead-like spots of white.

Their wings are not long, and instead of flying continuously they flit and jump from place to place.

The song of the male bird is sweet and clear, but he is very pugnacious, and will defend his rights wherever occasion requires, even though he may be obliged to fight larger birds than himself.

The nests are made of hay or moss, lined with feathers and covered with a roof, the opening is at the side.

To prevent being discovered the birds select for the outside of the nest material resembling in color the object against which it is to be built, and always choose some spot where it will be sheltered from storms, such as under the eaves of a house, or beneath the projecting edge of a wall or bank. They will also gladly take possession of the little bird houses which may be prepared for them or others of the feathered tribe, and consider the quarters very luxurious.

One species, called the winter wren, is quite numerous, and may be found in the cold climate of Labrador, and thence to the far south. Another is called the house wren, and loves to make its home near dwelling houses, and renders itself a truly welcome neighbor because of its sweet and cheery song.

When the winter is very severe, a number of wrens will form themselves into a company and take possession of a bird house, or some old nests, and there make themselves as comfortable as possible until the intense cold is gone.

There are several varieties of these little birds, besides those already mentioned, such as the common wren and the marsh wren, and they are all very interesting little creatures, and as they sing their sweet songs in coldest winter weather as well as through the summer, they have unlimited power of giving pleasure.

Agnosticism Dying Away

Prof. John Watson, writing for the Philosophical Review, says he thinks the indications are that the reign of agnosticism is over. "That phase of thought," he says, "which is based upon the fundamental contradiction that we know the absolute to be unknowable, has drawn its main support from a rejection of the preconceptions of traditional theology and an affirmation of the validity of the scientific view of the world as under the dominion of inviolable law." President Schurman, of Cornell University, remarks that "Agnosticism is only a transitional and temporary phase of thought. The human mind can no more surrender its belief in God, than its belief in a world or in itself. Contemporary agnosticism, strange as it may sound, is in part due to the great advance which knowledge has made during the last half century; it is blindness from excess of light. But the agnostic fever seems already to be burning out." So much the better for the world; but, alas, when some new negation presents itself, it will be welcomed by a handful of scientific men and a whole regiment of those who are unable to do their own thinking, who will regard the new teaching pretty much as they would a new fashion in clothes. As for agnosticism, it is at best a sorry affair. We would rather have downright good old-fashioned atheism pure and simple than the nondescript nothing which Prof. Huxley christened agnosticism.—[New York Observer.

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes:

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

With The Poets.

In Absence.

Let no man say, he at his lady's feet
Lays worship that to heaven alone
belongs;
Yea, swings the incense that for God
is meet
In flippant censers of light lover's
songs.
Who says it, knows not God, nor love,
nor thee;
For love is large as is yon heavenly
dome;
In love's great blue, each passion is
full free
To fly his favorite flight and build
his home.
Did e're a lark, with skyward pointing
beak,
Stab by mischance a level-flying
dove?
Wife-love flies level, his dear mate to
seek;
God-love darts straight into the skies
above,
Crossing the windage of each other's
wings
But speeds them both upon their
journeys.

—Sidney Lanier.

A Whiff o' the Caller Air.

Oh, for a breath o' the moorlands,
A whiff o' the caller air!
For the scent o' the flowerin' heather
My very heart is sair.
Oh, for the sound o' the burnies
—That whimple o'er the lea,
For a sight o' the brownin' bracken
On the hillside waving free!
Oh, for the blue lochs cradled
In the arms of mountains gray
That smile as they shadow the drifting
clouds
A' the bonny simmer day!
Oh, for the tops o' mountains,
White wi' eternal snow!
For the winds that drift across the lift,
For the strong east winds that blaw!
I'm sick o' the blazing sunshine
That burns through the weary hours;
O' gaudy birds singing never a song,
O' beautiful scentless flowers.
I'd gie a' their southern glory
For a taste o' the gude saut wind,
Wi' a road o'er the bonny sea before
And a track o' foam behind.

Auld Scotland may be rugged,
Her mountains stern and bare,
But, oh, for a breath o' her moorlands,
A whiff o' her caller air!
—Margaret Davidson.

Mulholland's Contract.

The fear was on the cattle, for the gale
was on the sea,
An' the pens broke up on the lower
deck an' let the creatures free—
An' the lights went out on the lower
deck an' no one there but me.
I had been singin' to them to keep 'em
quiet there.
For the lower deck is the dangerousest,
requirin' constant care,
An' give to me as the strongest man,
though used to drink and swear.
I see my chance was certain of bein'
horned or trod,
For the lower deck was packed with
steers thicker 'n peas in a pod,
An' more pens broke at every roll—so
I made a contract with God.

An' by the terms of the contract, as I
have read the same,
If He got me to port alive I would
exalt His name,
An' praise His Holy Majesty till
further orders came.

He saved me from the cattle, and He
saved me from the sea,
For they found me 'twixt two drowned
on es where the roll had landed
me—
An' a four-inch crack on top of my
head, as crazy as could be.

But that was done by a stanchion an'
not by a bullock at all,
An' I lay still for seven weeks con-
valescing of the fall,
An' readin' the shiny Scripture texts in
the Seamen's Hospital.

An' I spoke to God of our Contract,
an' He says to my prayer:
"I never put on My ministers no more
than on they can bear,
So back you go to the cattle-boats an'
preach My Gospel there.

"For human life is chancy at any kind
of trade,
But most of all, as well you know,
when the steers are mad afraid;
So you go back to the cattle-boats an'
preach 'em what I've said.

"They must quit drinkin' an' swearin',
they musn't knife on a blow,
They must quit gamblin' their wages,
an' you must preach it so;
For now those boats are more like Hell
than anything else I know."

I didn't want to do it, for I knew what
I should get,
An' I wanted to preach religion hand-
some an' out of the wet,
But the Word of the Lord were lain on
me, an' I done what I was set.

I have been smit an' bruised, as warned
would be the case,
An' turned my cheek to the smiter
exactly as Scripture says,
But followin' that, I knocked him
down an' led him up to Grace.

An' we have preachin' on Sundays,
whenever the sea is calm,

An' I use no knife nor pistol an' I
never take no harm,
For the Lord abideth back of me to
guide my fightin' arm.

An' I sign for four-pound-ten a month
and save the money clear,
An' I am in charge of the lower deck,
an' I never lose a steer;
An' I believe in Almighty God an'
preach His Gospel here.

The skippers say I'm crazy, but I can
prove 'em wrong,
For I'm in charge of the lower deck
with all that there belong—
Which they would not give to a lunatic
and the competition so strong!
—Rudyard Kipling.

English and American Manners.

Americans complain that Englishmen are not considerate and tactful, and the usual retort is that while Americans are really exceedingly polite, as a rule, they lack "distinction" and dignity. To what extent these charges are true is explained and illustrated in a very readable article in the Social Economist (July, New York). The writer thinks that the "distinction" which Americans lack is simply the "art of snubbing," a manner calculated to keep inferiors in their place rather than to make equals feel at ease. By way of illustration, he cites the following incident:

"Sir Archibald Alison, in his autobiography, narrates that at one of the Marchioness of Londonderry's receptions the guests with one accord took offense at their hostess for taking a position near the entrance where her guests, in leaving, would have to pass her. This would convert the closing moments of the reception into a period of reciprocal courtesies with their hostess in person, which they thought would assume too much the form of homage to her, and as her manner was supremely royal, they turned with one accord and withdrew from her palace by another route. This snubbing of their hostess by her guests is told by Alison as if it were exquisitely the proper thing to do, inasmuch as Lady Londonderry was getting too much display for herself and was using her guests for the purpose in a manner not contributory to their ease or enjoyment."

Americans, says the writer, would simply have smiled good-naturedly and indulged the hostess rather than humiliate her in her own house. It is true, we have not learned the art of protecting ourselves against social bores and intruders, but this is largely because of our disinclination to be disagreeable. The most amusing instance of English "distinction" in manners given by the writer is as follows:

"On Lord Houghton's visit to America, the faculty of the University of Chicago were invited to meet him during an evening at the parlors of the university. After a brief chat and collation, the party adjourned to the tower which contained the telescope. While the director was maneuvering the telescope into the field for a favorable view of the planet Saturn, the reverend president of the university remarked, 'We Americans are surprised at the fervor with which the British mind is carried away by Mr. Moody's preaching and by Mr. Sankey's singing.'"

"Lord Houghton was walking, arm in arm, with the president around the small circle of space which surrounded the telescope. Thus walking, he replied in a series of articulated grunts and robust snorts, to which the listeners attended in the expectation that when he had sufficiently cleared his throat he would say something."

"H—m. Moody. Aha! Ugh! Sankey! Humph! Moody and Sankey! Bah! Sankey and Moody! H—m! Moody. Ah, ah, aha!"

"This was the only reply he made. 'It was discreet. It left the question unanswered. But it conformed to no standard of politeness known among Americans.'"

One American in fifty, according to the writer, has English manners, and the result is that he is often mistaken for an Englishman. He says:

"It is no part of our argument that America produces no prominent men whose manners are, indeed, exceedingly 'distinguished,' but not at all polite. A very prominent lawyer and banker of Chicago would preface every statement of fact which he wished to emphasize with the offensive prelude, 'It will astonish you very much to know that,' etc., or 'My dear sir, you have not the least idea, sir, but it is nevertheless true that,' etc. So generally, however, was this regarded as English that very few persons supposed him to be an American."

