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& Co., Montreal, Que.
London, Monday, June 16."Wash and be clean," writes the Luck-
now Sentinel man. Certainly; it is only
in Toronto where a water supply is found
with which one may wash and be dirty.MR. FRED W. JOHNSTON, Q.C., of Gode-
rich, has been appointed junior court judge
of the district of Algoma, with his office at
Sault Ste. Marie. The new judge is a
gentle fellow, but he has had comparatively
little experience in law. He is one of the
flock of defeated Tory candidates in Huron.The Empire blames the Equal Rights
for the success of the Mowat Government
at the polls on the 5th of June. Just so,
says the Welland Telegraph; the Tory
bosses will have no further use for Equal
Rights until after the Dominion election
are over. Their hour has come—
and gone.The Berlin News has no faith in the
high tax policy of Sir John Macdonald
carrying Waterloo county, as at present
constituted, when next an appeal is made
to the country. It boldly bids the Tory
leader that he must gerrymander the
county so as to make at least one sure seat
for the Tories. There should be no diffi-
culty on that score. A man who could
carve out a South Middlesex and a North
Brent from half a dozen constituencies, in
the fearful and wonderful manner now set
down upon the Dominion map, should be
equal to any irregularity.Here is the order of precedence which
the Methodist Conferences have ob-
tained to:

1. The General or officer adminis-
trating the Government.
2. General commanding the troops and ad-
miral commanding the naval forces.
3. Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
5. Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
6. Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
7. Archbishops and Bishops.
8. Members of the Cabinet.
9. Speaker of the Senate.
10. Chief Judges of the courts of law and
equity.
11. Members of the Privy Council.
12. Generals and admirals not in chief com-
mand.
13. Colonel in command of the troops and
naval officer in command of the command
of naval forces.
14. Members of Senate.
15. Speaker of the House of Commons.
16. Speaker of the Provincial Executive Coun-
cils within their Province.
17. Speaker of Legislative Council within
their Province.
18. Speaker of Legislative Assembly within
their Province.
19. Members of Legislative Assemblies with-
in their Province.
20. Members of Legislative Councils within
their Province.
21. Speaker of Legislative Assembly within
their Province.
22. Members of Legislative Assemblies with-
in their Province.

In most British colonies, "bishops" come
third, but in India the Bishop of Calcutta,
metropolitan of India, is placed eighth. In
England the order of "precedence among
men" after the sovereign proceeds as fol-
lows: (1) Prince of Wales; (2) younger sons
of the sovereign; (3) grandsons of the sov-
ereign; (4) brothers of the sovereign; (5)
uncles of the sovereign; (6) nephews of the
sovereign; (7) Archbishops of Canter-
bury. Bishops are numbered 28
and gentlemen 63. We do not see
much use for these tables of precedence
in this democratic country; but we suppose
that so long as we have State occasions at
Ottawa they will continue. Meanwhile, the
religious bodies stand on an equality in the
eyes of the law, and there should certainly
be no discrimination against the heads of any
of the denominations.Sixty years ago there were but six Angli-
can congregations in the whole of Western
Ontario, only two being in this vicinity,
one at London and another at St. Thomas.
Fifty-five years ago the first Episcopal
Church was built of frame on the site of the
present St. Paul's Cathedral, which was not
begun till 1844, when the old structure was
burned down. The Church of England, in
the West, during the intervening years, has
steadily prospered, first as a part of the
Diocese of Toronto, and afterwards as the
Diocese of Huron. The body has been for-
tunate in having at its head during the
later period three able bishops. When the
diocese was first established in 1857, Rev.
Benjamin Cronyn was consecrated, his first
bishop. He was an able, zealous and hard-
working supervisor of the diocese, and did
much to establish the early churches on a
firm footing. He died in 1871, and was
succeeded by Bishop Hellmuth, who de-
voted his energies and his purse to the work
of spreading the Gospel, especially by means
of educational institutions. When Dr. Hell-
muth retired to England in 1883, Very Rev.
Maurice S. Baldwin, Dean of Montreal, was
consecrated bishop. The wisdom of the
choice no one can gainsay. Bishop Bal-
dwin has not a superior in the Church in
point of devotedness to his multitudinous
duties, as the progress of the Church
abundantly proves. From the small begin-
ning made 60 years ago, the Anglican
body has increased its congregations to
nearly 300, about 250 of which have
settled pastors, while over 30 are tempo-
rarily without resident clergy. At the
Synod meeting to-morrow, 136 clergymen
are entitled to attend and about 300 laymen
are delegates. The large and influential bodywill be in session till Friday, and it is ex-
pected that much important business will
be transacted.

