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TORONTO, ONT., JULY 12, 1890.

NEW SERIES.-VOL. X. NO. 510.

WHAT TRUTH SAYS

Count Tolstoi, the distinguished Russian novelist and instructor in morals, whose fame and influence have extended for beyond his native hand, has lately been giving to the world his notion upon the question of marriage. As might be expected from a man so eccentric as Tolstoi, these views differ widely from the generally received opinion. In order to give greater apparent rec to his position he begins by making several very serious charges against the present social order. "Conjugal infidelity," he says, "has became more common and is considered less reprehensible; the birth of children has lost its pristine significance, and modern marriages are conceived less and less fron. the point of view of the family; children are educated, not with a view to the problem which they will be one day called upon to solve, but sololy with an eye to the pleasure which they may be made to yield to their parents; and, owing to the exaggerated and erroneous significance attributed by society:to love and to the idealized states that accompany and succeed it, the best energies of our men and women are drawn forth and exhausted during the most promising period of life; those of the men in the work of looking for, choosing and winning the most desirable objects of love, for which purpose lying and fraud are held to be quite excusable; those of the women and girls alluring men and decoying them into liaisons of marrisge by the most questionable means conceivable, as an instance of which the pre-sent fashions in evening dress may be cited." These propositions, which he does not stay to prove, lead him to conclude that an undue importance has been given to marriage, and that love in its various developments is not a fitting object to consume the best en-G ergies of men; and therefore "to contract marriage is, from a Christian point of view, not a progress but a fall. There is not," be continues, "and cannot be such a thing as a Christian marriage which never was and never could be. Christ did not marry, nor did he establish marriage; consequently, a Christian cannot view the marriage relation otherwise than as a deviation from the doctrine of Christ-as a sin:"

This teacher of a new gospel does not shrink from the logical consequences of his theory. He foresees that the carrying out I his principles means the extinction of the race, that it means wreck and rain. This ho does not regard, however, as any great calamity, for the race is doomed anyway, and it would only hasten the inevitable. "Even suppose" says he, "the Christian ideal of perfect chastity (that is, colibacy) realized, what then? We should merely find ourselves face to face on the one hand with the familiar teaching of religion, one of whose dogmas is that the world will have an end; and on the other, of so-called science, which informs us that the sun is gradually losing its heat, the result of which will in time be the extinction of the human race;" that is to say, if according to the Bible the world must come to an end cometime, and if according to account the sun is gradually cooling, we may as well do what we can to make the catastrophe complete. It may be presuned that the admirers of this famous writer and would be teacher of morals will seel greatly disappointed at the means proposed for curing the ulcers with which society is affected. For it must be confessed that his criticisms though harsh or not altogether unmerited.

It is true, as acontemporary remarks that the provailing ideas of marriage are loose that many young men are more anxious to fall into a fortune than to fall in love; that young women frequently look more eagerly for an establishment than for a home. It may also be true that remance has largely given way to finance, and that Cupid, suborned rogue, is using his arrows to pierce a bank account instead of a heart. The oath taken at the altar has sometimes no higher significance than the big scal on civil contract and binds both parties to the transfer of certain personal property or real estate. But the remedy proposed is condenned alike by nature, common senso and the plain teachings of Scripture (Count Tolstoi to the contrary); while it proves its advocate to be less a philospher than an anarchist.' As the New York Herald remarks: "The most disheartened pessimist shrinks from his proposed plans and the practical man spurns them as nonsense. They mean dynamite and destruction, as though one should say The vase has a spot of dirt on it; don't wash, but rather break it.'" And so leaving you in the mire irretrievably and hopelessly, your teacher becomes a crank and his former eccontricities have developed into something like drival. Evidently the prophet who is to regenerate society does not live in Russia and does not call himself Tolstoi.

Latest advices from Australia encourage the hope that the union movement among the provinces of that island-continent will ultimately result in the success of the Confederation scheme. A few weeks ago a convention, held at Melbourne, was attended by representatives from all the colonies interested. The question of union was freely discussed, and though formidable practical difficulties were recognized, such, for instance, as the existence of bostile tariffs, the delegates did not consider these difficulties absolutely insurmountable, or of such a nature as to discourage all further efforts in the direction of union. That they still have confidence in the success of the movement the following resolution, which was unanimously passed, will serve to show: That in the opinion of this conference the best interests and the present and future presperity of the Australian colonies will be promoted by an early union under the crown; and, while fully recognizing the valuable services of the members of the convention of 1883 in founding a Federal Council, declares its opinion that the seven years which have since clapsed have developed the national life of Australasia in population, in wealth and in the discovery of resources and in selfgoverning capacity to an extent which justi fies the higher act, at all times contemplat ed, of the union of these colonies under one legislative and executive government and on principles just to the several colonies." Since the Melbourne conference another step has been taken towards confederation by the passage of the new western Australi in con stitution bill, which grants all that the wes-tern Australians ask in regard to the government of the great northern territory of that continent, and hands over to them more than one third of Australia, with great minural resources, large gold fields and poerl fisheries, and coast line of 3,500 miles

As is generally known the plan of comfoderation which our relatives in the South Facility are contemplating is one somewhat after the pattern of our own constitution. No arally, therefore, Canadians will fed-integrated

its progress and will rejoice in its consummation. And all the more seeing that the carliest settlers in this new land were not of a kind to inspire great hope of future national greatness. At first the colony was used for penal purposes only, whither from the year 1788 Engl ad transported 120,000 convicts. In 1837, at the time of the accession of Her Gracious Majesty to the throne, the attention of the honest emigrant was directed thither, and the first serious attempts were made towards colonization. Since then more than a million Englishmen have gone out to seek their fortune in that sunny land. That so many honest, industrious men should manifest a desire to settle in a country whose primitive population had given it a bad renown can only be explained by the crowding at home, the fertility of the Australian soil and the discovery of its rich gold fields. Fifty years ago Australia offered exceptional advantages to the emigrant of small means to engage in the sheep raising indus-The unlimited stretches of country furnished him with abundant pasture, while the auspicious nature of the climate caused the flocks to multiply with remarkable rapidity. A ready market was always found in London for the wool, and at a remunerative price. Consequently many of those who went out poor, in a few years found themselves immensely wealthy. And this explains the fact of the enormous numbers of flocks of sheep and herds of cattle found in the colony, numbers out of all proportion with the population. At present. though there are only 3,000,000 colonists they are said to possess 8,000,000 cattle and 78,000,000 sheep. But besides the sheepraising industry, which gives an annual export of about \$60,000,000 worth of wool gold mining has done much towards making Australia what it is. In forty years they have taken from their mines \$1,400,000,000, or an average of \$35,000,000 a year. At present the trade of the colony is very great, the yearly imports exceeding \$200,000,000, and the exports, \$240,000,000. It will thus be seen that our Australian cousins, though numbering only about three-fifths of the population of Canada, and possessing a country not quite equal in area to the Dominion, have the material elements which go to make up a strong nation. Now with just and wise laws faithfully administered, there is no reason why this southern confederacy should not soon take her place among the foremost nations of the globe. The weist wish that Canadians have for their antipodean relatives is, that they may soon find a way to settle their differences, and uniting in a Dominion of Australia, may continue to abound in all those works and virtues which thing.

The man is not to be envied who can exult in the down-fall of another, no matter what his position or offence. Such rejoicing always betrays the spirit which impires it as coming from beneath and not from above All right-hearted men will therefore sympathize with General Middleton, exact mander in chief of the lorges in family in the lumination.

was purchased by efficient and faithful service at a time when the grim visage of insurrection and war stalked through the land. Mantling with charity his fault our uppermost thought of him should be, a daring officer who generously exposed his life for our country's good.

The Rev. Sam Jones, whose advent in Toronto nearly four years ago created such a widespread religious sensation in the city and throughout the province, has apparent. ly tost none of his power to attact and move the multitudes. A recent report from Richond, Virginia, states that a most remarkable religious awakening has occurred under his preaching. Speaking of a meeting for men only at which it is estimated 14,000 or 15,000 persons were present the report goes ontosay :- "The sermon hadapowerful effect upon the congregation. At its clese Mr. ones asked all who would promise to live better lives and give upsinful habits to stand up. Not less than ten thousand men arose. It was a sight never seen here. The preacher then asked all who were not church members and who wanted to become Christians to come up and shake his hand. Hundreds pressed forward with tears in their eyes Not nearly all could get to the preacher, as the crowd was so dense. It is estimated that not less than one thousand persons werd converted, among them many solid and substantial business men. Some of them were people who had not before heard Mr. Jones and who had ridiculed his style of preaching." Bigots and sticklers for order, who would rather have men coptinue a godless life than be reformed in such an irregular way, and by one who cannot ronounce their theological or intualistic shibbeleth, will no doubt condemn the methods pursued by this remarkable revivalist; but practical men, accustomed to estimate methods and agencies by their success will be disposed to concede that the Georgia evangelist has purchased a right to a place among those who are engaged in lifting the world to a higher plane of moral excellence and goodness. Time enough has been wast. ed and men are nauscated over the contention that has gone on among would be leaders of society and reformers of their fellows as to the proprieties that must be observed in the work. Methods are at secondary importance, results are of chi c mornent. What the times demand is men who well be willing to step out of the old rutting. doing wanderers may be reached said fallen rescued men to man popular plause is nothing, but to whom training the right countries and fait his lines are of thing.

"What shall de k and whore we have according tions which attention."

2nd inst crops in Great Britain and Ireland are reported - having been materially injured by late rains, but the general crop is expected to be very heavy, and on the continent of Europe wheat is ripening fast and there is every prospect a good crop all over In South Africa the prospects are good, while in Australia grasshoppers from the interior had eaten up the young blades of the early sown wheat and grasses. Reports from the United States by letters of date June 30th to July 3rd state that in Dakota, both North and South, the crops will be 60 per cent. better than last year; in Michigan better, but in the other atates not much difference, even worse in New York state. By telegraphic reports on July 2nd and 3rd reports from Ontario and Quebec show that a good deal of damage has been done to the crops by rain on low lands, but on the whole a good harvest is expected. In the Maritime Provinces the harvest will be from two to three weeks late and promises to be good. In Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, the most encouraging reports have been received; the harvest wil be bountiful, recent rains having put all doubt saide. In all the provinces the hay crop has suffered owing to the old meadows being in a great many cases winter-killed. Speaking generally the tree fruit will be a

Reports from all parts of the Dominiongo to allown that the bonds imposed by the Confederation which twenty three years ago united four out of the nine provinces which constitue the Dominion of Canada under one federal government, are not considered pardicularly galling or burdensome. Everywhere (the day was obsevered with ess or more demconstrution and with manifest feelings of doyalty towards and satisfaction in a land so goodly and prosperous. Much was said from platform and in press of the progress which has been made during those twenty direct years, progress which may well inspire the patriot with hope for the future of his country. As an illustration of the material advance that has been made, the Empire gives the following :-" The Dominion has made giant advances in material things. In 1867, when the union of a disjointed congeries of separated states was proclaimed, the country had but 2,258 miles of railway; that has increased to 13,325. It had then 3,628 post-offices; now it has 7.838. Then the thrift of the people had saved \$200,000 in the post office savings bank; now the amount is \$20,000,000, with a total sum in all classes of the Government banks of about \$40,000,000, while the de desits of the people in the chartered banks have grown_from \$32,000,000 in 1857 to 3110,000,000 at the present time. These are their few of the facts that attest the strength and solidity of the national

from enjoying a millental state of right courness and holiness, the moral sense of the English people is not yet destroyed, and may be depended on to resent any outrage of their traditional views and feelings. They will not be cocreed to legislate for blackguardism and fraud. Compensation in England is dead while this generation lives, and its most anxious friends have given it the finishing blow and driven the last nail into its coffin.

With characteristic good sense Prince Bismarck is seeking to turn away the minds of his admiring follow country men from the project of building a Bismarck monument in his honor. At least he would not have it erected white he is above ground. It is stated that he has begged the Emperor to discountenance the project and nake that funds for that purpose be devoted to erecting a church in memory of the friend of his youth, Wil-This does honor to the old man's hoad, and heart. Though he has never troubled himself with much church-going he is no doubt shrewd enough to perceive that the beneficial influences that would go out from a place of worship, where the gospel of love and human brotherhood is proclaimed would do incomparably more for the world than the presence of a movement, which would speak principally of political wisdom and greatness. And this judgment is just.

Retaliation is the word that is being passed along the line of the European countries as they look across the Atlantic and watch the proceedings now going on at Washington. It is reported that the feeling is very general among the powers that the tariff bill now under consideration is a declaration of commercial war, and that they are preparing in concert a scheme of retaliation. ides of taking concerted action to fight the Americans with their own weapons, appears to have originated with Germany. It has been accepted, however, by France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain, and possibly other powers of less moment to American commerce. In these constrict the American export trade will be struck at partly through the prohibitory duties on cattle and swine. under the plea of stopping pleuro-pueumonia, while canned goods, flour and other staple articles are to be subjected to higher duties. What England will do in the matter is not casy to predict. Her free trade policy stands in the way of her joining the other countries in a war of retaliation. And yet the government will likely be pressed in this direction, should the obnoxious bill pass into law. A report to the New York Herald under date of July 1 says: "While as yest no movement is being made among London experiers, an agitation is about to be commenced in the provinces again... the McKinley Tariff bill, under which the duty on English manufactures will be incressed something like 50 per cent. Sheffield is taking the lead in the movement. Its exports of cutlery to the United States being threatened with extinction, the Mayor of Sheffield is to be asked to preside over a town's meeting to condemn the provisions of the bill. South Wales and Bermingham sen presented, and to follow suit."

> Moreover, the subject has actually found its way into parliament by Col. Howard Vincent proposing that the government consider the question "whether a free market should be langer given to the competing productions of a foreign Scate putting prohibitive duffer appen British goods. Col. Vin-liance with the collection of the production of the collection of the

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the free competition of Germany and owier countries, who pour their products into treat Britain, while presenting a tariff barrier to Britain's manufactures. But the opposition from without is not the only new difficulty that has arisen to confront the promoters of the bill. Even so ardent a protectionist as Secretary Blaine is now opposed, and is exerting his influence to defeat the measure. Mr. Blaine points out that the bill will signally fail in accomplishing its greatest estensible purpose, viz., to benefit the farming community, seeing that the scheme proposed by the European compact will practically exclude American agricultural products. In 1889 the American exports of merchandise amounted to up wards of \$730,000,000. Of these experts agricultural products were nearly 73 per cent, and under the new European concert the greater part of these products can be hereafter shut out by the convenient process of the application of sanitary regulations without the alteration of any European tariff. In view of the opposition that has arisen at home and abroad it would not be surprising if the Senate should refuse to give its sauction to this much-discussed bill.