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

Man (at front door).—I want to see the boss of the house.
Houser.—Walk right up to the second story back, and tell the nurse to show you the baby.

The "never-failing" medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

A Smile And a Laugh.

Why did the fly fly? Because the spider spied her.

"He is always in the best of spirits."
"No wonder he is well preserved."

The average cab horse is a tender-hearted animal. He is always ready to listen to a tale of woe.

Teacher (to class).—In this stanza, what is meant by the line, "The shades of night were falling fast?"
Clever Scholar.—The people were pulling down the blinds.

A schoolboy was asked how many wars Spain had in the fifteenth century.
"Six," the boy promptly replied.
"Enumerate them," said the teacher.
"1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6," said the boy.

The eye of little Elsie was attracted by the sparkle of dew at early morning.
"Mamma," she exclaimed, "it's hotter'n I thought it was. Look here; the grass is all covered with perspiration."

Robbie.—What are descendants, father?

Father.—Why, the people who come after you. (Presently) Who is that young man in the passage?

Robbie.—That's one of sister's descendants come to take her for a drive.

"Darling," she said to her husband as they sat on the roll of parlor carpet in the hall of the house into which they had just moved, "I wish this roll of carpet was velvet."

"Do you? Well, I don't."
"What do you wish?"
"That it was down."

"Are you aware, sir," said an irate nobleman in Yorkshire to a farmer whom he thought wanting in proper respect, "are you aware, sir, that my ancestors came over with the Conqueror?"

"And if they did," replied the farmer, "I reckon they found mine 'ere when they comed."—[Chicago News.

Lord Cockburn, after a long stroll, sat down on a hillside beside a shepherd, and observed that the sheep selected the coldest situation for lying down.

"Mac," said he, "I think if I were a sheep, I should certainly have preferred the other side of the hill."

The shepherd answered: "Ay, my lord; but, if you had been a sheep, ye would have had mair sense."

A story of Scotch honesty comes from Dundas. A little boy there, a pupil in one of the schools, had taken the prize for an exceptionally well drawn map. After the examination the teacher, a little doubtful, asked the lad:

"Who helped you with this map, James?"

"Nobody, sir."
"Come, now, tell me the truth. Didn't your brother help you?"
"No, sir; he did it all."

SHE HAD HEARD.—When the lecturer inquired dramatically, "Can any one in this room tell me of a perfect man?" there was a dead silence. "Has any one," he continued, "heard of a perfect woman?"

Then a patient-looking little woman in a black dress rose up at the back of the auditorium and answered:

"There was one. I've often heard of her, but she's dead now. She was my husband's first wife."

Lunatics often assume a superiority of intellect to others which is quite amusing. A gentleman traveling in England some years ago, while walking along the road, not far from the side of which ran a railway, encountered a number of insane people out for exercise in charge of a keeper. With a nod toward the railway tracks he said to one of the lunatics:

"Where does this railway go to?"
The lunatic looked at him scornfully a moment, and then replied:

"It doesn't go anywhere. We keep it here to run trains on."

Trace All to God.

Accustom yourself every day to think of God as the source of all; regard the sun as the light of God, and the rain as his water; look on bliss as his goodness, on the thorn in the flesh as his messenger, on your sins as his purging, on your affairs as his making. Trace all your gladness to him, and if there be brightness in your life, and the sun shines and the sky is blue, thank God for it. Never consider anything as a chance, seeing that God rules over all; but learn every day, however small the event or however great the crisis, to trace it equally to God; and supposing there comes over your days a blight, and you are in hell for a season, trace your hell to him even more certainly than your heaven; trace your sin, your happiness, your passions, your difficulties, your paradise, all to him, and at nightfall you will have learned a step towards the worship of God; so that if you follow this out you will be unable to curse anything, but your shortcomings, your pull-backs, your times of gloom, your periods of loneliness will be taken as from God's hand, and if it should be that into your life should come a great joy, a great favor, quite

independent of your merit, and there is heaped upon you a goodness which burns as a coal, and hurts you because it is so undeserved, trace it all to God. Thank him for it, and cultivate gratitude: for gratitude is a steel which requires spurring, and a grateful heart is far more a self-made thing than people suppose.

About People.

R. D. Blackmore has written a tragical story in which several striking characters introduced in Lorna Doone will reappear. This tale is to be called "Slain by the Doones: A Record of Exmoor."

Mark Twain is setting to work in earnest to repair his money losses. He has just signed a contract for a lecture tour around the world, and has sailed for home with his family; then he will proceed by way of San Francisco to Australia and India.

During her recent visit to Chicago Mrs. Grant discovered a nest of sparrows in the stirrup of General Grant's statue in Lincoln Park. Mrs. Grant was delighted, and said: "Even were the statue living, the birds might safely rest in the General's stirrup."

William II. has issued an edict forbidding soldiers and officers to smoke either in the streets of Berlin or in the Thiergarten. The reason for this is that some of them have actually kept a cigar in one hand while greeting his Majesty with the other!

Professor von Gizycki points out that the opposers of women's suffrage are very concerned indeed about the strain women's health would be put to if they were allowed to enter the higher (paying) professions; but they never say a word about the millions who are put to compulsory "hard labor" in the factory and workshop.

Mme. Rostowska, of Lille, France, is 112 years old and a major's widow. She was the cantiniere of a Polish regiment in the Russian campaign, was under fire twelve times, received three wounds, and was decorated with the silver cross. Besides this, she has survived her fifteen children, the last of whom she buried at the age of 80.

Mrs. Henry D. Cram, a Boston business woman, has made arrangements to furnish for the Paris Exposition of 1900, the derricks and paraphernalia to be used in the erection of all the buildings, which will be made entirely of stone. Mrs. Cram will personally superintend the work of placing the 75 derricks.

Incredible as it may seem to his admirers, a letter from Scotland addressed to

"The Learned Mr. Ruskin,
The Famous Author,
England,"

went about among English cities and towns nine days before some one sent it at a guess to Christ Church College, Oxford, whence it quickly reached its proper destination.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has extraordinary notions about bringing up children. Hers have never been allowed to be corrected since they were born. However much they may have outraged the traditions of good behavior, sense of shame and the force of example were the only remedies permitted. It was as much as a governess' or a servant's place was worth to forget this rule.

The death of Prof. Huxley recalls the fact that the late Prof. Robertson Smith, while cordially recognizing Huxley's merits as a zoologist, was accustomed to speak with extreme scorn of his philosophy. He said that Huxley and Tyndall could never have gained such influence as they had except in "an age indulgent beyond most others to ignorance which calls itself philosophy, and blindness which calls itself scientific doubt." Such a comment may sound severe, but it is surely the severity of justice.

Always an Opportunity to Do Right.

Whatever God may deny us, he never denies us the opportunity to do the right thing. This thing may be our going forward or our holding back, our acquiescence or our refusal. He leaves it to us to decide, and this is our opportunity. Sometimes the opportunity is to become poor, sometimes it is to become rich. Sometimes it is to live, sometimes it is to die. But it rests with us to make the circumstances in which we are placed our opportunity to do the right thing, and to take it. God often shuts the door in our face in order that we may go through another one which he has opened. He knows that the closed door is the one that we want to go through, but the open one is the door that we need to go through. But sometimes he permits the opening of a door which he knows that we know we ought not to enter. He thus puts us to the test by allowing us the opportunity of keeping out of it. And there are times when he closes all doors in order that we may have the opportunity of patiently waiting and persistently knocking until one is opened. No one can complain of the lack of opportunity, for he is pretty sure to be in one or another of these cases.—[Sunday School Times.

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

Life Among the Performers — Some Good
Stories Told of Circus Men and Women.

ing near, claps his hands approvingly. Meantime, in one of the rings, Conrad is making his own bow, and, as he does, with the vicious baboon Ape on the saddle. In the morning procedure, Conrad rode as the "Austrian Emperor"; at the afternoon performance he was a miscegenist, or, at least, a phlegmatic man in shirt-sleeves and bad humor.

Quite alone, in the large center ring, little Nelson, the 10-year-old actor, is practicing back somersaults, and, as he does, gravity is the only responsibility on his shoulders. Nelson takes himself very seriously, insists on being treated with the respect due a star performer, while he is. Nothing hurts his feelings when he is treated as a clown, and he scorns the idea of playing with the wiles of his own age. Not for the w

lin, and amuse themselves in various ways, without interference or disapproval from the other residents. His chair, bureau, desk, treasure-box and fortress, is his trunk, always in place and heavily bound with metal fastenings, and always occupying identical space. The trunks of the other inmates are ranged around the trunk of some lined along the center, and with you see them one day, there you see them every day, so precise is property-man in the matter of arrangement. The trunk of the dress-making-room taken on ten successive days would be so exactly alike in the smallest detail, showing the same clothes and things hanging on the same ropes, the same looking-glasses, old pipes, and the same things on the dressing shelf, the same trunks at precisely the same angles, and with the

pany of Barishulks, or small traders, finding that they could not reach their destination one night, decided to throw the bodies into the sea. In the open air. One of them, however, refused, and went to a cottage near the shore. The other companions had been murdered in their sleep and 48,000 roubles worth of goods they had stolen. The murderer was found soon after. He had in the band disguised as a trader, and had killed them with morphine, and then killed them.