THE CABINET VACANCIES.

There are three vacancies in the Ontario
Cabinet, and the Opposition editors seem to
be as much exercised about the appoint-
ments as they were in trying to defeat the
Government. There is plenty of time to
make the changes during the holiday
season, and our friends the enemy
may as well possess their souls in
patience. The vacancies will be filled
in due course, and by able men, too.
There has been some talk of Hon. Mr.
Gibson's retirement from public life, as a
consequence of his defeat by a small ma-
jority in Hamilton; but it is hoped that he
will be prevailed upon to remain in the
Ministry, of which case there will be no
difficulty in finding him a seat. Any con-
stituency may well feel honored in having
so able a public man as its representative
in the Legislature. Hon. Mr. Gibson, if he
remains in the Government, will doubtless
retain the portfolio of Provincial Secretary.
For the important office of Minister of
Agriculture, Mr. Dryden is likely to be the
lucky man. He is known to be an ex-
perienced agriculturist, with progressive
ideas, and he commands the respect of all
parties. This leaves the post of Pro-
vincial Treasurer to fill. In the Liberal
ranks there are many able men to choose from,
and several names have been mentioned
within the last few days, among others
that of Mr. Bronson of Ottawa. His ma-
jority, by the way, is only a trifle over 1,
400. In all probability, Mr. Harcourt, the
member for Monck, will be the next
Speaker. During the latter portion of last
Parliament, he had excellent training as
chairman of committee.

METHODIST CHANGES.

Much of the business transacted at the
Methodist Conferences, which have just
concluded their sittings, was preparatory
to the sitting of the General Conference
that takes place every four years, and
which will be held in Montreal in September
next. The district conferences administer
the law; the General Conference makes it.
Hence it is that so many of the motions
carried had special reference to proposed
improvements in the government of the
Church. One thing has been made evi-
dent. Despite the strong opposition of an
influential minority, the resolution of last
General Conference in favor of federating
Victoria College with the Provincial
University will stand. The anti-federational-
ists raised the question in several of the
Conferences, but there was a decided in-
clination to discuss it, and it is believed
that the large majority of the delegates to the
General Conference are in favor of sustaining
the action of the General Conference of
1896. It has been stated that the general
superintendency, introduced at the time of
the union of the various Methodist bodies,
has not met with that approval of the
Church, and that an attempt will be made
to abolish it; but we see no indication of
such a movement in the transactions of
the Conferences. Objection, however,
has been raised to the appointment of two
general superintendents, and it would not
surprise us if in future one such officer were
deemed enough for the needs of the
Church. The death of Dr. Williams has
left the question as to who, and in what
way, the General Conference will take
steps to appoint a successor to him.
Most members of the Church believe that
but for the union of the two Churches, and
the supposed necessity of recognizing in
some way the bishop of the M. E. body, one
head would have been enough. Another
coming change of importance will, we
believe, be the establishment of a sisterhood
to connect with the Church, in order
that a field may be best for women as
shall be willing to devote their talents to
visit rich and poor, to nurse the sick, and
generally to work for the evangelization of
the masses. This proposition is favored by
Rev. Dr. Douglas and has sufficient support
to insure its passage by the General Con-
ference. It is one more tribute of the Church
to the worth of woman as an aid to the
Church, carrying out of the precepts
of Christianity. Finally, it is made evi-
dent that a section of the Church desires
the itinerary to be lengthened beyond the
three years' period, when special reasons
are shown to exist for the extension. But
it is questionable if the "thin end of the
wedge" of settled pastors will be in-
creased. By the majority of Methodists the
short itinerary seems to be regarded as an
excellent and beneficial provision.The various reports presented to the
Conference indicate that the Methodist
body continues most active in all the
branches of work undertaken by it, and its
meeting with corresponding prosperity. It
is a great, united and progressive body.

