VOL. XXXII., NO. 254.

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 Man-

The Latest Reports from the Field 1 1 1 . of Labor.

A Most Readable Article on Bygone Days in London. Behind the Scenes with a Circus: A

Realistic Experience. A Man Treed by Wolves: A Thrilling Escapade Out West.

The Story of the Week: "An Impossible Man," by Ian MacLaren. Last Night in the British Parlia-

ment 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 Embro, on the Mills-McKay Controv-

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.

No Hope for the Removal of the Embargo.

Scotch Importers Condemn the Government's Action.

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

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

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY PRO-MOTED.

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 thanking him for a copy of his work, Mr. Gladstone expresses 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. BARBARITY 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 bugbear 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 Huldsworth, 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 Cesario, 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 Anarchistic manifesto. The police think they are the men who placed the bomb on the staircase.

MEETING OF IRISH NATION-

ALISTS, London, Aug. 17 .- Justin McCarthy presided over a prolonged meeting of his party colleagues yesterday, at the brotherhood

which the statement recently made at Omah by Mr. Healey was discussed. Mr. Dillon read the correspondence up-on which Mr. Healey's statement was based, and Mr. Healey moved that this 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

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. London, Aug. 17.-John J. Clancey, 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 priseners 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." declaring that it could not be said now, as formerly, that the prison

door shut with a clang. Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, deprecated the assumption that he would not continue the policy adopted by his predecessor. The same principles as regards grave offenses against the law that had governed Mr. Morley, he said, would govern him. Mr. Balfour follewed in the debate on the address by Mr. Asquith, and at the conclusion of his remarks the amendment was

withdrawn. The amendment made last night by Mr. John Dillon to the amendment proposed by Mr. Redmond, was rejected by a vote of 257 to 123.

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 pur-chase of land, the evicted tenants, and 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

THE CANADIAN CATTLE EM-BARGO.

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 anadian 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 10 cases of cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia had been found among the cargoes coming from Canada, and the Government in consequence must maintain the re-strictions placed upon such cattle. Mr. Long added that the Government was communicating with the Government of he Dominion of Canada on the sub-

Glasgow, Aug. 17.—At a meeting in this city of importers of Canadian cattle from all parts of the country, the decision of the Government that such cattle should be slaughtered at the port at which they were landed nounced, and it was urged that the anibe allowed to be forwarded to heir destinations. It was also resolved o appeal to Mr. Walter Hume Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, on behalf of the importers.

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 Woolwich Academy. The Bishop of Military Nancy in the forenoon celebrated mass on the battle field. Among the incidents of the day was a procession from Bruville, three miles distant, through the ravine where the battle was the The German visitors most severe. were treated with dignified coldness, but no active hostility was displayed toward them. Before the visitors 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, having been left at the frontier. 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 gendarms and customs officers guarded the frontier throughout the day to prevent disturbances. Civilians were allowed to pass the frontier freely, but the French soldiers had received orders not to enter Germany.

SENSATION IN MONTREAL.

\$40,000 Worth of City Securities Missing. Montreal, Aug. 17.—Great excitement was caused today by the statement that \$40,000 worth of securities have been purloined from the safes of the city treasurer in the City Hall. The city treasurer, Mr. Robb, admits the truth of the story in so far that the securities are missing, but the man who has charge or them, Wm. Mc-Dunnough, is sick in ped and cannot be seen.

MUNCEY.

Aug. 16.-Two of our men were arrested at Ingersoll who were going to Hagersville, or New Credit, Indian reerve, viz., Mr. A. A. King, musical director of the Tecumseh Cornet Band Muncey, 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 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 **Eunting Trip-The Queon'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 Czarina's engagement to the Czar, have again been restored and the coolness 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 Melifa 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 Czarewitch 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 herself and her Imperial grandson; but, during the dinner at Osborne the conversation of the two sovereigns was most animated ; id affectionate, those present notici;) especially the great tenderness whic the Emperor displayed in assisting the Queen to rise after dinner and the gracious manner in which she accepted his help.

THE QUEEN'S NEW SERVANT. Considerable comment 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 whom the Queen had a high regard, has 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 Lonsdale has been one of incessant activity, and in one day he traveled 70 miles by coaches 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 braces grouse, and, although he is a carital shot, the precaution was taken to pave the birds driven almost up to the muz-

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 are eagerly read and much discussed. There is no doubt that the yachtsmen here are far from feeling confident that Lord Dunraven's yacht will bring back the much coveted mug to England; but it is generally admitted that she has a better chance to do so than any of her predecessors. Naturally, the greatest interest of the experts centers in the question whether Valkyrie III. will or will not have to allow the Defender time, and, therefore, there was much disappointment when it was announced that the measurements of the cup defender will not be known until shortly before the first race.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY WANTED. The Canadian Gazette strongly urges the Canadian artillery corps to arrange to compete at the Shoeburyness meeting of 1896, as the Canadian riflemen do at the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley. The Gazette adds: "If the Dominion Minister of Militia will arrange for a team to come in 1896 it will be sure of a hearty welcome.

BUSY IN LONDON. The meeting of the new Parliament has opened a second brief London season. Many members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons have brought their wives and families to the city with them, and the shops are unwontedly busy for the month of August. The consensus of opinion is that the new Parliament contains much good society material, there being among the members of the House of an abnormal number of young and wealthy men.

MARLBOROUGH'S SPEECH. The speech of the Duke of Marlberough on Thursday in the House of Lords in moving the address in reply to the Queen's speech, is regarded as very clever, and has won for the duke compliments from all parties. It is the duke's intention to leave London for a visit to the United States in the course of a few weeks, taking with him only one servant. His object in making the visit is to see the country, for which he entertains a great admiration, which his stepmother, now Lady William Beresford, encourages.

NOBODY WANTS HIM. Emperor William, during his visit to England, gave grave offense to Nazrulla Khan, the Afghan prince who has for some time past been in England, by failing to ask the prince to meet him, and by not sending him any message or letter. The position of the prince excites public curiosity. It is known that he has received an almost unlimited number of nints from the Queen to leave England, and that she has told him that he need not again visit the members of the royal family, and so Nazrulla never leaves the grounds of Dorchester House, where he is staying. The Governments of

the countries also which it was Nazr-ulla'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. Nelideff, 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 great rejoicing at Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, county of Hereford, over the coming of age of Lady Somerset's only son, who will in all probability eventually become the Duke of Beaufort, as the Marquis of Worcester, the eldest son of the duke, is unmarried.

A CALT FARMER FLEECED

Out of \$1,500 by an Old-Time Maneuver.

Seware 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 Mr. Angus McBean, 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 Mrs. McArthur, a wealthy lady who was 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 complete the purchase. 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 also to deposit \$1,500 as a guarantee that he would stick to his agreement. Both men came to town, got the money and went back to the farm, where the money was counted, \$6,500 altogether, and placed in a tin box, which Mr. McBean was to hold until 4 o'clock, when the purchaser would return with the balance of the purchase money. The purchaser in the meantime was to hold the key of the box.

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

HOLMES KILLED ANOTHER. Murder Traced to Him in Columbus Mrs. Holmes' Confession.

Columbus. Miss., Aug. 17.-In this town another alleged murder has been traced to Holmes and Benjamin Piet-The register of the Gilmore Hotel shows for Jan. 16 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, the child a slight, fairhaired girl about 5 years old, named Lucy. They remained at the hotel three or four days, and were not sociable. the second day after her arrival the woman went to the office of Justice of the Peace Foote, and said she desired a confidential talk with him. She made her child leave the room. Then she made an affidavit before Jus tice Foot charging H. H. Holmes, then in iail in Philadelpia, with murder. When asked by the justice for her proof, she produced a written paper signed by Holmes, which she claimed to have found among his papers in the Chicago "castle." In this document Holmes relates the story of his murder of George H. Thomas, on the Tombigbee River, six miles below Columbus. Upon this affidavit requisition 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 Thomas were in this city on June 20, 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 on the bank in search of drinking water, and was absent some time. When he returned Thomas 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 Munger 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 picnic at Springbank on Thursday, Aug. 29. the Indians of the Northwest.

Mr. John Nash will attend the A. O. F. High Court meeting to be held at Guelph on Aug. 26. Messrs, David McDougald and Thos.

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Rosarian....

McDougald and Charles Luce left for ville, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, of the Northwest last Tuesday Waterford, are the guests of Dr. and Since the dispute about the opening of the new street, the property of Mrs. James Lince still remains a commons

and will by all appearance. the Tecumseh Steamers Arrived.

From uerst Bismarck. New York Hamburg Liverpo Hamburg Antwerp. New York Amsterdam Montreal

..New York

IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Wm. B. Chisholm May End His Days There.

Gets Another Three Years for Horse Theft-Ho Pleads 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, 1864, 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 10. About twenty years ago an old man named Speelman was sent to the per tentiary for seven years for burning the mill of George Suffell 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 rewenge.. 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 arraigned 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 elemency 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,

returned home ter a visit at Mr. Kirkland's, Point Edward. Miss Annie Taylor, of Blyth, has returned home from an extended visit

Mr. Lundy Nornabell, of this city

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

Miss Hattie Griffith, of Windsor, and her brother Will, of this city, have gone for a visit to Dayton, Kentucky. Mr. Wm. Scott, of Walkerton, and Mrs. Murray, of London, are holidaying at the parental home in Seaforth.

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

Mr. Gale, of Chatham, is visiting at the home of Mrs. J. B. White, at Tilsenburg. 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 heme. Miss Dunnett. South London, is the guest of Mrs. R. H. Collins, of Exeter,

and the Misses Bonthron, of Rodger-Mr. J. C. McLeod, of the Pullman can works. Pullman, Ill., is on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, of Ri

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

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

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

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Talbot, of Bay City, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Tregenza, 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 Harriston.

Mary Dowling accompanied her, and will spend a few weeks with friends in London. Mr. Robt. Coats, of South Lindon, is spending his holidays with friends in

Seaforth. Mrs. Coats and family have

been visiting for some time with her mother, Mrs. Ament, Seaforth. Mr. Dunstan, of the firm of Dunstan Chicago, & Ellsworth, undertakers, 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 re-

turned from a holiday at Metcalf. The Misses Mary and Laura Brazier are also home after spending a few weeks with friends at Delaware. Rev. Ira Smith and Mrs. Smith, of this city; Mr. Cakdie and his son Lida; Mrs. Sylvester and daughter, Stouff-

Mrs. Patterson, "Acacia Lodge," Bar-Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Toronto, is at

Miss Annie Jewel, of Joint Edward, ls visiting here. Mr. W. Cliff, of this city, is visiting

at the Queen's, Arkona. Miss Annie Talbor, 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

guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Woode at Sarnia, returned home yesterday. Mr. Fred Fletcher, of this city, to visiting his brother at Thamesford. Miss Ella Davidson, Woodstock, is on a few days' visit to friends in Lon-

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

Mrs. F. E. Bennet, 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 Honton street, from Newark, N. J. Miss N. Burke, of this city, is visit-

ing friends in Aylmer and Port Bruce for a few days. Miss Lal Smith and Miss Barter, of

this city, are the guests of Miss Mc-Lean, Strathroy. 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 Rose 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.

A cricket match between the Chicago Wanderers and the Rosedale team, of Toronto, was played on Friday and decided in favor of Chicago-85 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. GUELPH. ALERIS. Pitcher { Wood Bradford Speere...... Hiscott..... Thorpe Catcher Powers
Quina First base O'Connor
Hewer Burton First base Hewer

Dunn Second base Gallagher

McIlroy

.....Third base..... Wood Short stop Cockman Farnworth Left field Benzi Hynd Center field SnydeRight field Hutchinson

LAWN BOWLS.

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 rounds, the finals in the week following. The following twelve rinks have been selected No. 1-F. F. Bullen, skip; Parfett, An-

derson, Ginge. No. 2-G. A. Somerville, skip; McDonald, Henry, H. Coombs. No. 3-G. Gillespie, skip; J. Weld, Mc Clement, Bowen.

No, 4-McDougall, skip; R. Reid, G. Coombs, Dinner. No. 5-Beddome, skip; Inglis, Suther land. G. Macbeth. No. 6-H. Brown, skip; Dewar, Jento,

Mathewson No. 7-P. Mulkern, skip; Pope, C. Weld, Southam. No. 8-D. Regan, skip; Marshall, Taylor, Gill.

No. 9-Lt. Col. Fisher, skip; Macbeth, Neighorn, J. Hunt. No. 10-J. B. Spencer, skip; E. Weld, Pritchard, Evans. No. 11-H. Blackburn, skip; Kilgour, Davis Woods. No. 12-T. H. Smallman, skip; Kent,

Dalgreen, Harvey. Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 17 -Cattle -Receipts light, two cars and a few odd ends. There was no change to speak of in the general condition of the market, and but little was being done. Hogs-Receipts, 15 cars. The market ruled active and higher for good Yorkers and light grades of all kinds, but about steady for good heavy and medium grades. Yorkers, \$5 15 @ \$5 25; medium weights, \$5 @ \$5 10; heavy grassy ends, \$4 @ \$4 25; rough, \$3 75 @

\$4: stags, \$3 @ \$3 50. Pigs, good to choice, \$4 50 @ \$5. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, only 2 The market was perfectly demoralized for sheep, prices ruling even lower than the ruinously low figures of several days past. Lambs, choice to prime, \$4 75 @ \$5; good to choice, \$4 25 @ \$4 59. Spring lambs, fair to good, \$3 75 @ \$4 25; culls and common, \$2 50 @ \$3 50; clipped sheep, choice to handy weight sheep, \$2 25 @ \$2 65; fair to good mixed sheep, \$1 60 @ \$2; culls and com-

LATEST MODE OF SPREADING DIPHTHERIA.

mon lambs, \$1 @ \$1 50.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 17 .- City Physician Seitz, while visiting a house on Caswell Court, an over-crowded street, discovered that a pan of dough had been placed to rise in the bed of a boy ill of diphtheria. A quilt was thrown over the patient and the dough. There are four other children in the family.

-Mr. J. P. R. Gundy, died to-day in Windsor, aged 22 years. Deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. J. R. Gundy, latel pastor of the Wellington Street Methodist Church. He was a partner of the law firm of Clark, Bartlett & Gundy, Windsor. The body will be interred at Exeter and the

funeral will be via London, on Monday. -Mr. Albert J. Lez, of this city, was married in St. Jonn's Church, St. Thomas, on Thursday evening to Miss Sarah Stansbury, daughter of Mr. Win. Stansbury, grocer, St. Thomas. Miss Lillian Forbes accompanied the bride. and Mr. Albert Stansbury assisted the The ceremony was performed groom. Mr. Rev. Wm. Hinde, rector of St. John's. Mr. and Mrs. Lea have taken up their residence in this city.

George L. Diehl & Co.'s mantel and tile factory, Toronto, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss, \$20,000.

The McCormick Harvesting Machinery Company, of Chicago, has begun ligitation over the alleged infringement of a patent, that will extend to 18 or 20 cities. Suits have already been brought against companies at Woodstock and Ottawa, Canada, and Elgin, Ills. And others will follow. Wood, of London, who have been the The patent in question is a corn barvester.

Real Estate For Sale.

cent a word each insertion.)

house; about ten minutes' walk from Clark's bridge; \$100 down, balance on time at 6 per cent. interest. Apply to John Connon, 338 Richmond street.

DEAL ESTATE HAS TOUCHED BOT-

TOM and will soon be on the risc. See my list of farms, houses and lots. Money to

loan, lowest rates. J. F. SANGSTER, over C.

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

A RE YOU LOOKING FOR A BUILDING lot, a cottage home, a high class resi-

dence, a farm, an 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

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An artistic, 2 story and attic brick residence,

Queen's avenue, Credit Valley stone founda-

tion and trimmings. finished in natural woods;

grates, plate and art glass windows; latest

sanitary plumbing, furnaces. etc. Fashionable

locality and guaranteed a first-class residence

in every respect. Call for inspection permits

ever offered for sale. Call for particulars.

The McKinnon Survey-Have you examined

this beautiful sub-division? Remember there is city sewerage, water, low taxes, high eleva-

tion, close to center of city and all new homes.

These are some of the inducements to buy

\$300 will buy a new cottage and nice lot, East

cannot afford to miss this. Be quick if you

Cottages everywhere, all prices, easy terms.

Money to loan to purchase property, to

Call for a copy of "The London Realty Rec-

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London Real Estate Exchange.

CHEAP RENTS-NO. 519 PALL MALL street, 9 rooms, first-class location for boarding house; also No. 582, neat cottage, on

HOUT STREET BOARDING-HOUSE—No. 386 and 385 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.

I I YMAN STREET LOT-36 FEET FRONT-AGE; just the lot you want: barrain at AGE; just the lot you want; bargein at ice. W. D. BUCKLE.

Massage Treatment.

movements. 660 Dundas street, London, Ont.

"Godelin MASSAGE" - MRS. RAY

Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

Legal Cards

(Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion.)

TARED VINING-BARRISTER-MONEY

TERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A. Wilson, Ll.B.; H. C. Pope, LL.B.; J. M. McEvoy, LL.B.

Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate o

Molsons Bank Buildings.

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,

build, to remodel and pay off old loans. No

publicity. No delays, No valuation fee.

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Telephone 642.

Phone, 502.

corner lot, good locality: price \$3,200.

\$3,300. Be sure and see this.

want it.

Wortley road-A very fine brick residence

Sunday Services.

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

HRIST CHURCH - CORNER OF WEL-LINGTON and Hill streets - Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, rector. Services at 11 a.m.; evening 7 o'clock, "Magnificat and Deus"—Semple; anthem, "How Manifold Are Thy Works, O anthem, "How Manifold Are Thy Works, O Lord"—Claire; at offertory, tenor solo, "Nearer My God to Thee"—Barton.

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

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

A SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning, Mr. Harry Gowman: evening, the pastor. Rev. Principal Austin, of St. Thomas, will occupy the pulpit Sabbath morning and evening.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHO-DIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley will preach morning and evening; quarterly love least at 10 a.m.; sacrament of the Lord's Sup-per after morning corriges. Sakbath subcelless. per after morning service; Sabbath school session at 2:45 p.m. All Sabbath services held at the Collegiate Institute.

Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH— Services Sabbath, Aug. 18—11 a.m., pastor, subject "Twelve Spies"; 7 p.m., Bavid Plewes, Esq., subject "Joseph and His Breth-ren"

ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11, evening service 17; pastor will preach at both services; Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. ING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church-Rev. Mr. Ferguson at 11 a.m.

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

LIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Pastor, Rev. Geo. Fowler, Ph.B. Services morning and evening as usual. Seats

ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH— Morning, David Plewes; evening sub-ect by pastor, "A Child's Cry." Strangers

QUEEN'S AVE. METHODIST CHURCH-Services in the Grand Opera House— 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Strangers welcome. Morning duet, "Guide Me. O Thou Great Jehovah" (Kucken), Misses Hartson; violin solo, "Intermezzo" (Mascagni), Miss Evelyn Allen.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Walter Rigsby. pastor. Services as usual.

Amusements and Lectures

(Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word. Not less than 15 words.)

THREE BIG DAYS FOR \$1.75—COURT Forest Queen excursion to Niagara Falls via Grand Trunk Rallway, Civic Holiday, Monday, Aug. 19. Special train of first-class coaches leaves London at 7 a.m. returning leaves Falls at 8:30 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 Falls. to visit the Falls.

NIGHTS OF PYTHIAS WILL HOLD their annual pienic at Springbank, on Wednesday, Aug. 21st, 1895. Everybody should attend. Games, sports, string band for dancing. Boat leaves dock at 10, 1:30, 3:10, 4:45, 7:30, 8:45. Tickets—Adults 15c, children half

WHICH DO YOU PREFER!"-COURT W Magnolia excursion to Teronto via Grand Trunk Railway, Aug. 19 and 20; only \$2.

ONDON BICYCLE CLUB EXCURSION to Sarnia on Civic Holiday, Aug. 19. Tickets only \$1; good for two days. 68tf TIVIC HOLIDAY-STEAMER THAMES leaves city for Springbank 10 a.m., 1:30, 3:10, 4:45 and 7:30 p.m.

ODFELLOWS' EXCURSION, NIAGARA Falls, via Michigan Central Railway, Civic Holiday, Aug. 19th, train leaves 7:15 a.m. Fare \$1 75. Street cars from all points on morning of 19th, also in waiting on arrival of train 790.

in evening.

(IVIO HOLIDAY-SARNIA AND DETERMINED TROIT-Boat leaves Sarnia 7:50 a.m., return at 9:45 p.m.; a delightful still on the river. Tickets 50c, for sale at T. Gillean's jewelry the troit belowed street. store, Richmond street. DUBLIC WEDDING-AT R. R. TEAM STERS' picnic, civic holiday, at 9:30. Note the other attractions for evening performance: Grand minstrel estertainment, fine open air cone rt by Falcon Guiter Club, fine fancy

drill exhibition, tight rope walking symnastics of all kinds, and an army of funny characters. 68txt Come and see them. CIVIC HOLIDAY—SARNIA AND RE-TURN for \$1. Take in the London Bicycle Club's excursion and have a good time. Special trains, fast time. Leave London 6 a.m., leave Sarnia 10 p.m. Tickets good to et urn by any regular train 19th or 20ta. 73u

ASEBALL—CIVIC HOLIDAY—TECUM—SEH Park, Alerts vs. Guelph; two games, morning 10:30, afternoon 3. Admission 25c, boys 10c, ladies free. 72c TOR ENGLAND-FRANK B. CLARKE,
Richmond street, next ADVERTISER Office,
represents the magnificent royal mail steamers
of the Allan Line, via Montreal, and the American line via New York. Call and get information and rates

DALACE DANCING ACADEMY - THE recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Fall term will open early in Septem-DAYTON & McCormick, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 476 Richmond street; residence, 241 Oxford street.

POREST CITY BOAT HOUSE — FOOT Dundas street; pleasure boats of all kinds. Telephone, 7.4. 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. L. S. Johnson. Thos. Cousins, C. R.; J. W. Rev-DUILDERS' PICNIC COMMITTEE WILL meet at 8 p.m., Foresters' Halt, corner Carence and Richmond streets, Saturday, 8 p.m. WALTER TOLL, secretary. 73u

Domestics Wanted.

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

CHAMBERMAID WANTED - APPLY Dominion House, corner York and Clar-WANTED-A SERVANT-IMMEDIATE-LY. Apply to Mrs. Marshall, 230

Central avenue. GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY
MRS. J. M. DENTON, 254 Queen's avenue
71tf

GIRLS WANTED-FOR CITY AND OUT THE WANTED-FOR CITY AND OUT

W -Cooks, housemaids, parlor maids, general servants. On hand, housekeepers to suit
all; also first-class dining-room girls, DWYER'S

TIELLIGENCE OFFICE, 591 Richmond s.reet.

ATOTICE TO THE GIRLS-IF YOU WISH a situation in private house or hotel, call to Osborne's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas

Situations Wanted. One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for

15 words.) WANTED SITUATION IN BUTCHER shop or general store. Good scholar and abstatuer. Wages not an object. Address "H. A. S.", "Advertiser," London, 71k

Wanted.

WANTED-\$1,200 AT 5 PER CENT, ON first mortgage. Address W., Box 96, 740 W ANTED BY YOUNG COUPLE—THREE or four rooms for light housekeeping.
Address Box 83, this office, 73c

Male Help Wanted.

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

OSTLICK WANTED AT ONCE—APPLY at Ross House, East London. 73u WANTED-A GOOD STEADY HOSTLER Apply at Ontario House, 131 King street.

A GENTS WANTED-\$20 PER WEEK-Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea im-porters, 258 Dundas street.

Female Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.) TWO FANCY IRONERS WANTED AT the Dominion Steam Laundry, Talbot

WANTED-A REAL GOOD SALES-WOMAN for millinery department in warehouse. Apply personally, John C. Green

ANTED — HIGH SCHOOL GRADU-ATES to study book-keeping and short-handat London Shorthand School. Positions

Houses, Etc., To Let.

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

POOMS TO LET-FURNISHED OR UN-FURNISHED. Apply 256 Richmond VICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR four persons. 34 per week. Chestnut Grove, Port Stanley. Write S. Proley. 74tf

OUSES TO LET-NO. 112 CAELING street, and 810 Talbot treet, also cottage No. 6 Oxford street. ALEX HARVEY, 10 LET-HOUSE NO. 189 BATHURST street; nine rooms and hall. Apply 19 York street.

TWO LET-SEVEN ROOM BRICK COT-TAGE, convenient. 312 Oxford street.

Organ Company, 21 Dundas street. Apply Love & DIGNAN. 48tf wty TO LET - GOOD TWO STORY BRICK house, Princess avenue; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply J. & W. Morrison, 150 Fuliarton or 207 Dundas. TO LET-HOUSE-126 KENT STREET-Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply George C. Gunn, barrister. 74tf

ANDLORDS—NOW IS THE TIME TO advertise your vacant houses. An Advertiser advertisement will secure a tenant; 15c each insertion or six days for 75c. to Let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at Advertiser Office.

Money to Loan.

ONEY-CERTAIN SUMS OF \$309, \$500, \$500, \$600, \$1,000 and \$1,500 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. Weekers & Scandrett, Condensation of the sums. solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London. ONEY AT LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to D. McAlpine, general agent, London Life, London. 68n t

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates, Notes cashed at G. W. Francis' loan office, 782 Dun-

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(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) TOR SALE-LADY'S BICYCLE, NEARLY

new, price \$60. Address A. B., ADVER FOR SALE-ONE GRAY MARE, 15-2
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 dappled bay, saddle horse,
16 hands high, also good driver. Inquire at 184
to 190 Horton street.

to 190 Horton street. FOR SALE—EXCELLENT NEW MILCH cow. Appl; 934 Waterloo street 71k ONE 13-FOOT TURTLE BACK SHOOTING boat and one small catboat. London boat works. L. CARLY.

FOR SALE—BLICKENSDERFER TYPE-WRITER—New; cost \$45. Will sell at a good reduction. Apply this office. 44tf UMBER - WHOLESALE ONLY - CAR or cargo lo:s; Spicer's extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. FERGUSON, Manf. Agent, London, Ont. THREE OFFICE DESKS IN GOOD order; wainut and oak. Will be sold at a reasonable price. W. A. REID, 357 Talbot

Agents Wanted.

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

ANTED-SALESMAN-SALARY FROM start; permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. 74u

Co., nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

IVE MEN WANTED TO CANVASS A for "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone," by J. Castell Hopkins. Introduction by the Hon. G. W, Ross, LL.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 manyof Mr. Gladstone, starting when six years o.d, published by his permission. A big book, nearly 2 inches thick, 8 inches wide, 10% inches long. Retail \$3.00. Agents' Sample Book, sent on depositing \$1.00, which we return with order for twelve books. From \$15 to \$50 a week according to ability. Bradley, Garretson & Co.. Brantford, Canada. CANNUASSERS WANTED TO THOROUGH 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 Office. 73c

WANTED-AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSI-NESS for the Home Life Association of Canada-assessment system. Good remunera-tion. Aprly L. W. BURKE, Superintendent, No. 5 Masonic Temple. 2tf

Personal.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.) YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS good appearance, social standing, wishes lady acquain ance from 22 to 28. Address Advertiser Office, Box 33.

Musical Instruction.

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

R. W. A. BLEUTHNER-PIANO AND harmony lessons. Arrange new for and

term. 250 Queen's avenue. AMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Pupils received at 421 King street

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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.

Telephone, 702.

ery. Telephone 1131.

broat and lungs.

and children.

Lost and Found.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.) OST-DOG PUP, BLACK AND WHITE tan. Reward at 657 York street. Anyone retaining after this notice will be prose-

OST-LADY'S GOLD WATCH, WED-NESDAY, between Dundas and King streets, initials J. L. Finder leave at this

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. 490. TOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS— 259 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and claning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone

C FO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street, London. Telephone 888.

WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST— 216 Dundas, next Edy Bros.', over Cairn-cross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone, 822. PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES— Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. Torongo Type Foundry. 44 Bay E. HOLMES, DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3, Duffeid Block, corner Dundas and Clarence street, Toronto, and 286 Portage avenue, Win-

BICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING

-Pattern and model making —Pattern and model making. J. BLYTHE, 310 Dundas street, Abbott Block.

O TO MRS. WOODLIFFE'S, 2:6 DUNDAS street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, parsley, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruit. Phone 519. T. CORP - PAINTING, GLAZING,

paper hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 758. TOMMON SENSE - ONLY RELIABLE exterminator for roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice. No smell. All druggists. ywt CHINGLES-SHINGLES-AWAY DOWN in price, arrived at Port Stanley by boat late; about 500,000 XX and XXX will be closed out at \$159 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.

M ONDON MARLBE AND GRANITE COMpany-Largest and best stock of granite monuments. Talbot and Fullarton streets.

T AWN MOWERS SHARPENED-CHINA and glassware riveted. F. HAYES, 308 handas street. OHN WHITTAKER IS PREPARED TO furnish estimates for slate roofing. 551

King street. MITH & GRANT, MANUFACTTUERS of packing, egg and beer cases. Ord promptly attended to. 567 Bathurst street. AMBOO FASELS, TABLES, ETC., FUR-NITURE and baby carriages neatly re-paired; moderate charges. KNAPP's, 74 King

OUIS FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND repairer of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets. NOES YOUR LAWN MOWER NEED repairing? Drop a card to PERRY DAVID, locksmith, 569 Richmond street. R. G. AH M-OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND stree - specialties pulmonary CARPENTERING AND JOBBING promptly attended to by B. HUTCHINSON, shop 441 Piccadilly street. atree specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women URNITURE REUPHOLSTERED —
Carpets cleaned and laid. GEO. ABEL
398 Talbot street. Ordersp rompily attended to R. JARVIS - HOMŒOPATHIST - 759 Dundas street. Telephone (199

Laundries.

OP-SING - LAUNDRY - 252 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered. All work done by hand; satisfaction guaran-

Dental Cards.

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

PR. GEORGE C. DAVIS — DENTIST— Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879, graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1893. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, On: Telephone 975. R. COLON E. J. SMITH-ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and builden

W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTER, notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont., telephone No. 977. teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 3901 Richmond street, over Mountjoy's fruit store.

Office, 1832 Dundas street, London.

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

P. J. N. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE— 181½ Dundas street.

PR. SWANN, DENTIST — FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L. D. S. Office, 2.7; Dundas street, next door to Kent's confection-

Medical Cards.

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

R. TEASDALL, L. S. A., LONDON, ENG-Land - Office and residence, 118 York street, near Talbot. Telephone, 988. ywt

residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

R. ECCLES-CORNER QUEEN'S AVE

NUE and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

R WEEKES-407 DUNDAS STREET.

near Colborne Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone, 1069.

R. MACLAREN-OFFICE AND RESI-

Careful a tention paid to diseases of digestive

throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen's

F. NEU-OFFICE, 442 PARK F ave. e, corner Queen's avenue. Tele-

Dundas street. Telephone 969.

Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

R. MEEK-QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-DON - Specialty, diseases of women.

AMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. 'Phone, 973. Special attention to diseases of children

UNN & HARVEY-BARRISTERS, SO-J LICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings. Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, McDonald, Dentist,

OHN W. WINNETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs.

Main street, Belmont H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—

87½ Dundas street, Private funds to loan at 5½ per cent. No expense to borrower. STUART, STUART & MOSS-BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices thwest corner Dundas and Richmond, Lon-

don; Main street, Glencoe. GREENLEES, B.A. — BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to DOWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; money to loan. C. G. POWELL, R. M. GRAHAM.

H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates. DARKE & PURDOM - BARRISTERS -Richmond street. E. JONES PARKE, Q.C.; T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER

A LBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L., Barrister, solicitor, notary public, Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane,

AGEE. McKILLOP & MURPHY—BAR-RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. McKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

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. M. J. CLARKE-BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR notary, etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London. P. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose, TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT, M. P. McDONAGH. PR. ENGLISH — OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone. R. JOHN D. WILSON-OFFICE AND

OVE & DIGNAN-BARRISTERS, ETC.—
418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS
LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN. (*IBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN-BAR-† RISTERS, etc., London, Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets, George C. G1BBONS, Q.C.; GEO. McNaB, P. MULKERN;

Veterinary Surgeons.

FRED F. HARPER.

DENCE northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. (Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) H. TENNANT-VETERINARY SUR-of GEON-Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

H. WILSON & SON-OFFICE, 991 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone.

Brokers.

"UIDE TO SUCCESSFUL SPECULA-TION" mailed free. Orders in New York stocks and cotton and Chicag, wheat and provisions executed on margins of from \$10 to \$1,000. WARREN, FORD & Co., Liberty Build-ing, New York city.

Richmond street, London.

OHN WRIGHT-STOCK BOOKER, Electro-Thermo Baths.

WILSON'S SULPHUR BATHS ARE excellent, benefiting all who take them. 320 Dundas street. (Advertisements under this heading one DUILDING LOTS FOR SALE ON TALBOT street, between Oxford and St. James streets. ALEX. HARVEY. FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR WORK-INGMAN; \$400 for 12 acres land, being premises known as Thos. Connor's slaughter

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

Architects.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) McBRIDE & FARNCOMBE — ARCHI-TECTS and suveyors, 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farn-

OORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers. Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

EMOVED-J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT— Has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond. HERBERT MATTHEWS-ARCHITECT (formerly with C. C. Haight, New York). Carling Block, Richmond street.

Hotel Cards.

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

O'NEIL HOUSE-CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commodious stables. WM. COLLINS (late of Lambeth), proprietor.

UKE OF YORK" HOTEL DUNDAS street, London East. Good table; wellstocked sample room; kind trea ment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. Wm. T. Just finished-A new brick, modern in every particular, good location, Queen's avenue, for

YICTORIA" - THE POPULAR \$1 A day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. Tomainson, proprietor. We have, without doubt, the finest residences

ODGINS HOUSE — BEST \$1 DAY.