BISMARCK'S head was measured by Schaper, the sculptor, who made a statue at Cologne, and from the measurements the French scientific journals are trying to calculate the size of his brain. The head is enormously large, 212 millimeters from forehead

Self. A rich Englishman, an ambassador and member of Parliament, came to visit me one day and promised to give me £10,000 if he would further the cause of the Queen for a period. Stockman replied: 'I will now go to the next room in order to give you my answer.' He returned and said: 'I shall have you turned out with my servants.' Very creditable, of course to Stockman, considering his circumstances and position. The incident occurred in the early 1700s, approximately 100 years before the time when I shall have been, and did he get his share in the end?

**New System of Lighting Railway Cars—Electric
Cure for Deafness—Cooking by Electricity—
No Work in the Future!**

Impact of the bullet on the figure wire rings that represent the part of the man's body closest to chest and rings a bell, the ringing simultaneous with the explosion. The apparatus is placed under ground, and acts automatically requiring no care whatever for maintenance. It has been well received by Arabian experts, as it enables a man to disappear from the scene of the explosion so removes what has always been a more or less fruitful source of complaint in military shooting drill.

Electricity promises to work a revolution in the oil industry. Here is the great drawback in developing oil fields: the need for pumping water to the well sites and furnishing them with fuel and water when

...natural way, enriches the blood, and
FERROL, new lung tissue and
 combats all wasting tendencies.
 Babies and children thrive on FERROL
 because of the iron and calcium they
 pass off without any good effect whatever.
 It insures a healthy growth, so we would
 have to use FERROL.

Have You Consumption?	USE T
Have You Bronchitis?	VALU
Have You Rheumatism?	REMED
Is Your Blood Diseased?	REAP
Are Your Lungs Weak?	INFEKT
	RESU

A SOUND AND HEALTHY BODY
 Ask your druggist for FERROL or write
 us and we will send you a sample free.

THE FERROL MANUFACTURING CO.
 105 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Gossip from Every Land Summarized for
Busy Readers.

pany of Barishuiks, or small traders, finding that they could not reach their destination one night, decided to sleep in the open air. One of them, however, refused, and went to a cottage not far off. The other companions had been murdered in their sleep and 4,000 roubles worth of their goods had been stolen. The murderer was found soon after. He had joined the band disguised as a trader, and had been given with morphine, and then killed them.

BISMARCK'S head was measured by Schaper, the sculptor, who made a statue at Cologne, and from the measurements the French scientific journals are trying to calculate the size of his brain. The head is enormous, measuring 212 millimeters from forehead

against which he had to defend himself. A rich Englishman, an author and member of Parliament, he had on one day and night promised him £10,000, if he would further his petition to the Queen for a peer. Stockmar replied: 'I will now go to the next room in order to give you this money. But first I must say to you: I shall have you turned out by my servants.' Very creditable, of course to Stockmar, considering his circumstances and position. The incident occurred in the early forties, approximately when we got many rich Englishmen at that period who were both authors and members of Parliament. But I am not aware that anybody as yet identified the would-be corruptor with the would-be corruptee. I have been, and did he get his share in the end?

Impact of the bullet on the figure wire rings that represent the part of the man's body closest to chest and rings a bell, the ringing simultaneous with the explosion. The apparatus is placed under ground, and acts automatically requiring no care whatever for maintenance. It has been well received by Arabian experts, as it enables a man to disappear from the scene of the explosion so removes what has always been a more or less fruitful source of complaint in military shooting drill.

Electricity promises to work a revolution in the oil industry. Here is the great drawback in developing oil fields: the need for pumping the oil to the well sites and furnishing them with fuel and water when

...natural way, enriches the blood, and
FERROL, new lung tissue and
 combats all wasting tendencies.
 Babies and children thrive on FERROL
 because it gives them the strength to
 pass off without any good effect whatever
 insures a healthy growth, so we would
 advise you to use FERROL.

Have You Consumption?	USE T
Have You Bronchitis?	VALU
Have You Rheumatism?	REMED
Is Your Blood diseased?	REAP
Are Your Lungs Weak?	INFEKT
	RESU

A SOUND AND HEALTHY BODY
 Ask your druggist for FERROL or write
 us and we will send you a sample free.

THE FERROL MANUFACTURING CO.
 105 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Are Your Lungs Weak? **RESULT**
A SOUND AND HEALTHY BODY
Ask your druggist for FERROL or write us and we will send you a sample free.
THE FERROL MANUFACTURING CO.
205 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Millions in It!

Small Inventions That Have Brought Fortunes—Profits of the Copper-toed Shoe—A Fortune from Shipping Tags and Another from Railway Tickets—Value of the Lamp Chimney Fastener—The Pigs in Clover.

Washington, Aug. 16.—No better examples of the importance of small things can be found than among the records at the United States Patent Office in Washington. There are to be seen certain small objects which, by a lucky turn of affairs, or perhaps by the ingenuity of the inventors, have become known throughout the United States and even throughout the world, and have been the means of filling the pockets both of the inventors and of their representatives. In fact it would seem as if inventors of small objects have been far better paid than skilled mechanics and engineers who have spent months and years in perfecting elaborate mechanisms. Certainly, in proportion to the amount of work done, the lot of the inventor of small things is more to be desired than that of the man who spends the best part of his life over an elaborate machine, the merits of which are hardly recognized, not, perhaps, until the inventor, through worry and sickness, is in no condition to enjoy the fruits of his toil. It would seem also as if the inventors of small objects which have paid have not, as a rule, been inventors by profession. They have been for the most part persons who by sheer luck have stumbled upon an idea which somebody else has recognized as a good one. Without the suggestion of this "somebody else," who is usually the one who profits, the great idea, though born, would rarely grow to maturity.

A story current at the Patent Office is told of an old farmer up in Maine. The children of the old fellow, like many other children before and since, had a way of kicking the toes out of their shoes. The farmer was of an ingenious turn of mind, and he cut out a piece of copper strips for each pair of shoes, which were fastened over the toes and between the sole and the upper. The plan proved so successful that the farmer found that where he had been buying three pairs of shoes, one pair would suffice. There happened about about this time a man from the city with an eye to business. He prevailed upon the old man to have the idea patented. This was done, and between \$50,000 and \$100,000 was made out of it. How much of this the old man got is not known, but it is presumed that the promoter got the larger part. The record at the Patent Office shows only the drawing of the invention as patented on Jan. 5, 1853, by George A. Mitchell, of Turner, Me.

Another similar invention which made a great deal of money was the metal button fastener for shoes, which was invented and introduced by Heaton, of Providence, R. I. At the time it was considered a fine idea, but the old sewed button was continually coming off. It has gradually grown in popularity since its introduction in 1853, until now very few shoes with buttons are manufactured without the Heaton appliance.

By a comparatively simple arrangement the shipping tags in use all over the country today were made a possibility. The chief trouble with the tag was the almost unavoidable tearing out of the tying hole before the package arrived at its destination. A cardboard reinforcement, round in shape, on each side of the tying hole was all that was necessary to make the shipping tag a success. This was the invention of a Mr. Dennison, of Philadelphia, who has made a fortune out of a lucky five minutes of thought.

The division of the Patent Office which examines applications for patents on toys and puzzles receives more communications in regard to worthless objects, perhaps, than any other, except some of the divisions on mechanics, whose officials have to deal with crank inventors. The chief examiner of the division of toys cites in his instances where fortunes have been made on puzzles and similar objects. The pigs in clover puzzle had a curious history. The inventor, Crandall, put it on the market before he had been granted, or, in fact, even applied for. Other people, recognizing the value of the invention from a financial point of view, formed companies and began manufacturing the puzzle in even larger quantities than Crandall's company could turn them out. Crandall, of course, contested for rights and prayed for an injunction. The claim was put into interference, which is a long process, and one which tries the patience of the department and that of the attorneys. The unfortunate part of it for Crandall was that the craze for the puzzle was over before the interference was settled. This is the same Crandall who invented the famous children's building blocks, with dove-tailed edges, which had such a run, and are popular even today.

The return ball, a wooden ball fastened to a thin strip of rubber, with a wooden ring at the other end, which was patented somewhere in the sixties, had a run of popularity which netted its inventor \$50,000, and it is sold widely today. The patent has now expired. The flying top, a round tin affair with wings, wound with a string and shot up into the air, made a fortune for its inventor. Several years ago a puzzle appeared which attracted considerable attention. It consisted of two double painters' hooks, which, when fastened together in a certain way, could not be taken apart, except by one who had seen it done. It is said that this invention came about by the merest chance. A painter was standing on his ladder scaffold across the front of a house. He had occasion to use a pair of hooks, and plucking them up hurriedly, entangled them in such a manner that it was several hours before he could get them apart. He forthwith had drawings made and filed an application for a patent, which was granted. No figures are known at the Patent Office, but it is supposed that he made a large sum of money, for the puzzle was sold for 25 cents in all parts of the east, and it cost much less than a cent to manufacture.

A discovery which has been the means of bringing forth a number of inventions, both great and small, was that of Goodyear, the rubber vulcanizer. It was not until the Goodyear discovery of the vulcanization of rubber in 1844 that rubber could be used, except in a very primitive fashion. Then it was found that, by the use of sulphur at a certain temperature, rubber could be moulded, shaped and worked into any form. Immediately after this discovery, the application clerk at the Patent Office having charge of such matters was besieged by hundreds and hundreds of applications for inventions with the Goodyear discovery as a basis. They related chiefly to matters of form in

which it was desired to work rubber. After that time the rubber blanket, the rubber overshoe, the rubber shoe, followed one after the other in rapid succession, and since that time there has not been a month that some patent has not been granted for some new form of rubber. Now applications are coming in at the rate of four or five a month, involving many applications of the pneumatic tubing or cushioning principle. There are now pneumatic blankets, pneumatic pillows of all descriptions, pneumatic soled shoes for running and jumping, and pneumatic car fender guards.