Were it not for the fact that most persons balieve in a hereafter where the wicked will be filled with his own ways, suffering torment that is indescribable and unimaginable, and where the hope of reform or release is forever excluded, many people would not grieve inording cly if the fools who attempt imposible things for the sake of gaining a notoriety or amusing the vulgar who are in-capable of appreciating anything higher than a slugging match or bullfight, should fore even worse than John L. Soules, who essayed to awim the whirlpool rapids on the 4th inst. The report states that Soules started to swim the rapids with only his swimming suit, consisting of woolen shirt and trunks, with cork vest. At 3.18 p. m. he entered the water, about 75 feet on the Falls side of the Cantilever Bridge, on the Canada side. At 3.20 he was seen coming around the abutments of the Cantilever Bridge. The current at this point, by the volume of water forcing itself through the gorge, causes an up current along the shore, which is known as the "Canadian current." Soules struggled hard against the breakers, and treaded water all the way down to the railway Suspension bridge. When near the whirlpool rapids incline railway a large wave washed him into an eddy near the shore where he scrambled out on the rocks. There was a deep hole in his left knee near the knee-cap, also a cut on his left foot. Notwithstanding his wounds Soulce was bent upon continuing the trip through the whirlpool, as he did not wish to disappoint the spectators, and would have done so had it not been for the interference of his mana-What would have been the result, the fate of the unfortunate Webb who perished in a similar attempt gives a pretty sure casis of concluding. It is not saying much for the civilization of the 19th century when it is found necessary to state that this exuibition of fool hardiness was sufficient to attract immense crowds of speciators. Evidently the savage still predominates in many hearts that carry the outward marks of civilization and refinement.

It appears that Colonel Denison is not well pleased with the action of the Council in instituting an inquiry into Police Court matters while that worthy officer was absent. A notice to attend a meeting of the executive charged with investigating the affair furnished him with an opportunity of telling the Committee that if they had already in his absence decides against him they might go m with their further proceedings without his presence; for that he merther recognized any applicative on their part to interfere with many would he attend any of their meet ings. Now, to say the least, the Police Magistrate is unfortunate in the stand be Recognitions come to light to

create the very general impression that an investigation is needed. Of course, if those who have been instrumental in bringing about the enquiry were aware of the phuses before the Colonel started on his European trip, it would have had a better look they had brought the matter up while the Police Magistrate was present to answer any charges that m'ght be preferred against him. But this lack of moral courage to beard the lion in his den (supposing it to exist), ought not to be allowed to blind the eyes of the citizens to the real issue, which is whother the affairs of the court have been properly conducted, and the Police Magistrate faithful in the performance of his duty. The contention of Colonel Denison that the Council have no jurisdiction in the matter and no authority to interfere is one which the mere layman can hardly be expected to decide, being a question for lawyers to determine. But whether the Council or Provincial Government, whose appointee Colonel Denison is, has jurisdiction in the case, an investigation must now be made, as the matter has reached such a stage that it will not have a law grill followed as the week. the matter has reached such a stage that it will not down until fully cleared up. Had Colonel Denison as correct a knowledge of the laws which regulate public opinion as he appears to have of the character o these who come before him while in the performance of his duty, he would see that the less he opposes the investigation the better.

Edward Atkinson, one of the best known American economists, is credited with saying that, "what we call our surplus revenue, which cannot be immediately applied to the payment of any debt now due and which ought not be spent in the wasteful manner now proposed, comes to about two dollars per head of the entire population of the United States, or to form one hundred and twenty millions to one hundred and thirty million dollars per year. If this sum were applied to the reduction of taxation every tax on food, or fuel, and on the materials which are necessary in the process of domestic industry, could now be wholly removed. The taxes which would then remain, and which would suffice to meet the entire cost of government-national, State, and municipal at ten dollars per head -would be the State, taxes, levied as they now are on real estate, personal property, incomes, and licences; while the national taxes, which remain in force would be imposed on whiskey, beer, tobacco, wines, laces and embroideries; on the fine tex-til fabrics which depend upon fashtil fabrics which devend upon fashion and fancy rather than utility for their rate; on furs, fancy goods and a few other articles which are almost wholly of voluntary rather than of necessary use." These facts, if they can be demonstrated to be facts, throw a strange light on the McKinloy tariff-bill which proposes to add still heavier burdens to those that already oppress the poor and laboring classes. Were the duties on breaksuffs and household necessaries removed, which might be done without violating the integrity of their protectors policy, the lot of the poor mails family would be appreciably improved, seeing that it would reduce each family's necessary outlay by at least ten dollars seeing that it would reduce each family's necessary outlay by at least ten dollars per year on an average, a not inconsiderable sum to many thousands who live from year to year on the borderland of actual pov-

When the man to whom it shall be given to select from the endless series of events those which shall be deemed worthy of a place in the permanent records of the nation comes to the doings of Toronto during the summer of 1890, it is to be hoped that he will not dwell with great actail upon the happenings of the 1st of July week. The thought that our children a children (we can not hide it from our children) should know of the wretched failure which their grand father's made to get up a demonstration worthy of a city of 200,000 inhabitants is not a particularly pleasant one. We all desire to stand well in the estimation of these who come after us, an ambition which must be do med to disappointment if that estimate is in any measure based on the recent Carnival fasco. It may be presumed that the citizens of Toronto generally have an ear nest desire to forget the affair and wish that all others may do the same. We do not relish the thought of being the country's laughing steek. will not dwell with great ustail upon the

The report of the committee to whom was d the projector petition of the publiof Commons they or my after Lord ant to take me ac

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It is not often that both parties to an exchange feel that they have been so peculiarly fortunet, in making the trade as is the case with England and Cormany in their recent settlement of the East Mrlcan dispute. On tho one hand, the Germans appear greatly clated over the acquisition of Heligoland, which they consider of the greatest importance strategically. The other day Chanceller von Caprivi explained to the Bundesrath the sims of the government in concluding the agreement, emphasizing particularly the immense importance of the island in the event of a general European war. That body unanimously approved the compact and congratulated the Emperor and Chancellor upon the part they played in offeeting the settlement. On the other hand, Englishmen who claim to understand the situation and relative value of the privilegos involved in the agreement, appear perfectly satisfied with the results. Speaking of the value of Zanzibar as a naval outpost and coaling station, the London Spectator says: "Any mat time power which exercises sovereignty over that great piece of coral-400,-000 acres, or a little less than Terkshirowith its harbours, its streams, and the wonderfully fortile soil which in the course of ages has formed upon it, becomes almost of necessity the leading power of the East Africa coast." Probably it is this general feeling of satisfaction over the settlements which will naturally tend to bind England and Germany more securely together, that makes France feel so disgruntled and lead her to seek to set the agreement aside. That anything will result from her opposition, however, may be doubted. At a conference in Berlin one day last week, between the British ambassador and Chancellor von Caprivi, on the Subject of the opposition of the French government to the agreement, it was decided to take simultaneous action in opposing the right of France to intefere. The English Government has prepared a reply to the French minister of foreign affairs, to the effect that if the sultan accepts the protection of England or any other power the treaty of 1862 gives France no right to object, and further, that the Anglo-German arrangement does not attack the independence of the sultan, protection not involving subjection. It would be a pity if any forced interpretation of an old treaty should be found sufficient to invalidate an agreement which settles so satisfactorily a dispute which contained within it the possibility of breaking up the peaceful relation, existing between the two foremost nations of Europe.

Millionaire Julius M. Case of Marquette, Mich., has just died in London, England, and the aunouncement of his death is chronicled in one of the leading dailies of New York. The record, which occupies nearly half a column, is devoted entirely to pointing out the rich man's fad for collec ting curious walking sticks, and the pleasure he seems to have taken in persecuting the dudes whom he encountered in his walks on Pall Mall and Piccadilly Streets. The public is told of walking sticks of all shapes and sizes; walking sticks whose handles consisted of bull dogs' heads, life size, of monkeys' heads, of perfume fountains, of Jack in the box whistles, etc. They are told how, that furnished with one of these curious appendages, he would saunter along the fashionable thorougieres until he met a specimem of the London masher, when, taking his walking stick by the extreme tip, holding it up with elbow akimbo, putting a small cycguss, with a black rim, in his eye and ranging himself about two feet in the rear of his victim, he would follow the dude until he reversed his cane or got into a cab to escape his termenter. But not one word is said of any act of charity or benevolence, not one generous deed is referred to Nothing is mentioned that would indicate that the rich man had a heart, or that he ever experienced the joy of ministering out of his abundance to the

want and misery which he must have frequently encountered in his regular and pro tracted visits to the world's metropolis. As one reads the record one is constrained to feel that either the rict man's blographer had exceedingly low and imperfect views of what constituted a worthy life, or the late Michigan millionaire must have lived to little purpose, notwithstanding the fact that he leaves a fortune estimated at \$5,000,000. It is to be hoped that the friends of the dead man who read this tribute to his occentri cities will hasten to supplement the record by publishing something more worthy of his head and heart if they can. But if a dearth of kind and generous deeds renders this impossible then let them inscribe upon his mausoleum this epitaph,

"Died, worth \$5,000,000. His life a failure."

To trust to a general impression or popu-

lar notion instead of taking the time and

trouble to verify one's statements is one of the temptations to which public speakers and writers are particularly exposed. Even so careful and thoroughly-instructed a writer as Prof. Goldwin Smith seems to have fallen into the error, thereby exposing himself to severe criticism. In the Bystander for July he charges the Women's Enfranchisement Association with promoting a revolt against maternity, and affirms that "in the United States the native race, which is the scat of it, (the W. E. Association), manifestly dwindles, while the foreign races, to which it has not yet spread, gain ground. Both the charge and the statement are called in question by a member of the Toronto Association, who quotes from a paper read at the late Women's Convention in this city as against the one, and from the United States' census roturns as against the other. Says the writer of the paper referred to :-By design, physicial adaptability, and divine decree, woman's most important duties—so far at least as this life is concerned are involved in maternity. Children are God's heritage, and so imperative is the Divine decree that the wife who allows any other consideration to outweigh the obligaof motherhood blights her own life, blights the life of her country, disobeys her God, and robs Him of His lawful heritage." Moreover the census returns show that the rate of increase among native-born Americans has been as follows: -1850 to 1860, 321 per cent; 1870 to 1880, 311 per cent. In no European country does the rate of increase approach these figures." The rate of increase of native-born Americans is fully up to that of the best foreign clement in their midst. The facts are evidently against the editor of the Bystander and in favor of his fair critic. Probably Dr. Smith had before his mind the case of those American wives that move in the upper stratum of society, and against whom the impeachment would seem to be unassailable, if any dependence is to be placed upon such investigations as that made by the New York World last winter, and which showed that taking an equal number of families in the aristocratic section of the city and in the portion inhabited by artizans and mechanics, the proportion of children born in the former during '89 as compared with the latter is as I to 18. But this limitation should have been laid down and not the general statement respecting "native born" women made. The restriction, however, might have proved fatal to the argument as against Women's Enfranchisement Association, which can hardly be said to be a in venerit emong what are propolarly hor at on well's As things now appear the By stander has got itself into a tight place Chivalry demands of the doughty knight that he shall either make his charges so d beyond gainsaying, or frankly ack murledge, his mistake.

The thorough going manner in which the authorities have acted in seizing and confiscating some four head of cattle that had been smuggled across the border & Woodstock,

N. B., from Maine, and placing in quarantine the ten head which had been associated with the smuggled animals, will be heartily endorsed by every Canadian who appreciates the advantage which Canada enjoys in having her cattle exempted by the Imperial Government from the scheduled list. privilege of taking our cattle alive into any part of the kingdom, which other countries, because of the frequent outbreaks of pluropneumonia among their hords are denied, is one that should not be lightly estocmed or carelessly sacrificed. A few illustrations of the kind that has just occurred at Woodstock will convince the home government that we esteem our privilege, and on the other hand will be likely to deter from further violation those who by their lawless actions would place that privilege in jeopardy.

The hitch in the arrangements which prerented the lighting, on the first evening of the Carnival, of the ten thousand Chinese lauterns that had been strung along Jarvis street at such an expense of time and trouble. is explained as being due to a misunderstanding on the part of the Chief of Police touching traffic upon the street on that evening. It appears that the arrangements were to have the lamps lighted from wagons, some eighteen of which were to have been employed in the work. This part of the programme was not made known to the chief, who having received strict orders from the Carnival Committee that under no consideration were vehicles to be allowed on Jarvis street after 8 o'clock, carried out his instructions to the letter. Whether those who are disposed to find fault would have acted differently had they been in Chief Grasset's place is a question which will never be decided but upon which each man will likely have his own opinion. At any rate it is certain that a too literal interpretation of an order resulted in an illumination that did not illuminate. For once the military training of the Chief has placed him in an awkward position, areing that many will overlook the fact that to obey instructions is the duty first, last and always of the faithful soldier

Nova Scotians and Bermudans are now in a position to carry on an electrical conversation, the cable between Halifax and the islands having been successfully laid during the past week. It is not certain, however, that the "blue noses" will feel that the privilege of an interchange of thought with the sable sons of Ham who inthey would be willing to lay down their lives, inasmuch as neither intimate personal friendship nor commercial intercourse has hitherto bound the two committees together. The success of the cable project is to be rejoiced in principally because of what Bermuda is to the mother country. The instructed know that to England those islands, lying some so hundred miles south east of cape Hattera and containing an area of only forty one square miles, are of immense importance, having been selected as one of her chief navalistations, and having been fitted upwith largedocking facilities and ample plant for the repair of the largest modern ships of war. While the advantages of the calle will be principally those which will account of the place, the trade of the military character of the place, the trade of the military character of the place, the trade of the military character of the place, the trade of the military character of the place, the trade of the military character of the place, the trade of the military character of the place, the trade of the military character of the place. habit these islands is one for whose defense to England because of the military character of the place, the trade of the islands will also be promoted thereby. At present a considerable business is donowith New York in rego-tables and flowers. It is anticipated to be the business will be great mines. Proprietors, branch larged. It he common of the common o

scran of news that has from time to time fallen from his pen, and who have been anxiously awaiting the anthentic account of the great explorers journey across the Dark Continent will be gratified to learn that the work is now ready for the market. That so long a story should have been written and put into type during the time that has clapsed since Mr. Stanley reached Cairo (for it was not until after he had arrived at that city that he began the work if writing) is a tribute at once to the endurance of the author himself and the enterprise of his publishers. The work, which is in two volumes contains over, one thousand pages of about four hundred words, and was written in fifty days, which gives us an average of 800 words as the product of each day's toil. Mr. Stanley complains of the difficulty he experienced when first he began the task of writing. My right hand," he says, "had forgotten its cunning, and the art of composition was lost by long disuse. And yet, after fifty days of the closest labor in obedience to an irrestatible impulse, I have succeeded," he says, "in reaching this page, 903 of foolscap manuscript, besides writing 400 letters, and about 100 telegrams, andam compelled from over-weariness to beg the reader's permission to conclude." one will be surprised at the announcement that the book is charmingly written, and Mr. that it is fascinating in the extreme. Stanley's former communications have somewhat prepared the reading public for the feast he has prepared for them in "Darkest Africa; or The Quest, Rescue, and Retreat of Emin, Governor of Equatoria." In no repect has our author deteriorated. His diction is as choice and chaste as eve. , his descriptive powers are at their best; while the world of new and thrilling facts which he has to disclose invest his work with an interest and a charm which can belong to only a few books in any age. Here is a specimen extract which gives an account of the great forest through which he passed. After stating its measurement, 621 miles long, 517 miles average breadth, with an area of about 321,057 square miles, he continnes:

Stanley, who have eagerly devoured every

tinues:

"Imagine the whole of France and the Iberian Poninsula closely packed with trees varying from 20 to 180 feet high, whose crowns of foliage interlace and prevent any veiw of sky and sun, and each tree from a few inches to four feet in diameter. Then from tree to tree run cables from two inches to fifteen inches in diameter, up and down in loops and festoons an W's and badly-formed M's; fold them round the trees in great tight coils, until they have run up the

Truth's Contributors.