I house in city, corner King and Talbot s reets. Barber shop and billiard room in con-

TREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, Proprietor. ONTARIO HOUSE - KING STREET -Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDonald. End; \$100 cash, balance \$3 per month. You

OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. Sare, Proprietor. QUEEN'S HOTEL, BAYFIELD - THE most healthful and picturesque summer resort in Ontario, situated on Lake Huron. Rates \$4 and \$5 per week. Address Jas. Pol-

RAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Theroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. James McDonald, Proprietor.

TEVEOUMSEH HOUSE, LONDON, ONT.— Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$2 and \$250 per day. C. W. Davis,

TRANKLIN HOUSE PORT STANLEY— This popular house has been newly furnished and thorough y renovated. Twelve large, airy rooms. Special rates to summer boarders. Choice liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours, 25c. J. S. Martin, Proprietor. NOTEL LONEY—ON THE SITE OF THE old Batt House; new hotel, with every convenience for summer visitors; over 150 feet of balconies, overlooking Lake Erie. Terms on application. Special rates for families and wheelmen. MATT. LONEY, proprietor, Port

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

Department will reopen ARTS VISS SHUFF-GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Ho-pital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish Department will reopen on Oct. 1, 1895. Applications received up to Sept. 1, by REV. CANON SMITH, registrar, London, Ont.

HORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught by professional teachers at the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, Lendon. Situations secured for graduates when competent. Wm. C. Coo, principal Walker's Park Fanitarium, Berks county, Pa.

principal.

URON COLLEGE—DIVINITY SCHOOL
will (D.V.) re-open on Oct. 1, 1895, with
arts department in connection. Intending
students will apply to Rev. Canon Smith,
62c t Secretary, London. ELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR boys and girls. Public school course. Music thoroughly taught. Reopens Monday, Aug. 26. Mrs. Baskerville, 144 Mill street.

Accountants. (Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion.) GEORGE W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,

INSURANCE AGENT. 5 Masonic Temple Building, Representing Northern Assurance Co., Keystone Fire Assurance Co.

Your patronage solicited. A LFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT-136 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1009.

MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 Richmond street, or 640 Talbot street, London.

Dressmaking. (Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion.) RESS AND MANTLE MAKING — Ladies will find me at my place of business during August. Miss A. FRY, 69 King

street.

Livery Stables. ONDON RIDING ACADEMY-QUEEN'S avenue, near Park. For terms inquire of WM. LAWRENCE, riding master. Terms mod-

erate. Telephone 942. ILLEY'S 'IVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone, No. 606. ONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable — Express drayage, 141 Queen's avenue. Telephone, 503. A. G.

STROYAN, proprietor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H BARTRAM. 99 Dundas street. ARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug Store, 660 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street. corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required. W. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street.

Marriage Licenses.

No bonds required. ICENSES ISSUED BY THOS GILLEAN jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

and boys. Teachers all university graduates. Diploma accepted by any Cenadian university. Send for illustrated calendar.

J. I. BATES, B.A., Principal,

50g t44g

Woodstock, Ont.

OVER ----

Were enrolled last year for Literary Course, Music,
Fine Arts, Commercial Science, Elocution, in Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ontario. The finest buildings, furnishings and equipment, and the lowest rates in Canada. Average rate for board and tuition about \$175 per annum. 60-page Calendar on application to
PRINCIPAL AUSTIN. B. D.
62 bueod

INSURE IN THE-Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.

(FIRE.) Capital and Assets. - \$54,000,000 EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London. Telephone, No. 507.

Money to loan at 51 per cent WESTERN ASSURANCE CO., OF TO

LONDON & LANCASHIRE ASSURANCE CO., OF ENGLAND. JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent, office in Huron and Eric Buildings, London.

AUCTION SALE of Two New

HERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE by public auction, at the auction rooms of Mr. J. W. Jones, No 242 Dundas street, Thursday, Aug. 22, 4 p.m.,

those two new two-story semi-detached brick residences, Nos. 374 and 376 Lyle Street, each containing double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 4 bedrooms, bath, attic, etc., ceilar, electric lighted, plate glass windows, porches, etc. If you want a safe investment with good returns look after this. Houses only built last year. Owner leaving city. Great chance. Terms easy. Apply A. J. WATTS,

Owner, 374 Lyle street. A. A. CAMPBELL, 63c tyt Molsons Bank Buildings. **AUCTION SALE**

Household Furniture.

TANDSOME PARLOR SUITE, EASY and other chairs, victures, center tables, card table, music stand, work table, sideboard, dining table, dinner wagon, leather covered couch and dining chairs, dinner and tea sets, couch and dining chairs, dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, silverware, fruit jars, refrigerator. Bruss-is and other carpets, rugs, linoleum, cocoa matting, contents of four bedrooms, iron bedsteads, wardrobes, mattresses, springs, bedding, linen, lounges, chamberware, clocks, curtains, poles and blinds, square baseburner, cook stove, meat safe, kitchen utensils, cupboards, tubs, camp chairs, lawn mower, etc. Thursday, ug 22nd at 694 Talbot Street. The subscriber is favored with instructions from Mr. L. G. Appleton to sell by auction the whole of his household effects, etc. Sa e at 10:30 a.m., without re erve. effects, etc. Sa e at 10:30 a.m., without re Terms cash. J. W. JONES.

Auction Sale -OF VALUABLE-

Building Lots Belonging to the Renwick Estat . Corner St. James and Wellington Sts.,

London, on Tuesday, September 3rd, 1895,

At 2 O'clock, p.m. I situated and admirably adapted for building purposes. TITLES PERFECT. Terms easy. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known then, or on application to John D. Pigott, Esq., 300 Oxford street, or to Elliot & Jarvis, vendor's solicitors. Robinson Hall Chambers, London.

TENDERS.

THE HOSPITAL TRUST will receive ten-

22nd OF AUGUST for one year's supply of the following: Drugs, Milk, Meat, Groceries, Fish, Bread, Liquors and Ice.

Address all tenders to R. LEWIS, chairman. For blank forms and any other information apply to J. D. BALFOUR, superintendent. EAGRETT'S



Do not pass our store as though a dog were chasing you before examining our goods. Just think of it, we are selling Granite Ware at a remarkable low price-A pudding dish for 15c, worth 25c in the regular way; a white granite wash bowl for 25c; a beautiful large teapot 65c, worth 85c. A big sponge for 7c. Do not forget our cheap toilet sets, \$149, worth \$2. We have just received a beautiful line of 44. piece tea sets which we are going to sell at \$549 per set: they are worth \$7 in the regular way. One dozen butter pads for 10c, worth 25c. Large printed bowls 7c and 10 each; sample at door. A beautiful large glass butter dish 10c. worth 20c. A nice 6-piece glass tea set 25c, worth 35c. Brown teapots from 10c up.

200 Dundas Street.

WHISKARD'S Bygone

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 Doilies.

stamped and fringed, 8c, 12½c, 15c Each.

Very wide Madras Muslin,

Only 20c Yard.

Fancy Art Muslin, 60 inches wide,

Whiskard's Price 122c 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. advice of the poorer class of el intening to settle in Canada:

Large size Honeycomb Towels, 5c Each.

Silk Russia Braid, all colors, worth

Whiskard's Price 5c Bunch.

See our Gray Flannel, worth 18c,

121c Yard. Ladies' White Lawn Aprons,

20c, 25c, 35c Each

Children's White Muslin Aprons,

Only 25c Each,

Infants' Wrappers, trimmed with From 40c Each Up.

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

Infants' Wool Bootees,

10c Pair. Infants' Quilted Bibs, trimmed

Only 5c. Infants' Fancy Wool Jackets,

Only 25c Each. Black Fibre Chamois, 63 inches

35c Yard, Fancy Hair Pins, gilt and silver

Our Price 5c Each.

We have just received a splended line of very fine White Lace Curtains,

75c Pair.

A special line of Ladies' Black

31/2 yards long, new patterns, at

Only 20c Pair. Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, stain-

less, seamless and spliced heels, at 12½c Pair.

Children's Black and Colored Cot-

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, don is not given, and there probably was none at that time. Daniel Ross was postmaster at Vittoria. Daniel

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 Inte esting Old Newspaper of 1839 and a Snappy Editorial.

Mr. James Gillean, one of London's veteran citizens is constantly delving among musty relics of the past and bringing them to the light of the present 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,

1839, and much the worse for wear. The first part of the almanac is devoted to the daily calendar, with the weather forecast, holidays, anniversaries, moon changes, and the time of sunrise and sunset. The weather forecast reads at times, "Snow about these days." "Look for a thaw about these days," "clear, but cold weather during these days," and "sleighing exrected at this time," Some of the prognostications 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, beginning with the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, and devoted wholly to Canadian history from 1497 when John Cabot discovered Newfoundland until the division of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada in 1791. A sketch of the then "present state of Canada" followed, drawn up expressly by Charles Fothergill. This contains the following table for the advice of the poorer class of emigrants

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 for several years. Seed for the first crop, with the

price of two axes, two

hoes, two brush hooks, two forks, one space and one shovel 4 0,0 Yoke of oxen and chain 15 00 Two ewes with lambs \$2 each. 1 0.0 Some necessary articles of household furniture 10 0 0

Two kettles for making sugar. 3 00 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 reigning two years when the book was I printed, and the present Queen was

only three years of age.

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

John Beverley Robinson was Attorney-General, and James Mitchell, London, was deputy clerk of the Court of King's Bench. John Williams and R. Cockroft were coroners for London district. J. B. Askin was clerk of the Mitchell was surrogate and beace, J. F. L. Walsh registrar of the Surrogate Court. Hon. Thos. Talbot was the commissioner to administer the oath of allegiance for the London district, and Mahlon Burwell registrar of deeds. Mahlon Burwell was collector of customs at Port Talbot, and George Ryerson 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-

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

on the militia staff, from the commencement 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 officers of the First Middlesex Battalion: Colonel-Hon. Thos. Talbot.

Lieut.-Colonel-Mahlon Burwell. Captins — David Secord, Daniel Springer, Gilman Wilson, Leslie Pat-terson, Samuel Edison, and Daniel Rakelie.

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

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-

Springer at Delaware, and Mahlon Burwell at Port Talbot.

The postge rate between Halifax and Landon district was 3 shillings.

The population of the London district which included what is now Oxford. Middlesex, Elgin and Norfolk was 15.277. Westminster township boasted a population of 736, Southwold 1,071, Malanide 1,005, London 1,174, Lobo 156, Ekfrid 147. Dorchester (south and north) 74.

The white population of Upper Canada 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-

Altogether the age of the almanac and the amount of district and general information it contains makes it de-

cidedly interesting.

The copy of the London Gazette was yellow and ragged and torn. It was issued Saturday, Sept. 7, 1839, and is quite modern, compared with the almanac. It contained a great number of advertisements and a great dearth of news. It was published by T. and B. Hodgkinson, on Ridout street.

The subscription was 12s. 6d., in advance, and 15s. on time. 4d. a line was the advertising rate. One column was devoted to the allurements of a New Orleans 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 takes him up to the extent of two columns and a half. He must have been ultra-British, as he blamed the dissatisfaction existing around St. Catharines to the mamachinations of Yankee loafers and Yankee school masters, who "soft-soldered and hoodwinked" the parents, and taught the children republicanism. "We have the most convincing proofs," the editorial read, "that Canada is a far better country than it ever got credit for. Those who sold out for a trifle and left us, would, on coming back, scarcely know the place of their former sorrows—the rueful faces of the people now wear ruddy smiles improvements are effected in every quarter-and the rising industry has cleared away the stumps on which they used to hang their heads to pour out the bitterness of their souls. In this town alone (London) the new buildings are so numerous that we cannot begin to count them-at least the task is so great that we durst not attempt it, and we are rather afraid that if we published the fact we should not be believed at a distance, and would only get a bad name for our pains. Every few rods a new house is completed or building; and you can scarcely move without encountering a carpenter, or breaking your shins by tumbling over his tools, trash and trumpery. . A large portion of Dundas street, which formerly was nothing but a huge mud hole, is now blocked up with stores and groceries-all of which are just receiving a finishing touch, or what the farmer calls a "cap sheaf," by the erection of Mr. Jenning's large brick store on the corner, which stands above the rest,

and seems to shed a lustre around it." LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

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

Political Apostasy to Patronism of a Prominent Prohibition Promulgator and Propagandist.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser": In your issue of Wednesday the Rev. Dr. McKay repeats his denial at the Otterville Patron demonstration on Tuesday, of the charges alleged to have been made by him against the Hon. David Mills in the press report of the Woodstock Patron-Prohibition (?) convention. Dr. McKay did make those faith of a Presbyterian divine I accepted his word as corect. But perhaps the reverend doctor, after the example Putting up a log barn 5 0 0 while distinctly conveying to others his meaning as reported, may have retained some obscure mental reservation as a subterfuge. I objected to his committee's charges against Mr. Suther-land, knowing that the member for North Oxford had supported both Mr. Fosters and Mr. Flint's resolutions in the House, and in consequence of my objection that resolution censuring Mr. Sutherland was withdrawn in preference to its defeat. No doubt Dr. Mc-Kay will contemptuously characterize all this as "ancient history," but surely his researches in classic lore will teach him to apply ancient history apprecia-

"To watch the wheels of nature's mazy

And learn the future by the past of man. At Otterville I was not present in the evening when Dr. McKay spoke, pre-vious arrangements preventing, yet had I dreamed he would have had the hardihood to repudiate his Woodstock facts as they occurred at Woodstock. ocation. "Evil associations," it is said, "corrupt good morals," and al-

utterances. Nothing would have deterred my confronting him there with the If the suppression of the liquor traffic be a righteous cause, it must succeed, If a all, without prevarication or equivready his unrighteous recent alliance with the Patrons of Industry has begun to bear its pernicious fruit. "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of this-The defection from whatever cause of

the president of the Oxford Prohibitory Association, an aforetime temperance orator and promulgator of the prominence of Dr. McKay is a most serious present blow to the progress of the tem-perance cause, not only in Oxford but throughout the Dominion, at this juncture, with an election so near impending. But surely it is much better to suffer the apostasy, lose the support, and incur the enmity of a dozen doctors of divinity than be leagued with unscrupulous, quibbling, unreliable, and withal incapable political associates, the Patron leaders, men who care only to gain office for the sake of its emoluments, who, whatever may be be said of some few indi-dual Patrons, as a secret society and political organization have no sympathy whatever with aggressive temperance work and the prohibition movement, but whose aims, purposes and objects are entirely different, and whose "platform" is inimical to the temperance cause, who have by solemn vow (I believe they dislike the word "oath") surrendered their political autonomy and right of private judgment to their master, the Grand President, and his Grand Board, who are at liberty to promise, and do promise, us nothing in return for even the most obsequious "flop," as at Winnipeg and Toronto; and vo are utterly unable, as in Ontario legaration, to redeem such promise if made. J. ROSS. Embro, Aug. 15, 1895.

P. S.-The trenchant word above, is not patented by me; it is coined by Mr. Haylock, Patron leader, and applied as to mean "abject sur-render," as Dr. McKay has surrendered to the Patrons.

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

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 7, con. 12, Lobo, were the scene Wednesday afternoon of a very interesting gathering, met to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Fortner's wedding. About 100 guests were present to do honor to the aged couple, who are yet hale and hearty, and from present appearances may live for a goodly number of years to come, The members of the family present were: Mrs. D. Treharne, East Williams; L. Fortner, Strathroy; Mrs. D. W. Munroe, Petrolea; Mrs. Geo. Fortner, London; Mrs. Parkinson, London; Mrs. B. Schram, Lobo; John Arkins, Rochester, Mich.; and Sherman Fortner, London. Among the guests were: Mr. Mrs. W. Scott. Lambeth (the latter Leing a sister of Mrs. Fortner), Mr. L. Pearce, Florence, (brother of Mrs. Fortner), Mrs. Folinsbee, Miss Hazen, Miss Stevenson, Dr. Berdan, F. L. Harrison, R. M. Pin-combe, of Strathroy. After a repast on the lawn Mr. and Mrs. Fortner, surrounded by their children and grandchildren, numbering in all 51 persons, were photographed. Then Mr. L. Fort-ner arose and on behalf of his brothers and sisters read a very appropriate address, accompanied by a suitable gift. Addresses were also made by Rev. G, N. Hazen, Dr. Glass, J. Folinsbee, John Cameron, G. H. Ward, W. H. Harris, D. Evans, and Mr. Fortner himself, who indulged in some interesting reminiscences of the olden time, going back 50 years, which was about the time he settled on his farm in Lobo.

A gray driving mare belonging to Jas.

Moore, of Glenwillow, dropped dead in

the harvest field. Excessive heat. There is no point in making any further objection to the new woman. She has come to Strathroy and appeared on her wheel in bloomer regalia. We fondly hoped Strathroy was scared from her depredations, but must now succumb to the inevitable. Chief Dodds is hereby notified that the embloomered maiden is a legitimate subject for the much evaded poll-tax.-Strathroy Age. Miss Birdie Lenfestey, of Port Arthur, is visiting at Strathroy.

Mr. Henry Levett has retired from

the grain business in Parkhill and sold out to Mr. John Griffeth, Dr. McConnell, of Toronto, who died very suddenly while attending the recent 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 Cleveland, 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 number 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 Inflammation of the lungs. Deceased had been ll but for a few days, and his sudden death comes as a heavy blow to his mother, relatives and friends. Turner was a member of Court Hopeful, I. O. F., and attended the last regular meeting of that lodge in his usual health. The funeral to the Strathroy Cemetery was attended by a very large concourse of friends and was conducted by the I. O. F., over 60 of the brethren being present at the grave. Rev. Bro. Hughes, chaplain of Court Hopeful, preached an able and impressive sermon at the English Church, Kerwood, previous to the funeral pro-cession, the church being filled by Feresters and friends of the deceased. James Coutts, jr., has returned to Or-

mond, Ont., after spending a few weeks with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Coutts, Alisa Craig.

Mrs. A. Simpson, of Winnipeg. is visiting relatives in Parkhill as d vicin-

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 by the Bishop of Huron to the incumbency of Thorndale and Grace Church, Leesboro, has entered on his duties,

and has been favorably received by his wo congregations. Is Glencoe to have no Caledonian games, Sunday school excursion or Civic Holiday this summer? What has come over our usually stirring little town, anyway? Even our brass band can't raise 'the wind' to give us an outdoor concert occasionally. Public spirit in the place appears to be dead .-

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

A large number of farmers in Biddulph have threshed and they report fall wheat a fair crop, also peas. greatest deficiency is in hav, which is reported 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 nappened near Lakeside recently. Mr. Mitchell and wife,of West Nissouri, were on their way to visit their daughter, Mrs. J. Mullarky, when the horse on passing a culvert that was under repair, became started by a large dog, The buggy was upset and the occupants thrown out. Mr. Mitchell, who is 82 years of age, had several ribs broken. Inflammation set in and the patient is unlikely to recover. Forty loads of flax went in to the

Embro 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 Dumaw, was born near Odelltown, i Quebec, in 1820, and moved to the 5th concession of Westminster in 1834. She was married about 52 years ago but of her children only one son Jacob I., survives her, the others hav-ing died in infancy. Of her father's family there are still living four broth ers and three sisters. Two years ag deceased and her husband celebrated their golden wedding, both of them being in very good health at that She was for over 50 years a most consistent member of the Epis-copal Methodist Church. The remains were interred in the 5th concession cemetery, the Rev. J. Currie, of Belmont, officiating at the house and the

Mrs. Andrew Falls, of the 6th conession of North Dorchester, who met with an accident, has succumbed to her injuries. She was born in Coburg in 1817, and was married about 52 years ago. Her husband located on the farm on which she died narly 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 Bently, Mich., and George W., of Belmont, and the Gaughters are Mrs. Donald Ferguson and Mrs. Colin Ferguson, who live on farms adjoining the homestead, and Mrs. Bird, of Corinth. The remains were medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

interred in the family burial ground at Dorchester Station, the funeral ob-sequies being conducted by the Rev.

S. G. Staple, of Avon. There are numerous cases of ma laria in and around Belmont. Dr. McGuffiin, of Belmont, is ill in Thorndale 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 employe, 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, having only been served with the summons in the morning. The case was postponed for a few days, when decision was given in favor of the plaintiff for \$40 and costs. The defendant will appeal the case. The plaintiff was engaged by defendant as a farm laborer, 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. O. F. of Ontario, is the editor of the Record,

A Lady Who Was Eadly Deceived-

Unfortunately She is Unable to Obtain 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 lying 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, preparations 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 thousands who are now vainly trying to obtain health and new life ous common medicines of our day. Mrs. Neary's testimony regarding the powers and virtues of Paine's Celery 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 Celery Compound. I suffered for about five years with chronic dyspepsia and weakness of the heart. I had tried several different medicines, but all to no purpose. No relief came until I used Paine's Celery Compound, which helped me at once, in fact it saved my life.

"I cannot recommend Paine's Celery 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. York, Aug. 17.—Bradstreet's says: Midsummer quiet is more conspicuous than a week ago, though less so in industrial than in commercial lines. As a rule, leading manufacturing industries are exceptionally busy for 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 195 business failures reported through the United States this week, compared with 209 last week.

IN CANADA. At Toronto some improvement is shown in wholesale drygoods, and considerable activity is looked for by Sept. 1. At Montreal the week has been quiet and the tendency of prices of cottons and woolens and iron has been up. On the other hand, country produce is lower. Mercantile collections are reported satisfactory from Quebec City, but trade there is dull. Nova Scotia houses report a fair volume of business and collections. Good crop reports from the Province are also favorable, but bad weather has inter-fered with the fishing industry. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamil-

ton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$19,246,000 this week. Last week the total was \$20,934,000; in the week a year ago it was \$16,165,000. There are 29 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week. Last week the total was 31, in

the week a year ago it was 40, and in

the year before that 36. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

She-What made you so late coming home night before last? He-Humph You have been a long time remember-ing to ask me. "Yes, I thought I would give you time enough to get up a good excuse.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is

SUCCESSFUL MIDDLESEX PUPILS

In the High School, Junior and Senior Leaving and Matriculation, Pass and Honor Exams.

The report of the joint board on the above examinations in Middlesex county is as follows:

STRATHROY. Junior leaving-W. Bell, W. Brown, R. Cook, R. Dunlop, C. Gordon, M., Hayne, T. Hixon, E. Howe, A. Letta, J. Lewis, C. McIntyre, M. A. Thomp-son, A. Walker, J. Wetherell. Senior leaving—H. Anderson, A Marsh, H. McPhedran, W. Wyatt.

Matriculation-W. Dinning (first-class henors physics, botany, zoology, sec-ond-class honors chemistry), R. Nicholson (second-class honors English history), B. Weir (second-class honors physics, chemistry, zoology), H. Campbell (Greek), F. Kearney (Latin, German grammar), M. McLean (second-class nonors history and geography, French), M. Frank (second-class honors Eng-ish, history, geography, French), H. McMillan (physics), A. Morgan (Latin).

Part I.—C. Morrow. GLENCOE. Junior leaving—M. Carswell, L. Couens, E. MacGougan, H. MacGougan,

Senior leaving—N. Sutherland. Matriculation—J. McEachran (firstclass honors classics, second English, mathematics), D. McDonald (French, Greek), H. McLean (second-class honors English, Latin), C. Newell (Latin

authors, French authors).
PARKHILL. Junior leaving—J. Buchanan, G. Cow-ie, A. Nichol, R. Potter, G. Turner. LUCAN.
Junior leaving—M. Caves, J. Carter,
J. McMehen, J. Stewart, D. S. Todd, A.

Tweddle. WARDSVILLE.
Junior leaving—W.Harris, L. Russell,
A. Thomas, B. Ward. HURON COLLEGE SCHOOL, LON-DON.
Matriculation—E. Andras (grammar,

composition, literature, euclid, algebra), H. Sutton (Greek). UNLUCKY FAMILY OF CHILDREN

Disaster Follows Each Member fer

Tw. nty Years. Elkhart Ind., Aug. 17.-Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hitesman, an aged couple of this city, have been peculiarly unfortunate with their children. Twenty years ago their son John was accidentally burned to death. In 1889 William was killed in a runaway. In a few months, James, while returning from a dance, jumped from a train at a crossing and received injuries from which he died in a few hours. A few months later another son, George, was injured by the explosion of a rotator in a paper mill, was confined to to ay the other son, Aso, fell 40 feet from

a tree and will probably die. AN EXCEPTIONAL SALE

St. John is Interested in the Recent Medical Discovery.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 12.-The many cases of marvelous restoration to health from various forms of kidney trouble which have been constantly appearing in the daily press of the Dominion have for some time awakened the live-liest interest here, and the remedy by e effected, namely, Dodd's Kidney Pills, are obtaining great celebrity throughout the Province. The appearance of the testimonials of Drs. Rose and McCormick stating the benefits which they had personally derived from their use was conidered a sufficient sign of the merits of the remedy, and the other interesting and wonderful cases which have since been chronicled has caused the specific

to have an exceptional sale. Mrs. Hazeum-How in the world dia your husband get so terribly choked? Mrs. Snapper-Eating boneless cod-

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

in stock. When you leave an article with your uncle-he of the three golden balls-it is a question in his mind, perhaps, whether or not you will redeem it: but it can truly be said that he awaits the

result with interest. RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY-South American Rheumatic Cure for Reumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

"What's the matter, major?"

matter, Miss Tomson?"

are you so sober?" "G—g—gracious, Miss Tomson! You wouldn't like me to be always intoxicated, would you?" How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are pos-

sessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Ly-

man, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale

agents. Does your house, barn or woodshed need shingling? If they do, go to Bowman & Co., corner Clarence and Bath-urst, where they sell good shingles at \$1 75 per 1,000. Lath 15c per bundle, and cedar posts at 14c each.

Great wedding sale of furniture now going on at Keene Bros'. We are offering great inducements to new beginners; biggest values ever offered in London. Don't forget the place. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

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

Sealed Tenders addressed to he undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Manufacturing Binder Twine," will be received until neon on Binder Twine," will be received until noon on Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1895, for operating the Central Prison Binder Twine, on the terms of a proposed contract, which may be seen at the effice of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied with a marked check for \$5,000, payable to the undersigned, which will be forfeited should the party whose tender may be accepted fail to execute the contract within five days after notice thereof.

The highest or any tender not necessarily ac-

James Noxon, Inspector.

cepted, unless in all respects satisfactory.

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER, (TWO EDITIONS.) IN LONDON: Daily, 10c per week delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

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 \$8 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 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: it 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 re-

duction in wages can never be suc-

cessful when two men are after one

10b. 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

out \$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 sure-

ly reduced 25 cents on the dollar as if

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 ans

pne 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

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-bye a competence. There is at present no noney 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

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 sugrested 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 \$4,261,485. 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 socalled 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 its 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 his employer kept back 25 cents out of sketches, as the term is understood by every \$1 honestly earned by him. It men who have a taste for the humorhas been said that there is plenty of ous in art. Rather is it exaggerawork for city workmen out of employtion run mad, and if by any chance ment if they would only go on the land. of fate copies of those papers were to There is truth and there is falsity in survive 500 or 1,000 years it would no this assertion. There is room for men doubt he thought that the inhabitants with capital, but scarcely for those of the U.S. in the closing years of whose circumstances compel them to the nineteenth century were an offlive from hand to mouth. We are told spring of ghouls and monkeys, and that the average farm of today will the writers of wit and humor in Judge not afford employment all the year and Puck are on the level of the artists. round for more hands than the average

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 monoply 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-Belgiumonce occupied high butter rank in the British market, but lost that position solely from negligence in the preparation of the butter, and also to adulteraation. 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 REMEM-BERED.

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 chancel 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 The additional subsidy of \$100,000 granted by order in council to the C. R. dates from July 1 last. House was in cession after that date, but the representatives of the people were ignored. Nothing was said to because the announcement the Government's intentions of would have provoked a discussion and would have prolonged the session, and resulted in revelations that could not fail to be damaging to the party

in power. But the representatives of the people were not only ignored; they were The Postmaster-General deceived. told the House he intended to retrench, and to that end he showed a reduction of eighteen thousand dollars in his estimates. It was an act of downright dishonesty to make a pretense of reducing expenditure when the truth was that to offset the red trenchment of \$18,000 an ladditional expenditure of \$100,000 was decided upon. What do the electors think of Ministers who will thus not only ignore 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 ealth officers in Believille, Dr. Hutchinson, of this city, read a paper on the disposal of the sewage 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 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 constituents of the soil fertilizing were continually being washed down hillsides and slopes into streams and lakes, and eventually deposited in the bottom of the sea, where they could do no good. 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? 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. paper then continued to say that the sewage flowing into the Thames at Ingersoll, Woodstock and St. Marys contaminates 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. 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 1852. 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 of this 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 mis-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 rive below the Coves. This plan, which would cost about \$90,000, has been adopted by the London Asylum, and worked well.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

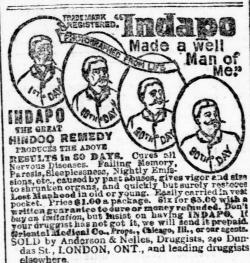
Providing for Overflow Exhibits-Live Stock Entries-Special Attractions.

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 exhibitors are well satisfied with these arrangements. The lamented death of Thomas Horenden, in attempting to save a child's life, imparts a melancholy interest to his last and best picture, "Breaking Home Ties," secured for the ant gal-

Entries of horses, cattle and other live stock are far in excess of any other year, and contain many choice 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. Proud 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?"
—me—see. About sixteen years." "Let Europe. Ask for Minard's and take no other. Those who can command themselves

command others.-Haznitt.



New Undertaking Establishment 284 Dundas St. - Spencer Block Telephone-1.150..

WESLEY HARRISON, Embalm r and Funeral Director. of Picture Frame Moulding.



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 yeastin the water, add the
extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twentytour 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 gro cery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and

To Smokers

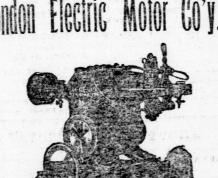
To meet the wishes of their customers the Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., familton, Ont., have placed upon the The Geo. Hamilton,

A Combination Plug of

SMOKING TOBACCO

This supplies a long-felt want, giv ing 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 fin tag "T & B" is on everypiece



We manufacture Motors, from 1 to 25 horse lower, of any vol age. Incandescent Dynamos, rom 10 light to 200 light. Ceiling and Counter Factory, 90 York Street

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

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

SATURDAY NIGHT

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.

2000%2000

HOSE-Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, | SUITS-Boys' Blue Serge Short Pants,

fast black, double heel and toes, worth Tonight 12c HOSE-Children's Cardinal Cotton Hose, stainless dye, spliced heel and toe, worth

Tonight 10c HOSE—Ladies' Tan Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toes, worth 50c, Tonight 35c

HOSE—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose double heel and soles, worth 50c, Tonight 38c

HOSE-Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, worth Tonight 35c BUCKLES-Ladies' White Metal Belt

Buckles, worth 15c, Tonight 11c GLOVES-Ladies' Gray Suede Gloves, worth 75c,

Tonight 50c HOSE-Children's Ribbed and Plain Cashmere Hose, double knees, heels and toes,

Tonight 25c HANDKERCHIEFS-Ladies' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, worth

Tonight 2 for 25c CORSETS-The "Gem" Corset-a cheap corset at 50c. Tonight 40c

NIGHT GOWNS-Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1, Tonight 75c SKIRTS-Ladies' White Muslin Skirts, worth 60c,

Tonight 45c SHIRTS-Men's Shaker Flanuel Shirts, worth 25c. Tonight 19c

UNDERWEAR-Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c, Tonight 37 1/2 C

TIES-Gents' Fine All-Silk Ties, worth

Tonight 2 for 25c SHIRTS-Gents' Fine Cambric Shirts, worth \$1, Tonight 50c

BRACES-Gents' Fine Silk Braces, worth Tonight 38d SHIRTS-Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast

dye, worth 75c, Tonight 62 1/2 C TIES-Boys' Windsor Ties, worth 15c, Tonight 3 for 25c

SUITS-Men's Fine Tweed Summer Suits worth \$7, Tonight \$3 90 SUITS-Men's All Wool Fine Tweed Suits,

worth \$9.

Tonight \$6 SUITS - Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10. Tonight \$8

SUITS-Men's Fine Black Worsted Tailor-Made Suits, worth \$15 50, Tonight \$12

PANTS-Men's Fine All Wool Pants, worth Tonight \$1 50 PANTS-Men's Fine All Wool Pants, worth

Tonight \$2 PANTS-Men's Fine Black Worsted Pants, worth \$3 50, Tonight \$2 50 SUITS-Boys' 3 piece Suits, all wool,

worth \$5, Tonight \$3 75 SUITS-Youths' Fine Tweed Suits, worth

Tonight \$5 SUITS-Children's 2 piece Tweed Suits, worth \$2 50, Tonight \$1 90

SUITS-Children's 2 piece Tweed Suits, worth \$2. Tonight \$1 75

worth 60c, Tonight 40c

TWEED-7 pieces Check Tweed Dress Goods, worth 35c, Tonight 25c SERGE-4 pieces Black and Blue Serge,

Tonight 25c TWEED-4 pieces All Wool Mottled Tweed, worth 50c, Tonight 25c

DRESS GOODS-10 pieces Double Fold Dress Goods, worth 25c, Tonight 12 1/2 c

HABIT CLOTH-7 pieces Ladies' Habit Cloth, full range of colors, worth 25c, Tonight 20c CURTAIN ENDS-2 yards long, beautiful

Tonight 25c SILK-10 pieces Pongee Silk, worth 25c,

Tonight 15c SILK-7 pieces Extra Kaiki Silk, worth Tonight 25c

ART MUSLIN - 7 pieces Art Muslin, Tonight 3c

DRESS GOODS-4 pieces Ombria Dress Goods, worth 25c, Tonight 15c TWEED-All-Wool Tweed for boys' suits,

worth 35c, Tonight 25c QUILTS-Extra Large White Quilts, worth

Tonight \$1 40 LAWN-Victoria Lawn, 45 inches wide, worth 15c,

Tonight 12½c FLANNEL-Ceylon Flannel, worth 25c, Tonight 121/2c

SERGE-All-Wool Navy Serge for boys' suits, worth 38c, Tonight 30c CLOTHS-Damask Linen Table Cloths, 21

yards long, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1 TABLE COVERS-Chenille Table Covers,

21 yards square, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1 CANTON FLANNEL-Unbleached Canton Flannel, wide and heavy, worth 7c,

Tonight 5c SHEETING-Twill Bleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, Tonight 20c

COTTON-Unbleached Cotton, 49 inches wide, worth 8c, Tonight 6 1/4 c MUSLINS-Pink and Blue Swiss Muslins, worth 25c.