A recent invention which has come into prominence within the last two or three years is the tin cap on the top of beer bottles. This appliance is steadily taking the place of the rubber cork with the iron thumb lever. It is found acted upon by the beer. An offer from the sulphur in the rubber cork is acted upon by the beer, with the result of causing the rubber to deteriorate and the cork to become porous. The whisky makers is attracting the attention of inventors. It is a reward of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for an appliance on bottles which will prevent their being soiled. As it is now, all the great whisky and beer manufacturers of the country, and, indeed, of the world, are constantly getting letters from people who complain that they have received inferior qualities of liquid under well-known labels. Of course it is impossible without some such appliance for manufacturers to guarantee the contents of bottles. All appliances so far fashioned in view have been unsatisfactory. The chief difficulty seems to be to make the invention practical and cheap enough for commercial use. The problem has been solved by a number of inventors, but at too great an expense, for it has seemed up to the present impossible to get the cost below \$2 a bottle. Completed the appliance must not cost more than two or three cents a bottle.

Several years ago a patent was granted for an addition to tin cans which made the opening of them a very easy matter, and did away with the old-fashioned iron can opener. The can had a small rim just below the top, bent by machinery at an angle just below the breaking point. By a blow on the top of the rim the can was opened. The old man around the rim the top would be broken off with a smooth edge. This did not cost the inventor one cent a thousand above the regular price of the cans. Armour, the Chicago meat man, was soon as he heard of the invention, ordered 10,000,000 cans to pack meat for the German army. The inventor of this can made a fortune in six months. His cans are now sold all over the United States for oysters and fruits.

The ordinary wood screw, patented Aug. 20, 1846, by T. J. Sloan, is recorded among the simplest inventions that have made the most money. The screws were cut by machinery, some of which is still used by the American Screw Company, of Providence, R. I. But the patent has expired, and the new method invented by C. D. Rogers has many advantages over the old. Under the Sloan system, the skin of the metal was removed and the screw consequently weakened; now there is a die which rolls the screw threads.

The man who invented the brass spring fingers one sees on lamps for holding the chimney in place got for a long period a royalty of \$50,000 a year. William A. Thrall, a former official of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, patented June 1, 1866, a thousand-mile ticket which possessed so many advantages that it has been adopted by many Western roads. Several years ago Mr. Thrall resigned his place and is now living on a royalty of \$20,000 a year. Within the last two weeks a patent has been granted on a new whistle, made principally by bicyclers, and made on the principle of the siren or fog whistle. It has been largely pirated throughout the country, but will not be put into interference, for the patent has been granted. It is manufactured by a firm in the East, and they have only been able to supply the Eastern trade. The inventor has received for some time past \$5,000 a month. Among musical instruments for general use the autoharp has perhaps made the most money. The first one was patented in 1882. Now they are sold very reasonably, and manufacturers report increasing sales every month. The autoharp, with perforated paper sheets, is another of the money-making musical instruments.

Breathe Through the Nose

A Few Remarks for the Purpose of Preventing Throat Trouble.

"If only people would remember to breathe through the nose; if only they would think for a moment of the functions of the nose, I would have saved them a great deal of trouble in my profession," said a well-known throat and ear specialist to a New York reporter the other night.

"Free nasal breathing is the essential of a healthy throat. The nose is the medium made by nature to transmit the air to the lungs; its passages are provided with a slight growth of hairs which acts as a sieve in purifying the air we breathe. These hairs collect the dust particles, and because of the natural supply of moisture in the nose the air is sufficiently dampened in passing through not to irritate the lungs and throat."

"On the other hand, people who breathe through the mouth will always have a dry, parched throat, and are soon or later will suffer from lung troubles."

"It is the natural outcome of the misuse of nature's organs of respiration. It is true that singers breathe through the mouth, but it is only while singing that they resort to this method of breathing, and it is only done and solely because sufficient breath cannot be taken into the lungs at a single inspiration. The cause for mouth breathing lies in defective nasal passages. This nasal obstruction is known as adenoid. It is a kind of vegetation growth at the point where the nose and throat join. It is the cause of that common malady known as nasal catarrh. It will also cause chronic laryngitis, which is a source of untold annoyance. To remedy any such trouble it is necessary to have the obstruction removed. The old method was to burn, but the phy-

sicians of today consider this dangerous. It is a simple process to remove them with the trepan, saw or knife. "It takes but a few minutes, and is almost painless. This bony growth often the cause of earache among children. This is due to the pressure upon the eustachian tube, which leads to the ear, and often results in complete deafness. It is advisable, therefore, to attend to any such growth as soon as it becomes noticeable. The first symptoms are those of breathing through the mouth and "snoring" while asleep. The special remedy is to make the patient breathe through the nose and to save the throat from all irritants, cold, sponge baths, and far from the use of cologne and alcohol in the bath. Clear cold water and friction will do more to make the body healthy, the throat and chest strong and the skin clear than any known process. The Greeks and Spartans never used anything but clear cold water for the bath, and they have always been recognized as the perfection of strength and health. "Just here it will be well to add that bicyclists must have free nasal breathing if they enjoy the greatest benefit from this sport."

The Assassination of Lincoln.

The afternoon and evening of April 14, 1865, were cold, raw, and gusty. Dark clouds enveloped the capital, and the air was chilly with occasional showers. Late in the afternoon I filled an appointment by calling on the President at the White House, and was told by him that he "had had a notion of sending for me to write the theater that evening with him and Mrs. Lincoln; but he added that Mrs. Lincoln had already made up a party to take the place of General and Mrs. Grant, who had somewhat unexpectedly left the city for Burlington, New Jersey. The party was originally planned for the purpose of taking General and Mrs. Grant to "Our American Cousin," at Ford's theater, and when Grant had decided to leave Washington, he (the President) had "felt inclined to give up the whole thing," but as it had been announced in the morning papers that the distinguished party would go to the theater that night, Mrs. Lincoln had rather insisted that they ought to go, in order that the expectant public should not be wholly disappointed.

On my way home I met Schuyler Colfax, who was about leaving for California, and who tarried with me on the sidewalk a little while, talking about the trip, and the weather, and the San Francisco and Sacramento whom he wished to meet. Mr. Lincoln had often talked with me about the possibilities of his eventually taking up his residence in California, and the term of office should be over. He thought, he said, that that country would afford better opportunities for his two boys than any other of the older States; and when he heard that Colfax was going to California, he was greatly interested in his trip, and said that he hoped that Colfax would bring him back a good report of what his keen and practical observation would note in the country which he (Colfax) was about to see for the first time.

The evening being inclement, I stayed within doors to nurse a violent cold with which I was afflicted, and my room-mate McA— and I played away the time chatting and playing cards. About 10:30 our attention was attracted to the great hall of the White House, where the mounted patrol had the house which we occupied on New York avenue, near the State Department building. After a while quiet was restored, and we retired to our sleeping-room in the rear part of the house.

As I turned down the gas I said to my room-mate, "Will, I have guessed the cause of clatter outside tonight. It is one of those cavalry regiments in the mountains of Virginia. Now, my theory of the racket is that he has ridden Washington and has pounced down upon the President, and has attempted to carry him off." Of course this was said jokingly and without the slightest thought that the President was in any way in danger, and my friend replied, "What good would it do the rebels unless they carry off Andy Johnston?" The next morning I was awakened in the early dawn by a noisy and hurried knocking on my chamber door, and the voice of Mr. Gardner, the landlord, crying, "Wake, wake, Mr. Brooks! I have dreadful news."

I slipped out, turned the key of the door, and Mr. Gardner came in, pale, trembling and woe-begone, like him who "drew Priam's curtain at the dead of night" and told his awful story. He said that he had just seen the President, Mr. Seward, Vice-President Johnson, and other members of the Government had been killed, and this was the burden of the tale that was told to me. The news was indeed a cold and shivering with horror, and for a time it seemed as if the end of all things had come. I was aroused by the loud weeping of my comrade, who had not left his bed in another part of the room.

When we had sufficiently collected ourselves to dress and go out of doors in the bleak and cheerless April morning, I found in the streets an extraordinary spectacle. They were suddenly crowded with people—men, women and children, thronging the pavements and darkening the thoroughfares. It seemed as if everybody was in tears. Faces, streaming eyes, and now and again an angry, frowning countenance, were on every side. Men and women who were strangers to me, and other with distressed looks and hearty inquiries for the welfare of the President and Mr. Seward's family. The President still lived, but at half-past seven o'clock a warning signal, the tolling of the bells announced to the lamenting people that he had ceased to breathe. His great and loving heart was still. The last official bulletin from the White House stated that he died at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, on the morning of April 15.

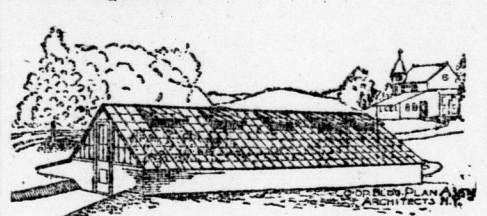
Instantly flags were raised at half-mast all over the city, the bells tolled solemnly, and with incredible swiftness Washington went into deep, universal mourning. All stores, Government departments and private offices were closed, and everywhere, on the most pretentious residences and on the humblest hovels, were the black badges of grief. Nature seemed to sympathize in the general lamentation, and a cold rain fell from the moist and somber sky. The wind sighed mournfully through the streets, crowded with sad-faced people, and broad folds of funeral drapery flapped heavily in the wind over the decorations of the day before.