THE AGRICULTURE OF CANADA.

BY HENRY LYE.

metant student of the social problems of Canada, it has been my good fortune to have had access to sources of informatien which I have had pleasure and satisfaction in utilizing for the benefit of the country at large, through the financial press of Canada, as well as by private and special correspondence.

One of the branches of study of a most interesting and important character, is that of the continuously changing conditions of the cultivation of the land.

We see in Great Britain immense estates ceasing to be profitably cultivated, whilst the people of the towns and cities find it impossible to procure fruits or vegetables at reasonable prices, so that, in fact, the working classes scarcely know the taste of fruit and soldom obtain such vegetables as are necs ary to health of body and mind.

In the Eastern United States we see a similar state of affairs gradually increasing in intensity, yet in both Great Britain and in the United States there is a rapid increase in general wealth, with a gradual widening of the dividing line between rich and poor, between those who have every comfort at their command and those whose lot is constantly becoming more cheerless and hopoless. The cities and towns are increasing in extent, in population and in riches, whilst the country and the villages are being depleted and impoverished; mortgages are being renewed, increased or foreclosed, although the rates of interest, by their decrease, show that there is not profitable use for the borrowed mency.

It is my intention, if possible, at some time in the near future, to write apon the causes of the mistakes and hindrances in connection with the mining industries of Canada, but my present subject is that of the cultivation of the land in Ontario and the Bourbonism of those who should have the interests of the cultivators as their chief study and care. I am not ignorant of the work done at the Government farms and ordegein fact, I write in the hope that their present comparative uselessness, may by an occasional glance outside of their by adaries on the part of those who have the control of them, lead to such breadth of statesmanship as will cause them to minister to the wealth, comfort and happiness of the agricultural classes en masse

I do not wish to see any material change in the "National Policy," but I do regret the gostinal feeling that everything should be exertised to the interests of the manufacbe sacrified to the interests of the manuface weiture of Collegia depends altogether upon their success, whilst our forests are one displetion our mines are unworked, or hamenst porce of iron are not utilized, d our lands are being exhibited, although dia ourious to every ouriful observer may grow to re-

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to the habits and circumstances of the posple, consequently, just as certainly fore-condemned to loss and failure, as would the erection of a monster cheese factory to be dependent upon milk to be carried from far distant points without any provision for either the purity or the quantity or the regularity of the supply-for the protection of the material from decay or for the utilization of the waste.

In the latter part of the preceding paragraph I have indicated the matter to be considered when providing for the introduc tion of any judustry which has previously been foreign to the country, because no one could design more beautiful machinery; appliances better adapted for the purpofor which they were intended, have never been seen in Canada than was placed in these costern beet augar factories. There is no doubt of the practical patriotism of their promoters, nor that they had assurances of success from parties whom they deemed to be competent, so that the fact that these factories either romain idle or are diverted from their proper use, is a matter greatly to be regretted by all Canadians, the more pocially as whether for the production of the raw material or for the disposal of the finished product, no country can excel Canada.

With these facts in mind, and enlighten en by our experiences, let us consider the necessary concorn ands of the production of sugar from beet roots with profit to all concerned. These are,

- 1. The proper cultivation of the best in order that it may produce the maximum of saccharine with a minimum of saline matter.
- 2. An assured supply of properly cultivated roots in order that 2. A stories may not be idle for want of material.
- 3. A method of manufacture which will dispense with the expensive land carriage of the boets to distant points.
- 4. A market or use for the refuse of the crushed beets.
- 5. A well organized system of cultivation and of gradual manufacture with a view to such economy as will not provent efficiency in any state of the operations.
- 6. The co-operation of all the interests for the general benefit.

There is no doubt but that the system which prevails on the continent of Europe could be established here, but as it would confer only local benefits and those of doubtful character, it is not wise to contemplate its intranction, yet we should learn what we can from it and find how far they may be adont, .. or with advantage combined with industries which are already established in Canada. We do not want colonics of serfs in this country, but more freemen breathing pure air and living pure lives.

1. The proper cultivation of beet roots nust be provided for when the guarantee for market and payment is given, because negligence or carelessness in their cultivation will result in such excess of saline matter as will cause loss, not only in respect to the particular crops which are improperly grown, but to all that they may be mused with, thus emissionaing all the stages of the operations; consequently the cultivation miss be under the direction and supervision vizompetent district inspectors.

2. The assurance of a profitable market vald-cause the cultivation of the roots in each quentities as would meet the demand rot failure of market would not necessarily me los to the grower of the crop, because great value for fooding purposes in of He

and balk of the product to be conveyed, and to secure the profitable disperlition of the refuse by causing it to be consumed on the farms upon which the beets are grown. This can only be done by widening the sphere of usefulness and of interest, but cannot be done so long as the one uncombined idea of making sugar from beets restricts the scope of the enterprise. Let us then consider the facilities now in existence and all the inducements which require to be offered.

First, we have in various parts of the counmy, buildings and appliances for the manufactur of cheese which have been the monns of discributing immense amounts of ready mov, in the districts in which they are situated. The active operation of cheese factories is generally as 'inued from the beginning of June to the end of December; they are idle during the remainder of the year. If they could be put to profitable use from the first of Uctober every year to the end of May every succeeding year their returns, in proportion to the capital invested in them, would be deabled.

These cheese factories have enabled the profitable breeding and feeding of cattle and the conservation of the productions of the soil because of the return to it of the elements of fertility; they necessitate the use of large tin cans which could be used for the conveyance of other liquids when not required for milk; they contain steam boilers and pipes and pans which could be used for the purpose of evaporation. The sugar beet reaches prefective at the time of the year when the ordinar ass of the cheese factories has ceased. At this time of the year certain cows are dried, some for fattenng and others for breeding purposes. The leaves of the beet are excellent food for esttle, either for milk-producing, or fattening for ordinary feeding purposes, or for combination with other contents of silos.

That which is required is a process of evaporation and a treatment of the cheese factories or light additions thereto, so as to advance the syrup to such a stage as will enable it to be conveyed to the central or sugar-producing factory to be finished into refined sugar.

Then the farmer will wash and crush his bects at home day by day in such quantities as will enable him to feed his cattle the refuse of the beets whilst it is fresh and palatable. He will fill the caus, erstwhile used for containing milk, with the expressed inice of the lects: these cans will be prountly collected just as they now are, conveyed to the now syrup factory and their contents immediately operated upon; the saccharometer will take the place of the lactonicter; the patrons of the factory will be protected from fraud in the same way now are in reference to milk; the buildings and appliances of the cheese factory will be in use for at least three mouths longer every year than they now are, and another source of income will be men to every agricultural-But we go further, because the gain to ner will be so great as to encourage him to an extension of the principles of coanogataraba os bevery eraf deidwantageous to him in the matter of choose factories.

In order to use his daily supply of crushed heets, the farmer will require to feed a large quantity of hay or chopped straw and of crushed grain, thus using on his own land with profit what he now sells without any. But his great advantage will be in the increased means of preserving the fertility of the soil which will enable him to cultivate crops which are now impossible because of their exhausting nature. So, therefore, the growing of flax would become more general. which would add another month to the season for profitable labor, because there is no mson why the separation of the seed and the preparation of the fibre should not be done by the farmer at his own home.

. In Outorious of One lee the growth of grain for export has could to be profitable : it is pot likely that stoyill ever again by a profit-

able pursuit in either province, so that it is secessary for some other means of profitable farming to be found. The breeding and fattening of cattle; the breeding and training of horses; the production of cheese, eggand poultry, and the growth of fruit are now the only profit yielding branches of agriculture. we can only add to these such other each producing products as augar, flax flax-seed, linseed oil and oil cake, without the requirements of extraord any outlay of capital, and with the preservation of the fortility of the soil as well as with a prolongation of the season for profitable labour upon our farms we shall have made as desirable an advance as was the case when the cheese factory system was adopted. Not only will this be deno, but the fertility of the soil will be increased by the consumption upon the farm of much that now leaves it for want of combination, and by reason of the better cultivation requisite for the production of sugar books and of flax.

So much for the farms; now for the beet sugar factories. By this system they would receive a regular supply of material, little of which would be waste, concerning none of which there would be doubt of danger; in connection with which there would be acither unnecessary freights nor unavailable pro-

They would require less capital than the ordinary factory, their output would keep psee with their outlay, they would at the end of each month pay for the syrup re-ceived during the month, and would have returns from most of the month's product of their own factory-before the time of payment for thasyrup would arrive.

As to the country in general, no one can estimate the benefits which would accrue from this sytem. A rough calculation shows an increase in the cash receipts of the farmers of about twenty five per cent not from the growth of sugar beet alone as that would be an absurd computation, but from the increased productions of beef, pork, flax eggs and poultry, all which bring cash to the farmer, and because the fact of the profit would stimulate the better cuitivation of the soil. The country store-keeper, the mechanic, the machinist, the sale merchant, indeed all classes of society would be benefitted by the regular flow of money into the hands of the farmers; whilst the non-necessity for the importation of raw material for our sugar factories would keep in the country sa immense amount of money which now goes out of it

The missing link is the mode of treatent of the expressed juice from the boots. I think this is not a very formidable difficulty if properly faced, and I think it is worth the while of our sugar refiners, the owners of the now idle beet sugar factories, our ministers of agriculture, the managers of our experimental farm and agricultural colleges, our agricultural societies, our chemiats and our machinery manufacturers to cope with this difficulty at once.

I cannot see why we should not produce beet sugar just as successfully as the French or Germans do, or from as good as the Rus. sians or Swedes, nor yet why we should be obliged to follow the methods of France, Germany, Sweden or Russia, when we can reach the same end by means better calculated to promote the health, comfort, morality and prosperity of our people. The solution of the problems as to the best methods of transplanting old world industries into a new country in which the conditions of climate, land tenure, habits of life, and many other considerations are involved, as worthy of the study of our most enlightened citizens, not only from a patriotre point of view, but because of the material bonefit which would accure to every interest in when we are concerned, not the least of which is preservation of that independence of character which can only be found

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in the ranks of the successful agriculturist.

Many years ago the farmer hand profitable employment in the fall and winter, in the clearing of forests and the preparation of land and timber for the operations of the succeeding Spring, but now he is without money producing pursuits for himself and for his labourers from October to May, except in very few cases; consequently, the labourers are driven ous of the country or into the towns, and the farmer is handicapped during the season of active operations, by the difficulty and expense of obtaining assistance which he cannot utilize except one half of the year.

Increase the length of the term of profitable labour upon our farms, and you induce the settlement of labourers, who, working constantly, could afford to work more cheaply, working regularly, would do better work, lead better lives, be profitable customers to our merchants and increase the presperity of the whole of our countrymen.

We must not lose sight of the fact that beet root angar is gradually and continuously driving cane sugar out of the market as an article of commerce. The decline of cane sugar is at the rate of about 100,000 tons per annum. It is stated that fourteen thousand tons of beets were crushed in the sugar factory of Claus Spreckless in Cali fornia, last season. The sugar from these beets weighed 1,610 tons. Farmers who entered upon beet culture netted an average of \$35 an acre. Next season the production of beet sugar will be much larger.

In confirmation of my assertion as to the progress of the beet sugar industry, I quote from the popular Science Monthly of May

"The simple and inexpensive methods alopted in the German factories have made the beet sugar manufacture-one of the most profitable of industries, and the work goes on day and night, at a prime cost for conversion of \$2 per ton of beets, or 1 cent per pound of sugar, not estimating the cost of beet root, but including labour and all materials used, like coal, coke, lime, charcoal, wear and tear, and interest on the invested capital. The monthly disbursements of such an establishmeat exceed sixty thousand dollars, and give employment to thousands of wage carners in direct and collateral industries. One sugar corporation in France reported a net profit derived from the manufacture of best sugar a few year ago of two millions of dollars, and the season did not extend beyoud one hundred and twenty days.

Under these new conditions the production of beet sugar in continental Europe has doubled in the last decade; and after the home populations are supplied, the surplus is exported to Great Britain and the United States, reducing the price of sugar in the markets of the world more than fifty per cent.

The sugar refineries of this country use the best and cope sugar indiscriminately in the manufacture of the block sugar of com merce, and the family grocer sells the im ported refined beet sugar at a price from tuenty five to fifty per cent above the price of cano sugar.

Before the late war, Louisiana produced more sugar than Germany, and although the beet sugar industry in the latter country was greatly stimulated by the high prices of sugar prevailing incident to the entire destruction of the cane sugar industry of the United States, yet as late as 1872 the empire produced only twenty five hundred tons, while for the year 1888 a production of one million three hundred thousand tons of sugar and succharine resultants is re-.babroo

Beet sugar is rapidly taking the place of cane angar as an article of commerce. Last year the world's yield of cane sugar was 2,432,000 tons as against 2,530,000 for the year before, a decline of nearly 100,000

Last year the yield of beet sugar tons. was 2,808,000, an increase of about 400,000 tons over the yield of the provious year.

THE PLAX INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

The flax industry of Ontario has grown to be a considerable one. Its head quarters are in the County of Waterloo, where the Perines of Doon and the Livingstones of Baden have developed the business from the day of small things. After many experiments and vicissitudes these firms and others have found out what can and cannot be pro fitably done; how far native flax can be produced and used with advantage, and when it is necessary to import from Holland. There are now a number of mills, besides the establishments, such as that of Elliot & Co. of Toronto, which crush the soed and make oil cake. Then Weir & Weir, of St. Mary's, and S. J. & D. Taylor of Guelph, and some others scutch flax and export it.

For several years past efforts have been made to develop flax-growing in Manitoba, and the reports of the Department of Agrisulture in that province contain yearly reference to the crop. There appears at present to be a desire to not only grow flax there but to manufacture it into binding twines, with the praiseworthy object of producing at home an article so largely used by the farmers of our North West. It is well to remember, however, that there are limitations of soil and climate which affect the staple. Some samples from Manitoba are onounced, we are told, too short in straw or fibre to be suited for such manufacturing purposes.