Tonight 12 1/2 C MUSLIN-White Spot Muslin, fine goods worth 17c, Tonight 10a

DRESS GOODS - Printed Sateen Dress Goods, worth 15c. Tonight 10a WRAPPERS-Ladies' Delaine and Print

Wrappers, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 35 WRAPPERS - Ladies' Muslin Delaine Wrappers, worth \$2 50,

Tonight \$1 75 GGWNS-Ladies' Sateen and Wool Challie Gowns, worth \$4,

Tonight \$2 50 COATS - 34 Ladies' Early Fall Coats worth \$6, \$7 and \$8, Tonight \$1 25

WATERPROOFS-One-Quarter off Tonight DRESSES-Children's Wool Challie, Cam-

bric and Delaine Dresses, worth \$1 50 and Tonight 75e

TERMS CASH

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, elascity 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. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mood's Pills are perely 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.

 Springfield
 9 10 0

 Providence
 0 0 0
 McAuley, Umpire Doescher.
Game forfeited to Springfield in the 7th, vidence refusing to abide by the umpire's

At Scranton-Wente. Umpire-Hurst. At Syracuse-

At Rochester-NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES-FRIDAY.

 At Brooklyn—First game—
 R. H. E.

 New York
 6 5 2

 Brooklyn.
 4 10 2

 Batteries - Clark and Wilson; Stein and Grim. At Brooklyn-Second game-

Batteries—German and Wilson; Kennedy and Dailey. Umpire—Keefe. Called in 7th on account of darkness.

At Washington-and Clark. Umpire-Murray. At Cleveland-

Zimmer. Umpire-O'Day. At Chicago-Pittsburg..... 5 11 At St. Louis-

St. Louis. 8 11 1
Batteries—Inks and Warner; Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpire-Jevne. The Torontos have been playing good

ball on the present trip, 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. "Billy" Reid, of London, has been agreed upon by the clubs, but there is some difficulty in selecting' the second.

A ROW.
Springfield, Mass., Aug. 17.—Umpire
Doescher declared the game between Springfield and Providence yesterday forfeited to Springfield by a score of 9 to 0 in the first inning. Only three men had come to bat. 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 Doescher 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 cople 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. Doescher 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

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

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.

Summer Suits. Now's the Time to Order. Very

Close Prices.

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

THE WHEEL.

NOTABLE HAPPENINGS.

A London, England, correspondent writes: A dinner was recently given to Mr. Harry J. Lamson in recognition of his claim to be considered 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 f10,000,000 sterling are spent on them. Only a few years ago it would have seemed impossible to do 300 miles between one midnight and the next, dinary feat for a good rider. A French-

but 400 miles in that space of time has come to be considered no very extraorman, M. Hurst, has just done the amazing distance of 515 miles within that time. At first there was a dis-position 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

Two Englishmen, riding a tandem "bike," have just done the trip between Land's End and John o' Groat's, 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 beat such a performance. As may beimagined, "wheeling" has taken a great hold on the English. Whether or "wheeling" has taken a not they are surpassing the Americans in the number of wheels now in use or the speed at which they can "do" a mile on a flying start, I am not quite in a position to say; but the fad is putting every other kind of recreation into the shade. How long it will remain there it is hard to say.

THE TURF. WINDSOR RACES.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 17.-The attendance was fully 3,000 at the Windsor races today. Hugh Penny was set down 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, Helen Wrenn 2, Evanatus 3. Time, 1:01 1-2. Muriel T, Teeta May and Fox-

hall also ran. Second race, 1 mile—Figaro 1, Hazel Hatch 2, Gascon 3. Time, 1:41 1-4. Ruth-ven and Tuscarora also ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs-Hester 1, Dr. Hugh 2, Subito 3. Time, 1:15. Star Beam and Concession also ran. Fourth race, 7 furlongs-Bird Catcher 1, Montepenso 2, Begue 3. Time, 1:27 3-4. Lady Rose, Stark, Sam Lewis, Lucinda, Uncle Dave, E. H. Sherley, Weaverman and Buttress also ran.

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

Sxth race, 7 furlongs—Ragner 1, J. Himrock 2, Virginian 3. Time, 1:28 3-4. Lay On, Brazos, Blaze Duke, Bismarck, High Test and Radiator also

. BYES.

Philadelphia 9 10 0 The London Cricket Club had ar-Boston 7 11 4 ranged to go to Chatham on Monday Batteries—Carsey and Grady; Nichols and Tenny. Umpires—Hunt and Henderson. 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.

Latest News From WesternOntario

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 diary, 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 oldest 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 of the mason work of the Muncey 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 37 for practicing medicine

without a license, and was released frem Brantford jail Friday. Rev. W. E. Peters, vicar of Guildford, Surrey, England, is visiting his mother, his brother John, and his sisters, Mrs.

George and Mrs. Fred Bounsall and Miss Peters, all of Blenheim. John Charlton, M.P., is building two silos on his farm at Lynedoch. He is fast recovering from his lameness re-

sulting from a sprained knee. A petition has been forwarded from St. Thomas to Controller Wallace asking that J. D. King be retained sub-

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. B. 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 into which several fowl fell and died. His herses 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 years, during which time he had been a constant sufferer from inflammation. Mrs. John Switzer, a boarder at the International Hotel, Woodstock, died very suddenly on Thursday night. She was about 30 years of age, and her husband is an employe at D. W. Karn

& Co.'s factory. The only daughter of Reeve Hutchinson, of Saugeen, Bruce county, died from nervous fright on Thursday, 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. Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.

on Con. 8, Firster, to his heighbor, Mr. Andrew Patrick, for the sum of \$3,500.

This place contains 50 acres and is one of the best lots in Hibbert. There is con it a brick house and splendid bank diately.

barn. Mr. Hibbert intends going to Seaforth to live.

An excursion party from Dutton, while riding in a democrat, were upset near Wallacetown Thursday and were hurled own an embankment. Mrs. W. Urlin had her collar bone broken; Gordon Urlin, 5 years old, son of W. G. Urlin, had his collar bone broken; Nellie Hart had her leg badly hurt, and Norman Urlin 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 left 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

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

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 45 bushels. Spring wheat-The area is reported as a little smaller than usual and the yield is 14.8 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 the straw, the grain is as a rule plump and well up in weight, although the catchy weather at harvesting has caused much discoloration. The yield is variable, the average being 22.9 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 withstood the dry weather better than any other, 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 splendid weather for harvesting, and was saved in the best possible condition. The yields range from three-quarter of a ton to two 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 as a rule, full

of seed. Corn-The acreage 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 a second planting.

Cats-There has been a wide range in the fields of oats reported, some very poor fields being referred to, while others are mention ed as giving as high as 62 and 70 bushels per The average yield is 31.6 bushels per acre. acre this year, which is about three bushels below the average. Frost, drouth and grass hoppers did much injury, and the crop also ipened 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 rot is reported, but with the exception of the presence of the bug and grasshopper no apparent injury to the crop has

so far been reported. Roots had a bad start, owing to the drouth. Mangels and carrots promise better than turnips, which did not catch well, W th favorable weather it is hoped that these crops may yet be redeemed. The grasshopper helped to thin the turnip fields. Pasture and live stock-The season has been a most trying one to pastures. 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 Fred Morley, Hamilton road. and horned cattle are thin, though generally in good health. The horn fly was exceeding troublesome to dairy stock and other animala Fruit-The bureau has never received

more discouraging reports concerning fruits. Apples have been a great failure. The bulk of correspondents report none at all or a dozen or two 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 the Niagara and Hamilton sections, but strawberries suffered from frost and drouth.

Bees and honey-Leading ariarists 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

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 down the river. Miss Sullivan and three other young ladies, Misses Julia Ann Sullivan, Jane Murphy, of Fletcher, aged 18, and Lizzie Bagnell, aged 15, were crossing the river in a rowboat, which in some way upset. Her three companions clung to the upturned boat until help arrived, but Miss Sullivan sank imme-

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 suit. able 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. 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 rep resent it-no more, no less. It 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 far rather refund money than have any dissatisfaction. We are the only drygoods house in London extending this won't on any account reim-

esteemed orders.

occasionally, but as often as

they favor us with their

149=151 Dundas St.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Movements of People Chronicled-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 Miss Macarthur, of London, has been the guest of Miss Ada Shipley, Ailsa Miss Roxie Lawson has returned to

Strathroy from a few weeks' visit to Mrs. Thomas Isherwood, 352 King street, has gone to Sarnia for a few weeks' holiday.

Mis Lulu Fawcett, of South London, ls visiting her cousin, Miss Cora V. Fawcett, Belmont. Miss Nelie Wilson, Hill street,

spending a two-week's vacation with relatives in Detroit. Mrs. John Hodgson and daughter,

London, are spending two weeks visiting friends in Falkirk. Miss Gladys Hamilton, of Sarnia, visiting Detective Thomas Nickle and

family, Queen's avenue. Mr. Jennings and daughter, Miss Maggie, of Sarnia, are the guests of Mr.

Miss M. Finlay and niece, Miss Ruth Hart, London, have been the guests of Mrs. Jas. Alexander, Strathroy. Miss Ida C. Philips has returned to

the city after spending a few weeks visiting friends in Falkirk and vicinity. Misses Lottie and Beckia Deacon, of Toronto, are visiting their grand-tarents, Mr. and Mrs. George Deacon, of South London.

Miss Freel, 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 Balaclava," 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

Mr. Harry Pierce, of Toronto, is vis-iting friends in town.

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. Sheriff is in Hamilton this week attending the meeting of the Daughters of Rebekah.

Annual Festivity

Such was the gathering of employes of the London and western branches of R. S. Williams & Sons Piano Com-pany (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 on wheel, and all proceeded from the store, 171 Dundas street, shortly after dinner. After a brief hour's drive, which was enlivened by selections from the band, all arrived safe and in good humor at "One Elm," where Mr. and Mrs. Croden and family received all hands amid the strains of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" by the band.

After a hand-shake all round, a hearty drink, ball playing, croquet, and lawn tennis, all the employes were requested to be seated under the trees, when a business conversation was in-Sometimes people are caught troduced by the manager, Mr. John A. this way but they are not Croden. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Croden introduced Mr. C. F. Colwell (who is now in the employ of this firm) to the visiting representatives and staff, comprising N. H. Ruthven, Chatham; J. Glasford, Stratford; A. H. Dalziel, Sarnia; W. C. Moore, Petrolea; Alf. Croden, Ridgetown: Mr. Burness, St. Thomas; J. D. Meekison, Strathroy; W. C. Collins, book-keeper; Mr. Irwin, small wares salesman; G. O. Benson, mechanical department; W. D. Taylor, piano tuner; department; W. D. Taylor, plano tuner; John Croden, sen., Alex. Burness, H. R. McDonald, J. W. T. Park, piano and pipe organ salesman, and W. Bailey, teamster. The enthusiasm which was developed and the clear country air created such a real, solid appetite, that all received with joy the welcome call of the hostess to luncheon, which was arranged on the lawn. The tables were beautiful with floral decoration, brightened still more by Chinese lan-terns hanging in the trees. Mrs. Croden proved herself equal to the best caterer. Everything was going well when Mr. Collins stepped to the head of the table, where Mr. John A. Croden was seated, and read the following engrossed address:

"Aug. 14, 1895.

"Mr. John A. Croden, manager of the R. S. Williams & Sons Company (Limited), London, Ont.:
"Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the London staff, desire to take advantage of this our annual gathering at your summer residence, and while enjoying the kind hospitality of yourself and wife, in order to privilege, and we do it begive expression to the unanimity and cause we know full well the good feeling existing between us as 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 you have proved yourself possessed of zeal, at the same time showing to all burse the purchaser. We are with whom you came in contact that content to let others do as genial side of your nature, so desirthey wish, but as for us we of life. As fellow-employes we apprewill please our patrons, not ciate to the fullest extent the kindness, consideration and liberality which has invariably characterized vour various dealings with us, and as a tangible expression of our feelings towards you and your estimable family, we now ask your acceptance 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, H. R. McDonald, W. D. Taylor, C. C. Irwin, George Hall, John Croden, sen., Alex. Burness, John Glassford, C. F. Col-

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-employes of R. S. Williams & Sons Company (Limited), at their annual outie, Aug.

4. 1895."
On Mr. Croden rising to reply the company sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Mr. Croden said that he appreciated 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 after the business conversation of the afternoon it be spoke 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 On-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 plano selections, recitations and singing was taken part in by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Taylor. Mr. Collins, Mr. V. Colwell, Mr. Irwin and others, the conveyances were once more loaded and all left for home, having enjoyed a splendid out-ing, a cordial reunion and renewed enthusiasm for the coming year.

SARNIA'S NEW PAVING MA-TERIAL.

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

A FRIENDLY TIP



Miss Dryden, of Drayton, 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-

GREAT SALE OF All-Wool and Silk and

Wool

DON'T FORGET THE

CHALLIES

30c and 35c goods for 12to per yard. Satin Stripe Drilletts, nothing to equal them in the city, only 121c per yard, regular price 25c. Cashmerettes, worth 20c, for 124c. Chambrays, worth 18c, for 123c. Good Frints, fast colors, 5c, &c and 10c. Several new lines of Flannelettes, seling very cheap from 50 per yard up.

> 20122 A NEW SHIPMENT OF

Table Linens, !Napkins, Towelings,

worth 30c, for 20c.

Unbleached Table Linen, 58 inches, for 42c, worth 55c.

Extra Fine and Heavy Table Linen. 60 inches, for 45c, worth 60c.

Bleached and Heavy Table Linen, 40c, 40c, 40c, 75c, 81c.

59c, 69c, 75c, 95c, \$1. All at Cut Prices. When you pay you want the best for your money. Needn't pass tus in order to do better for

152 Dundas Street, First door east of Oak Hall.

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BICYCLE and GENERAL

REPAIRING. Keys Fitted - Locks Repaired, etc., etc.

D. McKENZIE & CO. 388 Richmond St., opp. City Hall.

Special

Saturday, Aug. 17th

If you need any fruit jars for this season, now will be your golden opportunity to buy. Note carefully the unheard-of prices. Pints, wine measure, 50c per dozen; quarts, 60c per dozen; half gallons, 80c per dozen; pints, Imperial deasure, 50c per dozen; quarts, 70c per dozen; halt gallon 95c per dozen. Our entire stock of hammocks at 25 per cent off. We would call your special attention to our Palmer's wool hammocks, of world-wide reputation, with pillow and stretcher complete, only 90c; also his best full colored, fringed hammock, sold by regular dealers for \$5, our price on Saturday \$2. Croquet, four ball 59c, six ball 74c, eight ball 89c. 450 best quality bamboo fishing poles, from 12 to 16 feet long, your choice &c each. We will offer 375 magnificent steel engravings, first prints, 29x33. gilt and white enameled frames, glass fronts, more than 100 different styles to select from, specially cheap at \$2. Saturday, Aug. 17th we will cut the price in two, your choice for \$1. Long Waisted Just Right Corset, the most popular and best fitting \$1 corset on the American market, cut price Aug. 17th, 50c.



RILBY Lockets and Stick Pies in sterling silver, latest New Yrok styles, are all the fashion. Rheumatism Cured with the magnetic ring and charm. Ask to see these—they have cured others and will cure you.

Commerce and Finance.

170 Dundas St

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

Temple			
At		Aug	. 17.
Open.	High.		Close.
C., B. and Q 90\$	907	905	903
St. Paul 711	71%	711	71%
C. and N. W1017	1013	1017	
Missouri Pacific 38	381	38	381
Rock Island 793	793	793	793
L. and N 614	611	611	614
Gen. Electric 36%	36	36%	364
Chicago Gas 615	623	613	623
Sugar Trust114	114	1133	114
Tobacco Trust1067	$106\frac{7}{8}$	104	1045
Reading 189	188	181	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Jersey Central	• · · · ·		••••
Lackawanna	::::		1107
Manhattan	1141	1127	1123
Southern Ry, pref 413	418	414	411
Tenn. Coal and Iron. 35	351	35	351
Wheeling & L. E 164	165	161	169
Western Union 933	9 3	935	934
Distillers 205	204	201	202
Pacific Mail 284	284	284	284

COMMERCIAL

Local Market.

(Reported by A. 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 660 to 69c per bushel. In new and old oats receipts were light. New oats sold from 80c to 85c and old oats at 95c to \$1 per cental. Feeding barley, 80c to 85c. Rye, \$1 05. 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:

empply and demand at quotation	15.	1
GRAIN.	to	1 15
. The live of the contract of	to	1 15
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs 1 20	to	1 30
Oats, per 100 lbs	to	1 00
Peas, per 100 lbs 1 10	to	1 25
Corn, per 100 lbs 1 00	to	1 10
Barley, per 100 lbs 95	to	90
Rue per 100 lbs	to	1 05
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs 90	to	1 00
Beans, per bu 1 40	to	1 50
PROVISIONS.		- 1
	tc	11
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz 8	to	9
Eggs, fresh. store lots, per doz 8	to	8
Butter single rolls, per 15 18	to	20
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls. baskets. 18	to	19
Butter, per lb. large rolls or	4-	17
crocks 14	to	17
Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins 10	to	16
Cheese, per lb		10
Lard, per lb	to	60
	to	75
Chickens, per pair	to	200
Honey per lh	to	10
Honey, per lb		10
Hay, per ton	to	14 00
Straw per load 2 00	to	3 00
Straw, per load	to	6 75
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu 5 00	to	6 00
Timothy seed, per bu 3 00	to	3 25
Fungarianseed per bu 80	to	1 00
Hungarianseed, per bu	to	1 00
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.		- 0=
Apples per bag 100	to	1 25
Potatoes, per bag	to	60
Carrots, per bu 20	to	30
Turnips, per bu 15	to	20
Parsnips, per bu	to	35
Onions, per bu	to	60
Beef, quarters, per lb		
Beef, quarters, per lb	to	51
Mutton quarters per 10	to	7
Yeal quarters, per lb	ro	5
amb quarter	to	10
Dressed hogs, 100 ID	to	6 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb 8	to	8 7
Hides, No. 2, per ID	to	6
	to	5
	to	0
		1 90
	to	20
		15
		29
Wool, per lb 20 Tallow, rendered, per lb 5		0
Tallow, rendered, per lb	to	0
Tailow, rough, per lb	to	4 50
Wood oft 2 50		270

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc. 273 TALBOT STREET. - PHONE, 662

> Oil Markets. PETROLEA.

Petrolea Aug. 17 .- Oil opened and closed

English Markets. (Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 16
Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; corn quiet.
On passage—Wheat and corn slightly better.
English country markets dull.

rench country markets firm. Liverpool, Aug. 17, 1:30 p.m.

Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter. 5s 4\d; No. 2 red spring. 5s 7\d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 8\d; No. 1 California, 5s 4\d. Futures closed easy, with Aug. \footnote{4d} dlower and other months id lower. Business heaviest on middle positions; Aug. and Sept., 5s 3\d; Oct., 7s 4\d; Nov., 5s 4\d; Dec., 5s 5\d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new.

So 10\d. Futures closed firm, with Sept. and Oct. \footnote{4d} dhigher, and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing prices. Business heaviest on middle positions, with Aug., Sept., Oct. and Nov., 3s 10\d; Dec. 3s 9\d; Jan., 3s 6\d. Flour—Firm; demand 10or; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

winter, 7s. Peas—Canadian, 5:1d.

Peas—Canadian, 5:1d.

Bacon—Strong, demand good; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 42s; short ribs 23 lbs, 37s 6d; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 38s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 36s; short clear middles and neavy, 55 lbs, 36s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 35s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lts, 40s 6d.

Tallow—Fine North American, nominal.

Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 47s 6d.

57s 6d. Pork-Prime mess; fine western, 57s 6d; do Lard-Steady; prime western, 31s 3d; refined,

in pails, 33s. ACheese—Steady; demand moderate: finest 38merican white, new, 38s; do colored, new. Butter-Firest United States, 70s; good, 60s.

7 urpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Rosin, common, 4s 1½d. Cotton seed oil. Liverpool refined, 17s 9d.

Linseed oil-21s.
Petroleum-Refined, 8\forall d.
Refrigerator beef-Fore quarter, 3\forall d; hind quarter. 64d. Bleaching powder hard wood, f. o. b., Liver-

Bleaching powder hard wood, i. o. b., Liver pool. £7.

Hops at London (Pacific Ret. Montreal Productions are: Patents, winter. \$4 20 to \$4 30; do spring. \$4 40 to \$4 50; straight roller. \$3 90; to \$4 00; extra. \$3 70 to \$3 80; superfine. \$3 10 to \$3 40; strong bakers, \$4 15 to \$4 35; Ontario, \$3 80; \$2 00

38c; barley. 56c to 58c; rye. 58c to 69c. Meal-Oatmeai, \$1 90 to \$2; cornmeal, \$1 35 to \$1 45.

Provisions — Mess pork. \$1600 to \$170°;
lard. 7c to 8c; bacon. 10c to 11c; hams, 10c to 11c;
cheese. 7c to 8c; butter, townships, 13c to 15c; Western, 11c to 13c; eggs, 10c to 11c.

Toronto Market. Market quiet.
Wheat -Car lots of new west offer at 69c, but buyers hold off; Manitoba scaree and prices

nominal.

Flour-Straight roller Toronto freights could be bought at \$3 30; Manitoba quiet.

Peas-Exporters quote new nominal at 49c Oats-New mixed high freights west offer at

26c, and new white at 2ic.

Barley-New feed barley has sold as low Rye-Car lots of new offer outside at 50c.

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

		Tembre			17
					g. 17.
		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT-	-Sept	653	163	653	664
	Dec	681	685	681	68%
CORN-	Sept	381	$39\frac{3}{8}$	381	$38\frac{7}{8}$
	Dec	32	33	32	328
OATS-	Sept	$20\frac{1}{2}$	211	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{7}{8}$
	May	235	24	235	$23\frac{7}{8}$
PORK-	Sept	9 75	10 00	9 75	9 90
	Jan	10 30	10 40	10 30	10 37
LARD-	Sept	6 10	6 15	6 10	6 15
	Jan	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15
S. RIBS-	Sept	5 92	5 95	5 90	5 92
	Jan	5 30	5 35	5 30	5 32
America	in Grain	and P	rovisi	on Re	ports

NEW YORK. New York, Aug. 16.—Flour—Receipts, 17.000 packages; exports, 9,000 packages; sales, 6,000 packages; weak. Winter wheat, low grades, \$2 50 to \$3 10; do fair to fancy, \$3 10 to \$3 60; do, \$2 50 to \$3 10; do fair to fairey, \$3 50 to \$3 50; do, straights, \$3 65 to \$4; Minn. clear, \$2 65 to \$3 25; do, straights, \$3 15 to \$3 50; do, patents, \$3 65 to \$4 40; low extras, \$2 50 to \$3 10; city mills, \$4 to \$4 20; do, patents, \$4 40 to \$4 65; rye mixtures, \$2 60 to \$2 85; rye flour weak, \$3 75 to \$3 40.

Cornmeal-Steady; yellow western, \$2 75 to Cornmeal—Steady; yellow western, \$2 75 to \$2 85.

Rye—Nominal; State and Jersey, 57c.

Barley Malt—Nominal; Canada countrymade, 85c to 90c; western, 65c to 70c; two-rowed State, 70c; six-rowed do, 75c to 80c.

Wheat—Receipts, 87,000 bu; exports, none; bu; sales, 1,375,000 bu futures, 20,000 bu spot; spots easier; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 70½c to 71c; afloat, 72½c; f. o. b., 71½c to 72½c; ungraded red, 65c to 73c; No. 1 ncrthern, 74½c; options weak; sales included No. 2 red, Aug., 70½c; Sept., 71½c; Oct., 71½c; Dec., 73½c; 70%c; Sept., 71%c; Oct., 71%c; Dec., 73%c;

May, 76½c. Corn—Receipts, 153,000 bu; exports, 3,000 bu; sales, 900,000 bu futures; 125,000 bu spot; spots firmer; No. 2, 45½c elevator, 46½c afloat: options steady; Sept., 43½c; Oct., 42¾c; Nov., 42½c; May,

Steady, Sept., 1950, Oct., 1245, Nov., 1245, 1837, 1838.

Oats—Receipts, 35,000 bu; exports, none; sales, 250,000 bu futures; 76,000 bu spot; spots firmer; options firmer; Aug., 25½c; Sept., 24½c; Oct., 24½c; May. 27½c; spot No. 2, 26c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2 Chicago, 27½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; mixed western. 27c to 28½c; white do and white State, 24½c to 24¾c. Feed Bran - 80c to 824c. Middlings - 90c to 95c. Rye Feed - 824c to 85c. Hay - Easy; 90c to 95c.

Hops—Quiet: State, 6c to Sc. Beef—Dull; family, \$11 to \$12 50; extra mess, Cutmeats—Steady; pickled bellies, 7c; do shoulders, 5½c to 5½c; do hams, 9c to 9½c; mid-

dles, nominal.
Lard—Higher; western steam, \$6 50; refined.
active; continent, \$6 85; compound, 4½c to 5½c.
Pork—Firmer; mess, \$11 25 to \$11 75.
Butter—Steady; State dairy, 12c to 18½c; do
creamery, 20c; western dairy, 9½c to 13c; do
creamery, 13c to 20c; do factory, 8½c to 12½c; Elgins, 20c. Cheese—Steady; State large, 5½c to 7½c; do

Cheese—Steady; State large, 5½c to 7½c; do fancy, 7½c to 7½c; do, sm4ll, 6c to 8½c; part skims, 2c to 5c; full skims, 1½c to 2c.
Eggs—Quiet; State and Ponnsylvania, 14c to 1½c; western fresh, 1½c to 13½c.
Tallow—Higher; city, 4½c; country, 4½c to 4½c.
Petroleum—Quiet; refined, \$7 10; do in bulk, \$4 55 to \$4 60.
Potatoes—Easy; Jersey, \$1 to \$1 12; Long Island, \$1 to \$1 25; sweets, 75c to \$2.
Rico—Firm: domestic. 44c to 6c.

CHICAGO. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16.—The wheat market Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16.—The wheat market was dull and featureless today and showed a net decline of to to to. Corn was unchanged. Oats advanced to to for September and to to for cash. Provisions were stronger. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 113 cars; corn, 720 cars; oats, 225 cars; hogs, 7,000 head.

Vessel room for immediate loading was convex. Charters were made at 2c for wheat to

scarce. Charters were made at 2c for wheat to Cleveland, 1½c for corn to Buffalo. The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat-Aug., 65%; Sept., 66% to 66%; Dec. Orn-Aug., 38%c; Sept., 37%c; Dec., 31%c; May, 24c. Oats—Aug., 203c; Sept., 201c to 205c; May,

23gc. Pork—Sept., \$9 90; Oct., \$9 92½; Jan., \$10 25. Lard—Sept., \$6 12½; Oct., \$6 17½; Jan., \$6 15. Short Ribs—Sept., \$5 87½; Oct., \$5 92½; Jan.,

\$527\frac{1}{2}\$. Cash quotations: Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 66\frac{1}{2}\$c to 66\frac{1}{2}\$c; No. 3 do, 64\frac{1}{2}\$c; No. 2 red wheat, 66\frac{1}{2}\$c to 66\frac{1}{2}\$c; No. 2 corn, 39c to 39\frac{1}{2}\$c; No. 2 oats, 20\frac{1}{2}\$c to 21c; No. 2 rye, 43\frac{1}{2}\$c; No. 2 barley, 40c; mess pork, \$9 87\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$10\$; lard, \$6 10 to \$6 12\frac{1}{2}\$; short ribs sides, \$5 85 to \$5 90\$; dry salted shoulders, \$5 62\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$575, short clear sides, \$6 50 to \$5 75.

	to 50 13.	
	Receipts—	
	Flour 6,000	Wheat 41,000
	Corn348,000	Oats
	Receipts 6,000 Corn 348,000 Rye 3,000 Shipments Flour 6,000 Corn 254,003 Rye 4,000 Rye 4,000 Rye 4,000	Barley 3,00
,	Shipments-	
2	Flour 6,000	Wheat 133,00
)	Corn254,000	Oats135,00
)	Rye 4,000	Barley 1,00
1	DITIO	TATO

17,600 bu; oats, 71,000 bu. Shipments—Rail, flour, 43,000 bbls; wheat,

11,000 bu; corn, 195,000 bu; oats, 102,000 bu. Live Stock Markets. TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—Trade in live stock yesterday again dropped to the old standard of badness. Offerings, 79 carloads, including 2,335 sheep and lambs, and 779 hogs.
Choice cattle for Montreal sold at 2 1-2c@3 1-2c. A lot of poor cattle un-Export business almost at a standstill, on account of the stranding of a vessel in the St. Lawrence and lack of space. Prices, 3 1-2c@4 1-2c

Sheep and lambs away off, because of heavy offerings. Lambs, \$1 50 @ \$3 | das street 13,400 square yards. per head Shipping sheep, 3c@3 1-4c.

Hogs quiet; long lean, \$5@5\$ 25, weighed off the cars. Prospects for lewer figures. Other kinds not want-

ed.
The best trade of the day was done in milch cows, dairymen getting in stock to supply returning holiday-makers, and for the Industrial Exhibition. Prices ranged from \$25@\$40 per

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Aug. 17.—Receipts of cattle yesterday were good, and there was a good demand. Cows were scarce and firmer. There was a better demand for hogs and an advance of 5c was reported, heavy hogs showing the most 3 40: strong bakers, \$4 15 to \$7 50, 23 40: strong bakers, \$4 15 to \$7 50, 23 40: strong bakers, \$4 15 to \$7 50, 23 40: strong bakers, \$4 15 to \$7 50, 23 40: strong bakers, \$4 15 to \$7 50, 25 to \$80 to \$80

prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, \$5 25@ \$5 85; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. \$4 85@\$5 20; common to medium

steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. \$3 80@\$4 80; bulls, choice to extra, \$3@\$3 75; bulls, poor to good, \$1 75@\$2 75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lbs. \$3 50@\$4 10; stockers, 600 to 900 lbs, \$2 50@\$3 50; cows and heif-ers. extra. \$3 75@\$4; cows, fair to choice, \$2 60@\$3 70; cows, poor to good canners, \$1 25@\$2 40; veals, good to choice, \$4 75@\$5 75; yeals, common to fair. \$3 50@\$4 50; Texas steers, \$3@ \$4 35; Texas cows, bulls and stags, \$2@ \$3: western range steers, \$3 50@\$4 95; western range heifers, \$2 60@\$4 05. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$2 35@\$4 75; com-

mon to choice mixed, \$4 20@\$4 80; choice assorted, \$4 90@\$5; light, \$4 45 @\$5; pigs, \$3 25@\$4 80. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; inferior to choice, \$1 75@\$3 60; lambs, \$3 50@\$5 25.

Dairy Markets. GUELPH. Guelph, Aug. 16 .- At the cheese fair held here today 1,060 boxes were offered. No sales. Bids too low for makers, who are holding for higher prices.

On 'Change. Special to C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple, from Kennett,

Hopkins Company. Chicago, Aug. 17.—The wheat bears seem to be needlessly alarmed over the possibility of an advance of receipts in the Northwest. The be needlessly alarmed over the possibility of an advance of receipts in the Northwest. The crop is about the largest ever raised, largely in excess of last year's and the season is two weeks earlier. Frices are le per bushel higher. The weather has been fine with everything to favor an early and free marketing, but receipts this week at Minneapolis and Duiuth are smaller than for the corresponding week a year ago. It is claimed by old farmers that a large crop of poor quality, unless damaged at harvest, never was known; that whatever injures the quality cuts down the yield and this will be found true of the northwestern crop this year. The receipts at Chicago this week are 386,000 against 2 524,000 a year ago and the shipments this week 1,076,000 against 356,500. Only five per cent of the winter wheat receipts have graded contract. Much of what is received here and at other primary markets is unfit for flour. The situation is the strongest for twenty years, and that it will markets is unit for flour. The situation is the strongest for twenty years, and that it will result in higher prices is admitted by conservative grain dealers generally.

Corn and oats—Apprehension of damage to earn by the weather, intensified by reports that it is not earing, will in some States, caused an active speculative demand from shorts. The market has been strong all day.

Provisions—The feeling is gaining that the bottom has been touched for the present, though no great advance is expected.

Chicago, Aug. 17 .- A grain man writing from Atlantic, Iowa, says he is shipping new wheat to Leavenworth and Kansas City, where 66c is paid. He claims all the wheat surplus in that part of the country Wheat opens weak with long coming out.

Provisions open weak; trade light.

Very little grain of any kind for sale. Trade quieting down. In corn it looks as if

it might sell off a little. We have repeatedly urged our friends to buy September corn on weak spots. We can only reiterate this.

Physicians' Prescriptions

184 Dundas Street, London.

Canadian Agency for Halsey Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE NEW VOTERS' LIST. The last revised Dominion voters' lists contain the names of 1,353,735 persons eligible to vote at Federal elections. This is an increase of 221,498 over the number of names on the list of 1891. The increase of voters in Ontario is 81,000. But a large number of those whose names were put on the list will not vote, except by proxy; they are dead. Many thousands of voters have also gone to foreign countries. They will be entitled to come back and vote at the ensuing election, while many thousands of men who have come of age, or otherwise acquired the right to vote since the list was made up, will be prevented from going to the polls. Thus is the unfairness of the present Franchise Act exemplified.

MONDAY'S "ADVERTISER."