Wandering aimlessly up F street toward Ford's theater, we met a tragical procession. It was headed by a group of army officers, armed and bandaged, and behind them, carried tenderly by a company of soldiers, was the bier of the dead President, covered with the flag of the Union, and accompanied by an escort of soldiers who had been on duty at the house where Lincoln died. As the little cortege passed down the street to the White House, every head was uncovered, and the profound silence which prevailed was broken only by sobs and the sound of the measured tread of those who bore the martyred President back to the home which he had so lately quitted full of life, hope and courage.—Noah Brooks, in the Century for May.

A Greenhouse.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Co-operative Building Plan Association.)

Greenhouse, hothouse and conservatory are often accepted as synonymous terms, but there is an important distinction. The definition of the latter is a place for preserving and exhibiting plants—never a place for rearing and cultivating them. Formerly greenhouse had about the same restricted meaning, but custom now fully warrants for it as broad a definition as that given to hothouse—a house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs, a place where plants of warmer climates may be reared and fruits ripened.



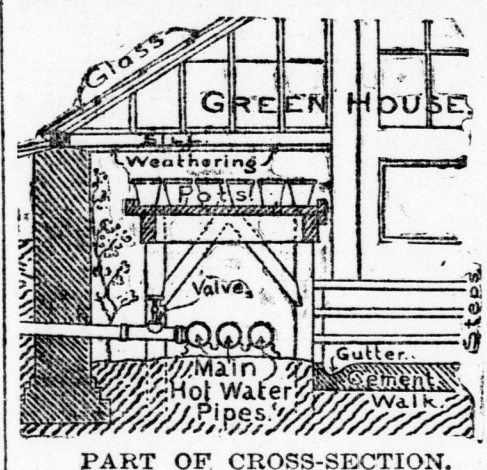
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

Hothed is a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, intended for raising early plants, but the same term is applied to beds of earth heated by other means.

The best heat for a greenhouse or hothouse is that furnished by hot water, although this preference is not universal. One of the most successful rose-growers uses a furnace, which heats a horizontal brick flue running from one end of the greenhouse to the other.

The design shown here is generally approved by professional florists. It makes a satisfactory display, being high enough for plants of considerable size. All vegetation is kept close to the glass, which promotes growth. No patented appliances are used, and a builder of ordinary skill may do the work.

The foundation walls should be built of the best hard-burned brick, laid in cement mortar and topped with cement. On account of the moisture the

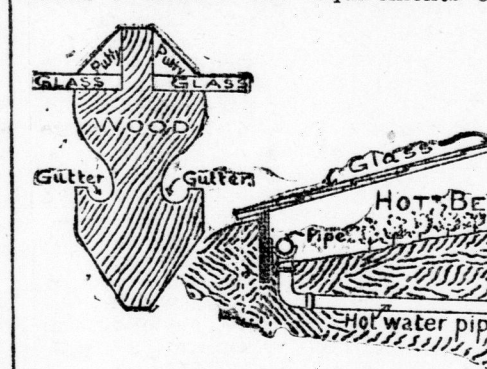


PART OF CROSS-SECTION.

bricks will crumble after a time, unless they be of the best quality. The top of the wall should have sufficient wash, or "weathering," to carry off water, otherwise there is danger of rotting the sills on which the sashes rest.

The section of sash muntin shows clearly how the water gathered by condensation on the under side of the glass is carried to the walls and thence to the ground. This does away with the drippings that visitors find so unpleasant in some greenhouses. The building should extend north and south, but where this is impossible the ridge of the roof should be near one side, so that the sash will receive the greatest sun exposure.

The building may be any length desired, one that is 30 feet long and 12 feet wide, inside dimensions, has been found to answer the requirements of



SECTION OF MUNTIN. PART OF CROSS-SECTION.

quite an enterprising amateur, who cultivates for pleasure, not profit. The cost of a building of the dimensions stated, with hotheds on one side and the whole heated by hot water, is about \$40.

Hotheds may be placed at both sides of the greenhouse, or at one side only, or they may be left off altogether. They are useful in protecting the side walls. The extra heat required is very little. The hotheds are formed by posts set in the ground at short intervals, with planks spiked to the posts to form the sides, and ordinary hothed sash placed on top. The planks should be coated with tar or some other good preservative.

The Co-operative Building Plan Association, architects, 108 Fulton street, New York city.

The Hectic Flush!

"When his thin cheek assumed a deadly hue, And all the rose to one small spot withdrew;

They called it hectic; 'twas a fiery flush More fixed and deeper than the maiden blush."

That terrible sign of consumption comes like a warning signal. Let no one disregard it. If they do, then day by day consumption will gain a firmer hold, until its victim lies numbered with the dead. For all diseases and weaknesses of the lungs, bronchitis, asthma, coughs and kindred ailments Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy.

My Baby

was a living skeleton; the doctor said he was dying of Marasmus and Indigestion. At 13 months he weighed only seven pounds. Nothing strengthened or fattened him. I began using Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, feeding it to him and rubbing it into his body. He began to fatten and is now a beautiful dimpled boy. The Emulsion seemed to supply the one thing needful.

Mrs. KENYON WILLIAMS, May 21, 1894. Cave Springs, Ga. Similar letters from other mothers.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute Scott & Bowne, Belleville, 50c. and 8c.

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON, MONTREAL, CHICAGO

MONEY LOANED.

On real estate, notes and farm stock, furniture and chattels. Colls, Tokens and Medals bought.

JAMES MILNE, 88 Dundas Street, - - London, Ont

Send postage stamp for reply. ywt

Richard H. Giese,

Manufacturing Jeweler and Engraver.

BRASS SIGNS, DOOR PLATES AND SEAL PRESSES Old Stand, Upstairs.

180 DUNDAS ST. ywt

Bowman, Kennedy & Co.,

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.

Window Glass, Paints, Cut Nails, Enamelled Glass, Oils, Wire Nails, Cathedral Glass, Putty, Galvanized Wire, Rolled Plate, Rope, O. and A. Wire, Spades and Shovels, Harvest Tools, Builders' Hardware.

We are just opening spring importations of Cutlery and English Shell Goods.

All Goods bought for cash at lowest value.

We lead in prices, quality and new goods. Prompt shipment and best attention guaranteed. yt

Cuts, Scratches, Sprains,

and all pains, external or internal, instantly relieved by

PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer.

This old remedy is known, used and sold everywhere. Get it and keep it by you.

PUT YOUR FOOT IN IT!

The Slater Shoe (for men). Never forget that your shoes should fit your feet—don't try to make your feet fit the shoes. Put your foot in

"A Slater Shoe"

and learn what comfort means. Shoes made on wooden models should be worn by wooden men. The Slater Shoe is fashioned after nature and makes friends with your feet the first time you wear it. Made by the Goodyear Welt machine, of best imported calfskin. Six shapes; all sizes; any width. Three grades

\$3.00—\$4.00—\$5.00 (Stamped on the Soles).

A Remarkable Offer.

While the architectural articles are running in this paper, on receipt of \$3 we will send, prepaid, the latest Designs of "Shoppell's Modern Houses," photographic views, floor plans, accurate estimates to build, etc. Fully describing and illustrating 300 NEW BUILDING DESIGNS. Returnable if not satisfactory.

CUT OFF ORDER.

To The CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING PLAN ASS'N, Architects,

106-108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

INCLOSED find \$3, for which send me the 300 Designs transportation prepaid, and which I may return if not satisfactory.

Name.....

P. O.

State

Horticulture.

NEW SPECIES OF WILLOW.

A Discovery of Interest to All Students of Arboriculture.

Charles S. Sargent, Professor of Arboriculture at Harvard, is now about completing the sixth volume of his "Silva of North America." In this volume he treats exhaustively of the many varieties of the willow which abound in all portions of the United States. He recently made a trip to Jackson County, Mo., in search of a new species of willow and returned with a complete description of a variety of the tree never before discovered. It will occupy a prominent place in his volume on the North American trees. He considers his long trip well repaid and will give to the students of trees another paper for discussion.

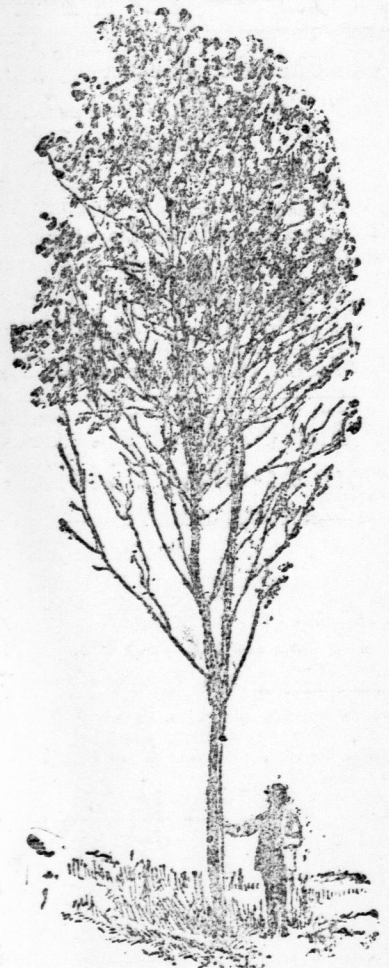
For many years the deep, alluvial bottoms of the Missouri River in Jackson County, have been noted for the heavy growth of the willow which luxuriated in impenetrable thickets and defied the advance of the farmer. Among these trees was a giant willow, towering above the rest, and this tree attracted the attention of Mr. B. F. Bush, who is in the service of the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis and whose home is at Independence, Mo. He made this tree a study and came to the conclusion that it was of a different species from any other willow he had yet examined. Mr. Bush is a personal friend of Prof. Sargent, and, knowing that he was issuing a volume in which the willow would take a prominent place, called Prof. Sargent's attention to his discovery. The result was the trip to Missouri.