The Messrs. Perine, of Doon, Ont., after an experience of some twenty-five years in growing, scutching and manufacturing, now run two scutching mills, and have reached a pitch of success which enables 22 to turn out, as we are told, a ton of goods per day. principally twine, for grain-binders, counter use, express, furniture, sacking and whatnot. They exhibit eighty seven differentsamples. They employ the year round some 160 hands, men, women and girls, and in the fall of the year about 400 in all. Their flax bindertwinenow forms a very important portion of their total output.

Some gentlemen at Amherst, U. S., purpose starting a factory for the manufacture of linens, twines, threads &c., from home grown flax. During the past five years Canada exported nearly \$400,000 of flax, r d imported over \$6,000,000 worth of manufactures of flax. The work of manufacturing home-grown flax in the country

would appear to be a promising industry.

A new process with Flax Fibre.—The U. S. Economist of New York publishes the following letter from an American, travelling in Ireland, which should bear some interest for Ontario Flax growers:

There is nothing in the climate or soil. conflicting with the assertion that just as good flax and linenmay be produced in every state in the American Union as many country. Germany now spins and weaves the finest linen, and she has no essentially diff fering climate from America. There is every reason why the Ame ... an farmers should produce a million acres for flax for both and and fibre over and above what is now produced, which won't give 12,000,000 to 15,000,000, bushels of seed, worth as many millions of dollars, and 2.500,000 tons of flax straw, worth \$50,000,000, and from which 500,000 tons of flax fibre would be of tained worth \$100,000,000 Once established, American invention would soon build up an industry to consume this raw material. Further than this I have to say that I believe an entire revolution in flax and linen for the whole world is at hard, and most assuredly awaiting the operations of the next few months to demonstrate this in America. I have discovered a process by which the flax straw is handled, and its fibre recovered in a longured time of but five

minutes, from the dry natural straw to the perfect fibre, doing away with all water or dew wetting and the labor of scutching, and producing a fibre as soft and fine as raw silk, saving the great expense of bleaching, while the fibre is much stronger and the yield much greater than by the old processes of dow and water rotting I have demonstrated the practicability of this invention, made the fibre from American, Irish and Belgian flax straw, and nad it spun and woven, and there is an exhibit of the American product at the late Paris ex hibition, placed there by Mr. Dodge of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, Department of Agriculture at Washington, last January. I enclose you a small sample of the fibre as produced in five minutes by the new process from the flax straw taken in its natural condition, and no injurious chemicals are used, nothing more so than an emulsion of linseed oil." The sample enclosed was examined with much interest by Prof. Willots, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who in his earlier days, had hackled flax, and it was so satisfactory that he informed the sender that the subject of his letter would be carnestly considered by the department.

A RIDESUOH AS WAS NEVER TAKEN.

From Blagovjechensk to St. Petersburg, 5,400 Miles, on the Same Horse.

It is a matter of astonishment to many that in this age of feats of endurance so little has been heard of equestrian feats of the Captain Burnaby order. Since the famour ride to Khiva, perhaps the most notable achievement of the kind was that last year of achievement of the kind was that last year of Comet Asayeff, who, it will be remembered, rode from Lukeen (in Poland) to Paris. Few are aware, however, that both Burnaby's and Asayeff's feats are now being surpassed. A Siberian Cossack, Dinetree Pjeshkoff by name, is now on a ride from Blagovjechensk, in Eastern Siberia, to St. Petersburg. Blagovjechensk is a Cossack station on the Amour, in latitude 50° N., longitude 127° E., and the distance Pjeshkoff will have to cover before he reaches his distinction is about 8,000 versts, or 5,400 English miles. The intrepid rider set out on the 7th of November last, and on the 27th of February, 113 days afterward, at 2 o'clock in the after-

shout 8,000 versits, or 5,400 English miles. The intrepid rider set out on the 7th of November last, and on the 27th of February. 113 days afterward, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, arrived at Omsk (55° N. 74° E). having accomplished 4.900 versits, or nearly 3,302 miles of his journey. On the third of last month he resumed his task, and has now arrived in St. Petersburg.

The hero of this remarkable feat, a man of some education, is commander of a hundred in one of the Cosack regiments stationed on the Amour, and has had, therefore, to obtain leave of absence from his duties to enable him to carry out his project. The ride is remarkable conging nature of the climate of the districts through which the oad lies. But more remarkable than any other circumstance is the fact that the same horse carried Pjeshkoff from one end of his journey to the other. This animal, which on its arrival in St. Petersburg was as much an object of aduiration as its rider, is of the ordinary Cossack hered. It was born in Siberia, and was purchased by Capt. Pjeshkoff for 160 roubles, or £15. Its 13 years old, and of a light gray color. In bright it is only 1 arshae is versically and the content of the interferor mach under the average size. At Omsk it inderwent an examination at the bank had been were away by the substitute of the proposition of the costaff, and asa reported to be in excellent condition, save that the same horse carried to every many the substitution of the proposition of the propo

becomes the property of the pr

sack horses are used to it, and receive no

vhatovor

The line route from Blagovjechensk to Omsk kay through Strojtensk, Verelmevo-dinsk, Irkutsk, Atchensk, and Tomsk, and dinsk, Irkutsk, Atchensk, and Tomsk, and at each of these places stoppages were made, amounting in all to 25½ days. To obtain the exact time occupied in the saddle between Nov. 7 and Feb. 27, it will be necessary, therefore, to deduct this number of days from the 113 days comprised in that period. Throughout the wholejoruncy to Omsk, Cupt. Pjeshkoff states that he met with no untoward or unpleasant circumstances until he reached Tomsk, where he had the misfortune to excite the suspicious of the police, and to

ward or unpreasant creumstances until no excite the suspicions of the police, and to be obliged for one night to pit up with such accommodation as is usually accorded to suspected yople. He was treated at first very rudely by his official captors, and was only released on furnishing sufficient evidence that he had no designs on the life or the property of the citizens.

'apt. Pjeshkoff's dress consists of a short wadded coat, a fur cap, long fur boots, and fur gloves, &c. As an extra protection from the cold he were also a short fur overcoat, and a bashalik or cowl, which is drawn over his cap whenever it is windy. His arms are a sword, a revolver, and a "Reenshal" or two-edged dagger. His saddle which is of Moscow make, contains all the necessary conveniences for carrying fodder for his horse, his own changes of linen, horseshed nails, and other such necessaries. He carried no provisions, buying whatever he required in the shape of food at the different

nails, and other such necessaries. He carried no provisions, buying whatover he required in the shape of food at the different stations and villages on the read.

As may be expected, this daring rider was the recipient of many ovations at the towns at which he stayed on route. On the eve of his departure from Omsk the officers of the Siberian Cossack regiments stationed in that city gave a grand banquet in his honor.

Sweethearts.

When he comes to see you, let me give you a few hints as to your treatment of him, says a writer on sweethearts in the Ladies' Home Journal:

First of all, my dear, don't let him get an idea that your one object in life is to get all you can out of him.

Don't let him believe that you think so lightly of yourself that whenever he has an idle moment he can find you ready and willing to listen to him.

idle moment acting to listen to him.

Don't lot him think that you are going out

THE BOSS OF THE YELLOW DOG.

A WESTER? STORY, BY THE AUTHOR OF "CHARLIE RANSOM."

Published by arrangement with the publishers from advanced sheets of Chambera's Jour

PART IL

PART II.

Away on the Western slope of the great Rocky Mountains, in the wildest and, apparently, most unapproachable part of the State of Nevadu, is a deep gorge or canyon. It is only a couple of hundred yards wilde, and in the spring-time half of that narrow width is occupied by a rishing torrent, formed by the melting snow as it pours from the giant hills. The sides of the canyon rise perpendicularly to a height of nearly fifteen hundred foet; while abrupt bends to the north and south, a thousand yards apart, help to give the gorge the appearance of a mamment grave. Scanding by the little stream, across which one can easily step in summer-time, pothing can be seen but the solid walls of rock on all sides and the deep-blue sky above. Even from the highest elevation of those mountain precipices the eye rests upon hought but ther beyond tier of rugged hills, capped in the distance hy lofty snow-clad peaks full a hundred miles away.

It is difficillate grass the coormous extent

away.

It is difficult to grasp the enormous extent of the territory occupied by the Rocky Mountain ranges—these great sigrras which shrotch the entire length of America, and spread across it, east and west, more than a thousand miles.

Mountains ton hundred miles to the south.

iousand miles. Mountains ten hundred milés to the south ;

spread across it, east and west, more than a thousand miles.

Mountains ten hundred miles to the south; mountains to the usard miles to the north; mountains to the cast, and mountains to the west, hem in the little canyon, and ten years ago scarce a white min kine of its existence. At the present time it is linked to civilisation by a line of Concord obeches, which make weekly trips to the Central Pacific Railway, a hundred and fifty miles away. For to day rich capitalists, busy stockholders, and rough miners are interest. In the secluded cinyon. Out of that rocky gorge many tons of rich silver one have been taken; and on Change at San Francisco the Yellow Dog Silver Mine is now a name familiar as "Eric Railway" or "Panama Canal."

In 1885 the Yellow Dog "boom" was at fever heat. Every available foot of space in the canyon, or Guich, as the miners call it—was occupied by tents, shanties, huts, and alf-other conceivable forms of dwelling places which could possibly be creeted in from ten minutes to ten hours. Men of all nationalities arrived on foot and on horseback, as well as by every coach, armed with picks, shovels, hammers, drills, buckets, &c., not to mention the orthodox bowicknife and pocket gun, which articles are considered as essential to a man's outfit as wearing appared in the Far West.

Of correct the Yellow Dog—the origin of which unpoetic and truly American name is lost in obvivion—was discovered and worked for some years in a desultory manner by a few hardy pioneer adventurers. Then a strong syndicate of rich mining men was formed in San Francisco, and the Yellow Dog was mined on scientific and business principles. But its assured success brought many more advanturers, eager to explore the adjacent territory. After were successful to a greater of lesser degree; more failed, but all help-ad, with the amployees of the Yellow Dog Was Scommany, to wall the terrogeneous profit the specific part of the reconstruction of the profit of moral in the reconstruction of the second control of moral in the re

of the miners in the Gulch, and even Seph mirely gr. a thought to herself, past, present, or future. She was Soph: she was part and parcel of the Yellow Dog Mine. So far as Seph and the miners were concerned, these two ur deniable facts were as satisfactory as a coat-of-arms and three pages in Burke's Peerage night be to some scion of an old British family.

For the benefit of such as nover enjoyed the privilege of crushing quartz in the Blue

an old British family.

For the benefit of such as never enjoyed the privilege of crushing quartz in the Blue Rocke. Canyon, we may add that Seph, then a little girl soven or eight years, old, came to the Gulch with her father, who was one of the first pioneers in search of silver. In the early history of the mine he was killed by a premature explosion of blasting-powder, loaving his little girl in that strange out-of-theworld corner to the tender mercies of his rough comrades. Seph's father left no word as to who he was or whence he came, and the child was quite ignorant of both home and mother. So the camp' adopted Seph. And if it was gh, wild, uncultured crowd—a crowd that included men who had been gamblers, ent-throats, and highway robbers—Seph was well cared for. The boys built a little cabin for her sole, use; they furnished her with clothing and girlish trinkets—bought at unheard of prices in Frisco—and waited on her every need. Refined society of her own sex Seph never missed, simply because she had nove—nown it. Perhaps she instinctly approxiated her own peculiarive position, which save her an almost autocratic sway over so many men; for all those rough fellows admired Seph, and rude and uncouth as they were, never an insult by word or deed had been offered the girl in a ll the eight years in which she had resided in Blue Focket Gulch.

Seph was now sixteen years old, and a

which she had resided in him booket Gulch.

Seph was now sixteen years old, and a most beautiful girl—a magnificent specimen of a Western maiden. She was bright as she was handsome, and, though a stranger to all that goes to make up an "accomplishit" young lady of the present day, she was no dunce. She could read and write, she was witty and keenly sensitive; in short she was "smart." Only at sixteen, it would have puzzled any one to decide whether Seph was more woman or child.

In the autumn of 1885 news reached the Gulch, by way of a letter from San Francisco to the manager of the mine, that the Yellow Dog Mining Company had sold out its entire interests to one man, who would immediately take possession.

A solitary horseman and wending his way, along the narrow mountain track which did duty for a coach-road between Blue Rocket. Gulch and the railway. It was about two hours after noon on a late summer day, and the sun was leating its merciless rays upon the traveller's head and shoulders. So searching was the heat that his broad-brimmed straw hat formed little or no protection, while the rocky wall to the left of the horseman only served to intensify the scorching rays. He was a man of powerful physique, with a handsome face and pleasant eyes, the latter betraying just a tinge of sadness. Judged by his heir, which was fron gray? he inlight have been taken for a man fifty years old at least, though a closer inspection would have led one to the conclusion that the white hairs were premature. As a mat ter of face, the traveller lacker two years of feety.

Hirdae and vicorous as he hatgrally was,

ter of fact, the traveller lacker two years of ter of fact, the traveller lacker two years of tests.

Strong and vigorous as he haturally was, the man was tired, or this was his second day of he saddle, and the temperature was call drying in the nineties to when he sa riche in the ricky mountain while state had noticed since morning seed, such old a shady spot about six feet by set is dissociated and after hobbling cause if deep the state when he is the first with with which with with with with the propagation of the great was about our traveller was the with with which with with with the propagation of the great was about our traveller was the with with which with which with which with the continue and as a first with which with the continue and as a first way the same and a second was Rath/

which, he thought he could detect a merry twinkle is her dark eyes.

"Yes," he said, "you caught me napping.—What next!"

"Hand over! You may take down one hand at a time to clean out your pockets."

A gold watch, a tolerable sum of money, some letters and papers, soon lay in a pite between the man and his fair captor. These the girl gathered in her lap, and then proceeded to remove the cartridges from the revolver with which she had covered the traveller while he delivered up his effects. "There," she said, as she tossed the now harmless weapon to the man, "I guess, considering that this is my first attempt of the kind, that I'vedone the trick in good shape. Let me see: six twenties, three tens, and three fifties—three hundred dollars, and a gold ticker. I'm no alouch if I do wear pettiocats! Guess you won't go to sleep egain on the coach-road, and that within three miles of the Yaller Dorg, in a hurry, Mr. Greenhorn!"

But while the young lady was counting her ill-gotten wealth, the stranger had releaded the revolver and quickly reversed the order of things. "Throw up your hands, Miss Smarsy! It's my turn now."

Up went the girl's hands, while a queer look of chagrin overspread her pretty features. "Ah," she said in tones of genuine disappointment. "Cf course I was only fooling; but I wanted to play'a good joke and do it up brown. Now the joke's on me! I'll take back everything I said about you being a tende 'oot, though"—and here she thowed her woman's nature in qualifying an apology—"I still think you were rery foolish to fall asleep near the road."

"Yes; I know it was unwise, though I had no idea that I was so close to the camp. Well, you just being back my belongings and place them in the pockets from which I took them, and we will put the pistel away and be good frienda."

"All the own hands she replaced the various articles. In such close proximity the same and lake the lose proximity in the same and lake to be well into the

friends."