In consequence of Monday being a public holiday in this city, all editions of the "Advertiser" will be printed and issued in the early morning, so as to permit all hands to participate in the celebration. Subscribers, news agents and news boys will please make a note of this change.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

-Dr. Arnott has left the city on a three weeks' trip. -Mr. Chris. Smallman has obtained a permit to erect a brick cottage on -The Barber Company have installed a

steam roller on the work on Dundas street. Whoa unto the horses! -The union cigarmakers at Simon's factory are still out on strike. Their

places have been filled by non-union men and girls. -Four small boys were arrested on the Grand Trunk station for fighting. They were before the police magistrate today and

were dismissed with a warning. -The area of that portion of Richmond street which is to be paved is

9,000 square yards, and that of Dun--J. R. Bone, a pupil of the Toronto Col legiate Institute, won a general proficiency scholarship in the junior matriculation ex aminations.

-Miss Jennie Bloom, of Toronto, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. Dykes, at Wardsville, has secured a position in Kingsmill's millinery derartment here.

-The rate for the excursion to Detroit via the C. P. R. on Monday, good in the advertisement. -There are between 4,000 and 5,000

organized men in the labor ranks of London, with a quarter of a hundred different branches. They will turn out in force on Labor Day.

to 1,500 lb steers, \$5 90@\$6; choice to rates with the M. C. R. from St. Thomprime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, \$5 25@ as on Monday. Tickets will be good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 to return either on a midnight special

or on the following day. -The Labor Day demonstration com mittee have arranged for special trains to London via all the railroads, and will try to bring a crowd to turn out from the surrounding places.

-The reporters stated how the vote stood in the recent appointment of a janitor for the Public Library. The vote was taken by ballot, and only Chairman Reid declared himself on th

-It takes six horses and nearly a dozen men to manipulate the plow that is being used on the old gravel road on Dundas street. The stones are firmly embedded in blue clay. -Mr. T. G. Davey and wife sailed for

home on Thursday. Pending their arrival the remains of their daughter Flossie have been embalmed and deposited in the vault at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

-Campbell & Chantler write: "By your kind permission would like to ask Free Library Board why tenders for coal were not advertised for in the usual way to give all dealers the same chance to tender, as we were not notified or asked to tender in any way.

-Mr. Charles Wheeler, organist of St. Andrew's Church, arrived home last night from Germany, where he has spent a year studying under some of the leading German musicions. He will not play at St. Andrew's tomorrow.

-Only \$50,000 of the \$189,196 07, representing the first installment of taxes have been paid in so far this month. The collectors will probably be rushed next week. The 5 per cent is added after Aug. 30, not Aug. 31, as many people suppose. The amount of the second installment is \$147,332.

-At the forthcoming Trades and Labor Congress, which takes place in this city during the first week in September, the question of reconstructing the Congress along the lines of the American Federation of Labor will be taken up. If the motion is adopted Canadian organized labor will then be known as the Canadian Federation. -When Capt. Williamson, of Prince-

ton, was at the military camp here recently, he took ill with gangrene in a toe, and it gradually grew up the leg until amputation was necessary to save his life. The operation was performed on Tuesday afternoon last by Welford, assisted by Dr. Staples, of Princeton. Capt. Williamson has suffered intensely, and his life had been despaired of for some time.

-Those desirous of taking a pleasant trip Civic Holiday will notice by reference to the amusement column the splendid opportunity offered by Court Forest Queen's excursion to Niagara Falls, the fare being placed at the low rate of \$1 75, valid to return by any train Aug. 19, 20 and 21. Other special privileges secured by the committee will make it the excursion of the season. De la Hooke's will be open tonight for sale of

-A number of Londoners who own an island in Georgian Bay, thirteen miles from Wiarton, and spend a por-tion of each year fishing there, leave for the north tonight. The name of the island is Main Station and it contains an old Hudson Bay fort. Last Year a wild man was found on the island. He was overpowered and brought to Island, \$1 to \$1 25; sweets, 75c to \$2.

Rico-Firm; domostic, 4½c to 6c.

Molasses-Firm; 26c to 32c.

Coffee-Options steady; sales 4,250 bags, including Sept., \$15 30; Oct., \$15 35 to \$15 40;

Nov., \$15 15; Dec., \$15 15; Dec., \$15 15; spot steady, 16½c.

Sugar-Steady; Standard "A." 4 7-16c to 4½c; cut-loaf and crushed, 5 11-16c to 5½c; powdered, 4½c to 4 15-16c; granulated, 4 7-16c to 4½c.

A SPECIALTY AT

A SPECIALTY AT

Thomas Knott, John Callard, Richard Mountjoy, Thomas Knott, John Carbam, John College of Crawford Fred Ham-Thomas Knott, John Graham, John Tomlinson, Lee Crawford Fred Hammond, John Dillon and H. J. Jones. The trip will last two weeks.

-Mr. C. W. Horton, the new English master of the Collegiate Institute, has arrived in the city. He comes with very high recommendations. The Cohourg World, in which city he has been a Collegiate Institute master for some time, says: "In his professional work he impressed us as possessing independence of thought and broadness of culture, tempered by an abundance of common sense, which pre-vented his giving his own opinions too great prominence. We quote the words of one of the pupils of the school: 'Mr. Horton has engendered in me a strong desire to attain to the culture of which his teaching showed him to be the possessor,' and we think a pupil can pay no higher tribute to a master. In these days of university specialization it is to be regretted that there are not more teachers who possess such an all-round mental development as we believe is Mr. Horton's."

HON. DAVID MILLS' LETTER. In the hurry of preparation for press. several typographical errors crept into Hon. Mr. Mill's letter, printed in Friday's "Advertiser." In the first column. the words "sink so low as" should have been omitted. In the second column, where the question is asked, "Did he read the judgment of Mr. Justice Burton," "Did" should read "Had," and at the close of the second paragraph from the end of the letter "their study habits of mind" should read 'study and habits of mind." THE WRIGHT CASE.

With regard to Thomas Wright, who is sui ng relations in Woodstock, for wrongful incarceration in the London Asylum, Dr. Buchan, assistant superintendent at the asylum, says that Wright was admitted legally by certificate and was discharged three weeks afterwards.

"Was he discharged as cured?" "Well, there is a lawsuit over the case and that is more than we wish to say," replied the doctor. "At anyrate he was discharged legally.

During Wright's three weeks' stay he was submitted to the usual examinations. He was afterwards legally discharged. METHODIST MINISTERS' OUTING. Over 70 jolly people picnicked at

Springbank yesterday. They were the Methodist ministers of this city, their families and their friends, and all had a very enjoyable time at the pretty picnic grounds. During the afternoon a number of sports were indulged in, much to the amusement of the crowd. A baseball match was one of the events, the captains being respectively Rev. Messrs. Vaughn and McVitty. The former's team won. Rev. F. A. Cassidy won a corkscrew (for soda water bottles only) in the fat men's race, and Rev. Mr. Cunningham, in the lean men's race, won a huge bowl. The committee having the picnic in hand were Rev. Messrs. Mc-Vitty, Holmes, Vaughn, Mr. George Russell, and Misses Rigby, Cullen, Clement, Cosford, Cunningham and Harris. The affair was so successful under their management that they were appointed a permanent committee to provide social occasions for the

winter season. AN EASIER MARKET.

The proportions of the crowd on the market today was considerably contracted compared with last week. Hardly anything was doing in fruit. Not a peach was offered. to return next day, has been reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.50. It should so read the late and cheaper neaches have not while the late and cheaper peaches have not yet begun to arrive. Apples sold at 25 cents a bag and tomatoes from 35 cents to 75 cents, according to condition. A few plums were offered at \$1 25 a basket. The The teamsters have made special prices were unchanged. Eggs were up a

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

Paid-Up Capital - - \$1,200,000 Reserve Fund = = =

450,000

Money Loaned on Mortgages on Real Estate. Interest only yearly, or as may be agreed on; or you can borrow on the monthly or quarterly installment system for a stated number of years. Why Not Own a House Yourself Instead of Paying Rent? You can pay for it on the following system for a \$1,000 loan:

No of Years.	No. of Months.	Monthly Payment.	Total Amount Paid, Principal and Interest.	1	Amount Borrowed.
8	96	\$13 11 11 07	\$1,258 56 1,328 40	1	\$1,000 1,000
		QUARTERLY	SYSTEM.		
No. of Years.	No. of Q'rt'ly Payments	Quarterly Payment.	Total Amount Paid, Principal and Interest.	1	Amount Borrowed
8 10	32 40	\$39 52 33 36	\$1,264 64 1,334 40	1	\$1,000 1,000

The same proportion and rates of interest for shorter terms.

No Fines! No Commission! You Will Know Exactly What You Have to Pay and For How Long You Have to Pay It.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, MANAGER.

OFFICE-Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane. The BIRKBECK Investment, Security and

RESIDENT BOARD, 6 Paid upon savings when invested in Birkbeck In-City of London. come stock. Do you wish to obtain for your Savings higher than Savings hank rates of interest? If so, subscribe for shares in the Birkbeck. The funds of the company are invested in First Mort gages only, repayable monthly—the safest security known. Full in

John Labatt, Esq , John Bowman, Esq , Charles B. Hunt, Esq., Wm. Jones, Esq., LONDON OFFICE-

Board of Trade, 422 Richmond St.

J. A. NELLES, Agent. London Agents JOHN WRIGHT, Stockbroker. little and 12 cents was the usual price. Roll butter ranged from 20 to 23 cents. Chickens were enchanged. Lamb sold at 8 and 9 cents; beef and veal at 4 and 5 cents. The China aster was the "new thing" in the flower line and some of the shades were very pretty. A potfull of any kind of bloom could be had at prices running from 10 to 30 cents. Wheat was easier and down to \$1 15 at the highest and \$1 10 at the lowest price. It was \$1 18 last week. Oats

ranged from 85 cents to \$1. The grain

market was slack and the hay market dead.

formation on application.

One or two loads were offered at \$12 and

A WAYWARD GIRL. Louisa Platt, a very well dressed girl of 21 years, was before the magistrate this morning. Louisa, though of a very respectable appearance, has been very wayward and has given her mother, Mrs. Wennesheimer, 288 Simcoe street, no end of trouble and worry. Though just of age she has been convicted of vagrancy twice and served a month. After her release she behaved a little better and her mother thinking it advisable sent her to Brantford. There, however, the girl got into bad company was arrested and sent to the Mercer Re formatory. A six months' term there had the desired effect for a time, but she again became troublesome at home, and Mrs. Wennesheimer sent her out to service, where she remained until the day of the grocers' picnic. Since then she has been an inmate of Mrs. Douglas' notorious house in London township, and as soon as the mother learned of her whereabouts she had her arrested. Detectives Rider and Nickle executed the warrant last evening. Mrs. Wennesheimer's story to the magistrate was to the above effect, but during its recital the wayward girl was unmoved. She admitted every statement, and was re-manded for a week for sentence for being a

frequenter of disorderly houses and of vagrancy. Anthony Sabolack, a native of Poland, was charged with vagrancy. He was in a very good humor, and wore a constant smile, so large at times that he could hardly answer the magistrate. Anthony was looking for work. He was discharged, and to convince the court that he was in the habit of working he stopped on his way out and showed his hands. Frank Brown and Thomas Fleming, arrested in a C. P. R. box car, were also liberated. Brown is only about 17, and lives on Queen street. One drunk was discharged.

THE SCOURGE SCOURGED. The sceurge of grasshoppers which has been devastating the region round about Brighton, Col., and which a week or two ago threatened to entirely destroy all crops in that part of the State, has been suddenly stayed by a scourge of some kind falling upon the grasshopppers. About a week ago they stopped in their march and died in vast numbers, and in a few days but a few remained alive. The local scientists say they died of consumption. The authorities of the districts in Minnesota YOU WANT A QUICK and Idaho afflicted with the grasshopper pest applied for and received a number of the dead insects from Brighton for the purpose of scattering them among the army of hoppers eating the crops in their districts, in the hope of spreading the disease and saving the

RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS IN THE

FRENCH SALON. The Evangelist says: "Nowhere is this reaction from materialism, which has been so marked in France within the last fifteen years, more evident than in the pictures on exhibition in the present Salon. Twelve years ago, or ten, a religious subject was almost unknown; now the majority of them are from the Old or New Testament. Christ in the Garden, Christ on the Cross, Christ visiting the Spirits in Prison, the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, the Prodigal Son, Christ and the Little Children-such are the subjects of the largest or most important canvases, while the Apocrypha and the Lives of the Saints have come into unwonted prominence. One of the finest pictures on the walls is said to be Ernest Laurent's St. Francis of Assisi, who has of late been brought home anew to the affections of the French people by Paul Sabatier's remarkable life of that most lovely saint of the Middle Ages. Artists and novelists, students and writers, are alike shaking off the death-clothes of realism, not to return to an artificial romanticism, but to aspire to a true spiritual interpretation

of life.' Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

BORN. MAYELL-On Aug. 1, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mayell, a daughter-still born. MARRIED.

ARCHER-GRAHAM-On Wednesday, Aug 14, 1895, at the residence of the bride's mother. 708 Waterloo street, by Rev. W. Rigsby, Harry B. Archer, of the London ADVER-TISER, to Allie, youngest daughter of Mrs. Wm. Graham, all of this city. DIED.

GUNDY-At the Methodist parsonage, Windsor, on Aug. 17, J. P. R. Gundy, barrister, etc., second son of Rev. J. R. Gunday, and junior partner of the firm of Clark, Bartlett & Gundy, Windsor, in the 22nd year of his

Funeral from the parsonage, Monday, at 12 noon, to Grand Trunk station, and via Lon-

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

Savings Company, of Toronto

CUMULATIVE SHARES.

A saving of \$5 monthly will re alize \$1,000 in 10 years or earlier.

Notice of Removal

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

78 King Street.

IS THE TIME

Clay at current rates.

To buy Millinery if you wan to get it cheap. Everything

at cost. MISSSKIMIN 523 Richmond Street.

Bargains

28 pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar for \$1 cash, upon our profitsharing system.

See our Beautiful Dinner Sets, 116 pieces, complete, regular cut price \$15, this week only \$20. We have other smaller sets also, for less money. Call and see these bargains.

Thousands of London's best citizens patronize us, and we can please them because we make a specialty of handling nothing but the choicest lines of Teas and Coffees, etc.

A trial will convince you that we can please you and give a present free as a cash discount.

EMPIRE TEA CO.

(Profit Tea Sharers)

-Hot Fire

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

19 York St. - Thene 348.

Contractors' & Builders' Supplies.

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

AMERON'S 421 Richmond Street.

316 Burwell Street. Fine Tailoring.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Costumes.

O. LABELLE, MERCHANT TAILOR. . TELEPHONE 1.027.

URNITURE_AT

372 Richmond Street.

IRE SALE PRICES! Sale still going on. Lots of bargains yet to be secured. Call and examine at once

PETER B. LEWIS 725 Richmond Street. Store open from 8 a.m. to 9:30sp.m.

A Pertinent Point

PATLY PUT. HAVE YOU TASTED

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 new. 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, discoursed 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 drawling voice uttered over his shoulder: That man at Jem Lewis' is an odd

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 as-tonished, 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 Jem 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 intellectooal conversaish that the man what boards at Jem Lewis' farm-house is a curious

"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. sometimes gits names mixed. How does he look, now?"

"I haven't seen him, and I don't know anybody as has. I've only hearn 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 didn't want to see any one because I am 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 black-

"Wa'al, and was that anything more than natural providence?" The blacksmith's guffaws grew loud-

"Isn't Mrs. Hunter's house the next one to Jem Lewis'?" carelessly interposed the pedler.
"Yes, of course, only a mile between

"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 drawling 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 sta-ble 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 to-

"Don't know," with a side glance at Dr. Cameron, who, convinced that this pedler, 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

"Guess not; never see her here." "How about Jem 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 Jem Lewis when he comes into church tomorrow. You

ion't happen to know what the name of this strange gentleman may be do "No; I drove him out there, but he

lidn't tell me his family affairs." "Didn't he, now? Wa'al, wa'al, its nighty 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. Cam-

eron 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 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 skies, 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 be-

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 shutterless 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.

fore him.

"If I should have been recognized!" he thought, with a sudden recollection of the real relations in which he and

this Molesworth stood. But this possibility seemed so sman 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 exected to open again. He neverthe

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 stake 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. If there was no 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

(To be continued.)

Why Not You?
When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparila 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 the same of the same cure rheumatism, dystepsia 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 dis-ases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

Civilization consists in putting on stiff coffars and two tayers of clothes in summer instead of a towel.

All Recommend It. Ask you physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it. For sale by W. T.

"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 d's Linimentis used by Physician In this world it is not what we take

up, but what we give up, that makes us rich .- Henry Ward Beecher. Piles! Piles! Itching Piles; SYMPTONS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ul-

cerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Seasonable Goods!

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

Fitzgerald, Scandrett &

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

In stopping to survey the past fifteen years of our country's history, one can-not but be impressed with the great changes which have taken place. 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 reshapen 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 east a glance some years behind; compare, say, the year 1889 with the year 1895, and the contrast is at once apparent and striking. A single illustration will suffice, taken from the neld of life insurance, and in going through the whole range of finance and commerce it is doubtful if any branch could be suggested which would yield a more forceful illustration of that advance-

At the beginning of the year 1880 the total life insurance carried in the Dominion of Canada was \$91,272,126, while by the commencement of this year these already large figures had leen augmented to \$308,061,436, or 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 life companies British life companies had..... 33,643,745 had...... 19,789,863 33,911.885

Total.....\$91,272,123 \$308,061,436 Thus while the British life companies have increased their business by but 70 per cent, and the Americans by about 187 per cent, the Canadians have augmented theirs by 370 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. That this confidence has not been misplaced 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 large assets of some American companies with those of the Canadian companies, the fact being overlooked that, while these institutions had immense assets, they had correspondingly large liabilities, and that the reliable test of the financial standing of a company is a comparison of its assets with its liabilities. When this important test is applied, the Canadian life com-

panies rank very high. Turning attention for a few moments to the growth of individual life insurance companies, a record of great and unexcelled 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, fifteen years 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 times than many of those then in the field. That the incorporators, amongst whom were the late Alex. Mackenzie, Hon. Alex. Mor-ris. Hon. Geo. Brown, Hon. G. W. Allan, John L. Blaikte, Esq., Hon. D. A. Macdonald, and other eminent gentlemen, were justified in this view is amply demonstrated by the character and extent of the structure which has been reared so steadily and substantially. The following table tak-en from the Dominion Government report on insurance, gives in concise form the company's record year by

Year.	Cash Income.		Assets.		_	Insurance in force.	00.	302	Net Surplus	프	CO.
1001		1 8	694 00 0	1 :	1 0	1 001	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3
1885	81.014	3 2	151	===		2 2 3 937	38	•	100	429	
1883	102,060	8	193,897			63	8		15.6	=	ဗ
1884	128 396	64	278 986			3,870,314	8		21.9	3	6
1885		93	343.746			673	8		96,0	0	೦ಾ
1886	184,956	64	422,402			075	8		15,9	0	6
1887	2.8.282	64	542,318			974	9		8 4	35	೦ಾ
1888		56	666,918			827	9		51,0	5	3
1889		80	816,710			9.:68,862	8		7,3	7	ಅ
1890	854 1 00	85	1.034.3 5		7	0.076,514	3	7	27,1	0	0
1801		3	1.207,593		_	1.148,181	8	-	20.77	0	0
1892		42	1,413,978			2,060,080	8	CN	25.6	10	8
1893	473.266	80	1.694.040		-	3,290,192	8	61	97.0	22	23
1891	546,758	95	1 977.383		-	4,471,253	8	è	38 21	9	-1

1 3882684884684666

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

The North American Life, although not by any means the largest Can-adian company, can lay claim to the important distinction of having a large ration of assets to liabilities, and consequently a larger net surplus to liabilities, than any other Canadian life incurance company.

The returns by way of profits under ts semi-tontine investment policies, which system the North American was the first Canadian life company to adopt, have always given the holders the greatest satisfaction, while the management have nad unqualified pleasure and gratification in knowing that the company's position and suc-cess fully warranted their payment. The following communication was received recently at the nead office from Mr. F. W. Holt, civil engineer, of St. George, N. B., and is only one of many which the company has receiv-

"The cash results of my tontine endowment policy, No. 2,580, which I have had the good fortune to hold in your company, have been highly satisfac-tory to me, and now that 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 L. D. Trompour, jeweler, has removed to 397 Richmond street. Geo. W. Pitt has charge of the watch repairing department.

TO ALT

company to others.'

In a great degree the esteem in which

this institution is held may be attrib-

uted 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 late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie as its president, in which

office he reflected those sterling quali-

ties of character and executive ability which dominated his whole public

career. And no more worthy succes-

sor to this important position could

have been found than its present in-

cumbent, Mr. John L. Blaikie, a gentle-

man of wide and varied financial ex-

perience, who is closely allied with

several of our most important and suc-

cessful 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. Kerr,

Esq., Q. C., of the legal firm of Kerr,

To the chief managing officer of the

company, Mr. Wm. McCabe, LL.B.,

F.I.A., who was recently highly hon-

ored by that distinguished body, the

French Institute of Actuaries, by being

elected one of its members, the com-pany's standing as one of the leading

financial institutions of the country,

training and experience of many years

as a life underwriter had enabled him to do, he has since incorporated into the company's system many import-

ant 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 in-

surance, extending over a period of

twenty years, enables him to bring

a well matured and valued experience

to play in the discharge of his duty Dr. James Thorburn, the company's

medical director, one of Toronto's old-

est and most successful physicians,

has brought a ripe experience to bear

in the discharge of the onerous and

important duties of his office, and has

displayed therein especial care and

able mortality experienced by the com-

pany is largely due to his watchful care of its interest in the admission

of only a desirable class of insurers.-

Catarrh and Hay Fever Relieved in Ten

to Sixty Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal pass-

ages. Painless and delightful to use, it re-

lieves instantly and permanently cures ca-

tarrh, hay fever, colds, headaches, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents.

Sold by druggists. Sample bottle and blow-

er sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

In some of the western cities of the United

States, where wood is cheap and iron dear,

the old wooden water-mains have been re-

A LIFE SAVED .- Mr. James Bryson

Cameron, states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs,

and was given up by physicians. A

neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had

used it for a throat trouble with the

best results. Acting on this advice, I

procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with re-

luctance that I consented to a trial, as

I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do

Miss Fussanfeather-This is the

fourth season I have had this bathing

Worms cause feverishness, moaning

and restlessness during sleep. Mother

Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleas-

ant, sure and effectual. If your drug-

gist has none in stock, get him to pro-

When a man depends on the faith cure as a means of preventing suffer-

ing from a hoil his faith is generally

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN

30 MINUTES-Dr. Agnew's Cure for

the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart

Disease in 30 mnutes, and speedily ef-

fects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath

Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side

Feather beds and hair mattresses renovated. We do all renovating on

the premises. First-class work guaran-

teed. We are manufacturers of firstclass mattresses and pillows. Dealer

in stoves, spring beds and furniture. JAMES F. HUNT, 593 Richmond street

L. D. Trompour, jeweler, has removed

to 397 Richmond street. Geo. W. Pitt

north. Telephone 997.

suit. Mr. Crimsonbeak—Small for its age, isn't it?

me any good."

cure it for you.

vived without any unsatisfactory results.

Globe, Toronto.

Without doubt the favor-

Macdonald, Davidson & Paterson.

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, Petrolea, Strathroy, Ridgetown and Shelburne.

Some People

Are Born Lucky

You're in Luck

If you fall into our place of business for your household goods. You'll come out with satisfaction, square dealing and money saved. It requires less to buy from us than elsewhere. See our vast assortment of

If they fall in the water they come out with their pockets

Bedroom Suites. Dining-room Outfits, Corner Wardrobes, Patent Kitchen Tables,

Parlor Furniture, Hall Furniture, Gentlemen's Chiffoniers. Children's Tripod Cribs, Novelties for the Drawing-room.

John Ferguson & Sons

174 to 180 King Street - - London, Ont.



Royal Limited (Cents), 22 lbs., \$75 00 - Royal Lady, 24 lbs., \$75 00 EQUAL TO ANY MACHINE SOLD AT \$110 00.

HOBBS HARDWARE CO.

DO YOU IMAGINE that you know a good thing when you see it? Of course you do. DID YOU ever consider that the

Forest City Business and Shorthand College, of London, Is doing the most practical work of any Canadian school? Of course you have. DON'T YOU be misled by competitors who say that there is just as good. College reopens Sept. 3

Catalogue free. 47u 74u tx J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

Teamsters' Picnic.

See the Parlor Suite in our window to be presented as a wedding gift at above picnic.

We are also giving special prices, terms and dis counts to young people turnishing.

184 to 198 King Street, London, Ont.

AN EGG PROBLEM.

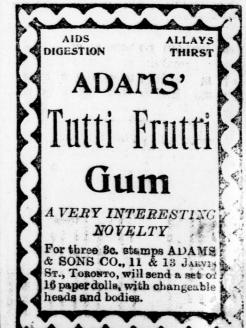
Here is a conundrum that is perplexing the mathematicians of Philadelphia and vicinity: A woman took a basket of eggs to the city for sale, Upon being asked how many she had, she replied: "If I take the eggs out of the basket two at a time

I have one egg left. If I take them out three at a time I have one egg left. If I take them out four at a time I have one egg left. If I take them out five at a time I have one egg and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell. left. If I take them out six at a time I have one left, but if I take them out seven at a time I have none left in the basket. How many eggs had she in the basket?

Uncommon Salt.

The average man contains in his system one pound of common salt. Windsor Table Salt is not common; it's uncommon; pure, sparkles like crystal. The best. Ask for it.

Painless extraction of teeth. and porcelain crowning. Dr. ZIEGLER, 192 1-2 Dundas street.



PATCH GRIEF WITH PROVERBS

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.

NAMES OF A STATE OF A MARRIAGES AND

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, 299 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.

JEFFERY-Cn Aug. 16, 1895, Vera Marjary, 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 her daughter, Mrs. A. T. H. Johnson, No. 345 Maitland street, Mrs. Ann, widow of the late Wm. Rowland, sen., in the 94th year of her age.

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



This Brand of Flour BEST BREAD

OR PASTRY. USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY 257 York Street. TELEPHONE 118.

Farmers, Use Machine Oi Ask Your Dealer for it None So Good.

Bairister, 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

SOLD BY FIRST-CLASS GROCERS AND

MARKET HOUSE

LONDON, - · ONTARIO

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

I poured odium 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 eni-

LEWIS. 434 Richmond Street.

W. FAIRBAIRN

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

The local offices of the

Confederation Life

have been removed to the building of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, Market Lane, ground



HORSESHOEING-ROBERT MOWAT, horseshoer and general blacksmith, 339 Talbot street. Lame and interfering horses carefully attended to.

Price Sale

50 Pairs Subscribers

Gream & Colored hace Curtains

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

TELEPHONE 324. 158 Dundas Street, 157 Carling Street.

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

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, 50-76; Halifax, 54-76. 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.

THE GENUINE

The Genuine can only

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.

dreadful iteration of one disrespectful epi-

thet? Insubordination 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-

not always be ready with an answer soft

enough to turn away wrath, though I re-

member that a venerable lady who spoke

that the principles she and I were expound-

Choosing a Husband.

"Of beauty just enough to bear inspec-

Of candor, sense and wit, a good col-

Enough of love for one who needs pro-

Excellent resolve, ladies, and let the husband see that the wife, who has

linked her life with is, possesses sound sense and good judgment. If she suf-

fers 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.

ng came straight from the Bible.

lection;

tection."

very reasonable prices.

the same evening had assured the audience

Telephone 818. In all parts of the city. -Court Magnolia the youngest court of

this year at so cheap a rate.

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

COMING IN LONDON. studies of Philadelphia habits observed that "many Philadelphia women take shop; and the lunch basket is a wise vertising's aid, make them the best of shoppers.—Philadelphia Record. HARNESS THIEVES PLEAD

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 Shedden, Wm. Lacound, stepson of Vanzant, pleaded not guilty and was discharged, the crown offering no evidence. His companions were remanded until Aug. 27 for sentence.

Charles Ballard 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

BARK-WELL'S BAKING: POWDER

You Don't Want Anything But the very best eatables to adorn your table. Poor eatables are dear at any price.

The goods were new and fresh, The store was clean and neat, The clerks were all polite, But the owner was indiscreet,

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107..... Business Office

134..... Editorial Rooms.

175.....Job Department

BEFORE GOING FOR YOUR HOLI-

DAYS, ARRANGE TO HAVE YOUR

DAILY "ADVERTISER" SENT AF-

TER YOU. NO TROUBLE TO MAIL

IT. DROP A POSTAL, OR TELE-

Advertiser

PHONE 107.

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 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 night, 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 -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.

Ingersoll, and Messrs, J. G. Ross, Mattinson, and Smart, of this city, composed a fishing party at Embro last week. Some fine specimens of black bass were

the A. O. F. in London, have arranged with the Grand Trunk Railway for an excursion to Toronto on Civic Holiday. Tickets \$2, good going on all morning passenger trains Aug. 19, either via Hamilton or Stratford and to return up to the last train Aug. 20. This will be the last chance to visit Toronto 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 leaving at 7:15 will also 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. The C. O. F. of this city are running the excursion.

feed, Tilbury Center, sold out to E. Giroux.

The New York Sun in some recent their lunches with them when they go shopping." It is true that lunch baskets are not an infrequent sight in Philadelphia stores; but, 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 ad-

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 Mc-Keown, Chicago, treasurer; John Picken, Milwaukee, assistant secretary; managing committee, James Irving, Philadelphia, and Wm. Heath, Montreal. Dr. James Mc-Leod, 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 fit-tings. Send for our new catalogue. The J. W. STRONG, 393 Simcoe street, does papering and sign painting at papering and sign painting at No. 6 Adelaide St., E., Toronto.

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

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

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

You Can't Get Anything

but the very best if you buy from us. We have a reputa-tion 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

> A. Rowat & Co. 228 Dundas Street.

ODD ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE The weight of the earth is calculated by

Prof. Boys at 5,832,000,000,000,000,000 "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 proess. 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 ac-

quaintance 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 -Messrs. J. C. Heglar, Cuthbert, brothers, the latter may accomplish more Rowland, ex-Reeve King, and Vance, of work, but the former can labor a greater

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 17,592,115,044,415 different sounds. Of these fourteen direct muscles produce 16,382, and thirteen indirect muscles produce 173,-

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 bounds 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 remedy is found in Dr. Agnew's Cure for the 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 pros-perous company. The returns may rot be as large as in some other lines but when taken in connction 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 en dowment policy of \$1,000 in July, 1880, which matured on the 1st inst. The policy returned to him \$133 for every \$100 he paid in premiums, yielding 3 1-2 per cent, compound interest, besides fifteen years' insurance. following letter to the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company will show that Dr. Moore has been eminently well pleased with his policy in that com-

"Brampton, July 1, 1895.

"Gentlemen,-"I have received your check for \$1,012 97, being in full of my endowment policy 5,243 in your company, which matures 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 proves 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."

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 warerooms, 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.

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

WKK MELL

Summer Bargains at

AUG. 17.

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

WE HAVE ONLY

3==Saturdays Left==3

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.

and-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 Sheeting, very heavy, worth 35c, on Saturday 22c per yard. 6th-A large consignment of New Linen Damasks, 1 1/2 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 121/2c, on Saturday 10c per yard. 8th-32-inch Very Fine Scotch Chambrays, in all the new shades, worth

15c, on Saturday 121/2c 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 11th-Best English Oil Cloth, in new patterns, only 20c per square yard on

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. r6th-A few beautiful White Parasols, with frills, worth \$2, slaughter 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 121/2c per pair. 22nd-Ladies' Lisle Mitts in cream, tans and black, worth 15c, on Satur-

day 10c per pair. 23rd—Children's Lisle Mitts, in all shades, worth 15c, on Saturday 10c

2 4th-Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, worth 35c, on Saturday 19c per pair. 25th-Mara's Special Long Waist Corsets, worth \$1 50, on Saturday 95c

26th-Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, on Saturday 23c per pair. 27th-Ladies' White Skirts, tucked and embroidered, worth \$1, on 28th-Ladies' Fine Tweed Balbriggan Undervests, shaped, worth 25c, on

Saturday 12 1/2 C. 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 250 32nd—Boys' and Men's Straw Sun Hats, worth 12 1/2c, on Saturday 7c. 33rd—Your choice of 200 Boys', Men's and Youtns' 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-450 Men and Boys' Fine Flannelette Shirts, worth 50c, on Saturday

37th-Boys' Bathing Trunks, worth 15c, on Saturday 7c.

45th-Mara's Laundry Soap, 3c per bar.

38th-Men's Bathing Suits, worth 75c, on Saturday 4oc. 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 \$8, on Saturday

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.

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, London And Market Square

PHONE 1043 - ORDER BY MAIL.

Story of the Week: "An Impossible Man."

Thursday"—for Mrs. Leslie was arranging two dinner parties. "She will be in her element that evening; but what are we to do with Mr. Marsden?" 'Isn't it rather the custom to invite a husband with his wife? he might even expect to be included," said John Les-lie. "Do you know, I'm glad I came to

Putney; spring is lovely in the garden." 'Never mind spring just now," as Leslie threatened an exit to the fawn; "you might have some consideration for an afflicted hostess, and give your mind to the Marsden problem.

"It was Marsden brought spring into my mind," and Leslie gat down with that expression of resignation on his face peculiar to husbands consulted on domestic affairs; 'he was telling me this morning in the train that he had just finished a table of itrees in the order of their budding, a sort of spring priority list; his love for statistics is

"He is getting to be known on the 9. train; the men keep their eyes on him and bolt into thirds to escape; he gave a morning on the influenza death-rate lately, and that kind of thing spreads. "But he's not a bad fellow for all that," concluded Leslie; "he's perfectly straight in business, and that is saying something. I rather enjoy half an hour

with him "Very likely you do," said his wife, with impatience, "because your mind has a squint, and you get amusement out of odd people; but everyone has not your taste for the tiresome. He is enough to devastate a breakfast table; do you remember that escapade of his

last year?" You mean when he corrected you about the American passage, and gave the sailings of the Atlantic liners since '80," and Leskie lay back to enjoy the past. "It seemed to me most instructive, and everyone gave up conversation to listen."