Prof. Sargent stopped at the St. Louis Botanical Gardens, and was accompanied to Independence by Prof. William Trelease, of that institution, who is also interested in trees and their culture, and Prof. Bush, of Independence, they made their tour.

They found the new tree and at once knew it to be different from any they had ever seen. They pronounced it a local species, as it has not been found in any other place but in Jackson County, Mo., along the river bottoms. It has heretofore been confused with Diamond Willow (*Salix cordata* Vestita) of Dakota and Western Nebraska, and this is probably the reason it has never been catalogued before. Prof. Trelease was equipped with a camera, and he photographed this new species with Mr. Bush standing beside it, to show the comparative size and height. On either side of the willow are sycamores, whose white trunks show in great contrast, and in the background are smaller trees of this new species of willow.

This was the only picture secured by the party, and the leaves were at this time not developed to an extent which would give an idea of their peculiarities. Mr. Bush, however, was commissioned to secure and press the full-grown leaf and to also secure cuts of the cross sections of the tree, and the forthcoming sixth volume of Prof. Sargent will contain all these cuts.

This nondescript species of willow may be recognized at once by its straight upright, smooth trunk and branches, the dark, almost black appearance of the whole tree, the thick, dark twigs and branchlets which are densely tomentose, while other species of willow have slender, smooth and shining twigs.



The leaves are long, wide, thick and bright green above and very glaucous below; the staminate catkins are from two to four inches long and quite thick, and are produced early, often in February; the pistillate catkins are from two to four inches long, and begin to shed their fruit much earlier than the heart-leave willow, with which it has been confused, and which is a straggling bush at the most at all shrub with slender yellow twigs and small staminate and pistillate catkins which appear in April. The wood of this species is a dark yellow and quite hard, and is said to be durable. It is used for posts and rails.

This new tree of the willow species will be of great interest to all students of arboriculture, of which study the willows form an interesting and ornamental group of trees. They are found in America from Labrador to Florida down to Mexico and thence northward to British America, and have been studied and catalogued from the beginning of the work in this country. They are found along the little branches and creeks as well as along the larger streams, but their special habitat is the large overgrown, sandy bottoms along the Missouri River. There are many species in the United States, especially in the Atlantic States, and as far west as the Mississippi Valley, and in Missouri there are at least sixteen species, including this new discovery.

Prof. Sargent is held in the highest esteem in Japan, where he spent several years. Some years ago the Japanese sent this country and other nations which had advanced in the arts, many of their young men and they studied the methods of government and especially agriculture. Among them was the official who held the place in Government circles which would

be called here Secretary of Agriculture. He studied under Prof. Sargent, and from him learned for the first time how plants were fertilized, either by insects or by the wind. To the class fertilized by the wind belong the corn, wheat, oats, rye and the rice. This Japanese agricultural secretary was called Tsudi, and when he returned home with his new knowledge of fertilization of plants he knew why the rice crop was sometimes a failure.

He was talking on the great dikes one day when the rice was in bloom and here was not, nor had there been for a long time, a breath of wind, and he knew that unless the plant could be fertilized while in bloom the crop would be a failure. Calling workmen, he made a them take long ropes and drag them across the fields of rice, and as the rope passed over the plants it would bend and right itself and shake as in a wind, and the fertilization was accomplished. This plan was adopted throughout Japan rice plantations, and a failure of the crop has not occurred there since. Tsudi was nominated Tsudi Tsin, which means Tsudi, "the rope," and by that name he is honored to-day, in his country.

Horticultural Notes.

If hollyhocks show signs of disease, spray frequently with Bordeaux mixture; hoe frequently between the plants. If the disease has got a strong hold, remove some of the worst affected leaves, and keep up spraying at intervals, on the others.

It requires knowledge of the variety and habit of growth of a tree to prune it as it should be. Some varieties naturally run up, and their central shoots must be checked to encourage a more spreading habit. Nearly all pear trees will grow like a church spire if the central shoot is not pinched back. In most varieties the center needs trimming out down to where the branches put out from the trunk. The Seckel pear is one which naturally grows a round head and requires less pruning than most others. The pruning should be done before the leaves put forth, except in the rare instances when the tree is making too much wood, and pruning while in leaf is resorted to to increase the formation of fruit buds.

To the violet family we owe very much of the pleasure which early spring affords us. Besides the wild forms, all of which are good in cultivation, there are varieties which have been found and cultivated. Taking the wild cucullata, for example, there is a pure white, rosy blue and one striped and blotched white and blue. This one is called Cucullata picta. It is a profuse bloomer, and its two colored flowers are very much admired. Another wild one, sagittata, has been known to produce a white variety. The bird's-foot violet, *Viola pedata*, is of a light blue. There is a steep hillside near here, where perhaps there are thousands; and in the early days of May, when these are in bloom, there may be distinguished many shades of colors among them. Some are nearly white. This sort, *pedata*, likes a dryish situation, while almost all other kinds prefer a moist one.

In pruning fruit trees, attention has to be given to the manner in which the particular kind bears its fruit. The cherry and the peach both bear their fruit on short spurs, and in trimming, therefore, the effort should be to produce a large quantity of healthy fruit spurs. Summer pruning does this admirably. The branches that we want to remain as leading shoots should not be touched, but the weaker ones may be pinched back, about midsummer, one foot or two thirds of their growth. This will induce the sprouting of a number of buds that will produce flowers instead of branches, and in this way fruit spurs can be obtained on comparatively young trees, but with such kinds as the grape vine the fruit is borne from the buds of last year's growth, so the effort should be to throw all the vigor possible into those branches that we want to bear the shoots next season. To do this we pinch back the shoots that we do not want to extend, or even pull these weak shoots out altogether. A little pruning is then necessary in the winter to shorten back these strong, bearing canes, or to prune out altogether the weaker ones that we check by pinching back during the growing season.

Arboriculture.

The Northwestern Lumberman notes that Baron Michling, a cultured and wealthy gentleman of Germany, was in Chicago the past spring, and when asked by a reporter what he did not want to extend, or even pull these weak shoots out altogether. A little pruning is then necessary in the winter to shorten back these strong, bearing canes, or to prune out altogether the weaker ones that we check by pinching back during the growing season.

The Northwestern Lumberman notes that Baron Michling, a cultured and wealthy gentleman of Germany, was in Chicago the past spring, and when asked by a reporter what he did not want to extend, or even pull these weak shoots out altogether. A little pruning is then necessary in the winter to shorten back these strong, bearing canes, or to prune out altogether the weaker ones that we check by pinching back during the growing season.

Protecting Melons from Cut Worms. Cut-worms have proved so destructive to melons that growers are recommended hereafter to plow in the fall—early rather than late—and leave the land bare during the winter. Then, in the early spring, as soon as the grass begins to come up in adjoining fields, sprinkle here and there throughout the field which is to be planted to melons bunches of grass or any other green vegetation which has previously been poisoned by sprinkling with Paris green solution. Such of the cut-worms as may be present in the land will feed upon this vegetation and will be killed. It will also have the effect of destroying many of the wire-worms.



CONSTRUCTING A SILO.

John Gould, an Ohio Authority, Submits a Sensible Plan.

Silos are usually built in one or two ways, either by what is known as the double-boarded, or the single-cased way, and generally in either case out of pine lumber, as that seems to be the handiest and least expensive, although oak, hemlock and other woods, if sound and free of knots and cracks, may be used. Many silos are built in some part of the barn, to cheapen cost, because the barn walls become the outside protection and roof, which reduces the silo to a big box in the barn, this being about as handy a place from which to feed the stock as can be found. In the barn the silo needs no stone foundation. All that is required is to dig a trench the size of the silo, large enough to receive a 10-inch square sill, and bed it in mortar underneath and on the sides to firm it. Set up the 2x6-inch studding 18 inches apart from center to center, and line up on the inside with inch lumber, 10 inches wide, cross-locked at the corner, and so securely that it will be impossible to pull apart. Cover on the inside of this first lining with cheap tarred paper, then run on another layer of the same kind of lumber; put it on with a half lap, so as to break the joints in the first layer, and nail with 10d wire nails. To make sure that the corners are tight have a 3x8-inch scantling sawed through cornerwise and nail these halves into the corners, with a backing of paper well painted in with gas tar.

In place of two thicknesses of boards, single-surfaced No. 1 flooring boards may be used and the grooves filled with paint, but in this case there must be more studding used so as to make the walls extra firm. Now and then a man builds a single-cased silo six corners, and puts the scantling round the pit like hoops, locking them well at the corners. In this case the lining boards must go up and down, and be joined with care. The silage is taken out by having manholes in the sides, with small doors—unhinged—set in from the inside. The pressure of the silage holds them securely in place, and then they are taken out as the feeding of the silage progresses.