With her own hands she replaced the various articles. In such close proximity the man was enabled to look well into the open countenance of the girl, the result being that he was more favourably impressed than ever. On her part, the girl, to use an expression of her own, was "dead-mashed" on the stranger with his handsome sunburnt face, his broad shoulders, and creek carriage.

carriage.
"Bet I know who you are!" merrily cried the girl, recovering from her temporary de-pression of spirits caused by the failure of

"Bet I know who you are!" merrily cried the girl, recovering from her temporary depression of spirits caused by the failure of her joke.

"Well?" quotied the man rather, amused and glad enough to fall in with so novel and pleasant a companion.

"You're the new bost of the Yaller Dorg; and I'm Seph!"

It was a queer introduction in more ways than one. Be it remembered that, although she could read and write to some extent, Soph was an utter stranger to Lindlay Murtay or any other exponent of "orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody." The ungrammatical yet quaint lings of the minera was the only spoken language known to Seph, and she was an adept in the use of Western slang.

Long years afterwards, when she was well versed in the three Rs as well as many other accomplishments, Seph invariably spoke of the "Yaller Dorg," rom strong force of habit.

"Oh, that's it, is it? I'm the boss of the Yaller Dorg' And, pray, why do you think so."

"Oh, that's it, is it? I'm the boss or the Yaller Dorg' And, pray, why do you think

"Cause down to Reddy Gallagher's (Reddy runs the post-office, and I tend it for him sometimes when he is busy on his claim! I saw a letter yesterday for Frank Sanborn. Esquire: Yellow Hog Mine, Illus rocket Gulch. Nevada. Reddy told me that was for the new boss, and I've just seen some letters of yours with the same name. "Very well. I'll confess to being Frank Sanborn. So you are Seph. That's a new name to me, though I'don't half dislike it or its owner. Still, Seph is very short, and I am rather eager for explanatory information. Suppose, Hiss Seph, that I get my horse." We can then walk towards the camp and talk as we go."

talk as we go."
So Frank Sanborn mounted his horse,

So Frank Sanborn mounted his horse, as g shadows r trayeller The first control of the state of t

admit that the liked 'Fisco Johnny somewhat better than the rest; at least, she thought she did, and she was quite sure Johnny was a little bit "pone" on herself. Well, Johnny "just was" a nice fellow—almost too good for the rough mine-work—and only a boy of two ty.

So she chatted away; and when, in less than an hour, Frank Sanborn and his pretty companion entered the camp, this man, who had travelled heart-whole the world over, who had known fair women of four continents with unconcern, now found himself, for the first time in his life, interested in feminine beauty in the person of a little Western waif.

(TO DE CONTINUED.)

(TO DE CONTINUED.)

TRE COUNTRY BAILBOAD STATION.

BY KATE THORN,

If there is anything specially planned, and specially calculated to try a man's faith in the eternal wisdom and fitness of all things,

the eternal wisdom and fitness of all filings, it is having to wait for a train at a country railroad station.

The train that he is going to take is generally behind time. And he is in a hurry. All people who are going on t ains are in a hurry.

The train that he is going to take is generally behind time. And he is in a hurry. All people who are going on t ains are in a hurry.

The station is always located in the hottest and most uninviting place in that part of the country. Sand is all ground it. Shade trees are unknown. Grass, which is one of the most democratic species of all vegetation, fights shy of it.

The station itself is an anomaly in the way of architecture. The man who planned the first railroad station ever built in the country town has reason to congratulate himself on having struck something new under the sun. And it was so near perfecthat no succeding architect has ever felt min self able to improve upon it.

And there it stands to day, hundreds of it, all over our land, as a perpetual monument to the genins of that first builder.

No blinds, no shades; the seats yellow setters, the water supply a nump before the door, the ornaments on the walls framed advertisements of steamship lines; and "First electon's Great Scap Discovery:" and this flies are there in full force to cheer the heart; of the weary waiter, and make him feel that though the world may frown on him in other places, nere he is welcome!

The ticket-office is generally closed, which proves that the official in charge is a wise man. He knows better than to wear out his precious life dancing before that window, looking for travelers who never come to buy tickets.

He takes his rest on the shady side of the house, on a settee, with a cigar and a novel to help him take it easy. He is a philoso.

"pher, and indeed he needs to be, since no other man onld survivo a month of life at a country railread station.

He has his little diversions, no doubt. When the Sunday-school picule starts out, and when the circus comes to the next town, and when the circus comes to the next town, and when the circus comes to the next town, and when the circus comes to the next town, and when the circus comes to the next town, and when the circus comes to the next town, and when the circus comes to t

or not the owner of the animal is likely to get damages.

But the man who is waiting for the train has none of these little interests to cheer him. When he has read the advertisements on the walls, and looked up and down the track, and peered at his glowering image in the cracked looking glass, and looked twenty times at his watch, and the same number of times at the time-table, he is ready to give his lengton for the sound, of a locomotive whigh.

All the old women at

whigh.

An 'th oid woman who comes in with her bustles, and the young woman who comes in with her crying baby, are welcome as the flowers in spring. He never be ore realized how entertaining a crying taby might be under some circumstances. Some thing to look at—something to listen to. He studies the old woman's bonnet, and he counts the buttons on the laby's cleak, and he wonders what is in the lag bundle, and what is in the little box, and then he looks at his watch again, and compares it with the clock, and finds that the clock has been stopped an hour, at the locat calculaeen stopped an hour, at the least calcula-

By and by the ticket setter common Oh, by in and opens his little window. Oh, what an encouraging sound it is? sweeter than music to the ears of the weary waiter than decision and cots his ticket. Then he than music to the ears of the weary waiter. He rushes up and gots his ticket. Then he sits down and reads it all over. He never dreamed that a railroad ticket could be such interesting reading. He has never before looked upon that ort of literature as worthy of notice. Well, circumstances after cases, and you do not know what you night be driven to consider as entertainment until you have waited for a train at some country railroad station. railroad station.

Used by all bicyclists, etc., Adams' Tutti Prutti Gum. Sold overywhere, &c.

Bit-Bits.

Rather Mized.

Officer—"You ar my prisener, sir."
Smartle (who lives by his wits)—"Eh?
On what charge?"
"Using the malls for fraudulent purposes,
You have been advertising counterfelt money
for sale."

for sale."
"I haven't. I advertised 'green goods."
"It's all the saine."

"It's all the saine."

"But I have no counterfelt money—never did have. When tools end me the cash for the 'green goods' which I advertise, I don't send them counterfeit greenbacks. I send them green calles."

"Well, if that isn't a fraud I'd like to know what is. Come along."

Plenty of Exercise.

High Priced Doctor-"You are now convalescent, and all you need is exercise. You should walk ten, twenty, thirty miles a day, sir, but your walking should have an object."

Patient—"All right, doctor. I'll travel around trying to borrow enough to pay your bill."

Pleasing Communication.

"I'm off fishing."
"Let us hear what luck you have."
"I'll drop a line."

The Matrimonial Lottery.

Jinks—"Winks married a woman of intelloct; didn't he"
Blinks—"I don't know. Why?"
Jinks—"I notice he never has any buttons
on his clothes."

He Had Forgotten His Name.

Mr. Smith is very particular in instructing his children to speak politely on all occasions. The result of his teaching is something amusing. This was the case one day last week, when he was putting the youngest of four throughhis preparatery course. The question was asked: "Who tempted Eve?" The little fellow, after amoment's thought, with an air of confidence replied: "It's the gentleman who lives in hell; I've forgotten his name."

Thriving Conditions of the Mondacious Assault Business.

As one of our most prominent young burg-As one of our most prominent young burg-lars was walking out of court the other morning, just having secured an acquittal by a prompt and business-like "flivvy" on his latest job, a well-dressed but anxious looking stranger touched hisarm and becken-ed him into a doorway. "
"You are 'Teddy the Ferret, 'aren't you?"
asked the gentleman; "the man who was tried to-day for safe-breaking, ch?"
"Well, wot of it?" replied the house breaker.

breaker.

"Why, just this—you'll excuse my speaking so low—but the fact is I've come all the way from Philadelphia to look up some reliable party in your line of business."

"Exactly—you are a hank cashier down there."

there."
"How did you kno wthat?" stammered the

"How did you and vinat?" stammered the gentleman, much amazed.
"And your cash and accounts are to be gone over by the directors next meeting, and as you can't realize on your stocks, you want me to gag you some night next week, shoot your hat full of holes, find the vault combination in your inside breast pocket and go through the safe in the regular way."
"Great Scott, man't How did you find that out?"

out?"

Why, it's the regular thing, you know?

Got three orders to tend to shealth yours
now. Lemme see can't do sinyhing for
you next week, but might give you Listers
day night of the week after. How'll that

The cashier thought he could make that do; and, having pre up the usual retainer, heatrolled down to Wallstreet, to see how his Lake Shore snorts were paining out.

No Economy There.

shero myself."

"Then you must save quite a penny in the course of a year?"
"Well, no, I don't. You see, it costs me a good deal for salve and court, plaster."

Cironmstantial Evidence.

Mrs. Yerger (to colored servent) -Do ron know was Col. Yerger came home set night? Sam-I duino, mum, but when I tuck his boots at seben o'clock day was

The Barry Markot.

Particular Customer—"I wantsome berries, but I don't want any which have been stand-ing at your door for a wook. Have you any fresh ones?

fresh ones!

Desler—"Yes, madam; ten crates—just received."

Customer—"I want five boxes."

Desler—"Yes, madam. John! Bring in five boxes of those sour, green berries just received. Going to make pickles, I presume, pladam."

A Warrior Bold.

A lawyer gave a dinner party, after which the gentlemen retired to smoke and chat. All at once he get up, took down a sword which formed part of a trophy, and brandishing it in the air exclaimed

"Ah, gentlemen, I shall nover forget the day when I drew this blade for the first

"Pray, where did you draw it?" said an

inquiring guest. "At a raffie," was the lawyer's rejoinder.

No Indication of Love.

"But do you love me, Alberta?"
The speaker; judging from the tone of his liquid voice, had evidently had enough of trifling.
"Why, Ambrozo, you certainly cannot doubt that I am attached to you," and she put a little more arm leverage in the full Nelson neck hold she had on him to emphasize her remarks.

size her remarks.

"Yes, Alberts, but that is not sufficient.
I am not satisfied. The dog may be attached to the tin-can, but does he therefore love it?"

A Man Without Any Hustle.

Two men sat on a bench at the court house to enjoy the sunshine—one at either end of the beuch. One was, apparently, well fed and well-to-do. The other had, apparently, staked his all and gone cown with the crash. For the first five minutes not a word was spoken. Then the hard-up man ventured the observation:

man ventured the second man ventured the second nod. About five minutes later hard-up remarked:
"Time to think of leaving town."
A second nod. The interval was only when the speaker three minutes this time, when the speaker inquired:
"Think you could cash a check for me?"

A third nod. It was exactly a minute and a half before to continued:

"It would be a g sat favor."

The other put his hand into his pocket but let it remain. The hard-up man was now breathing in an excited manner, but he hald himself back for fifty seconds before he said:

"It's a small cheque—one for a quarter."
The other extended a quarter in his fingers and looked up to say: "Might have had

The other extended a quarter in his fingers and looked up to say: "Might have had it fifteen minutes ago."

"But I was afraid of working you too fast. I've been over in Missouri for three months and they took all the hustle out of me there. Why, they are so slow there that they were three weeks sending me to jail for five days and it took me two days to make up my mind to break out and two more to dig through the wall. I'll soon be all right again. By next week I'll beable to ask you for a dollar without losing ten seconds time."

The Latest Kind in Syndicates.

"Well, old fellow, you seem to be wered. What is the matter?"

Oh, I am worried to death, I am in

"What. Are you indebt much?"
"What. Are you indebt much?"
"No, I don't owe a large amount, but I do owe a great many small same and you know they are like giants, the smaller they are the more amoying they are. I am endeavoring to get my creditors to form a syz dicate and then I will have to have only to one instead of such a large number."

Absointe Perfection.

SUGGESTED BY " LOOKING BA-KWARD

We'l' abolish competition, With all its wasteful losses, With all its wasteful loters,

Wel' _____to politician,

The need and the besses:

Yo one shall be compelled to work

Formore than half a minute,

Yo he who should at tempt to shirk

Will find there's nothing in it;

Then, as the next step towards state

Go absolute perfection,

Each couple shall be free to mate

", untural selection;

And there are no godirensom why

Along with death and taxes:

We should not top the state

A change in the earth's i

Unmistakable Evidences of a Orushed Boy.

"John," said Mrs. Billus auxiously, "you whipped Willie too hard. His spirit is utterly breken."
"What makes you think so?" inquired

Mr. Billus.
"He asked me a little while ago if I didn't want to cut his hair.

He Envied Her.

"James," exclaimed the wrathful wife, "I have just discharged that impudent cook.

She goes at once!"
"Happy girl!" sighed Mr. Enpeck, drear-

Prison Chit-Jhat.

Hangman (to condemned murderer—Good morning, I have moose for you."
Condemned Murderer)—"What a choker out one. You'll be the death of me yet. Good mornic

You are. I out to won't you?"
Work me off easy, won't you?"
"I'll do it as senfold's I can. Do you

mble I"
"No, I drop."
And later on he did, with a thud.

The Small Boy's Coolness Under Diffi-culties.

The combination of a small boy with atmost anything has in it the possibilities of amusement, and especially is this true of a certain class of lads who are always lively. certain class of lads who are always lively. One of this sort was recently seen riding in a Toronto horse car, twisting about upon the seat and distinguishing himself by thenumber of shapes into which he contrived to put himself in the shortest possible time. He had his fare in his hand, from time to time putting it down upon the seat or into his mouth when he needed both of his hands in his gymnastics.

He was just in the midst of an unusually lively attempt to pick up a bit of paper with his left hand twisted under his right leg when the conductor came along for the

with his left hand twisted under his right leg when the conductor came along for the fares. The small boy left off his struggle to get at the bit of paper, sat up in the seat, and began to gasp and choke in a manner really alarming. The conductor stood in evid-ent doubt whether the boy was having a fit, when the little fellow managed to stammer

out:
"You'll have to, charge my fare to my father Mr. Brown, please, I've swallowed my 5 cents."

Another Artless Creature.

"What does 'tempus fugit' mean, George?" Time flies.

"How funny!"

"How funny!"
"What is there funny about it?"
"Well ps said to me to-day: 'Has George asked you to marry him yet, Jennie!' 'And when I said 'No,' he said: "Don't forge 'tempus fugit,' Jennie.' How funny!"
There will be a wedding shortly. it?"
'Has Georgo
'onnic?' 'And

A Blasted Romanco.

"Miss Clara," began the young man, "it becomes necessary for me to speak to you upon a subject which deeply concerns us both. I will first ask you to recall to mind the last evening I was here. We parted, if you will remember, upon the steps. As I proceeded slowly across the lawn the full moon came from behind a cloud and enveloped me in a flood of mellow glory. Suddenly, Miss Clara, it seemed to me without a note of warning, I was overwhelmed "One moment, Mf. Smithers," interrupted the beautiful girl as she stuck in an catra hairpin and turned down the gas three quarters of an infa. Then drawing her chair still closer, she indicated by a wave of the hand that he could proceed.