ON THE STUDY OF ENGLISH.

In the speech of Chancellor Blake at the
University commencement the other day
reference was made to the value of a know-
ledge of that noble English tongue in which
it is our privilege to speak. Most students
who take a university course appear to
think that a sufficient knowledge of English
has been gained in the preparatory schools
to qualify them for any position which
they may be called upon to fill in after life,
and that in the university their whole
time ought to be devoted to Greek and
Latin, or some of the modern European
languages, or mathematics, the natural
sciences, or some special course they pro-
pose to take. Their attention is largely if
not exclusively devoted to their chosen
specialty—chemistry, philosophy, political
economy, or whatever it may be—and the
knowledge acquired by three or four years
of careful study along one particular line is
often supposed to fit them out as experts in
it. "No man should quit our halls," Mr.
Blake said, "without a competent ac-
quaintance with our own language, without
learning to appreciate and so to love its
literature, and clearly to express in it his
thoughts by tongue and pen. Especially
should the art of expository composition
be cultivated. What you know is of but lit-
tle use unless you can communicate, and ex-plain, and enforce your knowledge." And
that is precisely what a great many uni-
versity graduates cannot do. They know
much less of English literature than
many others who have not better advantages
than our public schools afford, but who
have used their spare hours in gaining a
knowledge of English letters by the careful
reading of one or more of the standard
authors, and by frequent practice in the art
of expression. The man who knows
Chaucer, Shakespeare and Tennyson as a
student would aim to know them as a well-
educated; and if to these be added the
Bible and some good work on English
history, such as Macaulay's, Freeman's or
Green's, he has models which are hardly to
be surpassed in the literature of any lan-
guage, dead or living. If we were
limited to the choice of one book for the
study of English, we would unhesitatingly
take the Bible, and if we were confined to
any portion of it we would take the New
Testament. There is no such fountain of
English undefiled as the New Testament,
and the university student who would cul-
tivate his English tongue cannot possibly
do better than spend a portion of his course
in the study of that book. The Wycliffe
Version, revised by Purvey, the King James
Version and the Revised Version give us
almost all that an ordinary student might
wish to know in the use of words and
phrases at different periods in the history
of the language, and while each of these has
its merits, it may be said of all as Green has
said generally of the earlier translations:
"As a mere literary monument the English
version of the Bible remains the noblest ex-
ample of the English tongue, while its per-
petual use made it from the instant of its
appearance the standard of our language."

A Well Managed Journal.

(Stratford Beacon.)
The Globe was the only Toronto news-
paper that fought for Mowat and good
government in the recent election, and
right well did the old journal acquit itself.
This was a particularly hard campaign for
Liberal newspapers. To denounce the
schemes of the Tory Equal Rights with-
out tramping on the toes of sensitive Pro-
testants was no easy matter. Semi-religious
questions are always difficult to discuss in
elections. It is almost impossible to ad-
vocate equal justice to Catholics without
offending some Protestants. That class of
people who are more Protestant than
Christian—whose religion consists in unity
in denouncing Roman Catholics—are likely
to get riled if you mildly hint that it is
scarcely the fair thing to shoot a Jesuit on
the street. The Globe did its duty vigor-
ously, but at the same time modestly, and
with rare tact and discretion. The
freshness which it gave the old ques-
tions was something surprising. Morning
after morning it came up smiling to the
content, always plucky and always in good
humor. Old subjects were presented in a
new light, and after reading the Globe the
old-time Liberal felt like going to the
front for Mowat and good government.
After the splendid service rendered by the
old journal through the campaign, it is
necessary to remind Liberals who have been
in the fight that the Globe is fairly entitled
to their hearty and loyal support. They
are a class of people that every other Toronto
newspaper did its best to offend. The
Grand Old Man and hand the Province over
to the bootlickers. We congratulate the Globe
on its triumph and hope it will give as good
an account of itself next year as it has given
when the Dominion contest comes on.