Because no one could do anything else with that voice booming through the room. I can still hear him: (The minutes.' Then I rose and delivered the table." Columbia, six days, four hours, five

"It was only human to be a little nettled by his accuracy but you ought not to have retreated so soon, for he gave the express trains of England a little later, and hinted at the American lines. One might almost call such a memory genius."

"Which is often another name for idiocy. Someone was telling me yesterday that quiet, steady men rush out of the room at the sound of his voice, and their wives have to tell all sorts of

"Trixy is one of my oldest and dearest friends, and it would be a shame to pass her over but I will not have her husband on any account."

"Perhaps you are right as a hostess." It is a little hard for a frivolous circle to live up to Marsden, and I hear that he has got up the temperature of the health resorts. It's a large subject, and lends itself to detail."

It will not be given in this house. What Trixy must endure He's simply possessed by a didactic devil, and ought never to have married. Statistics don't amount to cruelty, I suppose, as a ground for

divorce' "Hardly, as yet; by-and-bye incompatibility in politics or fiction will be admitted; but how do you know that Mrs. Marsden does not appreciate her husband? You never can tell what a woman sees in a man. Perhaps this woman hungers for statistics as a make-weight. She is very amusing, but a trifle shallow, don't you think?"

'She used to be the brightest and most charming girl in our set, and I have always believed that she was married to Mr. Marsden by her people. Trixy has £600 a year settled on her, and they were afraid of fortune-hunters. Mothers are apt to feel that a girl is safe with a man of the Marsden type, and that nothing more can be

"Perhaps they are not far wrong. Marsden is not a romantic figure, and he is scarcely what you would call a brilliant raconteur; but he serves his wife like a slave, and he will never give her a sore heart."

Do you think it nothing, John, that a woman with ideals should be tied to bore all her days? What a contrast between her brother and her husband, for instance. Godfrey is decidedly one

of the most charming men I ever met,' "He has a nice tenor voice, I grant, and his drawing-room comedies are very amusing. Of course, no one be-Heves a word he says, and I think that he has never got a discharge from his last bankruptcy; but you can't expect perfection. Character seems to oscillate between dullness and dishonesty.

"Don't talk nonsense for the sake of alliteration, John. Trixy's brother was never intended for business; he ought to have been a writer, and I know he was asked to join the staff of the 'Boomeller.' Happy thought; I'll ask him to come with his sister, instead of Mr. Marsden."

And this was the note:

"My Dear Trixy,-We are making up a dinner party for the evening of June 2, at 8 o'clock, and we simply cannot go on without you and Mr. Marsden. Write instantly to say that you accept it; it is an age since I've seen you, and my husband is absolutely devoted to Mr. Marsden. He was telling me only a minute ago that one reason why he goes by the 9 train is to get the benefit of your husband's conversation. With much love, yours affectionately, "FLORENCE LESLIE.

"P. S.-It does seem a shame that Mr. Marsden should have to waste an evening on a set of stupid people, and If he can't tear himself from his books, then you will take home a scolding to

him from me. "P. S.-If Mr. Marsden will not condescend, bring Godfrey to take care of you, and tell him that we shall expect

some music." "Come to this corner, Trixy, and let us have a quiet talk before the men arrive from the dining-room. I hope your husband is duly grateful to me for allowing him off this social ordeal. Except, perhaps, John, I don't think there is a person here fit to discuss

things with him." "Oh, Mr. Marsden does not care one Straw whether they know his subjects or not so long as people will listen to him, and I'm sure he was quite eager to come, but I wanted Godfrey to have

a little pleasure." "I'm so sorry for poor Godfrey." and Mrs. Marsden settled herself down to confidences. "You know, he lost all his money two years ago through no fault of his own. It was simply the stupidity of his partner, who was quite a common man, and could met carry out

Godfrey's plans." 'My husband might have helped the firm through their difficulty, but he was quite obstinate, and very unkind, also. He spoke as if Godfrey had been careless and lazy, when the poor fellow really injured his health and had to go to Brighton for two months to recruit." "Yes, I remember," put in Mrs. Les-

"We must have Trixy Marsden on the | lie. "We happened to be at the Metropole one week, and Godfrey looked ut-

terly jaded." "You have no idea how much he suffered, Florrie, and how beautifully he bore the trial. Why, had it not ibeen for me, he would not have had money to pay his hotel bill, and that was a dreadful change for a man like him. He has always been very proud and much petted by people."

"The poor fellow has never been able to find a suitable post since, although he spends days in the city among his old friends, and I can see how it is telling on him. And-Florrie, I wouldn't mention it to anyone except an old friend-and Mr. Marsden has not made our house pleasant to poor Godfrey. "You don't mean that he-reflects on

his misfortunes?" "Doesn't he? It's simply disgusting what he will say at times. Only yes terday morning-this is absolutely between you and me; one must have some confident-Godfrey made some remark in fun about the cut of Tom's boat. He will not go, you know, do what I like, to a proper tailor."

"Godfrey is certainly much better dressed," said Mrs. Leslie, "than either

of our husbands." "Perhaps it was that made Tom angry, but at any rate, he said quite short-I can't afford to dress better," and, of course, Godfrey knew what he meant. It was cruel in the circumstances, for many men spend far more on their clothes than Godfrey. He simply gives his mind to the matter and takes care of his things. He will spend any time selecting a color or get-

ting a coat fitted." "Is your brother quite-dependent on his friends, Trixy?"

"Yes, in the meantime, and that is the reason why we ought to be the more considerate. I wished to settle half my income on him, but it is only a third of what it used to be—something to do with investments has reduced it-and Mr. Marsden would not hear, of such a thing. He allows Godfrey £100 a year, but that hardly keeps him in clothes

and pocket money.' 'Still, don't you think it's all Godfrey could expect?" and Mrs. Leslie was inclined for once to defend this abused man. "Few husbands would do as much

for a brother-in-law." "Oh, of course, he does it for my sake, and he means to be kind. But, Florrie, Mr. Marsden is so careful, and saving, always speaking as if we were poor and had to lay up for the future, while I know he has a large income ind a

sure business. "Why, he would not leave that horrid street in Highbury, say what I could; and I owe it o Godfrey that we have come to Putney. When Tom went out to Alexandria, my brother simply took our present house, and had it furnished in Mr. Marsden's name, and so when he came home from Alexandria we were established in the cottage."

"John is the best of husbands, but I dare not have changed our house in his absence," and Mrs. Leslie began to get new views on the situation. "Was Mr. Marsden not rather startled?" 'He was inclined to be angry with

Godfrey, but I sent the boy off to Scarborough for a month; and he is never hasty to me, only tiresome-you can't lmagine how tiresome!"

"Is it the statistics?" Worse than that. He has begun the Reformation now, and insists on reading from some stuffy old book every evening, Dumas' History, I think, till I wish there had never been such a thing

d we were all Roman Catholics." Very likely he would have read about the Popes then, or the saints. My girl, you don't wish to have your mind improved. You ought to be proud of your husband. Most men sleep after dinner with an evening paper in their hands, and are quite cross if they're awakened. But there they come, and we must have Godfrey's last song."

III. "Nurse will rise at 4, and bring you a nice cup of tea. Are you sure you will not be weary, being alone two hours?" and Mrs. Marsden, in charming outdoor dress, blew eau-de-cologne about the room. "Don't you love scent?"

"Where are you going?" asked Marsden, following her with fond eyes. "You told me yesterday, but I forget; this illness has made me stupider than ever, I think. Wasn't it some charity?" "It's the new society everyone is interested in, 'the Working Wives' Cul-ture Union.' What is wanted is happy homes for the workingmen," quoting freely from an eloquent woman orator, "and the women must be elevated; so the East End is to be divided into districts, and two young women will be allotted to each. Are you listening?"

'Yes, dear; but it rests me to lie with my eyes closed. Tellime all about your society. What are the young ladies to do?"

"Oh. they're to visit the wives in the afternoon and read books to them; solid books, you know, about wages andall kinds of things workingmen like. Then in the evening the wives will be able to talk with their husbands on equal terms, and the men will not want to go to the public-houses. Isn't it a capital idea?"

"A sad little smile touched Marsden's lips for an instant. "And where do you meet today? Isn't it a long way for

you to go to Whitechapel?" "Didn't I tell you? The Marchioness of Gloucester is giving a drawing-room at her town house, and Lady Helen wrote an urgent note, insisting that I should come, even though it were only for an hour, as her mother depended on my advice so much."

"Of course, I know that's just a way of putting it: but I have taken lots of trouble about founding the union, so think it would hardly do for me to be absent. You're feeling much better, too, aren't you, today. Thomas?'

"Yes, much better: the pain has a most ceased; perhaps it will be quite gone when you return. Can you spare just ten minutes to sit beside me? There is something I have been wanting to say, and perhaps this is my only chance. When I am well again I may-be

afraid. Mrs. Marsden sat down wondering and her husband waited a minute. "One understands many things that puzzled him before, when he lies in quietness for weeks and takes an afterlook. Yes, I suspected it at times, but I was a coward and put the thought away. It seemed curious that no one to spend an hour with me, as men do with their friends, and I no-

I thought it was fancy, and that I had grown self-conscious. "Everything is quite plain now, and I-am not hurt, dear, and I don't blame any person; that would be very wrong. People might have been far more impatient with me, and might have made

ticed that they appeared to avoid me.

my life miserable. "God gave me a dull mind and a slow tongue; it took me a long time to grasp anything, and no one cared about the subjects that interested me. Beatrice-I wish now you had told me how I bored our friends; it would have been a kindness, but never mind that now. You did not like to give me pain.

"What troubles me most is that all these years you should have been tied to a very tiresome fellow," said Marswith some poor attempt to smile. 'Had I thought of what was before you I would never have asked you to marry

"Don't cry, dear; I did not wish to hurt you. I wanted to ask your par-don for—all that martyrdom, and—to thank you for-being my wife; and

there is something else.
"You see, when I get well and am not lying in bed, maybe I could not tell you, so let me explain everything now, and then we need not speak about such things again. "Perhaps you thought me too econ-

omical, but I was saving for a purpose. Your portion has not brought quite so much as it did, and I wished to make it up to you, and now you can have £600 a year, as before. If this illness had gone against me, you would have been quite comfortable—in money, I mean, dear. "No, I insist on your going to Lady Gloucester's; the change will do you good, and I'll lie here digesting the Reformation, you know," and he smiled better his time, quite creditably, in fact. "Will you give me a kiss just to keep till we meet again?"

When the nurse cme down at 4 to take charge, she was horrified to find her patient alone, and in the death agony, but conscious and able to speak. "Don't ring-nor send for my wife-I sent-her away, for I knew the end was near-made her go, in fact-against her

will." The nurse gave him brandy, and he became strong for a minute. "She has had a great deal to bear with me, and I-did not wish her to see death. My manner has at ays been so wearisome-I hoped that-that nobody would be here. You are very kind, nurse; no more, if you please. Would it trouble you-to hold my hand, nurse? It's a little lonely-I am not afraid—a wayfaring man—though a fool-not err therein-He ws not nearly so tedious with his

dying as he had been with his living. Very shortly afterwards Thomas Marsden had done with statistics forever.

Three days later Leslig came home from the city with tidings on his face, and he told them to his wife when they were alone that night. "Marsden's lawyer made an appoint

ment after the funeral, and I had an hour with him. He has asked me to be a trustee with himself in Mrs. Marsden's settlement." "I'm so glad; you must accept, for it will be such a comfort to poor Beatrice;

but I thought Godfrey was her sole trustee." "So he was," said Leslie, grimly "more's the pity, and he embezzled every penny of the funds-gambled

them away in card-playing and-other ways. "Godfrey Harrison, Beatrice's broth-

"Yes, her much-admired accomplished, ill-used brother, the victim of her husband's stinginess." "If that be true, then Godfrey is sim-

ply a-"You mean an unmitigated scoundrel. Quite so. Florence, and a number of other words we won't go over. I tell you," and Leslie sprang to his feet, "there is some use in swearing; if it had not been for one or two expressions that came to my memory suddenly today, I should have been ill. Curious to say, the lawyer seemed to enjoy them as much as myself, so it must be a bad case."

don't understand-if Godfrey spent Trlxy's money, how is there any thing to manage? Did he pay it back?" "No, he did not, and could not; he has not enough brains to earn eightpence except by cheating, and if by chance he came into a fortune, would grudge his sister a pound."

"Don't you begin to catch a glimpse of the facts? Why, Marsden toiled and scraped, and in the end, so the doctors say, killed himself to replace the money and he had just succeeded before his death.'

"How good of him; but I don't see the necessity of all this secrecy on his part, and all those stories about low interest that he told Trixy."

"There was no necessity. If it had been some of us. we would have let Mrs. Marsden know what kind of a brother she had, and ordered him out of the country on threat of jail. "It was Marsden's foolishness, let us call it, to spare his wife the disgrace

of her idol and the loss of his company. So her husband was despised beside this precious rascal every day. "Trixy will get a terrible shock when she is told; it would almost have been kinder to let her know the truth before

"Mrs. Marsden is never to know said Leslie; "that was his wish; she's fust to be informed that the new trustees have been appointed, and that we

are to take care that she does not waste her income on the fellow." People will send letters of condolence to Mrs. Marsden, but they will say at afternoon teas that it's quite beautiful to see her sorrow. years she will marry some well-dressed fool, an dthey will live on Marsden's money." and Leslie's voice had an un-

usual bitterness." "Did you ever hear of another case like this, John?"
"Never. When old Parchment described Marsden siving him the in-

structions he stopped suddenly. "'Marsden," he said, 'was the biggest fool I ever came across in the course of 42 years' practice,' and he went over to "And you?"

"I went to the fireplace. We were both so disgusted we couldn't speak for five minutes." After a short while Mrs. Leslie said: "It appears to me that this slow, uninteresting man, whom everyone counted a bore, was-almost a hero.' "Or altogether," replied John Leslie.

Swimming Don'ts.

Don't go in at all if you are told there is danger. Don't start to swim out to a boat It may be drifting.

Don't go out into the surf above your waist if you cannot swim. Don't think you know more about the sea than the oldest man on the beach.

Don't imagine because you can swim a little that you are stronger than an ocean wave. Don't suppose because sharks and

Herman Oelrichs can swim all day that you can swim an hour. Don't forget if you are really a good swimmer that good swimmers are drowned oftener than poor ones. Don't imagine that the swimming is

better 500 yards from shore than it is just outside the breakers. It is not. Don't go in within two hours after eating. Swimming on a full stomach is often followed by cramps and crowning.

Don't imagine that those who beg you not to go so far really admire you in their hearts. Their thought really is that you are silly and ostentatious. Don't take out beyond your depth any man, woman or child who cannot swim. You may risk your own life, but

you ought not to risk another's. Don't try to persuade a weak swimmer to go out farther than is safe Ridicule has made weak men risk and lose their lives. That sort of thing is too much like murder to be pleasant.

Animal Curiosities

Remarkable Sagacity of a Dog-A Great Fight With a Star Fish-Soldiers' Unique Present for the Queen-A Monster Turtle.

HIS DOG BROUGHT HELP. The intelligence of the shepherd dog and his faithfulness to man were demonstrated in a remarkable way in connection with the death of Charles Gillen, a native of this city, who was killed in Montana two months ago by the accidental discharge of a revol-

On May 2 he was out on a buying trip, and was in the "Big Hole country." 110 miles from Butte City. He had bought a lot of sheep and cattle, and was going further into the country to visit other ranches.

He usually paid with checks, but

when he went to ranches so far from

business centers he could make better terms for cash, because of the inconvenience of traveling to get checks cashed. He had taken some \$6,000 with him on this trip, and for protection carried a revolver. He had not carried a pistol before in two years. There was a reason for this. Two years previously he had been attacked by a man and shot him. After that affair, though the man was not mortally wounded, he gave his pistol to the sheriff and traveled without one until he started on this trip, carrying a large sum of mon-ev into the wildest part of the State. As he mounted his horse the revolver was discharged. He had dropped the pistol, muzzle upward, into "chap," as the hip boots of soft leather Worn by riders in that country are called, and in getting on the horse the hammer hit against the horn of the saddle. A ball was sent up through his groin, and, passing upward through the body, came out behind one of his shoulders. He fell to the ground, but rallied, and, mortally wounded though

of the serious nature of what had happened. The dog was one of two which Gillen had trained to herd horses and cattle Realizing that prompt assistance must be obtained if the slight chance he had of surviving was to be made the most of. Gillen told the dog to "go to Mc-Vey's ranch." This was the nearest ranch, and one from which he might expect help to be sent as soon as they know of the accident. There were other ranches in the surrounding country, but assistance might be ob-

he was, he once more climbed into the

saddle, but could not sit on his horse.

bled out of the saddle a second time.

When he revived his shepherd dog was

over him, acting as though fully aware

Fainting from loss of blood, he tum-

tained more quickly from this one. The dog whined and cried and showed a desire to stay by his master's side, but Gillen scolded, and told the dog to run the horse to McVey's. Finally the dog started, the horse ahead of him, and made a bee line for the ranch mentioned. On the way the horse fell in with a band of fifty other horses, but the dog cut him out, and ran him at full speed to the ranch.

On arriving in sight of the ranch the dog began barking to attract attention, and when the dog and riderless horse arrived at the place the people knew something had happened to Gillen.

As soon as the dog saw that the blood on the saddle was noticed he turned and manifested a desire that the ranchmen should hasten back to where Gillen lay. Horses were quickly mounted, and the horsemen had difficulty in keeping the dog in sight, so great was the animal's haste to return

to the side of his injured master. Gillen was till alive when his friends reached him. He said that after the dog left him a crew of freighters passed on a trail near by, but though he fired the remaining shots in his revolver and shouted as best he could he could not attract their attention. Gillen was taken to McVey's ranch and given all the care that could be bestowed to save his life, but he died the next day.

Providence Journal. * * * * A PRESENT FOR THE QUEEN. The Royal Scots, now in India, are sending home as a present to the Queen a bison calf, 18 months old. The latest news is that the animal, having arrived lately at Poonah, by the Southern Mahratta Railroad, was forwarded to Bombay in a horse-box. Four men of the regiment were in charge, one being the soldier who caught the bison when only two months old.

SUCH A TURTLE NEVER SEEN. Founder James A. Bradley has on exhibition at the fishing pier at Asbury Park. N. J., a monster leather-back turtle. Ten thousand people have viewed it. The turtle was caught by Capt. Lockwood and his crew at Galilee, near Seabright, the other day, and was bought by Senator Bradley. The turtle weighs 875 pounds, measures five feet four inches across and nine feet six inches in length. It is the largest turtle that has ever been landed on these shores within the last 60 years. The turtle was brought here and placed in a mammoth tank, built for the purpose, and filled with water. The turtle has an enormous head, and it moves about at will. Before the arrival was placed in its tank it was somewhat of a task for the several guards to keep it within a small enclosure. When the turtle undertook to go its way it went, no matter what chatacle headed it off. Senator Bradley assisted in moving the turtle about while a photograph was being taken of At one time while he was bearing all his weight upon it he was raised clear off the ground by the powerful turtle, amid great cheers from the thousands present .- New Yor Herald.

HOW THE PLUCKY OYSTER FIGHTS.

To look at an oyster you would never imagine that there is any fight in it, would you? No one would think an ovster could and would fight unless he had been a witness, some time or other, of the oyster's fighting qualities. One of the most exciting contests I ever saw was between an oyster and one of the most deadly enemies of the ovster family, and I am glad to say that the oyster won the fight. enemy was a starfish, and if all of its kind were as fresh and indiscreet as this one was, they wouldn't be a source of so much dread to the oyster farmer. Every person who has anything to do with raising oysters has seen many a battle between them and starfish. These enemies of the cyster grow fast, but seldom attempt to attack the bivalves before they are six months old, and then their inexperience and over-confidence are apt to get them into a heap of trouble. A starfish that has cut its eye teeth, so to speak, will get the best of an oyster every time, for it will mount the shell, drill a hole through it, inject its stupefying liquor into the oyster, and envelop the whole thing with its capacious and elastic mouth-stomach before the poor shellfish knows what has happened. A school of starfish can go through an oyster farm almost as and the butler, braver than the rest,

quickly as a tornado can wipe out a wheat farm in Dakota. Starfish are virtually walking stomachs, and I have found them stretched over clams, shell and all, that were a great deal higger than the dimensions of the star-When one of these rapacious marauders envelops a clam or an ovster it simply turns itself wrong side out and pulls itself over its victim, as you would pull on a pair of new socks This fight I was speaking of occurred in shallow water, and I had a good sight of it. I saw the starfish work warily along over the oyster, and then settle down upon it. The bivalve was on the lookout, however, and when the starfish was near enough the oyster's shell closed like a steel trap on one of the starfish's five rays and cut it off as slick as if it had been done with a knife. A starfish doesn't mind the loss of a ray or two; in fact, it can stand the loss of four of its rays and then make its way off, in a short time spreading and growing the lost members again. But if the starfish loses all five rays its doom is sealed. It will

die almost immediately. The oyster had no sooner clipped off one of its foe's legs than it set its trap again and waited for a renewal of the attack. This was not long in coming. The star-fish dropped itself slowly, with so much confidence that I could almost see it, and was soon astride the oyster again. Again the trap flew shut, and the starfish rose with but three of its five rays left. But it was plucky, and, with confidence unimpaired, returned for the third round with the prompt and watchful oyster. The round was a repetition of the other two, and the starfish was bereft of another leg. The persistent enemy of the oyster had apparently set its mind on having that particular one, and without a moment's hesitation turned its crippled body to the fourth attack. The oyster was now mad all the way through, and shifted its position, turning its open shell up-ward as the starfish dropped toward it. This was the last round of the fight, for the oyster caught both remaining rays of the starfish in the trap and snipped them off at one bite. The rayless starfish turned over and sank to the bottom dead .- New York Evening Sun.

RED CROSS DOGS.

At Lechenich, near Cologne, in the Rhineland, a novel experiment in dog training for army service is being made by Jean Bungartz, the animal painter and animal lover. His success in training dogs for active army duty, reconnoitering, sentry and messenger service has been certified to by the German Government; and now Mr. Bungartz is educating a number of dogs for hospital and ambulance service, and these are the so-called "Hospital, or Red Cross

Dogs.' For this duty the Scotch collie is chosen, since Mr. Bungartz believes that this breed has no equal for intelligence, docility and fidelity. The Red Cross dog is fitted with saddle-bags, in which he carries, besides his biscuit, everything necessary for the first bandaging, and a well-protected flask of brandy. A large red cross appears on the saddle-bags, and a lantern is strapped on the collie's back at night.

Anyone familiar with the annals of war knows how the death-roll is swelled by those of the wounded who have crept aay from the ditch or hedge to escape the bursting shell and rush of hoofs and wheels, and not found by the hospital service, are reported as "missing," or are discovered too late for re-

Here the noble duty of the Red Cross dog comes in. There is no thicket too dense, no ditch too deep, but that these keen-scented, quick-sighted coilies can find the wounded man; and once found, they give tongue, and do not leave him till help comes.

The dogs are also taught to crouch beside the wounded man, that he may open the bag and find the reviving flask. The little lantern, securely fastened to the back strap, enables the seekers to follow the dog on dark nights, and it moreover conveys hope to the wounded man when the friendly

light appears. Mr. Bungartz tells of remarkable work done by his dogs on nights so dark that the seeking party passed within five feet of the prostrate man on open ground, and, but for the collie,

would not have found him. Chosts in Scottish Mansions.

Some of the Castles in the Land of the Thistle That Are Haunted.

Scotland, the land of deep enthusiasm and poetic feeling, is essentially a land of superstition. Witness the firm belief of the peasantry in the weird traditions of the west and the Highlands in the uncanny apparitions, foreboders of evil to the family to whom they belong, and their avoidance of the socalled abodes of ghosts and evil spirits. Nor do they stand alone in their beliefs; among the upper class credence is given to much that is supernatural, and not without cause, as the history of the ancient Castle of Glamis in Forfarshire relates. Although the whole house abounds in mysterious noises and ghostly visitors, one chamber in particular is known as the "haunted room," and access to this fearsome place is only known to Lord Strathmore, his heir and the factor.

There is no doubt whatever about the noises; one night when they were more weird and unearthly than usual, the present earl, with several chosen companions, determined to investigate the cause, and went to the room, Hardly had his lordship opened the door when he fell back swooning. Nor could he ever be persuaded to tell what he saw. or even mention the subject. One old story is that during a feud between the Lindseys and Orlivies, some of the latter clan, in flight from their enemies, besought hospitality from the owner of Glamis. He gave them shelter in this room: but, under plea of hiding them left them there to starve. It may have been the sight of the ghastly remains which startled the earl. Another story is that of "Earl Patle," celebrated for many vices, but above all for that of gambling. He played continually, hobnobbing with his humblest servitor, could he not obtain another partner. However, one "Lord's Day," could be persuaded to play with him. The chaplain heaped anathemas on the head of anyone who dared to desecrate "Sawbath" by touching the "deevil's buiks," as he designated cards. Earl Patie, rather than be thwarted in his desire, invoking the "foul fiend" to be his partner, locked himself into his room. The "deil" came, and then the fun was fast and furlous; curses,

oaths and shrieks terrified the inmates,

putting his eye to the keyhole, had it sorely seerched for his curiosity. The earl, coming out for a minute to get the wherewithal to settle up, returned only to find the room empty, and nowhere could any trace of his ghostly comrade be found. After his death, five years letter the same poises were constantly later, the same noises were constantly heard issuing from the room and along

the corridors.
Allanbank, the seat of the Stuarts, is haunted by the ghost of "Pearlin Jean."
She was the wife of the first baronet,
and a Frenchwoman, whom he married
in Paris and deserted. When returning to his native land she appeared at the last moment to bid him good-bye, and stood on the fore-wheel of the coach to address him. Much annoyed, he bade the postilion drive on; the lady fell, and the wheels, going over her head, killed her. On his arrival home, when driving under the arched entrance gate-way, Sir Robert saw "Pearlin Jean" sitting on the top, her head and shoulders covered with blood, and for years the rustle of silk and patter of Louis XV heels were heard along the pas-

sages. There is perhaps no more notorious ghost than the "Airlie Drummer." His haunt is an ancient stronghold, Cortachy Castle, belonging to the Earls of Airlie. Whenever his drum is heard, those around take is as a sure token of the speedy death of one of the Ogilvie family. The origin of the story is that the jealousy of a former Lord of Airlie was roused either by the drummer or the officer whose messenger he was. In rage he thrust the man into his drum, and flung him out of the window of the tower in which the music is usually heard. The victim threatened, if his life were taken, to haunt the family, and he has been as good, or, rather, as bad, as his word. The music of the hapless drummer has often been heard, and quite recently, within the memory of those living—in 1844, before the death of Lady Airlie, and in 1849, before the

death of the ninth earl. Spedlin's Tower, now a ruined border fortress, was long haunted by the spirit of a miller named Porteous, who, being suspected of arson, was incarcerated in the dungeon by Sir Alexander Jardine. Having occasion to go away from home, he forgot all about his prisoner, who perished of hunger. No sooner was he dead than his ghost began to torment the family, and gave them no rest night or day. At last, by the aid of several ministers, the demon was exorcised, and a Bible was placed in a niche in his cell. Years after it was thought necessary to have the Bible rebound. Accordingly it was sent to Edinburgh for that purpose. It had not been long on its way before the ghost left his dungeon, fled over the river to the new home to which the family had recently removed, hauled the baronet and his wife out of bed, causing much terror and disturbance. Only through returning the Bible to its niche in its old condition was Porteous' revengeful ghost quieted and peace

again restored. Woodhouse Lee, the seat of the Fraser-Tytlers, is visited by the spirit of Lady Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. Her husband is known as the murderer of the Regent Murray at Linlithgow, in 1569, and surely no assassin had greater provocation. Knowing Hamilton was from home, the regent seized has house and turned his wife and child out naked into the fields. Before morning she was a raving maniac, her infant dead, probably murdered, and now her restless spirit haunts the abode of her former happiness. Part of the masonry of the old building was used for the present mansion, which is built on the Pentland Hills, four miles distant from the scene of the tragedy; and but a few years ago the domestics were terrifled by the apparition of a lady robed in white holding a child in her arms, which shows

the specter is still faithful to her old home The Inverary ghost is another wellauthenticated story, the hearse of which drives up to the door of the castle before the decease of any member of the Argyll family. It is said, during the illness of the late duchess, that two of the servants at Inveraray, while resting in the gloaning, heard the noise of wheels, unbarred the great door of the entrance hall, and, on opening it, found nothing there. Shortly afterwards they

neard of the death of their mistress. Dunvegan, the home of the Macleods, the oldest inhabited castle in Scotland, is visited by one of those delightful spirits—fairies. There is still the fairy flag, given centuries ago to the chief of Macleod by the fairles, and which always brought them victory when they took it to battle. A room in the tower is devoted to them, music and dancing are often heard, but all vanishes when the door is open.

Tennyson With Pipe and Shag.

The author of "Dodo," Mr. E.F.Benson, regrets the prevailing tendency to lay bare and dissect the private lives of great authors. He tells us so in the Herald, New York, of June 61, and by illustrating in detail the ugliness of the custom, he proceeds to blow away from Charles Lamb, Tennyson, Shelley, Browning and other enshrined figures the illusory glamor through which the world sees them.

He thus sketches the late laureate: 'Lord Tennyson was often rude to his guests. He did not throw soup at the waiter, but he dropped it all over his own waistcoat. He used to smoke the vilest tobacco in short clay pipes, and unless we make a determined effort to forget this distasteful habit, the smell of that most violent shag will hang like a fetid veil between us and the divinest lyrics in 'Maud' and 'The Princess.' The women of his dream. came to him, not walking delicately over the short-cropped turf of the summer island, when the sun cut the rim of its marriage ring at evening or at morning, nor when the austere stars looked down from a bare heaven, but through the smoke-laden atmosphere of that low-roofed study, coughing inveluntarily and painfully at the acrid tobacco smoke. The rooks which he heard calling 'Maud' as evening was falling, called across the table littered with stale dotels of pipes and broken

"It is, however, only fair to say that the late laureate disliked this terrible raking up of personal details as much as anyone. He used to thank God that he knew nothing of the life of William Shakespeare. He lamented that authors were cut up like pigs. He knew that he would be cut up like a pig, and he again thanked God that nobody could cut up Shakespeare like a pig. Long may this inability continue."

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

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

mail.

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 superintendent. results actually achieved. A certain writer tells us that ideality, untrained and carried to excess, becomes exactingness. Now, while I would not wish co so merge a virtue into a fault, I would like to ask the indulgence of of such men and women as will see my hearers, and our president, it I give that this law is enforced. to my portion on this programme a somewhat ideal turn, and speak not so should be done, and which we surely juice, blue vitriol, fish berries, logwood much of "what we do and how we do can do it we are thoroughly interested it," as of what we should do, and how in our department and filled with a we can do it, if we aim high, and keep sense of its importance. If any one 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 superintenpublic school, and that fact settles the never pass into the next grades, and question.

I know the common complaint that there are not workers enough to take the offices. Let your president act as remain to enter the high school constisuperintendent of this department, and tute but 50 per cent of the number the whole union be a committee to as- that enter the primary grade, and the

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 educated, for the people rule." I prethe children are simply learning by sume Mr. Cleveland had reference rote, without any real understanding | solely to the voters among the people; of the subject, ask if you may say a but when the "people" of today few words to them after the lesson. whether voters or not, shall have passed Tell them how beautifully God has away, there will still exist "the people," made these bodies of ours, with all mighty to rule, and these, "the people" their bones and muscles and nerves of the future years, are the children of and sinews working so perfectly to- today, and the unborn children of gether, and has given them to us to coming days, and are to be found in take care of. Ask if any of them ever our schools. It is difficult to educate owned a watch. If so, how careful grown people, with minds prejudiced they are to keep it in good order that by the false teachings of a lifetime to the works may move right and it may overcome; but the children are ours, tell the time correctly. Tell them how with their receptive and retentive much more valuable their bodies are minds, easy to mold, and through our than any watch, for if a watch gets schools alone can we hope to get a firm broken and destroyed money will buy hold on them in their formative years. another just as good, but we can never buy another body, so they must pay Daniel Webster, "it will perish, if we attention to these lessons they are work upon brass time will efface it; if learning, which teach them how their we rear temples they will crumble into ed by the Consul General of Bolivia, bodies are made and how to care for dust, but if we work upon immortal who writes that the air in the regions them, to keep them in good order, etc, minds, if we imbue them with a just of La Paz, Sucre, and Oruro is so

Talk to the teacher as though you supposed she was, of course, interested | that will brighten to all eternity." 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 spyerom 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

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 of lamenting our lack of time, we a resolve when I started in life that I the "Effect of alcohol and tobacco on the human body." Offer prizestor the best one on each subject. Have four of the best essays read at an evening divide our time to the best advantage graduated at college together. The gathering and the prizes publicly presented. This will interest the of it. 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 pressed in the recitations. a healthy reflex influence upon the whole school.

At parlor meetings for mothers this troduced.

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 successful competitor. 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 perance sentiment. 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.

intendents of local unions.

The county superintendent should local superintendents and with the _[J. D. Kilburn.

county superintendent of public instruction; through the latter she may get the subject brought prominently announcements of a newly organized jobs. 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

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

These are some of the things which tells you they do not see the necessity for having physiology introduced 871/2 per cent of those who enter the grammar grade at, or before the completion of that work; that those who 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

"If we work upon marble," said fear of God and love of our fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something

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 we systematize our work, so as to use general pledged his toast by drinking our time to the best advantage; and water. Another gentleman offered a 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," way of giving us more time, we might ourselves be crippled fused to partake of the wine cup. I or become helpless, and so have plenty of time, which also would be sad for ourselves and friends; and so instead should rather be thankful when we which crowd in upon us, and aim to so as to make the best possible use

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 ex-

Our first contest was held on the 5th of April, at which Ruby F. Ashcroft took the silver medal. The subject can be very appropriately in- 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 Gertie Watts was the

> We expect to hold our next contest about the 23rd of this month, and I know no better way of spreading tem-

Our union is officered by Mrs. Ashcroft, president; Mrs. Charbonneau, corresponding secretary; Miss M. Grahame, recording secretary; Miss S. Robinson, treasurer. We expect to take up Band of Hope work and Gos-These are suggestions for the super- pel temperance meetings next month. B. C. A.