"I was about to observe, Miss Clara, that I was rownwhelmed by the observe, Miss Clara, whelmed by the observe weeks in Merritt "Yes, people would and leper hoopitals hav will, to the Hospital of Saul to th

from the January Size by all Dealer.

had assumed DINN & Ch. Promisions, Taraking pointing, at off Cured - Ever Interestment - that mall the order per they may be some from the process of the cured - Every may be some from the control of the cured - Addies white the control of the cured by the cured by the cured by the cured of the cured by the cured by

Standing Up For Her Friend.

Mr. Hankinson (at the party)—"What a dainty enter Miss Kajones is 1
Miss Kersmith (bosom friend of Miss Kajones)—"Indeed, Mr. Hankinson, you do the dear girl injustice. After her ten and angel cake at a banquet like this you have never seen her at home in front of a plate of cold sausage."

Sweet Girl.

"Maria."

"Maria."
"Yes, Tom."
"Yes, Tom."
"Yes, Tom."
"Maria. do you—that is—"
"Yes, Tom."
"O, will you marry me?"
"Yes, Tom. That is the fourth time I've said it. I knew what you were driving at all the time."

Small Change.

Inquisitivo Citizen—"Do you ever get by money from tender-hearted people ?"
German Tramp—"Oh, some dimes,"

The Reconciliation of Two Loving Hearts.

We were waiting at a railroad depot in Louisiana and the e was a likely lot of colored people hanging about "to see do kivered caha" come in, when a black woman suddenly jumped off the platform and laid herself, down across the track.

"Heah, you Lucinda, what you doin'?"
called a colored man, as he lesped down

after her.
"Givine ter git smashed to squash," sho

replied.

What yer gwine to git smalled to squash

fur?"

"Kase you dun doan' like ma na mo'."

"Hu! Who said I dun didn't like you

"I seed it wid my own eyes."
"What you see, Lucinda!"

"I seed it wid my own eyes."
"What you see, Lucinda?"
"Seed you dun loft at Miss Fox. Let do eangine hurry up an' run ober me and squash me all to muss!"
"Hu! You is foolishness. I nebber laffed at Miss fox. Come away from dar."
"I dun seed you."
"No, you didn't. Gin you my right a'm if I dun laffed at nobody. What I dun laffed fur"

fur"

"Kase you doan' keer fur me no mo'."

"Hu! Ize dyin' fur you."

"Fur shore, Moses!"

"St. long on't den I want to be str

"Fir shore, Moses?"
"If I dun an't den I want to be struck dead wid thunder."
"Honest?"
"If I was lyin' den let de thunder come."
"Den I won't let de cangine smash me to

'Dat's mo' reasonable. Take my han ." And they clasped hands and walked up and down the track, each black face wearing a smile of joy and each heart full of a joy which didn't care a continental cocked hat for the crowd-looking on from the platform.

Jackson "I'm going to start a new paper, an 'I think I'll call it The Umbrella."
Merritt "Why?"
Jackson "Because everybody who sees it will take it."
Merritt "Yes, people would take it but they wouldn't pay for it."

Now First Published.]

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ACE CLUBS. THE

A ROMANCE OF RUSSIA AND SIBERIA.

BY PRINCE JOSEF LUBOMIRSKI,

AUTHOR OF "SAFAR-HADJI, A STORY OF TURKISTAN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXII.

Not ten minuteshad elapsed since Laninaud Dr Hass had left Jana, when Helen rushed in, pale with excitement, to tell her all she had heard.

"I hardly know how I escaped. I waited a whole hour for Nicholas, but he did not return. I asked one of the gendarmes who generally are very kind to me, to call the secretary out. 'Ah, here you are, you nice little damsel! he shouted at me, 'Clear ont from here, and nevershow yourself again in this house. We have all of us gotten such a scolding on your account! Here comes your betrothed, and quite unneces are let all able of the contest of the sarily tells also colonel that you have been here. Is that the way you rewardour good-ness? And thus he talked on, till he shut the door and lade me go instantly? Oh, countess, save the count; for God's sake, save Nicholas!"

Jana was terrified, but not specially sur-prised. Since that scene in the coach she hel never again fully trusted Palkin, in spite of all his assurances of boundless detion. She had however, kept silence, hoping thus to keep him from injuring her or her husband hereafter. Now abe quietly rose and said to Helen:

"I shall at once go to the governor So just a man will surely not deny as his sup-port. Do you, in the meantime, go into town; you will surely meet a v husband and Dr. Haus. Tell them all, am beg them at once to come here. You will easily find the doctor, became everybody likes and honors him for the good he has already done."

Helen could not recover; she was still trembling allorer with excitement and foar. Jane, tried to calm and to encourage her, and did not leave her till she had at least partially succeeded. Then both these good and noble women left the house

Irkutsk has, like most large Russian cities, a main street, which consists of splendid, symmetrically built palaces. From this street smaller ones brance off From this street smaller ones assure on with poor log-houses, and then follow mud-holes and so-called suburbs. Every great town, however, has at least one square built after European modela.

The main street of Irkutch crocsed the street in which Jana lived, and which at the corner especially looked very much like the main street. Seven superb mansions rose on both sides. They were of massive structure, had several stories, and possessed real architectural merits. At the house of the countess the symmetry ceased. After it followed only poor, smoke-blackened huts, and the end of the street encountered a full utterly wanhalated.

The house which immediately adjoined dam's dwelling, although looking very insignificant and even poverty-stricken, was in reality to two ladly arranged. It was a mostary leg-house surrounded by a small girler. Here they the captain of gen dames. Jana did not know that Her ser virils were all two too too. evants were all aware of the fact, out they follow that the fill focing that extited specially two femilies.

ion : School to real the entitle mana bounce. ion : School to real the entitle remain most of Dr. Hans. List than the captains bosse were all search grammat the protected her and

ichire, int res

Helen tried again to get to the cloor, but Caroline prevented her. She remained standing on the threshold, laughing loud and cruelly. She said:

"I ou shall not get away from here till my hushand returns; he has just gone out on business about your master?"

"But that is volgarity," cried Helen. "I am in a great hungity; "Ha, ha!" laughol Cardine. "Just wait, child, and amuse yourself as you can."

In an instant she had slipped out, closed the door behind her, drew the key out of the lock and left Helen imprisoned. In the mountime Jana had driven to the

overnor's palace and asked for an audience. The governor sent an excuse; he could not possibly receive her. Jana begged and implored—in vain. She next hurried to all the upper officials who had been kind to her. No one received her. Two hours also had wasted thus, and now returned in great angulan and utterly exhausted. Line told that Dr. Haas had been waiting for some

"Your husband has been arrested." he told Jana as soon as she entered. secution beigins anew. After I had gotten the money from the bank I accompanied the count to his dwelling. We found a gendarme there, quite at home. He took no excuse. The count had been canglet away from his house. The soldier, of course, acted under orders. It was lucky I had money, or matters might have been much worse

Conflict had a different effect on Jana from the general effect; it roused her ener-gies and inspired her instead of casting her

"We have nothing more whope from the authorities. If law and order forsake nawe must seek help with the rebels-what clse can we do? Doctor, procure me a man's costume! I shall go to night to the Tartar mound. My husband cannot invoke Miller's assistance from his prison—it is my duty to do it for him!"

"Oh countess, how can you! You alone! At night! Consider to what danger you ex-

pose yourself!"

"Do not prevent me, doctor; I must do

"Let me go in your place."
"Miller does not know you. You would make no impression upon him, while I personily, to his mind, his conscience! He must obey me!"
"No one can resist you, counters! But

at least do not formed me going with you. I shall accompany you to the mound?"
"She held out her hand and said simply, "I thank you "

The nights at the North, where all life ceases and every noise is silenced, are infinitely more impressive and grander than those of more southern countries. As soon as the vast plains of Siberra are overshadow ed, you have your own breathing; you notice your heart's pulsation; you count the erbo of your footsteps on the hard snow, the ear is smoothith of perceiving the faintest noise.

The whole fartar mound trembled when Jana, at 10 o'clock at night, three times re prated the magic name. "lener ! lener ! lener.!?

The name care back school from the mile and the mountains. from the "leva and the fracen waters of the Angara, like three shots fired from a mortar. Then all was still as

is form.

We not appropriate the full contains of a colon-faithful doctor. sector tempor when the faithful doctor, yet for a found no difficulty in leaving the come is a possible at them was subject to

of Sanghan and Sanghan and a time might became the management of the sanghan and sanghan sangh

He repeated the same unmistakable sign. She tried once more to make herself understood, repeating very alowly all also had said. In vain ! The poor woman sank over-

whelmed, on her kneer.
"Oh, Ged, enlighten me that I may know
what to do! Must we perish thus?"

Haas now walked up to the native, and touching his arm, he said: "Icuas!" The Siberian repeated the name. Then the destor at down on the snow and tried to slide down the hill. The Gungus laughed joyfully and disappeared in a crevice of the

"He will take me to his leader. If that man does not speak Russian he will at least know Miller

"Oh, doctor, certainly Providence has sent you to me. Return now to town, I'll go with this man."

"No, counters, you cannot do that; I do mand it in my quality as your protector ! I am responsible to the count for your safety. like your going with this man! You are a lady, and have to think of that!"

Jana at last understood the doctor, and

gave him her hand, saying:
"You are right, doctor. Go, then, with
God! If prayers and threats fail use money;
use it lavishly. I leave the fate of my hus hand in your hands. I shall do, on my part, what I can. We have hardly 48 hours before us; let us make good use of there."

The Siberian appeared as suddenly as be-

fore, but now with a smart aleigh and rein-deers. Hazz took leave of Jana, sat down by the Gangus, and whispered once more the magic word, "Ienas!"

The Siberum looked assent, and whistled fiercely. The reindeer flew down the slope to the river bed, and then galloped along on the smooth ice as upon a level road.

Jana remained standing still, almost lifeless, following the quickly vanishing sleigh as long as her eyes could discern the faint contlines. Then she knelt down on the snow and sent a fervent prayer to God's throne on high in behalf of Vladimir and the ductor. After having crossed herself she rose and returned to Irkutsk.

CHAFTER XXIIL

In Vladimir's but the twilight had long changed into night. More than a quarter of an hear Nicholas Poposi had waited for the count, according to his promise, paying no attention to the increasing darkness. At first be wondered why Lanin had not appeared, because he had charged Holen very specially to mention the hour at which he would be there. He had obtained two hours love and no more, and knew perfeetly how dangerous this step might become for him and for Palkin himself

"Oh! these women!" he thought to him-if. "No doubt Helen has blundered. I ought to have done it myself. Why, is it perfectly dark!"

Nicholas rose, looked for a piece of light wood, kindled it with the said of a match, and put it into a beam. Thus the smoking, flickering light illumined the hut at least after a fashion. No other light is known in the Siberian villages.

"Why closs he not appear?" Nicholas con-tinued his musings, "I have been waiting an hour now. What can have happened to hum?

He waited half an hour longer. one came, he thought it high time to return home, so as to came no suspicion of his proconseda borcoc

He went to the door, opened it, and start ed back with a cry of surprise and horror tol. Palkin was standing on the threshold, and behind him he saw the forms of several

men, who were walking up and down "tolonel. You here" be exclaimed The colonel walked close up to him and pushed him with his whole strength back into the room.

"Are you surprised?" "Where is the count? What do you want

"lla! ha! The inquiry begins! Well. I can give you an answer. I am here to take those documents which I need. Out with them! The count will bever return bere

Unnecessary curiosity ' that with those

That is treachery " "tall it what you choose" I have no time for discussion. Hand me the papers." Now Popoli as a clearly that he had been caught in a trap, and that Policin was his recorp. With use strength of despair he would the calonel by the threat, crying.

"You shall at least pay for the others !

The colonel, however, a man of Herculeun strugth, pasked the poor, weak man easily make, anded his hamileard I would them till of an arob sans si bas feet we we

The state of the

In a moment two gendarmes had seized Popoll, who was crying for help with all his might, hoping to attract the attention of neighbors or passers by, and bound him with

ropes.
"Now search him accurately? This time nothing shall escape me !"

Nicrolas, however, when thus confronting imminent danger, had recovered his presence of units, and a scornful scalle even played on the limits and a scorning remove of played on this lips. The gendarmes began to scarch hite. He was stripped of his clothing; even his hair was thoroughly searched. Nothing tranfound but a tolkeco-bag and a penkaife. Palkin was founding with rage.

"You hink, perhaps, you will cheat me once more. Well, we'll see. All has not been tried yet. And if I have to kill you I must have those papers. Speak, where are they hid?"

Nicholas silently shrugged his shoulders. This gesture made the coloud furious. "Tio him to that bench and fetch a nagaika!

Nicholas turned deadly pole. The nagaika is a knout, a strap of leather with two knots, the end of which is forked, like the tougue of a serrent. After a hundred blows the flesh is generally gone from the bones, and no man is able to bear five hun-

Nicholas was tied to the bench, and they only waited for the man who had been sent for the knout, which was kept at the in-

spector's house.
"Obey me i" said Palkin to Popoli. "You have a moment's time yet to consider.

Don't be obstinate! Tell me your secret."

"You may murder me, wretched harg-man," rep ! Popoli?" but you shall never learn my secret. I'd rather bite off my tongue, you wretched spy and traitor! I shall yet live to see you overthrown."

Palkin langhed cruelly and sat down, facing the bench. The magaika was brought

in.
"Well! Now begin and strike slowly, so he may have time to reflect and give me the answer I want."

The knoat whized through the air and fell upon the bare back of the wretched victim. Instantly a dark blue mark appeared, and Poposs uttered a heartrending cry. He bit into the wood of the bench and did not complain surther.

After the 20th stroke the blood poured forth in streams, and large fragments of flesh were torn off. The pain was too fear-ful. Nicholas let go the bench in which his teeth had made deep indentations and began to cry madly. Palkir was calmly smoking

"At last!" He exclaimed. _"Have you opened your mouth at last? Perhaps you will now be kind enough to answer?" With a gesture of the hand he ordered the

gendame to stop. The fellow coolly wiped the leather strap with his ingers. Pieces of flesh came off, which he coolly threw aside. Popoff's throat rattled like that of a dying

"Where is the paper I want," asked the colonel. Nichelas turned his face to the cruel man, and in his bloody, tearful eyes invincible resolutness still spoke clearly. "You shall get nothing from me, cursed

hangman," he replied.

And down came the nagaika again. The toriero was all the more cruel, as it had been interrupted. At the first blow Popoli uttered a perfectly fearful heartrending ery. Palkin laughed. At each blow Popoli a cries he came less violent, his trembling less preorpt inte. At last be hardly breathed. Palkin thought the geodarme was tired.
"Strike better I" he ordered, or you share

Popoll's fate !"