Save Your Hair

By a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.
This preparation has no equal as a
dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool,
and healthy, and preserves the color,
fullness, and beauty of the hair.
"I was rapidly becoming bald and
gray; but after using two or three
bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair
grew thick and glossy and the original
color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich,
Canaan Centre, N. H.
"Some time ago I lost all my hair in
consequence of a severe case of dandruff.
After using Ayer's Hair Vigor, I
noticed a new growth appearing. I
then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my
hair grew."

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The
Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature.
—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for
the past four or five years and find it a
most satisfactory dressing for the hair.
It is all I could desire, being harmless,
keeping the hair and scalp in natural
color, and requiring but a small quantity
to render the hair easy to arrange."
—Mrs. M. H. J. Klug, Dealer in
Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.ESTERBROOK'S
STEEL PENS.
Leading Nos. 048, 128, 130, 135, 333, 161.
For Sale by all Stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Worcester, England, and 20 Jervis St., New York.Wood and Coal
At the lowest rates in
the city and of the
best quality.
TELEPHONE No. 263
or call at yard.
626 BATHURST STREET
M. BALDWIN
Tel. 600

BURNS & BAPTY'S

Natural Wool Summer Weight

Underwear and Hosiery

ARE BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS.

WHY?

Because they are better made and better finished than
any yet imported into Canada.

Note a few of our special lines:

Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, very light weight.
Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, medium weight.
Natural Wool, Silk Mixed, Shirts and Drawers.
Natural Wool, Silk Spliced, Shirts and Drawers, double
seams.
White Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Silk Mixed.
White Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Silk Stripes.
Natural Wool Half Hose, Plain.
Natural Wool Half Hose, Silk Mixed.
Natural Wool Half Hose, Double Silk Spliced Feet and
Heels.

Keep cool and be comfortable during the hot weather
by wearing our light weight Natural Wool and Cashmere
Underwear from \$1.50 per suit up.

Burns & Bapty

The Men's Furnishers.

LONDON BUSINESS HOUSES

LONDON MACHINE
TOOL COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
LATHES, PLANERS,
DRILLS, ETC.
Send for catalogue.STOVES
In Endless Variety.
The largest stock in the city to
select from at lowest prices.
In specification invited.WM. STEVELY
302 RICHMOND ST.
Furnace work a specialty.Spring Suits
Latest Styles at
Moderate Prices.
—CALL ON—NEWMAN
The Tailor, 760 Dundas
Street East.3-GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK--3
Mammoth New Store, 151 Dundas Street,
Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Table Cutlery,
SOME GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED.

WHEELER & McLEAN

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.RAILWAY
TIME TABLES

CORRECTED TO MAY 12, 1890.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

MAIN LINE—Going East.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Limited Express (A).....	4:15 a.m.
Mail.....	4:35 a.m.
Day Express.....	6:00 a.m.
Freight Express (A).....	11:20 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A).....	10:50 a.m.
Mixed—No. 28 Freight (C).....	4:45 p.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	11:20 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	5:10 a.m.
West End Mixed.....	5:30 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A).....	11:20 a.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	11:20 a.m.
Chicago Express (A).....	6:30 p.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	7:50 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	5:20 a.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	7:30 p.m.
Chicago Express (A).....	6:45 p.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	11:30 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Limited Express (A).....	4:30 a.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	7:30 p.m.
Chicago Express (A).....	6:45 p.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	11:30 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	10:15 a.m.
Mail.....	8:45 a.m.
Express.....	8:45 a.m.
Mail.....	4:25 p.m.