Just as the sin of Judas was overruled for be a very powerful factor in the work. the good of the world, so the sin of the world She should be in close touch with all will be overruled for the good of the universe.

Notes and Incidents.

A manufacturing firm in McKeesbefore the County Teachers' Institute. port, Pa., has given its employes the She should take and read the New alternative of signing the pledge to Jersey Gazette, and whenever she sees abstain from liquor or quitting their

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

A sample of whisky analyzed by a Topeka chemist contained water, cayenne pepper, susil oil, tobacco stem 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 among the lower grades, and that it is 60,000 drunkards died every year in just as well for children to wait until the United Kingdom. I had not long dent of scientific temperance instruction they are older before beginning it, ask pursued my inquiry before it was tion, for the reason that I am quite them if they are aware that school sta- made clear to me that there was very sure no union exists which has not in tistics show that 60 per cent of the little exaggeration in the statement, its immediate vicinity at least one children who enter the primary schools 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 Kioto, 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 dein the Queen's Bench, but, as he had | ner? no evidence to support his own statement, judgment was given for the de-

A remedy for phthisis is recommendhighly rarified and dry that it kills the bacilli of phthisis, and brings about a restoration to health in the patient. The time required depends, or 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 commonplace phrase. We have all States, one of the guests rather conthe time there is. The question is do spicuously "drank to his health." The 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 where the little toddler would make again urged to join in a glass of wine. no more trouble in this cold, cruel This was too much. He rose from world. That indeed would be a sad his seat and said, in the most dignified manner: "Gentlemen, I have twice reyou press the matter ever so much, not a drop shall pass my lips. I made would avoid strong drink. That vow have strength to perform the duties I have never broken. I am one of a class of seventeen young men who 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 effect on the company may be im-

president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., was chosen a round-the-world mis-London, but on conferring with her it | practice. 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 death. Mrs. Leavitt, Miss Ackerman, and Miss Alice Palmer were reappointtry; Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Bushnell paupers and criminals into our popu.

are recuperating in Switzerland; Miss lation will be largely if not wholly abol-Ackerman, accompanied by Miss is led. 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 hoy is out late at

Father-Well, we must tax the saloons \$50. M.—Husband, I believe John

F.—We must put up that tax to 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

M.—Just think, William, our boy is F.—I'll fix those saloons. Tax 'em

M.—My poor child is a confirmed drunkard. F.—Up with the tax and make it

F.—Now I'll stop 'em; make it M.—We carried our poor boy to

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 its reward, and remind humility of incentives. But ambition needs no appeal, covetousness does not have to be stirred. Is the sanctity of the average Christian as delicious and absorbing posit. Captain Harrison sued them as the worldliness of the average sin-

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 hope that will be sufficient. Though East has been given to the public in the form of a pamphlet written by Mr. Joshua Rowntree. The pamphlet is who looked on in silent, terror-stricken based on the evidence given by wit- awe, unable to do anything for his renesses before the English Royal Com- lief. The combustion continued until mission appointed to investigate the Indian was literally consumed insubject. It is made clear in this pamphlet that the Indian Government is of life had fled .- [From the Alaska 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 you urge me to drink it now?" The is a consolation to be assured that the and diminishes the sensibility of the favor of the planting of the poppy. It opium habit is not so widespread as is generally supposed. The consumption Miss Belle Kearney, recently elected of opium has obtained little hold on women in India. Mr. Rowntree's conclusion is a sweeping condemnation of sionary by the executive committee in the use of opium apart from medical

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 refelt that she would prefer to work in suit is shown in a falling off of nearly her own country, from which so many fifty per cent in immigration since 1893. good workers have been taken away in During the last year or two the steam-Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell in keeping out undesirable persons. The Italian Government has also rened round-the-world missionaries, and dered valuable assistance, and to this the welcome news was announced from agency is largely due the credit of Mrs. Barney, who has long been under | breaking up the padrone system, which | appointment to go round the world, for many years has kept the Italian imthat she hopes to return to England in | migrant to this country in a condition the autumn to begin the organization bordering on slavery. Baron Hirsch's of Ireland, and to go thence to Aus- society is also exerting its influence to tralia in the spring. It would be im- prevent the coming to this country of possible for our officers to send out a pauper Russian Jews. It is believed better woman to any country than Mrs. | that if the immigration laws now in ex-Barney, of Rhode Island. Mrs. Leav- istence are strictly enforced, the evils itt and Miss Palmer are in this coun- resulting from an infusion of alien

Christian Citizenship National 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 nonsectarian. 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 affirms, remains vigorous to the last, 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 M.—Our once noble boy is a wreck. | 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 doze 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 scaffoldings and such-like acci-

Burned by His Own Breath.

dents are traceable to this cause.

The manufacture of distilled spirits, locally known as hoochinoo, 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. Hoochinoo 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, imbibed 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 teet 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 screeches brought the members of the camp about him, side, and for some time after the spirit Mining Record.

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

"Does this root leak 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, it neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that these recent years by distance and by ship companies have found it to their an "ounce of prevention is worth a interest to co-operate with the officials 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.

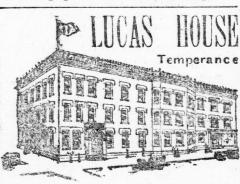
The Parts that Do Not Grow Old.

"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 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?"



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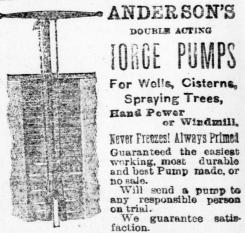
WE DON'T NEED TO Mr. W. Dean, Dear Sir-I have suffered

Mr. W. Dean, Dear Sir—I have sunered 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 have not near pregon sufficiency are recommend it to any person suffice. 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. Yourstruly, Thos. Jones.

This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in \$1 bottles, or six for \$5. Do not suffer nor permit your friends to suffer when Wm. Dean, Dunn avenue, Toronto

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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

(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 | delight to feed. 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

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

Why it is put there, wee Mercury

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 beauti

ful 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

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 like to read! Isn't it strange? We trunks full of the most beautiful can't imagine!

was dressed so nicely, and had on were so white and pretty.

I was a little afraid of her papa, for went out.

came and I had to come home. I little girl in the world.

(Stella's Story.) pleasantest place!

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 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.

there with her knitting, and her mother | body, giving tone and vigor,

held the baby, while her father popped With

I heard such soft, sweet strains of music once in a while. Mary said it was an Æolian harp her mother fixed in the window, only a thread of sewing-silk and a couple of tooth-picks. Think of 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

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

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 beadlike 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 been polite. Stella says, she doesn't agnosticism is over. "That phase of thought," he says, "which is based upplayed with the dolls, and they have on the fundamental contradiction that we know the absolute to be unknowclothes, silk, satin and lace. Oh! you able, has drawn its main support from a rejection of the preconceptions of It didn't seem any time at all till traditional theology and an affirmation supper was ready and we went down- of the validity of the scientific view of stairs. The table was set with the the world as under the dominion of loveliest dishes-I was almost afraid to | inviolable law." President Schurman, handle them for fear I should break of Cornell University, remarks that something. There was a servant to | "Agnosticism is only a transitional and wait on the table and Stella's mamma temporary phase of thought. The human mind can no more surrender such sparkling rings, and her hands its belief in God, than its belief in a world or in self. Contemporary agnosticism, strange as it may sound, he didn't smile and look pleasant at is in part due to the great advance us, but ate his supper quickly and which knowledge has made during the last half century; it is blindness from I was so sorry when seven o'clock excess of light. But the agnostic fever seems already to be burning out." So think Stella ought to be the happiest much the better for the world; but, alas, when some new negation presents itself, it will be welcomed by a hand-O mamma! I've had the loveliest ful of scientific men and a whole regitime I and Mary's home is just the ment of those who are unable to do their own thinking, who will regard Her mother is as kind as can be and 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 grandest playroom, such lots of things | and simple than the nondescript nothto dress up in and play keep house ing which Prof. Huxley christened agnosticism. - New York Observer.

THE BEST PILLS .- Mr. Wm. Vandervoot, 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 debili-After supper we sat on the rug be- tated constitutions these pills act like fore the fire-place and roasted apples. a charm. Taken in small does the The room was so pleasant in the fire- effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, light, and Mary's grandmother sat mildly exciting the secretions of the

The Poets.

In Absence.

it! The wind made just the sweetest 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 Who says it, knows not God, nor love,

For love is large as is you heavenly

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 God-love darts straight into the skies

Crossing the windage of each other's But speeds them both upon their

journeyings. -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 hilisides 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 snaw! 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 whift 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 drownded on es where the roll had landed

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 convalescing 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 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 mus'n'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

I didn't want to do it, for I knew what I should get, An' I wanted to preach religion hand-

than anything else I know."

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 following that, I knocked him

down an' led him up to Grace. An' we have preachin' on Sunda 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 fighting 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 interiors 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 enjoy-

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. Ahal 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 irom 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' Eclectric Oil.

Man (at front door). - I want to see he 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 cult 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 can horse is a tenderhearted animal. He is always ready to listen to a tale of whoa.

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. "I, 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 Conquer-

"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

"Mac," said he, "I think if I were a red 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." 1 141 ... 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

the teacher, a little doubtful, asked the "Who helped you with this map,

drawn map. After the examination

Tames?" "Nobody, sir."

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

"Come, now, tell me the truth.

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

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 Trace all your gladness to him, and if for a season, trace your hell to him passions, your difficulties, your the worship of God; so that if you curse anything, but your shortcomings, your pull-backs, your times of gloom, your periods of loneliness will be corns, warts, etc.; even the most diffi- taken as from God's hand, and if it ator does not require the help of any should be that into your life should purgative medicine to complete the come a great joy, a great favor, quite cure, Give it a trial and be convinced.

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 steed 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 tragio 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 I

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 persheep, I should certainly have prefer- sonally superintend the work of placing

> Incredible as it may seem to his admirers, a letter from Scotland addressed

> > "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 denys 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 the rain as his water; look on bliss as die. But it rests with us to make the his goodness, on the thorn in the flesh | circumstances in which we are placed as his messenger, on your sins as his our opportunity to do the right thing, purging, on your affairs as his making. and to take it. God otten shuts the door in our face in order that we may there be brightness in your life, and go through another one which he has the sun shines and the sky is blue, opened. He knows that the closed thank God for it. Never consider door is the one that we want to go anything as a chance, seeing that God | through, but the open one is the door rules over all; but learn every day, that we need to go through. But however small the event or however sometimes he permits the opening of a great the crisis, to trace it equally to door which he knows that we know God; and supposing there comes over | we ought not to enter. He thus puts your days a blight, and you are in hell us to the test by allowing us the opportunity of keeping out of it. And even more certainly than your heaven; there are times when he closes all trace your sin, your happiness, your doors in order that we may have the opportunity of patiently waiting and paradise, all to him, and at nightfall persistently knocking until one is you will have learned a step towards opened. No one can complain of the lack of opportunity, for he is pretty follow this out you will be unable to sure to be in one or another of these cases. - Sunday School Times.

Mother Graves' Worm Extermin-

Behind Circus Scenes



Lite Among the Performers - Some Good Stories Told of Circus Men and Women.

The perfection of organization in a great circus makes the life very monotonous. A man must do exactly the same thing at exactly the same moment every day of the 32 weeks during which the season last. Even a proprletor-Mr. Bailey, for example-scarcely varies in his movements from one week's end to another. Thus, to the circus people themselves, each day is so precisely reproducing another in their immediate work and surroundings, the constant movement in which they live ceases to exist. They lose all sense of distance and of locality; all places, all crowds, are alike to them; the towns and States they pass through leave as dim an impression on their minds as do their dreams. The outside world, in fact, becomes a dream to them, and outside people a kind of vague unreality, like water always flowing by a river, but never noticed. Wherever they go are bank of human heads, tiers of heads, thousands of heads, gaping, grinning, and these have for the circus folk so little individuality or kinship that they might as well belong to some other race. Sitting in the charlots, on elephants, astride horses, on camels, in the procession, under a scorching sun, breathing dust, all beneath comes to seem unreal and fantastic; and often in the midst of this glittering pageant there comes over the circus perfomer a sense of utter loneliness that is crush-

And even the performance itself has a bewildering effect upon those who are always taking part in it, but never see it. It is like the monotonous beating of a train which seems to the dozing traveler to be singing a song or speaking words. The great crowd in the tent are not people at all but only a colored background, of no more importance than the dingy walls of the tent itself. Everything comes as a matter of course. The crashing music, the grave-faced elephants with figp-ping ears, the long "Ah-h-h-oo" of applause of the crowd, the shrill whistle of the small boys, the dancing of the Arab girls, the cries of the howling dervish with is dreary "Low-y-loo hel -lah-how," the feats of the athletes and riders—all these are nothing to him, or rather, they are an un-noticed part of himself, like his hat or his

Circus people thus lose all power of wonder, all capacity for enthusiasm. As with the gambler, the very excitement of their lives and the constant change tend to paralyze interest. I should like to test a veteran circus man with some such programme a this: At 9 a.m. to see a man guillotined; at 10 a.m. to see a collision between two locomotives; at 11 a.m. to see a tenement house destroyed by fire; at moon to see a millionaire commit suicide; at 1 p.m. to see a crowded ferryboat go down; at 2 p.m. to see a powder mill explode: and at 3 p.m. to see a naval battle. I have no doubt that after a few weeks of even this as a routine he would find It a dull as his old life.

In point of fact, though, many of the circus people, perhaps most of them, have never sat through a performance from beginning to end. Mr. Newman, the elephant trainer, for instance, who has been with the circus for years, told me that he had never seen a performance: and Mr. Kohl, the head of the Barnum cook tent, said the same thing. The fact is, a circus man's time is so completely occupied with his own work, that he cannot attend to anything else. From sixteen to twenty hours a day he is on duty, whether a common laborer or head of a department. For weeks at a time he may have to content himself with flour or five hours' sleep out of 24. and work all the rest of the time. No wonder, then, that he never gets time, even if he had the desire, to witness a performance.

Most people have an idea that the circus is a free and easy place, and that those who travel with it are a Rohemian crowd, whose leisure hours are spent in more or less riotous pleasures. Never was a greater mistake In the first place, no one connected with the circus has much leisure; and then the discipline maintained is more rigid than that of any army. Drunkenness is very rare, and, if detected, is followed by immediate dismissal. And in other respects conduct is controlled rigorously. A week's experience with the circus convinced me that for sobriety, industry and general morality, there is no other community numbering so many people which can be compared with it. CIRCUS PERFORMERS OFF DUTY.

At the conclusion of the afternoon performance supper is served in the cook tent, and then the performers have an hour or so to themselves before the evening performance. This time they are apt to spend in the circus tent proper, empty now, in practicing ne feats or in improving old ones. they do from pure pride in their work, for the time is their own to spend as they please. Let us look in and see what is going on. Here is Alex. Seibert trying a new horse over the hurdles. Again and again he rides the horse at the five-bar gate, or rather, the canvas imitation of one-for it would not do to risk the horse's leg-and sometimes he gets over with a clean jump, and sometimes, stumbling, knocks the canvas from the hands of the ring-men. The owner apologizes for his horse's shortcomings, says he is nervous, has never jumped in a tent before, and so on.

Across the tent, over near the dress-ing-room entrance, Fred Herbert, the veteran acrobat, is teaching one of his two "brothers" to do a "twister" back somersault. The young fellow springs into the air with a will, turns gracefully, with a twisting movement at the same time, and, landing heavily on the bert shakes his head; the knees were bent too much and the fall was not artistic; he must try it again. The young athlete does try it again, not once, but twenty times, profiting by the criticisms of the master, and trying his best to get rid of the trouble with his knees. Some other day he will succeed, but not now, for Herbert tells him he has done enough and must not tire acrobats, sisters, who have been watching him from an elephant pedestal, give him a smile of encouragement, and a Cossack horseman, lounging near, claps his hands approvingly.

Meantime, in one of the rings, Conrad te exercising his over-lively pony Hu-Conrad rode as the "Austrian Emperor"; at the afternoon performance he was a miscellaneous clown, and now is a phlegmatic man in shirt-sleeves

Quite alone, in the large center ring, little Nelson, the 10-year-old acrobat, is practicing back somersaults, with all the gravity of a man who has large responsibilities on his shoulders. Nelon takes himself very seriously, and Insists on being treated with the respect due a star performer, which he Nothing hurts his feelings more than to be treated as a child, and he scorns the idea of playing with boys

**** would he miss the pleasure of riding in the procession every morning as the "Little King of Spain," and there is never a smile on his face as the carriage of state in which he sits passes through the crowds. He is a monarch, then, every inch of him, but not more so than when he steps out proudly before the great assemblage, under a crash of music, and is hauled to the very roof of the tent by his father, also an acrobat of note. Then it is a sight to see little Nelson fold his arms with joy in his art, and, hanging by his neck from the flying trapeze, 50 feet in the air, look down on the anxious thousands, his dark eyes seeming to say: "Now look at me and see if I am not an artist." Then, hanging by his knee-caps, head down, he suddenly lets himself slip and fall, catching the bar by the tips of his toes, and, swinging high on either side, seems to ask the crowd is any man could have done that trick more eleverly or bravely than he.

SOME CIRCUS STORIES. Meantime, others of the circus company are scattered about in groups hrough the deserted amphitheater, their voices sounding like whispers as they chat together, on account of the space and the emptiness. This leisure hour is the favorite time for story-telling among circus folk, and many are the strange tales one hears. Best of all in this pastime is George Starr, to whom the circus atmosphere is as the breath of life; he would be wretched without it; and his store of reminiscence and adventure is exhaustless. It is he who travels through Asia and Africa, gathering together tigers and lions for the menagerie, and members of strange tribes for the "Congress of Nations." On these trips he has to spend thousands of dollars, although the natives of these distant lands are often willing to come with him on ridiculously low terms. On one occasion, while in the interior of Africa, he found a Soudanese warrior, a perfect black Hercules, whom he was determined to get at any price. At first the warrior refused flatly; but when Starr told him he might demand whatever sum he pleased, he wavered. Finally, after long consultation with his friends, he told Starr, through an interpreter, that he would come, but added, "I must have my wife's expenses

paid while I am away." "All right," said Starr. "And I must have all my mother's ex-

penses paid." "All right." "And I must have money for my chil-

dren.' "I know it: name your own figure." At this the warrior, with a cunning gleam in his eyes, as if he were demanding a king's ransom, named a sum which in our money amounted to a little less than fifteen dollars. "And he nearly dropped dead," said Starr, "when I told him he could have

Then there comes a bit of pathos. One of the clowns, now dressed and behaving like an ordinary sober citizen, tells how, one night, years ago, old Miako, one of the funniest clowns of those days, had received word just be fore the performance began, that his son had died suddenly. Miako was then a gray-haired man of fifty, and his whole hope and pride in life were centered in his boy. For years all his savings had been put aside for the lad's education, the clown having always been resolved that his son should be something else than a circus performer. His desire had been gratified: the young man had gone through college taken his degree as a doctor. Now it was all over, and he was dead. When the news came, it was already time for Miako to enter the ring, and as he read the telegram he crumpled it up, and pushed it in the pocket of his flowing trousers, while a tear marked a furrow in the white paint that covered his face. But he said nothing. The music crashed out its call, and snatching up his painted cap, the broken-hearted father rolled into the ring, while the crowds split their sides with laughter. He went through the performance to the end, cracking his old jokes, tumbling about in the old ridiculous way, and then, when it was finished, and the crowd had gone, and an army of workmen were busy dismantling the tent, Miako sat there on the edge of the ring, in his clown's costume still, his head on his knees, his body twitching now and then with a convulsive shiver, his thoughts on the boy who was dead. And so the stories succeed each other the circus detective telling of adventures with pickpockets and three-card-

monte men; Rosie Meres, the bareback rider, telling how she first met in Paris the French clown who afterwards became her husband; John O'Brien telling of the pluck and clean grit shown by riders and acrobats, who often go through their acts when suffering severest pain and almost too weak to Of all the experiences I had stand when traveling with the Barnum circus I enjoyed most this five o'clock leisure. this period of story-telling in the big

and nearly empty tent. IN THE DRESSING-ROOM TENT. The dressing-room tent of a large circus lipe Barnum and Bailey's is a place full of interest for the outsider, all the more that he may not penetrate there except by special favor. This is al most the home of acrobats, clowns, and riders, the royalties of the ring, the only home they know, except a rushonly home they knew, except a rushing train from March to October. Passing through the performers' trance, that magic aperture on which the small boy's eyes are ever fondly piveted, one finds himself in a canvascovered space divided by a canvas partition into two equal parts, in one of which, standing in a switching, stamping circle, are a hundred horses. The other, devoted to the performers, is mattress, looks up for approval. Her- itself divided into two pants, the larger serving for about ninety men, the smaller for about fifty women. The entrance to the men's part is at one end of the canvas wall, the entrance to the women's at the other end, and the two are so shut off from each other that only the indistinct buzz of preparations can come through the jealous partition.

Passing into the men's dressing-room, a curious scene shows itself. The entire himself further. As he retires, two space is not larger than two good-sized parlors, and yet so perfect is the management that nearly 100 men are able at one time to dress and undress, to shave, to write letters, to play the violin, and amuse themselves in various ways, without interference or disorder. The center of operations for each one. ber, with the vicious baboon Abel in his chair, bureau, desk, treasure-house, the saddle. In the morning procession | and fortress, is his trunk, always square and heavily bound with metal fastenings, and always occupying identically the same place in the tent. Some of the trunks are ranged around the wall some lined along the center, and where you see them one day, there you will see thm every day, so precise is the property-man in the matter of arrangement. Ten photographs of the men's dressing-room taken on ten successive days would be so exactly alike in the smallest detail, showing the same clothes and hats hanging on the same ropes, the same tin basin, old pipe, or bit of looking-glass on the same swinging shelf, the same trunks at precisely

distances between them, One of the strict rules of the circus is that all performers, unless excused by a special clause in the contract, shall ride in the daily street parade. Conrad, the fat clown, also trainer of Abdel, the dangerous baboon, now crowds himself into the uniform of the Emperor of Austria, and will presently be seen on horseback, riding with a grace and dignity worthy of Francis Joseph himself, Siebert, the best all-round acrobat in the ring, dons the black beard and serious manner of Gen. Grant, whom he will personate in the charlot of the Goddess of Liberty. Demott and Showles, the bare-back riders, array themselves to ride forth, the one as the Emperor of Germany, and the other as the President of France. Other men, and the women in the adjoining dressing-room as well, are all in the like

the hurry of transformation.

The parade is over by 10:30, and then there is hurry and bustle again to get back into ordinary dress and ready for dinner, served in the cook-tent at 11:30. After dinner, with scarcely an interval for digestion, preparations must be begun for the afternoon performance, which begins at 2 o'clock and lasts until 4:30. The best point of observation at this hour is in the larger division of the dressing-room tent, where the horses are, for here one is able to see both before and behind the scenes. While the great amphitheatre is filling from the menagerie tent, while the circus band is playing its overtures, and the clown with the bogus photographic apparatus is making sport of picious visitors, the space outside, between the dressing-room tent, the horse-tent, the cook-tent, and the circus tent proper, about an acre in all, is finish their day's work by drawing the crowded with horses, chariots, elephants, camels, and costumed riders, | trips, as they made two from the train carrying banners of all nations, wait- in the morning.

ing for the grand pageant which opens the performace. Now O'Brien gives the word: "Come, boys, get your horses out." The grooms lead the teams of

draught horses to the chariots, while out from the dressing-rooms come men and women and take their places. A handsome woman, who, a little later, all smiles and spangles, will drive four horses to one of the flying Roman char-iots, is now severely clad in black, with white wig, to ride in the grand carriage of state as Queen Victoria. While waiting she caresses one of her favorite horses, feeding him sugar and kissing him. Near her is the Goddess of Liberty, who does a song and dance act in the "concert," and is now in animated conversation with one of the clowns about a supper of fried chicken enjoyed the night before. Bedouins enveloped in white, Japanese warriors, and noblemen from Siam bustle about, looking for the camels, the elephants, or the blazing chariots which are to convey

It would seem impossible ever to organize an orderly procession out of such confusion. But the confusion is only seeming; in reality, every man and woman, horse and driver, knows exactly where he belongs and what to do; and as O'Brien waves his signal to the bandmaster to strike up the triumphal blast, the line moves out, elephants first, as easily as a coll of rope uncoils, and the grand pageant has passed

inside the big tent. As soon as the procession is finished, the quick-handed grooms take saddles and bridles off the draught horses and lead them to the horse-tent, where they will rest until brought out for the evening "pageant," after which they will circus wagons to the train, making two

Missing Links

Gossip from Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

ENGLISH curates are thinking of) forming themselves into a professional union, on the plan of the trades unions. MICROBES killed a Vienna bank clerk lately, who, in counting a pile of

bank notes, moistened his fingers with CHARLES W. CAMPBELL, a Philadelphian, has the longest mustache known to exist. It measures 22 inches

from tip to tip. DEAN ALLEN, aged 94, of St. David's Cathedral, England, is in vigorous health, superintends all the business of the cathedral and conducts the daily

THE English artist H. S. Tuke has his studio on the top of a crag, looking down on the sea on one side, on a pine forest on another, with a lake not far A LINEAL descendant of the famous

Scottish chieftain, Rob Roy MacGregor, lives in Washington. His house contains many relies of the great warrior SIR JAMES BELL, Bart., Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland, whose term

expires in November, has agreed to the unanimous request of the town council to remain in office another year. LAURENCE HUTTON, the wellknown critic, is a collector of posters. For years he has been a collector of

book plates, and his accumulation of the latter is said to be the largest in America. RABAH, now the head of the sultinate of Bornu, Africa, was at one time a slave. He is a full-blooded negro, of

gigantic stature, and is said to be possessed of immense treasures of gold, silver and ivory. WITH the death of James Bunn the noble race of Shinnecock Indians ends.

The old man died with his face to the sun, which, as he died, rose over the Shinnecock hills on Long Island, the ancient home of his once powerful race. SIGNOR DI PRISCO, an Italian country gentleman, recently dug up on his estate 27 ancient silver vases of Greek workmanship. He tried to sell them in Paris for \$100,000, but under the law orbidding export of antiquities from Italy, the Italian Minister of Education began proceedings against him.

ALL the personal memorials of Carlyle contained in the Chelsea house, lately turned into a museum, consist, according to Truth, of a battered trunk, a walking stick, a wretched tin bath, a marble top washstand, and a stovepipe hat under a glass case.

DUCKS' eggs are shipped pretty ripe from Swatow, in China, to Bangkok and Singapore. They are put in shallow baskets in layers of two and three deep, wrapped up in soft paper, and the climate is so hot that they are all hatched before they reach their des-

MR. WILSON, the successful candidate for Mid-Norfolk, says a London correspondent, showed himself a master in electioneering. He formed for himself a bodyguard of pretty girls, the daughters of yeomen, and his nieces besides, and with this bodyguard, dressed in gay riding habits of white and blue, he cantered up and down the country.

W. K. Vanderbilt, jun., brought from Paris one of the labor-saving cycles which have recently been introduced in that city. It operates on the principle of the horseless carriages which are now so popular in France, and is propelled by a Damier motor. He has not made an appearance on his wheel, which is the only one of the kind in Newport.

At Mile End in London there is a serious outbreak of small-pox, but the vestry and guardians, being opposed to vaccination, refuse to exercise the power placed in their hands by law to make it compulsory. In the district there are from twelve to fourteen thousand unvaccinated children. The guardians assert that the small-pox has come from the neighboring districts,

where the law is enforced. In TANGANROG, in Russia, a company 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. In the morning he found that his nine companions had been murdered in their sleep and 48,000 roubles which they had were stolen. The murderer was found soon after. He had joined the band disguised as a trader, had drugged them with morphine, and then

BISMARCK'S head was measured by Schaper, the sculptor, who made his statue at Cologne, and from the measurements the French scientific jourhis brain. The head is enormous, be-

occiput and 170 millimeters between the temples; the average figures for German heads are 195 by 155 millimeters. The volume of the skull is 1,965 cubic centimetres, the average being 1,478, and the greatest recorded 1,860. From this the inference is that the brain weighs 1,897 grammes, 35 per cent above the average weight,

ENGLAND still begets ghost stories. The exceedingly sober Realm relates that not long ago, at a country seat in Cheshire, famous for its portrait gallery, a visitor was hastening down the main stairway. Suddenly he felt his progress arrested by two strong arms grasping him by the shoulders. On turning around he saw no one; but at that moment a large, heavy picture fell from the wall, directly in front of him, with force enough to demolish the very The ghostly substantial balusters. arms had caved his life.

MARY TATE, a United States girl, who recently died in Germany, made a dying request that was certainly unique. She loved music and was a Before the death finished his song she asked that she be buried in her grand piano. It was doubtless the strangest sepulchre of the century. During the funeral service a choral was played upon her favorite instrument, and then the strings were torn out, and in the tuneless box, as dead as the clay that was put in it, the body of the young planist was laid to rest.

FLORICULTURISTS are taking great interest in a new English rose which has been called the Crimson Rambler. It is so beautiful in color that Queen Victoria recently paid a special visit to the royal conservatory see it. The fact that it blooms through all seasons save winter will increase its popularity. Fashions in roses change. Once upon a time the Marechal Niel was in favor, but the great American Beauties and the Jacqueminots have made the delicate buff blooms take a back seat in Queen Flora's congress of blossoms

ACCORDING to St. Paul's, a French physician has fust discovered in rocking chairs a new and potent agency for good. The gentle and regular oscillations of these chairs have, it appears, "a wonderful effect in stimulating the gastro-intestinal peristalsis." If your digestion is sluggish and you suffer from "atony of the stomach," all you need is to rock yourself for about half an hour and all will be well. This new and simple cure for dyspensia will probably become much more popular than the numerous bad-tasting concections considered to possess potency in the cure of this common complaint.

ACCORDING to the Atlanta Constitution, a Western Alabama editor was writing up a local theatrical performance recently, and desired to give the participants a flattering notice; so he mentioned the names of several young ladies of the town, and wrote: all filled their parts to perfection." Then he went home. When the paper appeared it was found that the printer had put an "n" in the place of an "r" in the word "pants." Of course, it was an awkward dilemma for the poor edi-" but when the bloomer cruze shall have become a little more widely adopted such embarrassing mistakes probably be passed by unheeded.

ALL the English papers are talking about the cashmere shawl, the jeweled bracelet and other costly presents which Miss McNeill received from the Queen and royal family on the occasion of her marriage to the Duke of Argyll, nearly 50 years her senior. Not one of them, however, makes mention of the fact that the Queen, in accordance with traditional custom and usage, furnished the trousseau of the bride besides presenting her with a check for \$5,000. The Queen does this for each of her maids of honor or bedchamber women that may happen to wed with Victoria's consent during their term of and Princess Louise's mother-in-law is no exception to the

IN THE memoirs of Baron Stockmar is a note by his son, the editor of the work, in these words: "There were not wanting instances of shamelessness against which he had to defend himself. A rich Englishman, an author and member of Parliament, called upon him one day and promised to give him £10,000 if he would further his petition to the Queen for a peerage. Stockmar replied: 'I will now go into the next room in order to give you time. If upon my return I still find you here. I shall have you turned out by the servants.' Very creditable, of course, to Stockmar, considering his circumstances and position. The incident occured in the early forties, apparently, and there were not many rich Englishmen at that period who were both "authors and members of Parliament." But I am not aware that anybody has as yet identified the would-be corrupter nals are trying to calculate the size of of the immaculate baron. Who could he have been, and did he get his per-

Electric Wonders



New System of Lighting Railway Cars-Electric Cure for Deafness-Cooking by Electricity-No Work in the Future!

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they solved many of the problems ariscal cookery. A well-known writer on the chemistry of cookery has given it as his opinion that the perfect arrangement for an oven would be the radiation of its heat from all sides. This is now done in an electric oven which is having a large sale in London. The process is said to produce a cooked meat absolutely wholesome and extremely appetizing. There is no combustion whatever in the oven, and the food, being cooked in a pure atmosphere, cannot be tainted. The heat is turned on at any point merely by the movement of a switch. It is produced inside the oven, and it is so conserved that after the oven is once made hot what is required to carry on the process is little more than sufficient to make up for slight leakages. The electric oven can be put on the kitchen dresser when needed, and it throws practically nei-ther heat nor smell. Tabulated lists are provided, with which the weight and description of the joint being given, full instructions are derived as to the time and temperature of the required cooking. Roast mutton takes a temperature of 330 degrees Fahrenheit, beef 340 degrees and veal 350 degrees; and a heat of 370 degrees is needed to give puff paste its desirable tint and consistency. The comparative coolness of the outside of the oven is a singular feature; as the chef remarked at a recent dinner: "You could sit down on the oven while you roast inside."

The telegraphers have never to my knowledge, made but a single series of tests for the purpose of determining the actual amount of time which elapses while a signal is being flashed from America to Europe along the Atlantic cable.