When the walls of the silo are finished and painted with a paint made of three parts of gas tar and one part of white lead, and the silage is taken out by having manholes in the sides, with small doors—unhinged—set in from the inside. The pressure of the silage holds them securely in place, and then they are taken out as the feeding of the silage progresses.

CHOICE FARM BUTTER. Unless Everything is Kept Clean It Cannot Be Secured. Good butter must not only look well and be firm, but it must taste well. To secure this good taste is one of the most difficult tasks of butter making. Milk in all its forms is one of the most susceptible substances to taints and odors. It is sweet and wholesome as it comes from the healthy cow, and to make good butter it must be kept so. The cow should be clean and well aired, so as to be free from odors of mold and decaying manure. The cow's coat and udder should be cleaned before milking, and the milkers' hands and clothing should be in a civilized condition. The tin milk bucket should have been scoured, scolded, and, if possible, sunned, before its daily use. The teats should be milked with dry hands, and all possible dust should be kept out of the milk. Some dairymen cover the pail with a tin-headed wire gauze sieve which catches the foam and dust particles as the milk stream is conducted through it. Hurry the milk from the stable to the creaming in the cleanest of pans, which should be treated as carefully as the milk buckets. Cool the milk as soon as possible by aerating, setting in a stream of cold water, or even by cool air in a well ventilated place. As soon as the animal heat is removed the vessels may be covered with clean tin covers; wood absorbs moisture, and readily that it should be used as little as possible in butter-making. The wooden churns, bowls and ladles which must be used must be most thoroughly soaked with boiling water, and then disinfected with plenty of sunshine and pure air. A little washing or baking soda in the boiling water will help to keep things sweet in cloudy weather. The can that is to hold the cream will need the most attention, as it is desirable to keep the batch sweet as long as possible in order to have large uniform churning. If the butter cannot be used or sold within two weeks after it is made, it should be well packed, keeping the color in each tub as uniform as possible.

Advisability of Dehorning. If there is any doubt of the advisability of dehorning cattle in general, there can be no doubt of the advisability of dehorning the bad-tempered animal that is prone to drive his fellows from the water or feed trough, or from the shelter. This animal does not profit from the hurt it does others. The quarrelsome animal never makes as much fat or milk from its feed as it would were it quiet and peaceable, and it reduces the thrift of the animals it deprives of feed, water or shelter. If it does not injure them, in nearly every case such an animal will be thoroughly reformed by dehorning; it will be among the most peaceable among the herd. In the few cases in which this effect is not produced, the animal's capacity to injure its fellows is much lessened, and they will soon learn this and will not be imposed upon by it.

After the Strawberry Season. As soon as the strawberry crop is off now down the vines and when they are dry burn them. If the patch has been mulched it is just as well to rake the mulch between the rows and burn it as soon as dry enough. This will burn the tops of the berry vines and not hurt the plants. It will kill insects and the plants will spring up in a few days to renewed life and vigor. On the prairies we have seen fine crops of wild strawberries where the grass had been burned over them.

Feeding Slops to Cows. The Connecticut Experiment Station Bulletin says that there is a prevalent opinion that feeding cows on watery food gives a milk containing less solids or more water than will be produced from very concentrated foods. Cows fed at one of our stations were given freely warm slop feed. On ordinary rations the yield of milk from eight cows for two weeks was 3,968 pounds, containing 3.96 per cent. of fat. For the next two weeks when they were given slop feed once a day the yield was 3,157 pounds of milk, containing 3.82 per cent. of fat. For the next two weeks they were given slop feed twice a day and

yielded 2,940 pounds of milk containing 3.86 per cent. of fat. The experimenter says:

In 1893, we said in the report on sloping cows: "This experiment would indicate that sloping is an expensive way to feed cows." We would say again that there does not now appear to be any advantage in feeding cows wet meal, nor is there any evidence to prove that this method of feeding will make the milk poorer in fat to any extent."

Few dairymen will readily accept this view of the effect of giving slop feed to cows, yet it is in accord with the statement of experimenters who have tested the influence of food on the composition of milk. If this view is found correct it will be seen that the attempt to produce diluted or thin milk by cheap, though really expensive foods, is not only a mistake of morals but of mind. Fortunately the interests of buyers and sellers in the production of milk are one.

SIMPLE MILK COOLER.

A Leaf From the Diary of a Progressive Nebraska Farmer.

My milk cooler is a box large enough to hold all my milk and cream cans and butter crocks. It has a spout down one corner within one inch of the bottom, to allow the water to flow in, thus putting the cold water in the bottom of the tank. The warm water rises to the surface and passes off down the hose, which is hooked up as high as you wish. The water in the vat around the cans. When there is less milk in the cans, lower the hose by use of the wire chain. The warm water passes off at the top of the vat and runs out on the garden, and is used to irrigate it. It does not matter how much or how little water is pumped into the vat at once, as it holds itself with the top of the hose all the time. There is no danger of overflowing or drowning the cans. Of course, there should be enough cold water pumped into the vat to keep the milk cool. I find that when my milk is at the same temperature as the water coming from the well, it is about right to raise all of the cream. I used a piece of two inch hose, and bored a two-inch hole in the box and inserted the hose. Then in order to make the hose and box water-tight, I bored a hole through a wooden board, I drove inside of the hose where it passes through the tank. I had good sweet milk and good butter milk and fine, hard butter all summer. I shipped my butter to Omaha, and received for it at the depot four and five cents per pound more than we could get at the store at home. I also grew in my garden about July 8, (at which time I had hauled out and lost my entire crop), one pail tomatoes, one bushel of turnips, eleven cabbages, four bushels of radishes, one-half peck of beans, lots of lettuce and a few onions, by irrigation from my tank.

CHOICE FARM BUTTER.

Unless Everything is Kept Clean It Cannot Be Secured.

Good butter must not only look well and be firm, but it must taste well. To secure this good taste is one of the most difficult tasks of butter making. Milk in all its forms is one of the most susceptible substances to taints and odors. It is sweet and wholesome as it comes from the healthy cow, and to make good butter it must be kept so. The cow should be clean and well aired, so as to be free from odors of mold and decaying manure. The cow's coat and udder should be cleaned before milking, and the milkers' hands and clothing should be in a civilized condition. The tin milk bucket should have been scoured, scolded, and, if possible, sunned, before its daily use. The teats should be milked with dry hands, and all possible dust should be kept out of the milk. Some dairymen cover the pail with a tin-headed wire gauze sieve which catches the foam and dust particles as the milk stream is conducted through it. Hurry the milk from the stable to the creaming in the cleanest of pans, which should be treated as carefully as the milk buckets. Cool the milk as soon as possible by aerating, setting in a stream of cold water, or even by cool air in a well ventilated place. As soon as the animal heat is removed the vessels may be covered with clean tin covers; wood absorbs moisture, and readily that it should be used as little as possible in butter-making. The wooden churns, bowls and ladles which must be used must be most thoroughly soaked with boiling water, and then disinfected with plenty of sunshine and pure air. A little washing or baking soda in the boiling water will help to keep things sweet in cloudy weather. The can that is to hold the cream will need the most attention, as it is desirable to keep the batch sweet as long as possible in order to have large uniform churning. If the butter cannot be used or sold within two weeks after it is made, it should be well packed, keeping the color in each tub as uniform as possible.

Advisability of Dehorning. If there is any doubt of the advisability of dehorning cattle in general, there can be no doubt of the advisability of dehorning the bad-tempered animal that is prone to drive his fellows from the water or feed trough, or from the shelter. This animal does not profit from the hurt it does others. The quarrelsome animal never makes as much fat or milk from its feed as it would were it quiet and peaceable, and it reduces the thrift of the animals it deprives of feed, water or shelter. If it does not injure them, in nearly every case such an animal will be thoroughly reformed by dehorning; it will be among the most peaceable among the herd. In the few cases in which this effect is not produced, the animal's capacity to injure its fellows is much lessened, and they will soon learn this and will not be imposed upon by it.

After the Strawberry Season. As soon as the strawberry crop is off now down the vines and when they are dry burn them. If the patch has been mulched it is just as well to rake the mulch between the rows and burn it as soon as dry enough. This will burn the tops of the berry vines and not hurt the plants. It will kill insects and the plants will spring up in a few days to renewed life and vigor. On the prairies we have seen fine crops of wild strawberries where the grass had been burned over them.

Feeding Slops to Cows. The Connecticut Experiment Station Bulletin says that there is a prevalent opinion that feeding cows on watery food gives a milk containing less solids or more water than will be produced from very concentrated foods. Cows fed at one of our stations were given freely warm slop feed. On ordinary rations the yield of milk from eight cows for two weeks was 3,968 pounds, containing 3.96 per cent. of fat. For the next two weeks when they were given slop feed once a day the yield was 3,157 pounds of milk, containing 3.82 per cent. of fat. For the next two weeks they were given slop feed twice a day and

Watch the Young Trees. When a young tree does not grow and the leaves are yellowish instead of green, dig down to the roots and endeavor to discover if some insect or parasite is not working underground. Then dig away plenty of dirt and drench the roots with strong soap-suds, to which should be added a few pounds of unleached wood ashes, or put the ashes in after drenching the roots. It will not injure the tree, and may prove of great benefit.

Giddiman—"I hear you are going regularly with Miss Dashwell." Stiddiboy—"Not going, old man, but gone."

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

Interesting Information About Manufacture, Commerce and Agriculture.

The Products of Skill and Inventive Genius the World Over.