London and Port Stanley.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Mail.....	7:20 a.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	8:40 a.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	2:10 p.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	2:30 p.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	6:50 p.m.
Freight Limited (A).....	11:15 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed—Mail.....	11:20 a.m.
Express.....	10:15 a.m.
Express—Mixed.....	8:45 a.m.
Express.....	2:10 p.m.
Express.....	2:30 p.m.

Toronto Branch.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton—Depart.....	7:30 a.m.
Hamilton—Arrive.....	7:30 a.m.
Hamilton—Depart.....	7:30 a.m.
Hamilton—Arrive.....	7:30 a.m.

These trains for Montreal.
(A) Run daily, Sundays included.
(B) Run daily, Sundays included, but makes
no intermediate stops on London
and Paris.
(C) This train connects at Toronto for all
points in Manitoba, the Northwest and
Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket
Agent, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

LONDON TIME.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Atlantic Southern Division—Going East.	
North Shore Limited (daily).....	7:30 p.m.
N. Y. Express (daily).....	11:30 p.m.
American Express (except Mondays).....	8:00 a.m.
Atlantic Express (daily).....	8:00 a.m.
Mail except Sundays.....	8:00 a.m.
Limited Express (daily).....	7:30 p.m.
N. Y. and London Express (daily).....	7:30 p.m.
Accom'd except Sunday.....	7:30 p.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.
North Shore Limited (daily).....

ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (daily).....	7:30 a.m.
Chicago L.R. Exp. (daily).....	7:30 a.m.
American Express (except Mondays).....	8:00 a.m.
Mail except Sundays.....	8:00 a.m.
Pacific Express (daily).....	8:00 a.m.
Accom'd except Sunday.....	8:00 a.m.

(Note: No trains to or from London on
Sundays.)

JOHN PAUL, City Ticket and Passenger
Agent, 305 Richmond Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
London.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Galt.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.

Going West.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.

The train leaving London at 6:30 p.m. makes
connection for North Bay, Port Arthur, Win-
nipeg, Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., and
all intermediate points.

Going West.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.

Owen Sound Branch—Going North.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.

Owen Sound Branch—Going South.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.

The train leaving London at 6:30 p.m. makes
connection for North Bay, Port Arthur, Win-
nipeg, Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., and
all intermediate points.

Going West.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.

Owen Sound Branch—Going North.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.

Owen Sound Branch—Going South.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.
Halifax.....	8:00 a.m.

The train leaving London at 6:30 p.m. makes
connection for North Bay, Port Arthur, Win-
nipeg, Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., and
all intermediate points.

OCEAN TICKETS

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES
To or from Any Part of

EUROPE.

DE LA HOOKE'S
OFFICE,
NO. 3 MASONIC TEMPLE
67 Grand Trunk City Passenger and Ticket
Agent.

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Of invention secured with dispatch
IN ALL COUNTRIES.
HENRY BEECH
Solicitor of Patents etc., 20 Dundas Street
London, Ontario.Someth-
TO
In extent, var-
will surpass all
having opened
lines of America
and Feltz. Call
Beltz.

& CO.

es' and Chil.

rawers.

S.

ses.

Dresses.

Drawers.

& CO.

Street.

ICAL PLOT

York Tenement House

as Impelled.

16.—A diabolical plot

night to burn down the

No. 177 Eldridge street,

making his rounds late

and that the floors had been

oscene. A large pile of

some liquid was found in

contains the gas meter and

were put there to cause

There were 75 persons

ing been successful, it is

many lives would have

ash at Ingersoll.

June 16.—A young man

Dundas, who was the

of a widowed mother,

er yesterday for a walk,

the Corcoran he threw up

in the pavement. He was

to an adjacent store and

cured, but before the

he had expired.

condemned Shock.

June 16.—A Finlay,

At 2:30 Saturday

everybody in the city

a tremendous shock

every building, break-

in many places.

company's nitro-glycerine

er miles east of the city.

just from the scene, re-

ground large enough to

duced to kindling wood

ence which on Saturday

ing of a Blue Fly.