The tests referred were made at the McGill University, Montreal, Canada, in June, 1891. In carrying out these experiments a duplex circuit was arranged both on land and sea along the entire line, which connects Montreal with Waterville, Ireland. When the line was "cleared"

chronograph was attached to the observatory wire at Montreal, and every-thing declared to be in readiness. The instrument clicked off the signal, while the experimenters watched the chronograph with breathless interest. It did not seem "like an age of sustense." however, for within one and one-eighth seconds the chronograph minal to a metallic strip behind the car, recorded the return of the signal, while

it slowly dawned upon the interested scientists present that the flash had actually made the round trip from Montreal to Ireland in a period of time but little greater than one-sixtieth of a minute. In that very short space of time, infinitesimal and almost unthinkable the better conducting part of the plant

I might say, that electric message was | -the liquid in its cells-it traverse flashed a distance almost as great as the root to its very tips, and the whole one-third the circumference of the is electrocuted. It has been struck by world, or, to be exact, 8,022 miles. Other | lightning. As the car is pulled along experiments made the same day show- the track every weed is at once killed ed a variation of from 1 to 11 seconds and with such an apparatus many for the signal to make a round trip. Mr. Edison predicted the other day

that work would be altogether abolished in the next generation, and that our only labor would be to press a button and start the machinery going. Edison may be slightly wrong as to the generation, that is, it may take longer, a few more generations than he imagined, but that the drift is in the direction he indicates, and that actual labor will become a very small element in the industries, is self-evident. Steam did a great deal to free us from the curse of labor, but electricity is a far more potential instrument, and its uses seem almost limitless. We have made it do our lighting, our transportation and a thousand small jobs, but we have only just begun to use it.

Hitherto this mighty geni has been brought into play mainly in the field of manufactures, and a man is still compelled to labor hard to grow crops; but there is a disposition to use electricity more and more in agriculture, and it seems to be even better suited for the field than for the workshop. In Saxony they are now plowing by electricity with great success using an ordinary dynamo, and doing away with horses and men to a large extent.

In the Department of Tarn, France, a water wheel is made to give sufficient force and to develop enough electricity to cultivate the farm, so that the little brook that runs through it saves the farmer nearly all labor. In Moravia a single dynamo furnishes all the power needed to cultivate three adjacent farms.

Plowing by electricity is much cheaper and better in all respects than plowing by steam. With a waterfall handy -and there is one handy to nearly every farm in the country, save in the telligence, there is no reason why all the hard work of the farm, from butter-making to the thrashing of grain, should not be economically done by a well-distributed electric plant. French experiments have further shown that the distribution of electricity through the soil by means of the ordinary current-bearing wires stimulates the growth of plants and increases the yield.

It is not necessary to go into further particulars. We have mentioned the work done on the farm as a sample of the electrical development going on in a field of which we hear very littleagriculture. The farm as well as the city is to be benefited by this force, and the farmer as well as the city merchant will simply touch a button and have electricity do all his plowing for him. Edison is not a dreamer. No one can seriously doubt his prediction, but the only question is when we will enjoy that laborless world which he promises us .- New Orleans Times-

An improved form of the electric target has been brought out by an Austrian officer. The target consists of small meshes of wire, which are painted a bright color. No matter how long the range may be, as soon as the surface of the wire is struck by the projectile, a signal, which passes along a connecting cable, is registered on an indicator placed near the stand. The impact of the bullet on the figure or wire rings that represent the upper part of the man's body closes the circuit and rings a bell, the ringing being simultaneous with the signaling on the indicator. The apparatus is placed under ground, and acts automatically, requiring no care whatever for maintenance. It has been well received by Austrian experts, as it enables a man to be dispensed with in indicating the points, and so removes what has always been a more or less fruitful source of accident in military shooting drill. * * * *

Electricity promises to work a revolution in the oil industry. Heretofore the great drawback in developing an oil field was the necessity of hauling boilers to the well sites and furnishing

English electricians deserve much had been located. It is proposed to put credit for the practictal way in which an electric motor at each well and furnish power from a central electrical ing out of the developments in electri-cal cookery. A well-known writer on to take the place of the fuel and costly water line. Heretofore the cost of the well in this field has averaged about \$3,500, of which at least half was the laying of the water lines and hauling fuel. By this plan it is thought that wells may be put down for \$2,000 each. The value of the electric power will be even greater in pumping fields, where at present fuel must be hauled continuously, and wells of small production will not more than make up the cost of pumping. With the application of electricity twenty wells may be strung on one circuit and all be furnished with power from it. It is the intention to get a pant in operation at Sistersville by the first of October .- Philadelphia Record.

> Recently there were pointed out some of the beneficial effects produced by electricity upon the growth of plants; but an overdose will kill a plant or a man. When lightning strikes a tree the latter is frequently killed, even if it be not blown into slivers, as sometimes happens. This result is believed to be due to the heating effects of the current, which raises the temperature of the sap far above the boiling point, and consequently to steam of high pressure, which explodes the tree or such part of it as conveys the current. If the current be not so strong as to produce steam, it may so much heat the sap as to expand and burst the plant tissues, which will be equally destructive to its life.

Advantage has been taken of this quality of an electric current to destroy the weeds that grow by railroad tracks. To keep such roads free from weeds in summer requires the constant work if many men with a hoe. Weeds have great vitality, and to kill them their roots must be dug out. If only cut off next to the ground they spring up afresh, and but little the worse for their temporary mutilation. A mild current of electricity acts as a stimu-lant to such plants, but a current strong enough to disintegrate the tissues will kill them. To accomplish this in a large way a car is provided with an engine, an alternating dynamo, and an induction coil suitable for raising the electric pressure to twenty or thirty thousand volts. One terminal of this induction coil is connected to the earth through the car tracks. A well insuwhich stretches across the track a short distance above the ground, and is provided with many fine wires pendant from it, like the teeth of a rake. Through these teeth the electric discharge takes place, and any weed that is touched receives a deadly current through it. As the current follows miles of railway may be quickly and cheaply freed from weeds

A similar plan is feasible for ridding cultivated fields from such troublesome pests as thistles, daisies, chicory, or any other whose stems at any time reach above the grass around them. A two-wheeled vehicle like a horse-rake, carrying a suitable secondary battery, a mechanical current-alternator, and proper induction coil, could be driven across a field and kill every plant its teeth should touch. Acres of valuable land could be rid of its coarse weeds in a day, and with the assurance that no plant once fairly struck would ever be resurrected.

On the South Australian railways they have perfected a system of sup-plying current for lighting the cars by means of a dynamo run from the axle. This dynamo in the daytime stores up energy in accumulation cells, which is used in the night-time to light the train, so that the expense of an electrician is saved every second journey the train makes, there being only day and night trains on the line-from Adelaide to Broken Hill.

A recent Supreme Court decision with regard to electric railways in a Philadelphia suburban district has created a peculiar and unpleasant condition of things. A trolley line had been built, but the Supreme Court having decided that electric railways could not be constructed without the consent of all the property owners in a stretch of twelve miles, have objected and prevented the operation of the road. While the law in question applies to electric cars, it does not touch other forms of conveyance, so the managers have bought dummy steam cars for the operation of the road.



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Cannibalism Again!



Solomon Islanders Have Driven Out the Missionaries and Killed and Eaten All the White Men in Reach-British Ships Will Shell the Cannibal Villages - Settlers Fleeing From the Island in Terror.

country that the cannibal inhabitants once more to their barbarous practice of head-hunting and man-eating. The dispatches state that the white settlers In the neighborhood, who, after a year's cessation from these blood-thirsty pursuits on the part of the natives, had begun to feel somewhat secure, have been stricken with terror and are fleeing to Australia on every available vessel. They are accompanied in their flight by numbers of missionaries, who are well aware that the South Sea Island cannibal has a strong partiality for white flesh, and that he will go to the extent of slaying even these good and harmless clergymen when once his appetite for human flesh has been thor-

bughly excited. In all of the adjoining island the white settlers have applied to the Britsh admiral, Sir A. G. Bridge, for protec-tion. The admiral has displayed comnendable energy in his effort to punish the horrible offenders, and, according to the latest reports, has embarked on board the first-class cruiser Orland, with the purpose of shelling the savage hamlets and dwellings along the coast. It is doubtful, however, whether much will be accomplished by this line of procedure, as the savages are accustomed to retreat to the interior while the firing is going on, and by deftness and treachery of their movements, they have often been known to seize straggling boatloads of the whites as they visited the shore and to make off with them in triumph. Very few of these unfortunate captives have ever been seen again. According to the usual practice of the Solomon Islanders, they are immediately put to death and their bodies carefully quartered by the chief's butcher. The pieces are then hung up on the branches of shady trees and allowed to acquire the proper degree of

seasoning. The latest white victims of the savages were the ship's company of the Sydney trading schooner Amelia, Capt. D. Kerr, his made, Samuel Smith, and eight or ten men. They sailed in the schoner Amelia from Rubiana in the middle of last April, and have since been missing under circumstances that leave no question as to their fate. The British naval officers in the vicinity are naturally enraged over the miserable destruction of these sailors, and it is probable that swift vengeance will be taken upon the cannibals if they fall into the clutches of the whites. When the sailors failed to return to Rubiana May, one Nathaniel Wheatley, of that place, organized a search for them and succeeded in picking up the deck-house, the hatches and other parts of the Amelia, but every one of the men had disappeared.

THE CANNIBAL ISLES The group of islands called the Solomon Islands by early navigators, who vaguely supposed that they were the original depository of Solomon's gold, extend from the northwest to the southeast in latitude 5 to 11 degrees south and 154 to 163 degrees east, at a distance of about 800 miles northeast of Australia. They are the largest of the numerous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, and were discovered by Alverdo de Mendana in 1567. though they were thus among the earliest known islands in this region, our information in regard to their topography, resources and inhabitants has always remained very meager, owing to the unamiable character of the na-

The Solomon Islanders are of a mixed race, varying between an almost pure Malay type and the dark-skinned Polynesian. Though savage in their habits, they are nevertheless intelligent, crafty, thievish and revengeful, and they are said, when domesticated, to make excellent and faithful servants. The men wear no clothing but a loin band, and the women wear a small skirt. They are mostly small of stature and their hair and skin are intensely black, the former being closely frizzled. Some visitors have described the people as the most savage, brutal and degraded race on earth, but this opinion is perhaps too severe. Although cannibals, they are by no means degraded as compared with other savage races. They had acquired in the process of their development and before coming n contact with Europeeans a knowledge of various simple arts, several of which they practiced with remarkable skill. They are singularly clever in surgery, setting arms and legs, with pamboo splints. They have also obained some knowledge of dentistry, hough their treatment of a patient is

Momewhat of a heroic character.

A protectorate was established over the entire group in 1893. The British Government thus acquired a total area of seven or eight thousand square miles and a population of about 50,000 savages, the greater part of whom were pannibals. At the time of the estabshment of the protectorate the chief of the island of San Christoval, one of the most cannibalistic of the lot, was one Taki, a converted man-eater.

STILL LIKE WHITE FLESH. Contrary to the general impression, the practice of cannibalism has by no means been extinguished. It has been supposed that the increasing intercourse between thewhites and the savages and he presence of a large number of demissionaries in the South Sea islands has put an end to man-eating is a general practice, but this is not he case. The inhabitants of many of hese islands, and the Solomon Islands n particular, have always been "anhrophagoi, or cannibals, ever since heir existence first became known to white men in the sixteenth century. And there is nothing in the presence of the missionaries or in the soothing infuences of intercourse with white trafers that would tend to make these savages abandon the custom. Among them the practice of devouring their fellow-creatures in order to satisfy the pangs of hunger is regarded as entirely natural and even praiseworthy. At the time of the second visit of the discoverer of these islands, Alverdo de Mendana, the chief of the island of Ysabel, one of the largest of the group, sent to the Spanish navigator a present of a quarter of a boy, with the hand and arm. The admiral, horrified at reeiving so gruesome a gift, ordered its nstant burial, a proceeding which both ingered and perplexed the well-meaning chief, who did not think that such choice morsel as a boy's flesh should be so recklessly disposed of.

The Solomon Islanders are so addicted to the habit of man-eating that they regard with disgust the habit of a number of neighboring tribes of nour-ishing the body by means of roots, herbs and nuts. The testimony of visitors to this region is to the effect that the man-eaters are by far a more vigrous and well-formed race, and though they are cannibals, they are by no

News has just been received in this i means of an inferior order of intelligence, as savages go. The men are, as a rule, well-formed, and the women, in their youth, are handsome and attractive, though they soon become bent and disfigured by the toil to which they are subjected. The Solomon Island women, as is generally the case among savages,(is the slave of her husband, and even her life is in his hands. They are usually treated with great cruelty, and disobedience is punished by death. The body is then devoured by the husband and his remaining wives. It

would be considered a waste to bury it. The chiefs are especially given to man-eating, and in a raid of the kind which has just been reported, all of the tenderest flesh is submitted to them. Each chief is provided with a butcher, whose duty it is to put to death the captives and prepare their bodies for feasting. It is, perhaps, advisable to bear in mind that the attitude of these butchers towards the captives is not one of hostility or vengeance, but merely the professional attitude of one who has a certain piece of work to perform and whose sole desire is to perform it with excellence. The prevailing notion that the human food of cannibals is prepared by boiling the whole body in a pot is, of course erroneous. Aside from the absence of pots, the human flesh is of a character that is best prepared, not by boiling, but by hanging up in a shady spot for a day or two and then roasting like pork.

HOW HUMAN FLESH TASTES. The flesh of a white man is peculiary agreeable to the taste of a cannibal, During the uprisings of the Solomon Island "head hunters" no person is safe, be he white or black, so great is the frenzy of these fearful creatures for human blood. But if a white man should be encountered the occasion is celebrated by a banquet or feast of unusual ceremony. Capt. William T. Wawn, an Englishman, who spent years in the Queensland labor trade, and who was quite familiar with the character and habit of the Solomon Islander, relates the following experience, illus-

trating this peculiar custom: "On Nov. 9 the natives had captured a recruiting boat belonging to the Mystery labor schooner. They had killed her crew-four native boatsmen-and two white men-Thomas Muir, mate,

and John Renton, G. A. The motive of these murders was not revenge, but simply cannibalism. A great feast had been arranged to take place, to which all the surrounding tribes had been invited. The chief of the tribe that gave it desired to show hospitality on a grand scale, and accordingly provided the rare dainty of white man's flesh to do honor to his guests on the occasion.

The natives not only employ the flesh of their captives, but they also make excellent use of other portions of the body. The larger bones, such as the femur, or thigh bone, and the large arm and in various other crude arts. The skulls are chiefly employed in decorating the houses and sepulchres. One of the favorite architectural effects appears to consist in arranging a series of skulls along the edge of the thatched roof. The skulls are also placed around the base of the square stone mounds which are built to contain the bones of dead natives. The skulls on the exterior, however, are those of captives as may be easily known by observing the gaps or clefts where they have received the death blow, in most cases, from the hand of the professional butcher.

The suggestive name of "head hunting" is given to the practice, common among these people, of going abroad. either singly or in bands, and scouring the neighboring territory in the search of these horrible trophies. Head hunting is carried on to some extent in connection with cannibalism, but much more from the desire of the chiefs simply to accumulate skulls as a token of political power, physical prowess or for the purpose of decoration. There are some contingencies in the social life of the Solomon Islanders on the happening of which it is quite necessary, according to the established custom that a head should be provided. Among the principal of these may be mentioned: death of a chief; the launching of a new war canoe; the completion of a tamboo-house. The tamboo, or tambuhouse, is a building erected to contain the bones of some departed savage. The bones so treated are generally those of chiefs or men of importance.

History of Horseshoes.

The English Used hem More Than Thousand Years Ago.

A horse was ridden long before he was shod, and until it was learned how to put shoes upon him his greatest usefulness was not achieved. It is cause for comment that the ancients did not really learn to shoe him long before they did. They did put coverings upon the feet of animals used for draught burden. These coverings were made leather, and even plaited shoes of np were put upon mules, which, by the way, were oftener ridden in olden times than horse were. By and by these were made of metal, not as the animal's foot is faced today, but a metal shoe was made into which the horse's foot was placed. The mules that drove Nero's chariot were shod with silver shoes, while those for his wife's turnout were of gold. The shape thereof deponent saith not." An old historian tells us that a people living in Asia used to draw socks over the feet of the horses when the snow lay deep upon the ground, and way off in Kamtchatka they cover the feet of the dogs in the same way. It seems as if all ancient shoes were put upon the horse and held there by some sort of lacing or strapping. War horses were not shod in any way, for Alexander once is said to have marched until the feet of his horses were broken, while in another expedition of ancient days the "cavalry left behind because the hoofs of the

horses were in bad condition.' nearest thing we find to the horseshoe of today was found in the grave of an old king of France who died in 481. There were four nail holes in the shoe, and this is the first mention of nailing on a shoe. It might be well to notice just here the fact that the horseshoe "kept evil spirits away" even as long ago as in the days of this old king, 1,500 years ago, and was doubtless placed on his grave for this purpose. A writer in the Philadelphia Times says: "The superstition that associates the horseshoe with luck is very old, and prevails all through Europe and in Southern Asia. Nobody can seem to settle whether it is the iron of which it is made or its shape that brings good luck. The ancients believed that iron had wonderful powers, and when Arabs are overtaken by great storms they cry, 'Iron! Iron!' which they do to propitiate the evil spirits in charge of the storm.

• • • As to its shape, a crescent

lucky to have a horse around in olden times, and so the writer sums up the luck of a horseshoe as found in three qualities which it possesses: 'It is made of iron, it is the shape of a crescent, and it has been worn by a horse." So we find them gilded and beribboned in 'milady's parlor" and rusty and red above the stable door, and all for the sake of the phantom "luck," or to drive away the "spirits" of our own invention. A shoe for "luck" should never be hung up with the open down, because then the "luck" will run out.

In the ninth century they began to shoe horses, but strange to say, only in time of frost. King William I. introduced horseshoeing into England, and six horseshoes are on the coat of arms of the descendants of the man to whom he gave vast estates for caring for his horses in this way. No improvement has been made in horseshoeing for years. Better iron has been used and better nails, but no change has come in shape or manner of putting them on. The "smithy" is a dingy-looking place with its rows of shoes along the rafters, its big bellows, and its fire and anvil; but the "smith—he's a fine, sturdy fellow," full of anecdote and news.

"Horseshoes made of? Made of horseshoe iron. A better class of iron than is used for other things, and is often made of old horseshoes melted down. Good nails? Yes, the Standard and the Ausable are what we like. Size? There's a quarter of an inch in difference. That? That's a mule's shoe. Mr. Mule has a narrower and smaller foot than a horse. Everybody knows that. Cut their toenails? Yes, every time we shoe them. A man that owns a good horse don't trust much to a roadside blacksmith. He ought to have his own shoer, just as he has his own barber. And that's the way 'big guns' do with boss horses. I like to shoe the same horse rather than shoe after someone else. We fellows never shoe just exactly alike, and when I get a horse trimmed I like to keep him."-The Horseman.

Land of the Midnight Sun.

Odd Superstitions of People in the Far North.

Giants, Fairies and Brownies Who Are More or Less Believed In.

The Norsemen are, as a rule, romantic and superstitious. They live close to nature's heart and, in childhood at least, they understand her languagewhether she speaks in the moaning of the pines, with the voice of the innumerable waterfalls or through the icy north wind.

The Scandinavian folk lore deals principally with three kinds of beings not belonging to the human race; Necken, the northern version of Neptune; Jattarne (the giant), living in the mountains and Tomtarne (the Brownies), who help the farmer to keep house and feed his cattle.

Necken is an old man, with white, flowing hair and beard, who, when night throws her mantle over land and sea, is seen with his harp on the waves of the ocean, looking longingly up into the star into which Odin changed the bride he once embraced in the jeweled chambers of the deep. When found in the rivers or the lakes he is sometimes called Stromkarlea. (the man of the streams) and his harp is exchanged for a violin. On moonlight nights he may be seen through the silvery spray of the waterfalls, tuning his instrument, sad and lonely, but very few mortals have ever heard his ex-quisit melodies. To this legend the north is indebted for some of its most beautiful songs.

Jattarne are the kings of the mountains. They are seldom seen, and since the "White Christ" took possession of the land and churches were built everywhere they have moved away to the depths of the forest, for they cannot bear to listen to the church bells or hear the name of Christ spok-Close by many a church is found some great boulder, which is pointed

out as having been hurled by some giant against the church spire, but it usually fell short of its mark or struck the ground some distance beyond. There is no record of a church ever being demolished that way. Near my childhood's home was a mountain formerly occupied by a On the western slope of the

mountain, on the margin of a small lake, was a bongard (farm house), beautifully situated, and on the opposite shore a church, which the giant had unsuccessfully tried to destroy, as witnessed the two huge piecees of rock seen on each side of it, once thrown by his mighty arm.

The wealthy farmer and his neighbor the giant, were on most intimate terms, so the story runs, and the lat ter used to borrow tools and utensils of the farmer. When the arrival of a son gladdened the farmer household the mountain king was invited to the christening. He inquired of the messenger if any clergyman was to be pre-sent, and being told there could be no baptismal ceremony without such a person he sent his regrets together with a big churn, full of silver coin,

as a present to the infant. My grandmother told me (I often wondered if she believed it), that when her mother watched the cattle in the ferests the wife of a giant from some neighboring mountain also used to erd her cows in the same places. There was no other difference between her and common people than that she was of immense size and by the same characteristic her cattle were distinguished from the rest. My greatgrandmother and she often sat on the same log knitting—if they ever spoke to each other the story did not tell but all of a sudden, if there was something to disturb, the glantess would disappear, as would also her cows.

The Brownies seem to be of the same race in Scandinavia as in other countries and their costume is according to the approved Palmer Cox pattern. They usually wear red caps and green coats, though I presume the colors are dependent on the taste of their patrons In some parts of the country tables are set for them in the evening and their wants are otherwise supplied. It was said they helped to take care of the horses at home, but I never saw anybody feed them, and grandfather did not seem to place much reliance on their assistance to tell the truth I do not think he even believed in their

How much is really believed of these legends and fables it is difficult to tell. Of course the children believe them. I remember what an irreparable loss It seemed to me when all the pretty fancies faded in the merciless light of reality; when I no longer could think that every flower, tree, and animal once had a human voice; no longer stand in the porch on dark, dismal evenings, listening for the bark of the mountain king's dog; when I grew too large to trace the fairles' footprints on the green velvet carpet down by the lake, and when I no longer could kok up into the starry heavens and think that there was a star for every human soul, a star that went out when

was a form much favored by all nations. The Chinese build tombs in this shape, and so do the Moors." It was erstitions vary in different provinces. erstitions vary in different provinces. In some parts tables laden with fool are set for the dead on Christmas eve, for at 12 o'clock that night they return for one brief hour to their former homes. The means by which a maiden can get a glimpse of her future hus-band are as varied in Scandinavia as in other countries, and there are numterless receipts for curing disease recovering property, amassing wealth,

In olden times the Scandinavian witches rode to their convention on broomhandles. In order to catch them shots were fired in the air, and it is related how this or that old woman was thus shot down. The age of witchcraft is past, and only a few remnants of belief in it remain in outof-the-way places, but the custom to celebrate Easter with shooting is still in vogue. In some parts of the country big bonfires are lighted on hills and mountains, and more than usually superstitious persons make a cross in tar on their barn and stable doors to prevent the witches from entered on Easter night.—Kate Lun-den in New York Voice.

Birds of Gigantic Size.

Feathered Monsters That Inhabit the Mountains of South America.

For many years the minds of philosophical orinthologists have been much exercised by the origin and phylogeny of the existing flightless ostrich-like birds and their fossil relatives. Not very long ago, we believe, it was not an uncommon opinion that all these ratite birds, as ostriches, rheas, cassewaries and emus are collectively called, were the immediate descendants of a certain group of extinct reptile, and that they themselves gave origin to the flying birds. One circumstance is, however, fatal to the hypothesis. Flying birds have the bone of the fore limb, or wing, constructed on a very peculiar plan, and quite unlike those of either mammals of reptiles. But precisely the same type of structure is presented by the rudimentary wings of such of the ostrich-like kirds as possess these appendages at all: and it is quite clear that if these birds had been evolved from reptiles in the condition we now find themthat is to say, without the power of flight-they would have retained the reptile type of forelimb, and would not have an aborted bird's wing. Hence it is clear that we must regard the ostriches and their allies as descendants of birds endowed with the power of flight, but whose wings have become gradually atrophied by disuse till, as in the emus, they are extremely minute, or, as in the extinct moas of New Zealand, have completely disappeared. So far as the existing and later tertiary representatives of these flightless birds are concerned, it does not appear that we have at present any means of deciding this question one way or other. The discoveries made in the last few years in the older tertiary deposits of Patagonia have, however, gradually trought to light the remains of a group of most extraordinary gigantic flightless birds which formerly inhabited that country, and which are so totally unlike all the modern ratite that there can be no reasonable doubt as to their having originated independently from flying forms. When we have once admitted the independent origin of one group of flightless birds, there appears at first sight no great reasons why the modern types should not have had a diverging ancestry, although there are certain grounds for regarding them as derived from a single stock. For a knowledge of the giant flightless birds of Patagonia we are mainly indebted to the labors of Senor Florentino Ameghino, of Buenos The first example of their remains brought to light was a portion of a lower jaw, and so massive and unbirdlike was this bone that it was at first described as belonging to a gigantic edentate mammal. And no wonder, either, for we have not hitherto been

Names of Sects.

accustomed to deal with birds whose

lower jaw measures about 21 inches

in total length. Indeed, it is even now

difficult to convince English naturalists that the fossilized extremities of the beaks of the extraordinary birds

are avian at all.-Knowledge.

The Buddhists took their name from Buddha about 600 B. C. Calvinists are named from their lead-

er, John Calvin, born 1509, died 1564. The Presbyterians took their name from a Greek word, meaning "Elder." The Puritans were so named in derision at their professions of being purer than other people.

The Jesuits, or better, "The Society of Jesus," was so called by Ignatius Loyola, who died in 1534.

The Baptists had their name from John the Baptist, they claiming to perform the rite of baptism in the manner

that he did. The Unitarians were thus named be-cause they denied the doctrine of the Trinity. In theory they are opposed to

the Trinitarians. Protestants were at first so called because their representatives protested at the diet of Spiers, in 1529, against the

action of the emperor. The Arminians took their name from their leader, Arminius, born in 1566, died 1609. Their doctrines are still held by several Methodist bodies.

The Episcopalians are so called from their belief in an episcopal form of church government—that is, a system providing for bishops and archbishops. The Pantheist takes his name from two Greek words, practically signifying God everywhere. The Pantheist sees

in everything a manifestation of Delty. The Congregationalists had their name from their doctrine that each congregation was a unit, should be independent of all others, and manage its own affairs in its own way. The Lutherans took their name from

Martin Luther, who was born in 1483,

and died in 1546. At first the name was

used as a term of ridicule, but was

adopted by those to whom it was applied and soon became a serious desig-The Friends, or Quakers, at first called themselves "Seekers," from their assertion that they sought the kingdom of heaven in the same manner as it was sought by Nicodemus. They were called Quakers in ridicule, because Fox, their founder, frequently bade his hear-

ers quake and tremble at the word of

A Correction.

the Lord.

It is astonishing what misapprehension exists regarding the treatment for alcoholism at Lakehurst Institute, Oakville. Many believe that the Cure consists in dosing everything the patient consumes-food, drink and medicine, with whisky, until disgust and nausea is procured. Such illogical methods never have and never will cure a liquor appetite. The Lakehurst method consists in the scientific application of remedies which neutralize the alcohol in the patient's system so completely, that the awful craving for intoxicants is lost-forgotten. No other method can avail. Medical science can suggest no sounder method of cure. Full information, 28 Bank of Comthat soul threw off the earthly fetters. For long years I kept a star as mine, but crossing the ocean I lost it, agent, 417 Hill street, London.

FATHER AND SON CURED.

The Village of Whitechurch Develops a Sensation.

The Father Attacked With Rheumatism and the Son With St. Vitus Dance-A Story That Can Be Vouched For by All the Neighbors.

(From the Wingham Advance.) Mr. Joseph Nixon is the proprietor of the only hotel in the village of Whitechurch, and is known to the whole countryside as a man who thoroughly understands his business, and a jovial companion as well. It is well known in this part of Ontario that Mr. Nixon's hotel was destroyed by fire, but with that energy which is characteristic of him he quickly set to work to rebuild His story, as told a reporter of the Wingham Advance, who recently had occasion to visit his hostelry, will prove of interest. "I was helping to dig out the cellar," he said, "and in the damp-ness and cold I contracted rheumatism, which settled in my right hip. It got so bad that I couldn't sit in a chair without doubling my leg back at the side of the chair, and I couldn't ride in a buggy without letting the affected leg hang out. I suffered a great deal more from the trouble than anyone who has not been similarly



"I was helping dig out the cellar."

affected can imagine. How I was cured is even more interesting. One day I saw a neighbor whom I knew had rheumatism very bad, running down the road. I called him and asked what had cured his rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he promptly replied, and that determined me to try the same remedy. Well, the result is, Pink Pills cured me, and that is something other medicines failed to do. I den't know what is in them, but I do know that Pink Pills is a wonderful medicine. And it is not only in my own case," continued Mr. Nixon, have reason to be grateful for what the medicine has done. My son Fred, about 12 years of age, was taken with an attack of cold. Inflammation of the lungs set in, and as he was recovering from this other complications followed which developed into St. Vitus' dance which got so bad that he could not possitly stand still. We gave him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the result that he is now thoroughly cured, and looks as though he had never had a day's sickness in his life, and if these facts, which are known to all the neighbors, will be of benefit to anyone else, you are at liberty to publish

them. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a spe for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces. such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc.. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six

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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.

amples 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 representaties. 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 objects 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 tardily 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 hae 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 flarmer 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 couple 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 along 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, 1858, by George A. Mitchell, of Turner,

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 invention, for the old sewed button was continually It has gradually grown in popularity since its introduction in 1869, until now very few shoes with butons 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 a paper tag was the almost unavoidable tearing out of the tying hole before the package arrived at its destination. A cardboard reinforcement, round 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

The division of the Patent, Office which examines aplications for pa-tents 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 many 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 the patent had been granted, or, in fact, even applied Other people, recognizing the value of the invention from a financial point of view formed companies and began manufacturing the puzzles in even larger quantities than Crandall's company could turn them out. dall, 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 fifteen puzzle was never patented, and the department has no information in regard to its inventor. Several people claim it. Fortunes were made by it for half a

pocketed by the manufacturers. 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 rush of popularity which netted Its inventor \$60,000, 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 the hooks, and picking 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 Ofnce, 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.

dozen concerns, and most of the profits

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 noulded, 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

Washington, Aug. 16 .- No better ex- which it was desired to work rubber. After that time the rubber blanket, the rubber overshoe, the rubber band followed one after the other in rapid succession, and since that time there has not been a month that some patents have not been granted for different forms 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 that the sulphur in the rubber cork is acted upon by the beer, with the result of causing the rubber to deteriorate and spoil the beer. An offer from some 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 refilled. 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 liquids under wellknown labels. Of course it is impossible without some such appliance for manufacturers to guarantee the contents of bottles. All appliances so far with this end in yiew 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 ex-pense, 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

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 oldfashioned 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 can 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, as soon as he heard of the invention. ordered 10,000,000 cans to pack meat in, to fill an order for the German army. The inventor of this can made a for-tune in six months. His cans are now used 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. Then 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 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 thousandmile 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 used 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 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 immense sales every month. The organette, with perforated paper sheets, is another of the money-making musical

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 scarcely anything to do in my profession," said a well-known throal and ear specialist to a New York reporter the other

"Yes! 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 hair, 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 sure to be victims of hoarseness, and sooner or later will suffer from lung

"It is the natural outcome of the mis-

use 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 to balance the great amount given out in the production of the sing-ing tone. The demand is very great, and the supply must be equal to the demand for singing production. On the other hand, no one has ever seen a thoroughbred singer while exercising other than the voice, use his or for the purposes her mouth breathing. This saves the throat from becoming excessively dry, a natural result of which is hoarseness, and keeps the passages to the lungs well protected from dust and microbes of disease.' 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 rem-

edy any such trouble it is necessary to have the obstruction removed. The

sicians of today consider this dangerous. It is a simple process to remove hem with the trepan, saw or knife.
"It takes but a few minutes, and is almost painless. This bony growth is 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 pecial remedy is to make the patient breath through the nose and to save the throat from all irritants, cold sponge baths, and to refrain from the use of cologne and alcohol in the bath. Clear celd water and friction will do more to make the body healthy, the throat and chest strong and the sking 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 perfec-

tion 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 go to 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 see "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 this 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 people whom I knew in 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 after his 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 practiced 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 whiled away he time chatting and p About 10:30 our attention was attracted to the frequent galloping of cavalry or the mounted patrol past the house which we occupied on New York avenue, near the State Department build-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 You know Wade Hampton has disappeared with his cavalry somewhere in the mountains of Virginia. Now, my theory of the racket is that he has raided Washington and has pounced down upon the President, and has attempted to carry him off." Of course this was said jocosely and without the elightest thought that the President was in any way in danger, and my friend replied, "What good will that do the rebs unless they carry off Andy Johnston too?" The next morning was awakened in the early dawn by a loud and hurried knocking on my hamber door, and the voice of Mr Gardner, the landlord, crying, "Wake, wake, Mr. Brooks! I have dreadful news."

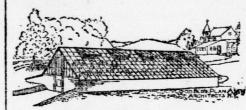
I slipped out, turned the key of the door, and Mr. Gardner came in, pale, trembling and woe-begone, like him vho "drew Priam's curtain at the dead of night," and told his awful story. At that time it was believed that the President, Mr. Seward, Vice-President Johnson, and other members of the Government had been killed, and this was the burden of the tale that was told to us. I sank back into my bed, 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

When we had sufficiently collected ourselves to dress and go out of doors in the bleak and cheerless April morning, we 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. Pale faces, streaming eyes, and now and again an angry, frowning countenace were on every side. Men and women who were strangers accosted one another with distressed looks and tearful inquiries for the welfare of the President and Mr. Seward's family. The President still lived, but at half-past seven o'clock in the morning 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 War Department stated that he died at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, on the morning of April

Instantly flags were raised at halfmast 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 tears of 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 tthe wind over the decorations of the

day before. Wandering aimlessly up F street to ward Ford's theater, we met a tragical procession. It was headed by a group of army officers walking bareheaded 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 Goodyear discovery as a basis. They to have the obstruction removed. The life, hope and courage.—No related chiefly to matters of form in old method was to burn, but the phy-

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Co-operative Building Plan Association.) Greenhouse, hothouse and conservatory are often accepted as synonymous tiles, 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.