Austria will tax cats.

Japan has 46 spinning mills.

In Texas 64 counties have no papers.

There are many women marble polishers.

Aix-la-Chapelle has women letter carriers.

Silk is so cheap in Madagascar that the poorest people wear clothing made of it.

Sixty thousand acres of land are devoted to celery growing in the United States.

The London and Northwestern Railway Company consume 3,500 tons of coal a day.

A French railway company has ordered clocks to be placed on the outside of every locomotive.

Mulhall is authority for the statement that there are 6,043 pieces in the modern high-grade locomotives.

By the last census there were 837,161 acres of buckwheat sown in the United States, producing 12,110,349 bushels.

Lighting trains by electricity on the New York Central, the supply of which is furnished by the revolution of the axles, as far as tested, has proved very satisfactory.

A curious new industry is reported from Paris, where the demand for small dogs is being met by rearing the pups on an alcoholic diet, which prevents their growth.

In China it is not customary to give credit. Money is obtained from lenders who exact an interest of 8 to 12 per cent.

Business is nearly always conducted on a cash basis.

Bicycles are said to have seriously affected the sale of pianos in England. The reason given is that when a girl is asked to choose between the two for a present she invariably selects the wheel.

It is proposed by means of the telephone to connect London's churches and chapels with the hospitals, so that the sermons preached each Sunday may be heard by the patients without leaving their beds.

The French are experimenting with a single track temporary railroad that can be laid on a country road or across the fields. They expect to use it in military operations and in harvesting crops. The barrows and cars used are on the bicycle principle, and they can be operated either by hand or horse power.

In 1850 the total wealth of the United States was \$7,136,000,000, about \$508 per capita; in 1860 it had risen to \$18,160,000,000, or about \$814 per head; in 1870 it was \$30,069,000,000, or about \$789 per head; in 1880 it had risen to \$43,642,000,000, or \$870 per head, and in 1890 to \$62,600,000,000, or \$1,060 per head.

The watermelon shipping season is practically ended. The season has been an unprecedented one in the number of melons shipped. The shipments by the Plant system alone foot up over 4,300 carloads, over 1,000 carloads more than in the season before.

Over nearly 1,000 carloads more than in 1893. The total will be greater by many thousands carloads than ever known in the history of melon-growing in Georgia.—Savannah News.

A large office building is now being erected in San Francisco which will be devoted exclusively to offices for doctors, dentists, oculists and aurists. It is to be fitted with every convenience for the use of the specialists who are expected to occupy it. In addition to reception rooms, cabinets for private examination and microscopic tests there will be one of the finest medical libraries on the Pacific coast. There will also be an annex, which will contain a restaurant and several apartments.

A Hungarian inventor asserts that he is able to spin ordinary wood pulp or cellulose into yarn, from which all sorts of textile fabrics can be made in the ordinary way, equaling in appearance, durability and fastness of color the best cotton goods. The method is applicable not only to cellulose, but also to every sort of soft, fibrous material—for instance, rags, cotton, etc. The fibre, whether paper pulp or textile refuse, can be dyed before being spun into yarn, so that the dying of the woven material is not necessary.

In Spain more men are employed in the cotton industry than in any other vocation except agriculture. United States Consul Bowen, of Barcelona, reports that on thread alone there are 3,000,000 spindles, \$40,000,000 capital invested and 34,866 workmen employed. In white cotton goods there are large exports from Barcelona. Ten thousand workmen are employed in cotton thread lace manufacture near Barcelona, and 35,000 are at work in other parts of Spain.

On dyed and stamped cotton there are 10,634 looms and 32,000 workmen employed, producing 48,800,000 metres of cloth. Cuba and Porto Rico receive the most of this. The total number of spindles in Spain employed is 2,614,500, and the number of looms is 68,300, with a total capital of \$60,000,000. The average wages paid per week are: Directors and superintendents, \$12 to \$25; major domos, \$8 to \$10; machinists, \$4 to \$16; firemen, \$3 to \$6; carpenters, \$4 to \$6; ordinary workmen, \$3 to \$4. The average workmen's wages in Barcelona and vicinity are less than 70 cents a day.—Manufacturer.

LOOK OUT FOR CHOLERA!

Now is the time to guard against

CHOLERA

THIS FORM OF

INDIGESTION

Is Promptly Met And Prevented by

IT SOOTHES, IT COOLS, IT CLEANSSES, IT HEALS,

AND PROMOTES

HEALTHY DIGESTION.

656 2d Ave.

OLD WORDS AND MEANINGS.

Fairy was once a beautiful woman. Villa formerly meant a farm and not a house.

Girl formerly signified any young person of either sex.

Duke once meant any leader. The word is from the Latin.

Hag once meant any old person, whether male or female.

Galion was originally a pitcher or jar, no matter of what size.

Jade originally signified any rude person, without regard to sex.

Craven was at first a man who craved or begged his life of an enemy.

Polite at first meant polished, and was applied to the smooth, shining surface.

The word "idea" formerly meant a completed performance, whether mental or physical.

BREAD BELOW COST.

As we are determined not to be undersold any longer we have decided to reduce our bread to

5 Cents per Loaf Cash,

delivered to any part of city. Weight and quality guaranteed.

PARNELL & BRIGHTON,

South London Bakers. Phone 923. t

John Friend

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

CARDING And SPINNING,

Dutton's Woolen Factory,

72 King Street, London. yt

Lawn Mowers

High Wheel, Tempered Blades.

LAWN HOSE

Best Four-Ply, at

Reid's Hardware

NO. 118 NORTH SIDE

DUNDAS STREET.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself aking among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nervous force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from fully overworked, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison. It is a new and perfect method of curing blood poison.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 25.

Navigation and Railways.

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC RY.**

Aug. 13 AND 20

WILL RUN

Laborers' Excursions

To all Points West of Winnipeg to

Moosejaw

Estevan

Saltcoats

FOR \$10.

Upon proper certification passengers will be returned to starting point on payment of \$18.

T. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent
161 Dundas street, corner Richmond street
City office opens 7 a. m.

FOR

LONDON CIVIC HOLIDAY

Aug. 19th, the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

will sell round trip tickets for

Single First-Class Fare

To all points Toronto and west, going p.m. trains, Aug. 17th, all trains Aug. 18th and 19th returning until Aug. 24th.

Toronto & Return
\$2 00.
Detroit & Return
\$1 75.

Tickets good going a.m. trains Aug. 19th
returning until Aug. 20th.

THOS. R. PAIKER, city agent; J. HOU-
TON, station agent. City office 161 Dundas
street, corner of Richmond.

GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY

Civic Holiday.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO

Detroit : \$1 75,

Leaving London by special train, 7 a.m. Aug. 14, returning leave Detroit 8.30 p.m. (eastern standard time) same day, or regular train Aug. 20.

Offices "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or G. T. R. depot.

"PERSIA"

This favorite steamer leaves Toronto every Tuesday at 3 p.m., for

MONTREAL

KINGSTON,	CORNWALL,
ROCKVILLE,	VALLEYFIELD,
FRESNOPT,	LACHINE

Passing through the Magnificent Scenery of the

Thousand Islands by Daylight.

The "Persia" Remains Two Days in Montreal

Cabin, Hamilton to Montreal, 98c; return \$2.00; return \$1.50, including meals and berth. FRANK B. CLARKE, agent, 416 Richmond street, next door to ADVERTISER, and M. GUNN & SON, 414 Richmond street.

L. E. & D. R. R.
London's : Civic : Holiday
 —EXCURSION TO—
PORT STANLEY
 Trains leave London 10:05 and 10:30 a.m., 2
 5:55 and 6:45 P.M. Returning leave Port
 Stanley 1:05, 5:40, 7:25 and 10:10 p.m.
Fare for Round Trip 31c.
Excursion to Cleveland
 Saturday, Aug. 17. Trains leaving Lon-
 don 7:15 and 11:15 a.m., returning leaves Clevel-
 and 10:10 p.m., Monday, Aug. 19. Two whole day
 in Cleveland.
Fare \$2.00 Round Trip.

Muskoka Lakes

The Highlands of Ontario.

Daily steamers from Muskoka. Wharves at all points upon Lakes Muskoka, Huron and Georgian, upon the Mattawa waters, from Burk's Falls to the God's Lake, along the routes at modern rates.

Return tickets, good for the summer season, to be had at all the principal railway stations. Agents at London: E. De La Hogue, "corner Richmond and Dundas streets," T. PARKER, 161 Dundas street.

A. P. COCKBURN, Man and Secy.,

NINAGARA FALLS & PARK RIVER
The Finest Electric Railway in the World.

This railway skirts the Canadian bank of Niagara River for fourteen miles in full view of all the scenery of Falls, Rapids and Gorges and is made at all seasons of interest.

Close connections are made with all steam at Queenston, and with all railroads centered at Niagara Falls, Ont.

For special rates for excursions, m. pamphlets, etc., address

ROSS MACKENZIE, Manager.
Niagara Falls, Ont.

WHITE STAR LINE

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

SS. TEUTONIC, Aug. 1 830 a.m.
SS. BRITANNIC, Aug. 7 4 noon.
SS. MAJESTIC, Aug. 21 6 a.m.
SS. GERMANIC, Aug. 28 noon.
SS. TEUTONIC, Sept. 4 6 p.m.
SS. BRITANNIC, Sept. 11, 10 a.m.

Rates as low as by any first-class line.

E. De La Hook

Sole Agent for London.