The genderme struck with all his force He struck the backbone. Popoll attered such a terrific ery that the soldier himself was terrified.

"Never 1" herathed Nicholas, who was

dying
"Strike! strike! I say!" shouted Palkin
"Below, at his legs and feet! Make him
feel the ingaka!"

At this moment the door opened and Dr. Haas entered. He slowly walked up to Palkin.

"Where does this man mens from?"
should the colonel. "Who let him in?
Aha the doctor."
In the measure the nagaik, had reco

larly fallon and rison. Nicholas gave no longer any sign of his. Hass ment to the tench and pre his hand on Popoll's head "Enough of this torture "he said in a

"Enough of this tortare "he said in a tone of command. "Your victim is dying "
"to out strike hard" cried Palkin. foriex at the interruption. "I can talk to the dector afterwards."

The goodstme raised the know, but at

the moment Hass matched it from his hand and threw it saids "Enough!" he excluded, "Why, the

People | Herel

poor unfortunato man is giving up the

Palkin approached the dector and seized him by the arm. Tired and disgusted with the punishment he had been compelled to inflict, the executioner looked in amazement at the man who dared defy his colonel, and never thought of picking up the nagaika. Has quietly confronted the colonel. "Do you know, doctor, that you are guilty of resisting the authority of the government, and that you may have to pay dear for it? How did you get in? Answer."

Hass disengaged himself calmly and said: "Allow me first to assist the dying man." "A man who is dying and yet takes his secret with him into the grave, you mean. But do you know wint is awaiting you yourself old quack."

Hass cast a cold look at him, and replied with ame fortal absence. Palkin approached the dector and seized

Haza cust a cold look at him, and replied with unaffected calinuess.

"No one knows his fate. Allow me just

now, however, to assist this poor man."
This calmness infuriated the colonel be-

This calmness infuriated the colonel beyond control.

"He and you and your count, you are all of you aimply a land of traitors. You say he is dead. Well, then you no doubt know his secret, and will perhaps reveal it to me. Hallo, there! untio that dying man there and go to work on this mad follow in his place. That'll give us new pleasure. Hat ha!' he laughed wildly, "after al. I shall attain my end!"

Hass measured him with a look of con-

Hass measured him with a look of con-

"You, insane man, threaten me when you ought to be very humble. Listen—"
"Do you think I'll listen to your empty stuff? Bind this old man. You are too tired," he said to the man who had besten Papell's and other than the had besten Papell's and other had continued by the said to the said to the man who had besten Papell's and other had continued by the said to the

tired," he said to the man who had beaten Popolf, and called another gen leme. "Now it is your turn?"

The man was slow to obey the colonel. Has rose to his full height now and said:

"I do not like to takevergeance. As you, however, will not give up your intention, your wish shall be fulfilled. . Help?" he cried with a thundering volce.

Instantly a rattling noise was heard as it windowpanes were broken, and in the opening appeared two rifles pointed at the colonel. At the same time the door was burst open violently, and soon 30 exiles, armed with clubs and swords, filled the room. Palt was at first confused, but soon recovered his insolence.

ed his insolence.
"Here is the rebellion! Aha! We are

"Here is the rebellion! Aha! We are only three of us, but this unarmed rabble we shall soon master. Come on, children! We shall soon have araistance sent from town!"

The gendarmes obeyed, but they fell almost instantly being shot down by the two ridemen. Theexiles surrounded Palkin. Haas busied himself with the dying man as if the combat did not concern him at all.
"You must take the colonel alive," ordered a voice from the window. "If ten of

"You must take the coloner sive," or-dered a voice from the window. "If ten of you fall, you must take him alire." "We shall see that," replied the gendarme, undannted. "You have not gotten me yet." He fired a pistol twice into the thickest of

He fired a pistol twice into the thickest of his assailant. Then he alone resisted the overwhelming force of exiles. Gigantic as he was, he struck with his sword right and left, and fought on, even after he had been seriously injured by heavy clubs. He trust to gain the door, wounding and killing whover was in his way, and all the time abouting for help. Blood was flowing in streams. A certain mistrust seized upon the exiles. Eight men had fallen under the blows of the colossal, raging soldier. Palkin had actually reached the door, when, all of a sudden, he leat his halance and fell to the ground. A new enemy had appeared and struck him

lost his balance and fell to the ground. A new enemy had appeared and struck him down with one powerful blow.

The gendarme roared like a wild beast.

"At last I have you, vile vermin!" exclaimed Miller. It was he who, watching the fight from the window, had used a favor able moment to attack Palkin from behind in a moment the colonel was dissumed and bound in spite of his violent resistance. Now Miller went to the window, and, taking off his keepak, he said

"Countes, there is no danger now You can enter"

(TO EX CONTINUED.)

The Summer Months.

They come the merry summer months of bear-y, song, and flowers.

They come I the gladsome months that bring thick leafiness to bowers.

Up, np, my heart ! and walk abroad . fling

cart and care ande;
Seek silent hills, or rest thyself where peace
ful waters glide;
Or, underseath the shadon was of pain

archal tree

Scan through its leaves the chendless. 5 in rapt trapquillity.
—William Motherall.

Something delicions and healthful to chew, Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum, 5c.

ROYAL PLEASURE SHIPS.

The Yachte in Which the Crowned Heads of Europe Go to Bea.

The Majority Are British Ruit.

The Majority Are British Built.

Dry-rot has, it seems, attacked Her Britannie Majesty's yachts Osborne and Alberta to such an extent that, to make them scaworthy, £9000 will have to be spent on the latter and £6000 on the former.

The oldest surviving English royal yach' in the Royal George, which carried the Queen on her first trip to Scotland halfa century ago. Built in 1813, the glory of this ancient craft has long since departed; but she still serves in Portsmouth harbour the hunchle but useful purpose of a fleating barracks for the crews of her modern successors. In 1833, another royal yacht—the Royal Adelaide was launched at Sheerness. She was a tiny frigate, fifty feet long and fifteen feet broad. Like the Royal George, she has had her day so far as royalty is concerned. Her Majesty has at present four pleasure-ships at her command—the yachts Victoria and Albert and Osborne, and the tenders Alberta and Elfin. Though the average age of these vessels is only twenty-ning years, not far short of a Though the average age of these vessels is only twenty-nine years, not far short of a million sterlinghas been spent on them up to the present. The Elfin—the oldest of the forn—was built at Chatham in 1849, and has a displacement of only ninety-three tons. Her original cost ras Lilos, and the cost of her maintenance up to date has been about £40,000. The Victoria and Albert, the

LARGEST AND HANDSONEST.

of Her Majesty's private fleet, is the second of her name. When she was laid down at Pembroke in 1855 it was as the Windsor Castle; but at her launch in 1854 she was given her present name, the old Victoria and Albert being then renamed the Osborne, which was broken up in 1868.

The present Victoria ard Albert is three hundred feet long and rather over forty feet broad, has a displacement of 2470 tons, and engines of 2880 indicated horse-power. Her spacious cabins and saloons are furnished and decorated in the most luxurious and artistic style, and she has the reputation of being not only a fast but a comfortable vessel. She carries a crew of one hundred and fifty-one officers and men. It cost £179,620 to build her; and keeping her affort has entailed an additional expenditure of more than £387,000—so that altogether more than half amillion has been spent on her. The Alberta and the Osborne were also built at Pembroke, in 1863 and 1870 respectively. About £70,000 was laid out on the former, a vessel of three hundred and saventy tons; while the latter, with a displacement of eighteen hun-£70,000 was laid out on the former, a vessel of three hundred and seventy tons; while the latter, with a displacement of eighteen hundred and fifty tons, cost nearly £134,000. Like the Victoria and Albert, the Oslorue is a paddle-steamer. She is two hundred and fifty feet long and thirty-six feet broad, her indicated house-power is 3360, and her crew consists of one hundred and forty-five all t-ld. As during her comparatively short life of nineteen years the Oslorue has cost over £150,000 for maintenance, it is somewhat surprising to be told that she now stands in need of a large further outlay to render her serviceable. Her Majesty, as is well known, makes very little use of her little squadron of yachts.

ONCE OR TWICE A TEAR
one or other of them is requisitioned to convey her across the Solent; and or rare oc
casions the crosses the Channel in one of
them; but nearly all the year round they
are lying idle. Being all built of a sid, they
decay rapidly, and would soon fail so pieces
if they were not constantly overhauled and
patched and painted. Economists arge that
these four old wooden ships, on which
large sums have been spent year by year,
should at once be replaced by one or two
new steel yachts of a modern type. Dry
rot cannot attack alreed ship, and though it
may cost more to build, it would cost far
less to keep in repair.
But it must not be supposed that Queen ONCE OR TWICE A VEAR

rot cannot attack abused ship, and though it may cost more to build, it would cost far less to keep in repair.

But it must not be supposed that Queen Victoria's yachts cost more than those of any other monarch. That is far from being the fact. Among crowned hoats the Emperor of Russia ranks first as a yacht-owne. When, ten years ago, the late Car ordered the attenues Landan to built, he was already the owner of half a dearn fine yarhis. All things considered, it must be allowed that the Livedia is the strangest and most useless yacht that has yet been seen. To secure the Imperial family against see suchness, she was built with a breadth (one hundred and fif's three feet' equal to shout the united of her length (two hundred and thirty one feet), and in order to give her greater speed and make her liable region her greater speed and make her liable region her stranged with surposes. On her amplied with surpose indicating 10,500 horse power and with three acroses. On her amplied or waters with three acroses. On her amplied or waters are reitable palace, and had also a first the expectations of her designers, doubt have been

that over floated, albeit the uglicst. So far, however, from "walking the waters like a thing of life," she behaved in a generally awkward manner, and, in short, turned out thing of the," she behaved in a generally awkward manner, and, in short, turned out a grotesque and monatrous failure. To-day, with her name changed to the Oppi, she figures as a sort of harracks somewhere in the Black Sea. The Livadia was constructed at Govan, and launched in 1880. Altogether, there can be little doubt that over half a million pounds was spent on her. When the White Czar goes for a sea trip now, it is in the Derjara, a wooden paddle-ship, built in St Potersburg in 1871. She is three hundred and eleven feet long and forty-two feet wide, has a displacement of 3346 tons and engines of 2700 horse-power, and her internal arrangements are on the most magnificent scale. The Czar is, however, now having built, also at St. Petersburg, a yacht which is to surpass in splendour—and in coeffiness too, one may safely predict every other in the world. The Polarnaia Seci-da is to he a twin-serew vessel of 3346 other in the world. The Polarmaia Sewida is to be a twin-screw vessel of 3346 tons and 6000 horse-power, and measuring three hundred and fifteen feet by forty six feet. His Imperial Majesty's other steam yachts are the iron single-screw schooner Czareria, of 706 tons, built at Hull in 1874; the paddle-yachts Alexandria and Strietand, built on the Thames in 1851 and 1887; the screw Slarianka, launched at Hull in 1874; the Alarero, the Zina, and the Sulla. Besides these, he has several small sailing yachts.

The young German Emperor is all The young German Emperor is also a considerable yacht-owner. In addition to several little river-craft, he has a frigate-yacht, which was built at Woolwich in 1832, and sent by King William IV. as a present to the king of Prussia. She was modelled—like the old Royal Adelande mentioned above—after the Royal Adelaide mentioned above—after the renowned English frigato Pique, and as a youth the Emperor William was very fond of sailing her. The Kauser's chief yacht is the Hohestollern, an iron paddle-ship built at Kiel in 1875. She is two hundred and sixty-eight feet by thirty-four feet, has a displacement of 1675 tons and a horse-power of 3000, and carries a crow of one hundred and thirty-three including officers. Though the Hohemollern is beautifully fitted and can ateam about team about

SIXTEEN KNOTS AN HOU :

steam about

SIXTEEN KNOTS AN HOU;

t e Kaiser must needs have another yacht. It is said that the Hohemellern is not nearly iarge enough to accomodate the Emperor's staff and suite when he assumes the command of operations at sea, and the Radget Committee of the Reichstag have accordingly included in the naval estimates a grant of 4,500,000 marks (nearly £225,000) for a new Imperial yacht.

The Sultan owns no fewer than ten yachts, all of which are of British build. Of these the most important is the Sultanich, which dates from 1861. She is three hundred and sixty-four feet long, and has a displacement of 2902 tons and a horse-power of 800. The Assari-Nusrit and the Medarizafer are of 1344 tons and 350 horse-power each; while the Teraid, Ismail, Oualir, and Izadia are rather smaller. The remaining three are the Stamboul (909 tons and 350 horse-power), the Reteimo, and the Survay. All ten are paddle vachts. The Italian royal yacht, the Savoia, is remarkable for her size and power as well as for the completeness of her armament. In fact, she is more of a war-ship than a pleasure has a deck protected cruiser of 200 tons displacement and 4150 indicated horse power. Her length is two hundred and seventy five feet and her breadth torky two feet the indicated her power. Her length is two hundred and surventy five feet and her breadth torky two feet the indicated her power. The distance, the principal yacht of the Austran Emperor, was builtin England in, Replanding to the first war hundred and sixty-accool BURDOCK.

The distance, the principal yacht of the Austran Emperor, was builtin England in, Replanding thes two hundred and sixty-accool BURDOCK. The first war hundred and sixty-accool B

Level is weeking

Roumania's yacht, the Stefan cel Marc, was built in 1866. She is an iron xuddle-ship of 350 tons and 570 horse-power.

Among Asiatic potentates the king of Siam, the Mikade, the Sultan of Johere, and the Rajah of Sarawak are yacht-owners. The yacht at present used by the Mikade is he Suriu, an iron screw-steamer of 300 tens and 270 horse-power. She was built in 1850, and 270 horse-power. She was built in 1850, and will soon give place to a new and large vessel. Chambers' Journal

Dost Like the Cherry?

Dost Like the Cherry?

A fruit dealer on Market street, incensed at the liberties taken by leafers and friends with his stock displayed at the door, placed half a gallon of cayenne pepper posts in a leasket, labelled it, "New Zealand Cherries," and hung it in a conspictous place in front of his stand. In a few minutes "he next door increliant sauntered up, inquared how trade was, picked up a New Zealand cherry placed it in his mouth and suddenly left to attend to a customer. Rev. Dr. Bolby next rounded to, observed that it had been years since he had tasted a New Zealand cherry, whereupon he ate one, remarked that it was superb, wipning his eyes on his coat sleeve, supposed that New Zealand was getting warner every year, go e the dealer a look of lingering repreach, wished him good morning and disappeared, lamenting the growing weakness of his eyes in the sunlight. A chronic dead heat then came up, took a mouthful of cherries, spluttered them out with an improcation hotter than the fruit, stuffed a pear, banana, and a bunch of grapes into his mouth to take out the fiery taste, informed the innocent fruit dealer that he, would have him prosecuted for keeping green fruit, and hurried down the street to a pump. A lady with two children next appeared, stopped to admire the cherries, asked if she mightin't taste them—she had never seen and hurried down the street to a pump. A lady with two children next appeared, stopped to admire the cherries, asked if she mightn't taste them—she had never seen any before—supplied the children, and walked away with a face fiery with soorn and anger, whilst the children set up a how that brought all the people to the doors and windows and above all the policeinan off the street. Thus the fun went on all the morning. The fruit dealer never laughed so much in all his life. The occupants of the adjacent and opposite stores and a sheal of small hops soon learned what was up, and watched for the proceedings, eagerly joining in a ringing roar as each new victim tried the cherries. Finally a solemn looking countryman lounged up, inquired the price of the experiments. countryman lounged up, inquired the price of them 'ere New Zealand cherries invested in a pint and pat one in his month, took it out again, gave the fruit dealer a withering look, threw off his coat and waded into him. When he left the fruit man with tendencies to practical jokes had a black eve, a red nose, a purple face, a sprained virist, a terr collar and several baskets of fruit scattered promiseuously around among the rmall loys, while a ringing roar of laughter was going up from the on-lookers.