June 16.—Young Blake,

on Tuesday he

l excursion into something

he suddenly bit him on the

it away he crushed it,

it turned badly. It began

the boy in the pain. On

he recovered and soon

afterward began

and died. The Corcoran

the boy was bitten

he probably stung him

the matter, and may have



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
CURE SICK HEAD
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even the only cure.

ACHE
Is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes one feel better. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place the bowels in a normal state, and they will not be willing to do without them. But after all this, they are the only cure.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

London, Monday, June, 18.

COLONEL QUARITCH, V.C.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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He made his way direct to the office. It was closed, for he had told his clerk that he should not come back after court, and that they could go at 4:30. His key, however, and entering, lighted the gas. Then he went to his safe and sorted some papers, burning a good number of them. Two large documents, however, he put by his side to read. One was his will, the other was indorsed: "Statement of the circumstances connected with Edith."

First he looked through his will. It had been made some years ago, and was entirely in favor of his wife, or rather his reputed wife, Belle.

"It may as well stand," he said aloud. "If anything happens to me, she'll take about 10,000 under it, and that was what she brought me." Taking a pen he went through the document carefully, and when he had the name of "Belle Quest" he put a cross, and inserted these words: "Gennett, commonly known as Belle Quest" (Gennett being Belle's maiden name).

Next he glanced at the statement. It contained a full and fair account of his connection with the woman who had ruined his life. "I may as well leave it to the station followed by a man who will do as I please." "Some day it will show Belle that I was not quite as bad as I seemed."

He replaced the statement in a brief envelope, sealed and directed it to Belle, and finally marked it: "To be opened till my death. W. Quest." Then he put the envelope away in the safe and took up the will for the same purpose. Next it on the table lay the deeds executed by Edward Cossey, transferring the Honnam mortgages to Mr. Quest in consideration of his abstaining from the commencement of a suit for a divorce in which he proposed to join Edward Cossey as co-respondent. "Ah," he thought to himself, "the game is up. Belle is my legal wife, therefore I cannot commence a suit against her in which Cossey would figure as co-respondent, and the consideration falls. I am sorry for that, for I should have liked him to lose his 250,000 as well as his wife, but it can't be helped. It was a game of bluff, and now that the bladder has been pricked I have not a leg to stand on."

Then, taking a pen, he wrote on a sheet of paper which he inserted in the will: "Dear B.—You must return the Honnam mortgages to Mr. Edward Cossey. As you are not my legal wife, the consideration on which he transferred them fails, and you cannot hold them in equity, nor I suppose would you wish to do so.—W. Q."

Having put all his papers away, he shut the safe at the moment that the clerk, whom he had deputed to watch the Tiger, knocked at the door and entered.

"Well," said his master.

"Well, sir, I watched the woman. She stopped in the passage for a minute, and then, to whom, his assistant told me, she went out and spoke to her. I got quite close so as to hear what he said, and he said: 'You had better get out of this.'"

"Where to," she answered. "I'm afraid."

"Back to London," he said, and gave her a sovereign, and she got up without a word and strolled to the station followed by a mob of people. She's in the refreshment room now, but George sent word to say that they ought not to serve her with any drink."

"What time does the next train go—7:15 does it not?" said Mr. Quest.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, go back to the station and keep an eye on that woman, and when the time comes get me a first class return ticket to London. I shall go up myself and give her in charge there. Here is some money," and he gave him a 25 note, "and look here, Jones, you need not trouble about the change."

"Thank you, sir, I'm sure," said Jones, to whom, his assistant told me, she went out and spoke to her. I got quite close so as to hear what he said, and he said: 'You had better get out of this.'"