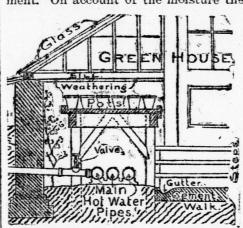
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

Hotbed 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 on 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

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 natented appliances are used, and a builder of ordinary skill may do the

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



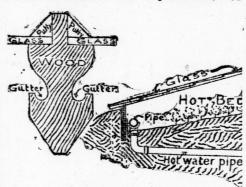
PART OF CROSS-SECTION.

bricks will crumble after a time, unless they be of the best quality. The top of the wall should have sufficient "weathering," to carry off wash, or water, otherwise there is danger of rotting the sills on which the sashes

The section of sash muntin shows densation 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 de-

sired; 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 hotbeds on one side and the whole heated by hot water, is about

Hotbeds 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 hotbeds are formed by posts set in the ground at short intervals, with planks spiked to the posts to form the sides, and ordinary hotbed 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,

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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

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MONTREAL. SESSION 1895-6.

The calendar for the Session 1895-6 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, course of study, degrees, etc., in the Several Faculties and Departments of the University

FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 2nd.) FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept. 24th.)

FACULTY OF ARTS, OR ACADEMICAL FACULTY — Including the Donalda Special Course for Women. (Sept, 17th.) FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE. Including Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineer-ing, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry. (Sopt. 18th.)

FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDI-CINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE.

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL (Sept. 2nd.) Copies of the calendar may be obtained or application to the undessigned.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B. C. L., Acting Secretary, Registrar and Bursar. ADDRESS-McGILL COLLEGE.

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State		

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 "Sylva 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 topic for discus-

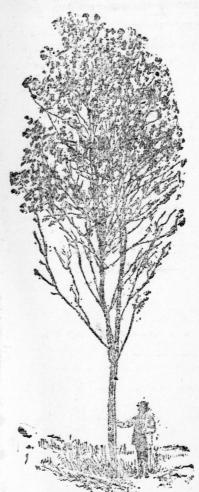
For many years the deep, alluvial bottoms of the Missouri River in Jackson County, have been noted for the heavy growth of the willow which luxuriated in impenetrable thickets and defied the advance of the farmer. Among these trees was a giant willow, towering above the rest, and this tree attracted 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 Independonce. 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 Mis-

Prof. Sargent stopped at the St. Louis Botanical Gardens, and was accompanied to Independence by Prof. William Trealease, of that institution, who is also interested in trees and their culture, and with 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. Trealease 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 but, or 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 arborieulture, of which study the willows form an interesting and ornamental group of trees. They are found in America from Labrador to Florida downto Mexico and theree 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 overflowed, 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

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 Sudi, and when he returned home with his new knowledge of ferilization of plants he knew why the rice

crop was sometimes a failure. He was walking on the great dykes one day when the rice was in bloom and here was not, nor had there been in 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 plant 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. Sudi 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 cheeked 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 severe 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 pear 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 swelling 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 shoot that we do not want to extend, or even pull these weak shoots out altogether. A little pruning is then neces-sary 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 sea-

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 like about the United States replied: "The destruction of your forests. In every other way the keenest, most far-sighted nation the world has ever seen, the people of the United States seem to have been blind to the consequence of the wholesale destruction of their timber lands. The matter does not interest the public as it should. In some states now the original forests have already been exterminated, and practically nothing is being done in the way of planting. The people of America will find themselves obliged before many years to pass forestry laws, such as Germany has had for years. Already you have practically exterminated several varieties of the most valuable woods. Let me tell you this: Within 20 years you will be bringing American woods from Germany. For years we have been systematically planting American walnut, maple, cherry and other trees. When your supply is exhuasted we can supply you. I now have growing on my estate in Hesse-Thuringen thousands of American trees, which I secured mainly through the kindness of my friend. Mr. Fernow, who is the head of your forestry division of the agricultural lepartment. Pardon me for saying that the people of the United States have been ungrateful. God gave to them the grandest trees on the face of the earth-the giant sequois of the Yosemite Valley. I new have quite a number of them growing in Germany which I sent from California. They are about four feet high, and I am very proud of them. You have not learned to love the trees for themselves, as we do. To the average American the first question about a nice tree is, How many feet of lumber can I get out of it?" It is often the case that others see us more clearly than we see ourselves. We may not fully appreciate the truth of Baron Michling's remarks, but our children will experience it, and wonder why their progenitors were so wasteful of material which is so slowly produced.

Protecting Melens 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 meions 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-ceiled 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 knot holes 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 stene 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 3x3-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-ceiled silo six cornered, and puts the scentling round the pit like hoops, lecking them well at the corners. In this case the lining boards must go up and down, and be jointed with extreme 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 quarts of gas tar and two quarts of gasoline well mixed-taking care that no fire comes near it in mixing or applying-the floor may be made by drawing the soil from the center of the silo up to, and pounding down against, the side walls until the floor is the form of a kettle. If well pounded down and dampened in the operation, it makes one of the best of floors. The double-boarded silo, with a clay floor, is the equal of any silo made for the proper keeping of silage. Two silos of this kind built eight years ago are still in perfect condition. They hold almost 200 tons of silage and did not cost \$100. They fill all the requirements of a cheap and yet durable silo. By double-boarding the walls with tar-red paper between -and by having a clay floor much lower in the center, the walls are absolutely air-tight proof. In the last six years I have not lost mold or decay 1,000 pounds of silage along walls, or in the corners; and since I stopped covering and weighting the top, and simply wet the surface, when the heat begins to show itself, with 10 or 15 pails of water evenly distributed over the top surface, the spoiled silage on top has shrunken to less than a wagon boxful.

The Dairy World tells us how this miserable cheat is made, and the morality of

"Filled Cheese."

it is as follows. Filled cheese is an imitation cheese made from skim milk, whereto at the curd forming period certain oleaginous matter is added and mechanically taken up in the cell of the curd. In their makeup there is no chemical affinity whatever, no change of constituent elements. The skim-milk curd simply holds the added fatty matter, whatever it may be, mechanically. The curd is the capsive, the fat is its contents. If heat dissolve, or incision disrupt the covering, then the fat exudes. Take a sample of filled cheese and rub it in your hands and you rub out all the fat and separate the curd and its centents. Your hands will then be covered with grease, and the curd which held it will be separate and distinct. A pile of boxes of them in a hot summer's day will drip grease and make a pool of refuse upon the store floor about them as they stand. Practically, the neutral oil and the curd might just as well be served at a table in separate dishes as to have the oil conveyed to the consumer in the capsule of the cheese curd.

That such a clumsy provision of grease should be supposed to impose upon the "human" is a sorry comment upon the ability of the race to take care of itself. A public that cannot protect itself against such folly is not as competent in the selection and use of food as an intelligent horse, which, if cheese were his diet, could never be fooled by such compounds as these knitations. One thing is certain, the manufacturers of this stuff have always been and always will be severely punished by heavy losses. "Vengeance is mine saith the Lord, I will repay," has never been more fully demonstrated than in the history of this foolishness, very truly remarks an exchange.

Butter Pays All the Time. If we want to make our farms self-sustaining we must keep more cows and less steers and other stock, as the cows pay for their keep and leave a fair profit, while it costs as much to raise two steers as we can get for three if we sell to the butchers. Therefore I should advise farmers to keep cows, make butter and feed pigs the milk. Butter always brings a fair price, with the least change in price, during all of the panic times we have had. Butter is the only farm product that has not been down to ruinous prices. Therefore, let us keep all of the good cows that we can get fodder for. This can be grown right at home on the farm in the form of grain crops, ensilage, with all of the grain, such as wheat, barley and cats, that it is possible to raise, then our farms will be self-systaining.

Feeding Slops to Cows.

The Connecticut Experiment Station Bulletin says that thee 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 3,062 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 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 slopping 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

Few dairymen will readily accredit 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 twoinch 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 stick, which I drove inside of the hose where it passes through the tank. I had good sweet milk and good buttermilk 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 after July 8, (at which time I was hailed out and lost my entire crop), one pail tomatoes, one bushel of turnips, eleven cabbages, four bushels of radishes, one-half power. peck of beans, lets of lettuce and a few onions, by irrigation from our tank.

CHOICE FARM BUTTER.

Unless Everything is Kept Clean It Canuot 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 stables should be clean and well aired, so as to be free The cow's coat and udder should be cleaned before milking, and the milker's hands and clothing should be in a civilized condition. The tin milk bucket should have been scoured, scalded, and, if possible, sunned, before its daily use. The teats should be miled with dry hands, and all possible dust should be kept out of the milk. Some dairymen cover the pail with a tin-banded 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 house or cellar and immediately set it in for creaming in the cleanest of pans, which should be treated as carefully as the milk buckets. Cool the milk as soon as possible by serating, 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 clear tin covers; wood absorbs taints so 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 ean that is to hald 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 churnings. 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 mow 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.

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 soapsuds, 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

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 th 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 ocomotive. Mulhall is authority for the statement that there are 6,003 pieces in the modern

high-grade locomotives. By the last census there were 837,16 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 electrophone 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

In 1850 the total wealth of the United tates was \$7,136,000,000, about \$308 per apita; in 1860 it had risen to \$16,160,000. 006, or about \$514 per head; in 1870 it was \$30,069,000,000, or about \$780 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 \$1,000 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 the season before and very nearly 1,000 carloads more than in 1893. The total will be greater by many thousand carloads than ever known in the from odors of mold and decaying manure. history of melon-growing in Georgia.—Savannah News.

A large office building is now being erect ed 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 tissues 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 short, 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

In Spain more men are employed in the otton 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 38,000 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 Porta 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 75 to \$6; ordinary workmen, \$3 to \$4. The average workmen's wages in Barcelona and vicinity are less than 70 cents a day. - [Manufacturer.

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HEALTHY DIGESTION.

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. Gallon 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.

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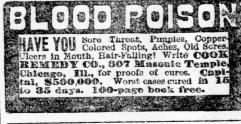
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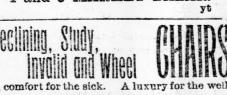
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Treed by Wolves.

When I was ready to leave Fort Casper for Fort Fetterman, both being located on the North Platte River, Wyoming, and about 50 miles apart, I decided to go down the stream in a canoe which I purchased of an Indian. It was a bark canoe, but so strengthened inside that it seemed as stout as a dugout. I had a rifle, two revolvers, blankets, cooking utensils and a number of souvenirs, making a respectable load for the cance. There was plenty of water, and no falls or dangerous rapids to look out for, and I started Out one bright October morning, calculating to make the distance in about ten hours. There was a current of five miles an hour, and I should only have to keep the canoe in the center of the stream to make good speed without labor.

For the first two hours all went well. Then I came upon a deer drinking from the stream, and though I did not want his meat or hide, I up with my rifle and blazed away at him, and he fell dead. In the excitement of the moment I did not mind the canoe, and It got a hard bump against a rock. An examination failed to show any great injury, however, and I presently forgot the matter as I went driving down stream. At the end of another hour I found the canoe leaking, and the water began pouring in so fast that I was boliged to seek the shore and attempt repairs. I landed on a shelving beach and hauled the canoe up, to find that the bump against the rock had resulted in opening one of the seams a foot or more. These seams had been pitched with hemlock gum, but in no firection could I discover a hemlock Aree. The only thing I could do was to around moss into the seam and for a few minutes after I got affoat the substitute seemed to answer very well. Then the water began soaking through and up to 8 o'clock in the afternoon I had to keep bailing to free the craft. was at this work when the canoe struck a snag in mid-river and tore a strip from her bottom. I had not reached the bank when she filled, and went down with me, and for the next half-hour I was busy saving my outfit, a part of which floated away and the other part sank in four feet of ice-cold water.

The canoe was now injured beyond my power to repair, and it was certain that I should have to walk to Fort Fetterman or build a raft. After some time spent in discussing the situation with myself, I decided on a raft. There was some dead timber around me, but not enough. I made use of what there was and cast about for more, and darkness found me with the raft only half finished. I had expected to camp there for the night, and had not regarded it as a hardship, but as I overhauled my outfit for matches I was greatly put out to discover that every last one of them had been soaked by the water. I was thus forced to take a cold bite for my supper and abandon the idea of drying my clothes and blankets. Night had fallen in earnest before the thought came to me that there were plenty of wolves and panthers in the mountains, and that without a fire I should be in danger of an attack. I had started up to look around me for a suitable tree which I could resort to in case of danger, when I heard the growl of a wolf, and peered into the bushes to my right to see two eyes of fire moving about. In a few seconds the number had increased to ten or twelve, and the brutes began thrashing about and growling in a way that made my hair stand up.

I must find a tree at once. Before moving away I opened fire on the thicket with my Winchester, and though I may not have killed any of the wolves I certainly drove the pack out of that in alarm. As I heard them running up the bank I ran the other way, taking with me only my firearms and ammunition. I had to go about 49 rods before finding a tree with low branches, and just as I was ready to climb up the wolves rushed at me. I don't know how large the pack was, but they made a terrible din coming through the brush, and I was so frightened that I let go of my rifle and the spare ammunition, and had only my govolvers and the twelve cartridges in the cylinders as I reached a place of *afety

I was off the ground none too soon a wolf leaped at my foot, scraping the heel of my boot with his teeth. It was so dark under the trees that I could only make out darker shadows flitting about it was impossible to count them, but I believe there were fully fifty wolves in that pack. As soon as I got my breath I opened fire with my revolvers, and as fast as I killed or wounded a wolf he was set upon and devoured by the others Out of the 12 shots I got nine or ten victims, but no denefit from it. A mountain wolf will eat every pound of flesh on the bones of a seatling calf and lick his chops for more. The luncheon I furnished them seemed to make them more eager 12 get at me. For an hour a doxen of them dug at the roots of the tree, hoping to topple it over, while others sprang up and caught the lowest branches until all within their reach were broken off. The howling, growling and fighting created a din to be heard a mile away, and about midnight two panthers were attracted to the spot. I knew when they came, for the wolves sudd-nly ceased their noise, and two minutes later the last one sneaked away.

The panthers crept up and sniffed at the few bones the wolves had left, and after a bit discovered me. For a minute they sat glaring at me, and then one sprang into the branches below me. As he did so I threw one of my empty revolvers and struck him, and at the same time shouted at the top of my voice. He uttered a growl and sprang to the earth and the two ran away. As the wolves did not return I do not think the panthers left the neighborhood, and why they did not come and attack me has always been a matter of wonder. They did not, however, though for six long hours I sat there in the tree with my heart in my mouth and entirely defenceless. Daylight came at last, and it was never more welcome to a human being. I got down to find the stock of my rifle entirely gone, but the spare ammunition was all right, and before 10 o'clock I was afloat on my raft, leaving the unpleasant locality.
LIEUTENANT TRIGG.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

The Base of Millions of Lives, Can be Cured.

The diseases that we so dread do not come upon us at one step. They are a matter of growth. The sad news is only too common of friends who have died of Bright's disease, diabetes and kindred complaints. It is known that in the system of thousands exist the seeds that in a short time will develop into these dread maladies. Disease of the kidneys in its mildest form never stands still. The warning is worth heeding that efforts should be promptly taken to eradicate the slightest symptoms of kidney disease, and in South American Kidney Cure is found a sure and safe remedy for every form of kidney trouble. Whether chronic, incipient or in some of the distressing phases so well known, it proves an effective, and, what is pleasing to know, a ready and quick

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JERUSALEM AS IT IS.

How the Poverty-Stricken Residents Now live.

Fortunately for the poor, fruit is plentiful and cheap. There is not a day in the year when fresh fruit cannot be purchased in the market, and grapes brought straight from the vineyard are retailed in the season at a halfpenny per pound. Seeing that an unskilled laborer earns but a shilling a day, this is a great boon. The earnings of peddlers, porters, itinerant musicians and servants employed for the convenience of travelers, vary considerably with the time of the year, tut never reach an average equal to the wages of the carpenter, mason, lacksmith, tailor or shoemaker, though these men seldom receive more than 16 shillings per week of 72 hours, and often less than 12 shillings. I knew one man (a tailor), who lives in his own house, and he never had 12 shillings in his life until he had paid for the building and saved enough money to commence business on his own account. Strikes, lockouts and eight-hour tills are unknown but there are 270 holy days that are kept by the followers of one or another of the religious sects to the sorrow of the poor who cannot afford a feast. Still, more workers reach the Holy City—more than there is work for them to do. In order, then, to make the best of their unfortunate condition, some very poor Jewish cobblers have erected tempor-ary shops on the roadside without the wall, where the peasants may have their slippers repaired while they wait.

There is no workhouse in Jerusalem, and poor rates do not exist. The city is under Moslem rule, and one of the artices of the Mohammedan faith, one of the pillars of that religion, is alms-Each religious community is giving. responsible for its poor. Hospitality in the city is a relic of the patriarchal rule still in vogue amongst the Bedouin beyond Jordan. Neighborliness is akin to hospitality, and the natives of Jerusalem are to be commended for their careful observance of these two kindly rules of life. There are regular hours at the houses of the rich and convents for feeding the poor, and many a Lazarus may be found waiting for the crumbs or remnants of a feast. Some, in order to provoke more pity, feign madness. According to local ideas, a fool, madman, or idiot, is a person whose mind is in heaven, and he is, therefore, not responsible for what he may do on earth. He is,

in fact, a holy man, and sympathy and kindness are his portion. In the haunts of the poor we find the dirty streets. And there the filth is due to the idleness or poverty of the householders, who throw their garlage into the streets without any other feeling than that of riddance. most filthy part of Jerusalem is the roorer portion of the Jewish quarter. No one could mistake it. The smell alone would serve for instant indentification, and the sight readily confirms the suggestion of the odor. How the reor, miserable beings exist in the summer is a problem that defies solution! During that season the atmosphere is reeking with filth, and stifling almost to suffocation in the narrow, vaulted lanes where they live. Not a drop of rain falls for several months, and water is often sold in the streets towards the end of the long, dry summer at 3 pence per gallon. The water supply of the city is dependent entirely on the rainfall, which is preserved in the cisterns and wells .- Sunday Maga-

SOMEWHERE.

Somewhere, out on the blue seas sailing, Where the winds dance and spin;

Beyond the reach of my eager hailing, Over the breakers' din; Out where the dark storm clouds are lifting, Out where the blinding fog is drifting, Out where the treacherous sand is shifting,

My ship is coming in. Oh, I have watched till my eyes are aching,

Day after weary day; Oh, I have hoped till my heart was breaking, While the long nights ebbed away; Could I but know where the waves had

tossed her, Could I but know what storms had crossed her, Could I but know where the wind had lost her. Out in the twilight gray!

But, though the storms her course have altered, Surely the port she'll win;

Never my faith in my ship has faltered-I know she is coming in. For through the restless ways of her roaming, Through the mad rush of the wild

waves foaming, Through the white crest of the billows combing. My ship is coming in.

Bresting the tides where the gulls are flying. Swiftly she's coming in; Shallows and deeps and rocks defying,

Bravely she's coming in. Frecious the love she will bring to bless me. Snowy the arms she will bring to caress me. In the proud purple of kings she will dress me. My ship that is coming in.

While in the sunshine her sails will be gleaming, See. where my ship comes in; At masthead and peak her colors

streaming, Proudly she's sailing in; Love, hope and joy on her decks are cheering.

Music will welcome her glad appearing, And my heart will sing at her stately

nearing. When my ship comes in. -Robert J. Burdette.

When Should a Man Swear?

Man is not only a reasoning but a swearing animal. Sometimes his feelings are expressed audibly, and at others they are so deep down in his nature that nothing less than a volcano would thrust them to the surface. If man should swear at all, when should that time be? The church is silent on this important matter, and the law gives no sanction to cuss words. Stove-pipes are provocative of feeling, but orns are far worse. Wives should see that their husbands' corns are kept down. This may be done quite easily, painlessly, and with absolute certainty by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of flesh-eating substitutes offered for

Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is a mistake to suppose that a trotting horse always has one foot on the ground. Instantaneous photography has proved that a horse at full trot has all four feet in the

air at certain points in its progress. CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES. - One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and B. A.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.

The Archbishop of Ontario Attended a Hero of Culloden.

At this period of the year, a century and a half ago, the Highlands of Scotland were in rare commotion; and to those who inquired as to the cause of "a' the steer," the answer invariably was, "Charlie he has landed, and soon he will be here."

The young prince, an exile in France with the rest of his family, had not let his father know of the hazardous enterprise; the French Government disappointed him in its promise of men and munitions of war; the voyage to the shores of Scotland was full of warning, when anchor was at last cast on the rugged northwestern coast the unanimous advice of the Highland chiefs to their beloved prince was to wait for a more favorable opportunity. But the prince paid no heed to b z bz But the prince paid heed to none of these things. He had, he said, "come over to claim the crown of his ancesters-to win it or perish in the attempt," and would remain if only six men would bear him company. His very courage gained followers with magnetic force.

The Government was slow at getting information of what went on in the Highlands, and it was three weeks before it awakened to the fact that Fort William was in danger of capture by the "Pretender." An expedition was sent to strengthen it, and its defeat by a dozen of Highlanders at High I'ridge, on the River Spean, was welcomed by the prince's followers as a harbinger of certain success. Two or three days later the standard of the Stuarts was raised in Glenfinnan, and war formally declared against the Elector of Hanover and his adherents, which was the Jacobites' way of describing King George II. and his Government.

Thus was begun one of the most romantic rebellions of which there is any record in history. In his triumphal progress southward, Prince Charles succeeded in taking Edinburgh, beating Johnnie Hope at Prestonpans, occupying Carlisle, and penetrating as far as Derbyshire. There, however, I is fortunes changed, and a start was made on that luckless homeward march which ended so disastrously at Culloden.

It is a notable link with the past that His Grace the Archbishop of Ontario personally knew one of the combatants at Culloden. When a curate in Ireland he regularly visited and ministered to a venerable man, who reached before death the great age of 115 years. Though his mind was clouded as to late events so that he was dead to the world of this century, apparently he remembered vividthe scenes of his youth and conversed with so much detail upon the decisive battle of 1745 that his description of Culloden's fierce struggle was graphic and undoubtedly true. His regular salutation to Rev. Mr. Lewis was an anxious enquiry as to whether the Government forces had "caught the Pretender?" It seemed to his hearers like a sudden translation back a century.-Kingston Whig.

Odd Items From Everywhere.

Brooms were used in Egypt 2,000 years before Christ. The vine attains a great age, contin-

uing fruitful for at least 400 years. It is supposed to be equal to the oak as regards longevity. No member of the English royal family in the direct line except the sovereign can legally marry without the

consent of the crown. The nerves of warm-blooded animals. says a scientific authority, telegraph information to their brains at the rate of about 150 feet per second.

Cats and several other animals have false eyelid, which can be drawn over the eyeball, either to cleanse it or to protect it from too strong a light. It is a strange fact that the right hand, which is more sensible to the touch that the left, is less sensible than the latter to the effect of heat and

cold. On the average, and taking England and Wales, one person in 73 is a Smith one in 76 a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 148 a Taylor, one in 162 a Davies, and one in 174 a Brown.

Apostle spoons, or spoons in sets of 12, each of the set bearing on its handle a representation of one of the apostles, were made in the middle ages. Unbroken sets are now rare, only two or three authentic being known.

None can tell where the diamond goes to in combustion. Burn it, and it leaves no ash, the flame is exterior like that of a cork, and when it has blazed fiself out, there remains ret even so much as would dust the antenne of a butterfly.

Forks were employed on the continent in the 13th and 14th centuries; in Venice they were used—more for show than on account of the actual service they were to perform. They were not brought into England until after the

reign of Queen Elizabeth. Some 2,400 Belgium 5-franc postage stamps were recently discovered stowed away in a cupboard in a postoffice at Cureghem. All were obsolete, and, therefore, valuable, and the postoffice department put them up at auction and sold them for 36,000 francs. Dr. Bertram Windle has found that hens' eggs hatched between the poles of a magnet "produced an unusual number of abnormal chicks." It has

also appeared that the development of the eggs of trout was arrested by passing an electrical current through the water. The Bible mentions a tear bottle, probably of glass or some metal, which was employed to contain the tears shed by the survivors on the death of a

friend. Glass bottles were first made by the Phoenicians, and after them by the Greeks and inhabitants of the Italian peninsula. Signor de Prisco, an Italian country gentleman, recently dug up on his es-

tate 28 ancient silver vases of Greek werkmanship. He tried to sell them in Paris for \$100,000, but under the law ferbidding the export of antiquities from Italy the Italian minister of education began proceedings against him. Many varieties of glass bottles of all shapes and sizes, from the thinnest vial to a glass jar containing two gallens, have been found in the buried cities. Bottles of glass were first made in England in 1558. They have been made of paper in the United States, a patent having been taken out for this

manufacture in 1877. THE PAIN LEFT QUICKLY. Rheumatism of Seven Years' Standing

Cured in a Few Days. I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to bed for months at a time, unable to turn myself. I have been treated by many physicians in this part of the country, none of whom benefited me. I had no faith in rheumatic cures advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist, Owen Sound. At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of twelve hours after I took the first dose the pain left me. I continued until I took three bottles, and I

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 25.

Text of the Lesson, Joshua iii, 5-17-Mem ory Verse, 17-Golden Text, Isa. xliii, 2-Commentary by the Rev. D. M.

5. "And Joshua said unto the people, Sanctify yourselves, for tomorrow the Lord will do wonders among you." Moses died, and his body was buried. Joshua succeeded him, and having led the people to the river Jordan they are now about to pass over into the heart of the land of promise, but how? for it was harvest time, and Jordan overflowed his banks (verse 15). When the Lord leads His people into a difficulty, it is that He may show His power and be glorified in them. The one thing for the people is to sanctify themselves, or put away every semblance of evil, as on the night when they came out of Egypt they put away all leaven out of their houses.

6. "Take up the ark of the covenant and pass over before the people." The ark is mentioned ten times in this chapter. It was the symbol of His presence, and His presence was everything. Instead of journeying in the midst of them, as ordinarily, it now went ahead of them, and there was to be about half a mile between it and them, that they might know the way to go, for "they had not passed this way heretofore" (verse 4). We must take care to follow Jesus closely and fully, for it may truly be said of each day, "Ye have not passed this way heretofore."

7. "That all Israel may know that as I was with Moses so I will be with thee.' Therefore He would magnify Joshua and He did (chapter iv, 14), and Joshua, was honored because of God with him. It was God that was magnified, but Joshua was the chosen earthen vessel. The same thing was seen in Gal. i, 16, 24, when in Paul Christ was revealed, and God was glorifled. Paul's ambition was that Christ should be magnified in His body whether by life or by death (Phil. i, 20).

8. "Stand still in Jordan." The priests bearing the ark were to step into the water ere it would divide (verses 13, 15), not as at the Red sea when the waters divided ere the people came close to them. He guides us often one step at a time, and we must take one step ere we see the next one, and sometimes we must step right into the waters. "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee."

9. "Come hither, and hear the words of the Lord your God." This is the great and fundamental thing-to hear what God has spoken. Whatever mouth or hand the Lord may use, it is God Himself who speaks and works. It was so in Christ (John xiv, 10); it was so in the prophets (Heb. i, 1, 2; II Pet. i, 21); it will be so still in every vessel that is wholly His (Math. x, 20; Phil. ii, 13).

10. "The living God is among you, and He will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites," etc. All other nations worshiped idols, the works of men's hands, but the peculiarity of Israel was that their Lord was the true God, the living God, the King of eternity (Jer. x, 10). The dividing of Jordan and every other mighty work of God in Israel was that irst and then all the people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord. that it is mighty, and fear the Lord God forever (chapter iv, 24).

11. "Behold the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth passeth over before you into Jordan." I think this is the first time that in connection with the ark the Lord is called "the Lord of all the earth." But He is frequently called by this name as we go on in the book (Ps. 1xxvii, 5; Isa. liv, 5; Mic. iv, 13; Zech. iv, 14; vi, 5). In Gen. xiv, 19, 22, He is the "Most High God, possessor of heaven and earth." His purposes of grace are worldwide, and they are worldwide in connection with Israel, for see Isa, xxvii. 6; Num. xiv, 20, 21.

12. "Now, therefore, take you 12 men out of the tribes of Israel, out of every tribe a man." The story of these 12 men is found in the first nine verses of the next chapter. Their commission was to take each man a stone out of the midst of Jordan and set them up in the first resting place in the land. This they did at Gilgal, and Joshua also set up 12 stones in the midst of Jordan, where the feet of the priests stood (chapter iv, 9, 20). The 12 under the waters of Jordan and the 12 at Gilgal are very suggestive of our union with Christ in death and resurrection. Old things passed away; all things become new (II Cor. v, 17).

13. "It shall come to pass." This verse three give the fulfillment. To make the promise as real as possible we must imagpromise as real as possible we must imagine ourselves on the margin of a rushing CIVIC HOLIDAY, river in the time of a freshet, and as we gaze upon the mighty waters one among us says that as soon as the feet of certain men, duly appointed, shall touch the waters the river will divide, the upper waters piling up in a heap and the rest flowing away, leaving the bed of the river dry. Could you believe a word like that?

14-16. "And it came to pass." What God says is as good as done, for "the Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed, so shall it stand" (Isa. xiv. 24). And see Jer. xxxii, 17, in refer- Aug. 20th. ence to nothing being too hard or wonderful for the Lord. It came to pass exactly as the Lord said it would, and the people passed over right against Jericho. The people of Jericho had heard how the Lord had divided the Red sea for Israel (chapter DUTTON and RETURN ii, 10), but now they saw for themselves the mighty power of the God of Jacob. Yet Rahab and her house were the only ones who profited by the lesson. Some people talk about the laws of nature as if God bound Himself always to be subject to and work only under control of these laws. But by what law will a river cease to flow and pile its waters up in a heap and stay so for a time? Instead of laws let us consider Him who controls and is superior to all laws; who does as He pleases in heaven, earth and sea (Ps. cxxxv, 6), and has perfect control of fire, air, earth and sea.

Say Lord control me, too, for Thy glory. 17. "The priests that bear the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst of Jordan." They did this until all were clean passed over. and everything was finished that the Lord had said (iv, 10, 11). Even if they marched a hundred abreast there would be over five miles of them to pass over, and even though they hasted (iv, 10) it would take many hours. Observe the words, "Until everything was finished," and compare the double, "Not one thing hath failed," of chapter xxiii, 14. Our High Priest will finish all that concerns us, and not one thing can fail of all that He has spoken. Jordan was twice divided after this (II Kings ii, 8, 14), and the Lord did for two men, and for one man, what He had done for a nation. Be not afraid. Only believe.

The Best Cough Cure consider I am completely cured. (Signed)
J. D. McLEOD, Leith, P.O., Ont.

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sale by W. T. Strong.

SUNDAY

LOADING AN OCEAN LINER.

An Important Operation in the World's

To watch the loading of grain, either from an elevator or a lighter, into one of the mammoth vessels engaged in its transportation, is to witness one of the chief operations in the movements of the world's commerce. It is carried in long pipes, with a funnel-shaped moveable appendage at the end, which is shifted by means of a rope from one part of the hold to another, according as a stream of grain fills up the spaces reserved for it. The grain flows into the vessel with the noise and velocity of a torrent, and sends a dense volume of dust and chaff upward, obscuring the depths beneath and making the men attending the stowage below look like ghosts in the rising mist. The "trimming" of the grain in the holds is an important part of its storage. After several thousand bushels have streamed into the hold, a dozen or more men are delegated to shovel the downpouring column in between the vessel's beams, a job for which they are paid at ! the rate of one cent a minute. In vessels of the Cunard stripe, it takes between 12,000 and 15,000 bushels to fill a hold, and these vessels average 50,000 bushels in the total cargo. Ships carrying grain alone can take as high as 125,000 bushels, and when it is considered that from 4 000 to 7.000 bushels can be stored in an hour, every forty bushels weighing a ton, an idea can be had of the force of the torrent directed into the vessel.

Large vessels have four or five holds, and a distinction is made in storing the cargo in them. Grain, from its compact and dead weight, is reserved mostly for the centre of the vessel, while cured provisions are packed as far forward and as far aft as possible, for their better preservation from the heat of the ship's fires. In some vessels, like the great Cunarders, which carry passengers as well as freight, the heaviest weight is stored in the lowest hold: this is to steady the vessel and is called in the technical parlance of the stevedore, "stiffening" the ship. It takes about 1,500 tons to "stiffen" a great Cunarder, and when this is done the lower hold is fastened and battened down and work is begun on the next.

Rothschild and the Artist. Dining on one occasion with Baron James de Rothschild, Eugene Delacroix, the famous French painter, confessed that for some time past he had vainly sought a head to serve as a model for that of a beggar in a painting on which he was then engaged, and that as he gazed at his host's features the idea suddenly struck him that the very head he desired was before him. Rothschild, being a great admirer of art, readily consented to sit for him as a beggar. The next day at the studio Delacroix placed a tunic round his shoulders, put a stout staff in his hand and made him pose as if he were resting on the steps of an ancient Roman temple. In this attitude he was discovered by

struck by the surpassing excellence of the model, congratulated his master on having at last found exactly what he wanted. Naturally concluding the model had only just been brought in from some church porch, he seized an opportunity. when his master's eyes were turned, to slip a piece of money into the beggar's Leaving London by special train, 7 a.m. Aug. hand. Baron Rothschild thanked him

one of the artist's favorite pupils, who,

with a look and kept the money. The pupil soon quitted the studio. In answer to inquiries made Delacroix told the baron that the young man possessed talent, but no means. Shortly afterward the young fellow received a letter stating that charity bears interest, and that the accumulated interest on the amount he had so generously given to one whom he supposed to be a beggar was represented by the sum of 10,000 francs, which was lying at his disposal at the Rothschild offices.

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