No doubt, too, the treasury would take it up and institute a prosecution. This was the end of his strivings after respectability and the wealth that brings it. He had overreached himself. He had plotted and schemed, and hardened his heart against the De la Molle family, and fate had made use of his success to destroy him. In another few months he had expected to be able to leave this place a wealthy and respected man—and now! He laid out his hand upon the table and reviewed his past life—tracing it from year to year, and seeing how the shadow of this accursed woman had haunted him, bringing disgrace and terror and mental agony with it—making his life a misery. And now what was to be done? He was ruined. Let him fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, let him burrow in the recesses of the cities of the earth and his shame would find him out. He was an impostor, a bigamist, one who had seduced an innocent woman into a mock marriage and then taken her fortune to buy the silence of his lawful wife. More, he had threatened to bring an action for divorce against a woman to whom he knew he was not really married, and made it a lever to extort vast sums of money of their value.

What is there that a man in this position can do?

He can do two things—he can revenge himself upon the author of his ruin, and if he be bold enough, he can put an end to his existence and his sorrows at a blow.

Mr. Quest rose and walked to the door. Halting, he turned and looked round the office in that peculiar fashion wherewith the eyes take their adieu. Then with a sigh he went.

Reaching his own house he hesitated whether or not to enter. Had the news reached Belle? If so, how was he to face her? Her hands were not clean, indeed, but at any rate she had no mock marriage in her record, and her dislike of him had been un concealed throughout. She had never wished to marry him, and never for one single day regarded him otherwise than with aversion.

(To be continued.)

FUN, FACTS AND FICTION.

A Judicious Compound of Wit and Wisdom.

Harry (who is seriously affected by smoking)—You don't realize how sick I am, Arthur. I say, old man, if anything should happen, don't tell 'em 'twas only a cigarette. Say I drank myself to death, won't you?

Editor Pemberton.

Of the Delhi Reporter, a well-known journalist, says: "I consider Burdock Blood Bitters the best medicine made, and would not be without it on any account. It should be kept in every house in the land."

The way to prevent tornadoes and cyclones—Apply the air-brake.

Nobody can speak a word against the type-writer; all else does write.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winkler's Sorethroat Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

"Salmon is coughing very badly of late. Have you noticed it?" "No; but he oughtn't to, I'm sure; he practices enough at it."

Regarding some of the fish stories, it seems as if the fishermen will fight it out on that by in it takes all summer.

Attention! If you desire a fine head of hair of a natural hue and free from dandruff, use Hair Renewer, the best and safest preparation to accomplish it.

Information is received from a source which there is every reason to accept as reliable, that the church choir demonstrates how misfortunes may come singly.

The benefits of vacation season may be greatly enhanced if at the same time the blood is being cleansed and utilized by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A good appetite, fresh vigor, and buoyant spirits attend the use of this wonderful medicine.

Strange to say, very few lives are pawned, although it is very easy to "raise the wind" with them.

A Yonkers man has discovered a cure for insomnia. He sets his alarm clock to go off a few minutes after he gets into bed.

"Hair Magic."

A good name of Dr. Dorenwend's German hair preparation is "Hair Magic." It really works like magic. All who have used it pronounce it as the best remedy for the loss of hair, restoring hair, removing dandruff, etc. Just try it. It is first-class. All druggists sell it.

Robinson—Do you know that you have the reputation among your creditors of being very polite? Travers—Of course. I always ask them to call again.

Reputed bonds—Sundered marriage ties.

What's the Reason?

The causes of summer complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, morbus, etc., are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, over exertion, impure water and sudden chill. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is an infallible cure for every ailment of the bowels, complaints from whatever cause.

A learned judge—The literary critic.

THE WHITE BADGE.

[Compiled by a W. C. T. U. Correspondent.]

CARDINAL MANNING'S PLEDGE.
I promise thee, sweet Lord,
That I will never close the light,
Which shines from thee within my soul,
And makes my reason bright;
Nor never will I lose the power,
To serve thee by my will,
Which thou hast sent me from above,
Thy precepts to fulfill.

Oh, let me drink as Adam drank,
Before from thee he fell;
Oh, let me drink as thou, dear Lord,
When faint by Sychara's well;
Thy milk and honey from the Word,
Of drink and drun, on strife,
By the clear fountain I may rest,
Everlastingly thine.

(Cardinal Manning.)

Mr. Spurgeon says: "Grape-juice has killed more men than grape-shot."

It was stated at the annual meeting of Free Church Temperance Society of Scotland on the 22nd ult. that there are now 645 abstaining ministers in Free Church charges in Scotland.

The White Ribboners of Canada are very much pleased at having one so worthy as Mrs. Judge Steadman, of New Brunswick, chosen their representative at the W. C. T. U. Convention now being held in London, Eng.

According to Dr. Norman Kerr there are at least 4,000,000 tipplers in the United States, 5,000,000 in England, 3,000,000 or more in France and an equal number in Germany, besides a vast host throughout the rest of the world.

A Russian temperance society has been formed in St. Petersburg to combat the rapid growth of drunkenness in the capital and its suburbs. The society only requires its members to abstain from spirits—beer and wine being allowable.

Would prohibition lessen the demand for corn? asks the farmer. Statistics answer no. Only a little more than 1 per cent. of all the corn produced is used by the distilleries and even the best part of that is fed to the cattle and the swine.

Iowa is "ruined by Prohibition," yet last month she paid the final dollar of her State debt, \$90,000, and now taxes are to be reduced one-fourth. Success at the polls, and hence decrease of crime and pauperism, always reduces the taxes.—[Union Signal.]

The first temperance society was established in St. Petersburg on May 1 at the instance and by the efforts of Mme. Est-itzky. The officers of the society are Prof. Wagner, Senator Barikoff, the associate treasurer of the Imperial Bank, Mr. Yvatschenko, and other persons of high standing.

Inebriates are always dangerous subjects to administer ether or chloroform for an anæsthesia. In all cases the heart is weakened, and fatty degeneration of various degrees is present. Any substance which lowers its action is perilous because of the inability of the heart to recover, and the tendency to paralysis. But drinkers have always fatty hearts, and sudden paralysis is likely to appear with the first inhalation of chloroform. In chronic cases of inebriety, where extensive organic changes have taken place in the brain and spinal cord, paralysis of the respiratory centers occurs first, and respiration stops before the action of the heart. In such cases artificial respiration may prevent death if promptly used. In all cases a sudden checking in respiration and heart beat where ether or chloroform are used is a dangerous sign, and needs prompt attention.—[Quarterly Journal of Inebriety.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

It is a well-known fact that there is a certain waste and decay that takes place continually in the human body, and it therefore follows that if the body is to be sustained and nourished, it must be made for its growth and increase—new material must be as constantly furnished as the old tissues waste.

It is to provide new material to supply the place of the destroyed structures that food is taken into the body.

With infants the tissues waste as well as with older people, and the infant body requires a properly prepared and easily digested food for its growth and nourishment.

It is generally conceded by the medical profession that the mother's milk, when pure and healthy, is the safest and most nourishing food, but, unfortunately, circumstances frequently occur which prevent the mother nursing her child, and at times, even where the mother's milk is all that could be desired as an element of nutriment, it happens that the digestive power of the child is in such a condition that the giving of nature's food is a positive injury.

To obviate these grave troubles "Lactated Food" was prepared, and is acknowledged by physicians to be the only properly prepared food for weak and impaired digestion and for general infantile nutrition.

It is now well known that "Lactated Food" is of great value and benefit, not only to the infant, but to the young and old generally who have weak stomachs, and whose organs of digestion are at times unable to digest strong foods and meats.

The best medical authorities have freely given an open to the world, and it is impossible to devise a food more nourishing and strengthening, and at the same time so well adapted for defective assimilation.

All Men

young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dizziness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emaciation, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, spots before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, gilly looking skin, etc., all are symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having been lost, its tonic every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on this disease peculiar to man.

Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street, East, Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed.

HEART DISEASE.

the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flashes, rush of blood to the head, vertigo, dizziness, and heart beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat faster than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book.

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