The Month of Marriages. They the longest honrymoon Have who marry now in June, When the earth's been wooed and won, When the earth's been wood and And the summer's just begun; When the daylight loves to slay, And steals half the night away; And steals half the night away:
And the months amashine so deep.
That there seems no time for aleep.
When the archrotis with the gush
Of the saler threated thrush.
And the sale into bloom at will.
Locate ng every shade
That he slies into bloom at will.
When the perfuse of markets
When the perfuse of the plants.
Steal into the humans here.
Making all the learning and the sales. dering all the v

GAMMIDGE'S GHOST.

Published by arrangement with the publishers from advanced sheets of Chambers's Journal,

CHAPTER L

CHAPTER I.

I was twenty-two, and Alicia was nineteen then, and we were devoted to each other; but marriage reemed a long, long way off. My salary was a remarkably small one and food and clothes and various other indispensable things absorbed every penny of it. I had no money of my own, and Alicia would only have forty pounds a year when she came of age. Though there was not much prospect of our marriage, yet we struggled bravely with fortune, and wowed to each other that love in a cottage would be preferable to single blessedness. I daresay that folks do talk like that at twenty-two and nineteen; but as ten years have gone by since Alicia and I indulged in such conversation, I have lived to see the folly of it.

At twenty two I was only a clerk at Leader & Process's, and my "screw" was a beggarly thirty shillings a week. At thirty two—this present time of writing—I am senior partner in the firm of Gammidge & Walker, are doing very well indeed. Leader and Process are both dead, and Walker and myself took up the busines. Walker's maiden aunt found him the money; I had mine already. That is soven years ago, and I was then twenty-five. We paid two thousand pounds apiece for the good-will of the concern, and it was worth it, for few firms in Chancery Lane had half as much to do as Leader & Process had.

How came I, who had thirty shillings a week at twenty-two, to have two thousand pounds at twenty-two. Sombody died and left it to me? No; I hadn't a relation who was worth a penny, unless it was Uncle Thomas Gammidge, and he never forgave me for choosing the law as a profession. I had expected him to find all the expenses, for one naturally looks to one's finded in matters of that sort; but he At twenty two I was only a clerk at Lead-

ression. I had expected him to find all the expenses, for one naturally looks to one's friends in matters of that sort; but he wouldn't stump upa penny; and in the end old Process, who was a decent fellow altogether, did it for me. No; nobody ever left meany money except Leader, who bequeathed nineteen guineas to buy a ring with. How, then, did I come by that two thousand pounds? Did I make it on the turt, or the Stock Exchange, or by speculating well and wisely? None of these. As to the turf, I don't know one horse from another; I hate the Stock Exchange; and I don't even care for speculation at eards.

another; I hate the Stock Exchange; and I don't even care for speculation at cards. No: I got my two thousand, which purchased me a half-share in a great business, enabled me to marry Alicia, and thus to be happy for ever after, from a Ghost!

It was this way. One summer morning I was driving my quill over a horrible piece of draft paper in the dingy room at Loader & Lo

there Process ringing, "I said. "Go

the coarself; he always wants you."

If in, knocking alightly at the

liftin, knocking alightly at the

liftin, knocking alightly at the

liftin, knocking alightly at the

liftin the bushed like a

liftid not know who was

laid it rather took me by

lil, slim, exceedingly pretty

lit, at armchair which

ak. Wo didn't often

locking people at Leader

young lady. She was

a, of course; but I

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liftid a barber's win
you is a nutum.

lear hoe, and he

lock tall, broad
lifting y man,

made a very

lid my-

Now Miss Penrose was an old party with whom we had a good deal of business in one way or another. I remembred her very well, because she was always so confoundedly snappish when she came to the office. "Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."
"She is dead," said old Process.

"Oh, indeed, sir."
"Yes," he continued, "and nebody can find her will."

"Did we draw it up, air?" I asked.
"No, the old — Miss Penrose made it herself."

I knew he was going to say "the old sol," and so did the other two, for they

both smiled.

"She made it herself," said Process; "and she's hidden it somewhere where nobody can

find it."

"Had she much to leave, sir?"

"Niuch? About half a million, I should think! And the worst of it is this: Miss Penrose always promised to leave her money of equal shares to her two nephews, John and Reginald Penrose. Reginald, however, offended her—"

"I am Reginald," said the young fellow by the window with a smile.

"And so," continued Mr. Process. "Miss

by the window with a smile.

"And so," continued Mr. Process, "Miss Penrose made another will, and left all she had to John. Now she's dead, and that will is in existence, and John Penrose's lawyers have it. But Miss Stanley here, who resided with Miss Penrose during the last two years of her life, says that the old lady made a new will a week before her death, leaving the money in equal shares, as in the old will. The new will, however, can't be found."

"Who made the new will?" Tasked

Who made the new will?" Tasked,

"Who made the new will: I asket, looking at Miss Stanley.

"Miss Penrose wrote it out herself," she said; "and I was one witness, and Mrs. Johnson, the housekeeper, the other."

"You were not interested in it, Miss Stanley?" said old Process.

Stanley." said old Process.

me nothing because I was engaged to be married to Reginald, and so we should share what she left him."

"And now you can't get married unless the will's found?" said old Process, who was always very blunt. "I'm—the old lady's always very blunt. repentance seems to have been somewhat pe-culiar.—Well, to buriness. Gammidge—Miss Stanley is certain that the new will is in exstance, hidden away in Penrose Abbey somewhere. Captain Penrose heirs the Abbey under the old will!"— "Withnothing to keep it up on!" groaned

"Withnothing to keep it up on?" groaned the Captain.

"And so he has free entry there. He wants me to send down somebody who will find the will. Will you go, Gammidge?"

"Certainly, sir. I'll do my best to find it.—But would not your brother," addressing Captain Penrose, "consent to give up one half share on hearing Miss Stanley's testimony about the new will?"

"My brother," said the Captain, "is not my friend. He is acquainted with the fact that a new will was made; but he larghs at

a new will was made ; but he laughs at the idea

thata new will was made; but he larghs at the idea."

"Then I'll go, and if that will is in Penrose Abbey, I'll find it."

"I'll be bound you will," said old Process.

"Yes, if it is there, you may trust Gar midge to discover it. Captain Penrose."

"I shall be awinlly obliged if you will," said the Captain, looking at me; and, by Jore! I trust you'll allow me to—to 'cr, offer you some or"—

"Oh yos," said Process; "you shall pay him handsomely enough when he's found it, and we've got it proved and made right."

So, then, Captain Penrose and Miss Stanley shook hands with old Process and went away, while I relurned to Jones and Walker and consulted with there as to trains and times. I went away early that day, after old Process had given me some advice and a few five-pound notes; and when I had had my dinner and put on my best cost. I and a lew five-point notes; and when I had had my dimner and put on my best cost. I rede-down to Clapham Common and called on Alicia, whose mamma conducted a small inhument for young ladon, three ing in

ter?" said Alicia, run-pardour with her face for mouth full of pud-

parlour with her face the worth full of pud-lines time. "Have try as the firm to im-ter a tweek; a largy her for

surname was Lovejoy—and told her all about it. And we all three agreed that alias Penrose was an old ass, and the Captain and his sweetheart—over whom Alicia was just a little bit jealous—a very ill-used couple.

"And who knows," said Mrs. Lovejoy, when I went away that evening, having previously conducted Alicia through the classic groves of Wandsworth and Lavender and a constitutional—"who previously conducted Aneas Lirudgia the classic groves of Wandsworth and Lavender Hill, by way of a constitutional—"who knows what may not turn out from it? Samuel may find the will; and the Captain will be so pleased that he may offer to share it with him, or he may get him a baronetcy or a commission in the line or something. But at anyrate it will be a good thing if the will is found, and the poor young people are put in possession of their very own." With which fervent wish, and a good many farwell kisses and injunctions to write often from Allieia, I went home to my lodgings in Pentonville Road, resolving to get up early in the morning so as not to miss my train. When I got to King's Cross Station at nine oclock the next morning, whom should I see strolling up and down the platform but Captain Penrose. He was evidently on the lookout for me, for the instant he recognised me he came across to were I was standing and sheek hands. "Goodmorning Mr.

me he came across to were I was standing and shook hands. "Good-morning, Mr. Gammidge," he said pleasantly. "I called me he came across to were I was standing and shook hands. "Good-morning, Mr. Gammidge," he said pleasantly. "I called at Mr. Process's office yesterday afternoon. They told me what time you proposed leavingthis morning, so I came to meet you." He held out a note as he spoke, and I took it and put it in my pocket, thanking him at the same time for his trouble.

the same time for his trouble.

"No trouble a all," he said. "It is just a note to the housekeeper, Mrs. Johnson, telling her to make you comfortable and to give you access to all parts of the Abbey."

"Is the Abbey an old place?" I asked, more for the sake of saying something than from curiosity regarding a place which I should be able to examine for myself in an house of the same and the same are the sa

hour or two.
"Very old. Some parts of it must belet me see, oh, quite eight huidred years of

let me see, oh, quite eight huadred years of age."

"Indoed! I suppose they are in ruins?"

"Yes," he answered; for the most part they are in ruins. But the ruins are well kept. My aunt was very fond of them. She used to roam about in them, talking of the old monks, for hours at a time.—And, by the-bye, Gammidge," he continued, "you mustn't pay any attention to any old wives' tales you may hear down there."

I looked at him jin surprise. He turned his face away from me, and I thought there was an uneasy look about him.

"How do you mean, sir?"

"You know what old women are. Old

"You know what old women are

"How do you mean, sir?"

"You know what old women are. Old Johnson is sixty, if a day, and all the women-servants are old. I thought they might perhaps fill your head full of ghost-tales and that sort of thing, dont' you know?"

"Oh, is that all iI'm not arraid of ghosts, Captain Pennose.—Is the Abbey said to be haunted, then?"

"Well," he began, "yes, it is, Gamminge, Can't deny myself that there are some funny things happen there now and then, though I don't believe in ghosts at all. My aunt, now, believed in the Penrose Abbey ghost very firmly."

"Oh, is there a special ghoat?"

"Yes; it's a Black Friar who haunts the place—at least so they say. Of course it's all nonsense; but those old women will talk, and I thought I had better warn you, in case you should feel nerrous."

"I'm very much obliged, sir; but I'm not nervous at all; and if I see a ghost of a black friar or a white one, I'll serve him with a notice to quit."

And then it was time for my train to start; so I shook hands again with Captain

And then it was time for my train to start; so I shook hands again with Captain Penrose, and having promised to write if I discovered the will or any trace of it, I took my seat, and was whirled away from London and from Alicia.

Penrose Abbey is five miles from Donesater in a north-westerly direction. It was half-past twelve o'clock when I reached Donesater; and I stood holding my bag for a while, undecided as to whether I should hire a cab and go to my destination at once, or have a look round the famous Yorkshire racing town. My indecision was cut short best cost. I or have a look round the famous Yorkshire octed a small, throwing in globes for half of many and the famous Yorkshire racing town. My indecision was cut short by a middle-aged man in livery approaching me and inquiring if I was for Penrose Abbey. On my replying in the affirmative, he comducted me to a solemn-looking brougham outside the station, in which I bestowed impediate the station, in which I bestowed impediate the station, in which I bestowed impediate the station, in which I bestowed in the firm about there are very good and wall kept. I most the firm with flak and monotonous, and I wondered with flak and monotonous, and I wondered with I was to do with myself during my hours of rescribion; for I knew quite well that if I was roosived at the great door of the Abbey by Mrs Johnson, a fat, motherly old person

of sixty or so, robed in rustling black silk, and displaying a grand gold chain, and eye-glasses on her capacious front. She led me with a good deal of ceremony to a small room in the interior of the building, where a capital cold luncheon was set out. I did justice to this after I had washed the dust of my journey away, and then I went out into the grounds and lighted my pine.

away, and then I went out into the grounds and lighted my pipe.

It seemed almost sacrilege to smoke amongst such grand old ruins. The Abbey was certainly a very fine and romantic place. Half the house was in good repair, and almost modern, but the rost was in condition the same terror to first mass in conditions the same terror to first mass of the same terror. pleto dismemberment. Airent masses of pata dismenberment. Ascet masses of masonry were piled here and there about the grounds; and these, covered with ivy and other creeping plants, looked exceedingly picturesque. The chancel of the Abbey church was in very good preservation, and you could see easily where the altar and the scats for the choir had been. Altogether, it was about as romantic a place as I had ever seen.

ever seen.

I thoroughly examined the exterior of the
place that afternoon, and got into conversation with the bailiff, a sturdy old Yorkshireman, who looked pityingly at me when tion with the bailiff, a sturdy old York-shireman, who looked pityingly at me when I told him that I came from London. X drew him on towards the ghost business; but as soon as I put a leading question, be assumed a very solemn expression of count-canace and cantered away on his pony. I began to see there were other people than the late Miss Penrose who believed in the Albert elect.

the late Miss Penrose who believed in the Abbey ghost.

I dined that evening in solitude, and wondered what Alicia was doing, and how long it would be before I should see her. Then I contrasted the splendour of my meal with the fragality of my usual tea in Pentonville Road. I sat thinking and siping my wine for an hour or two, and then I went out for another stroll and a final pipe in the grounds. in the grounds.

in the grounds.

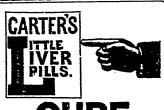
It was moonlight that evening. How grand the ruins did look! I wished over and over again that Alicia and her—no, not her mother, though the old lady was a good old soul—that Alicia and her pretty face were there. It would have been very pleasant to stroll round the massive buttersses and through the silent cloisters with Alicia. I went back dolefally to the house. Standing at the steps was Mrs. Johnson. She seemed to be looking out for me, so I advanced to her and observed that it was a very fine greening.

very fine evening.
"Yes, sir; a beautiful evening."

"The ruins look very fine in the moon-

light."

"They do indeed," she answered with emphasis. "My late mistress, poor Miss Penrose, was very fond of them, sir. She would walk amongst them for hours in the moonlight."



CURE

SICK

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to who maker from this distressing com-but fortunately their goodness does no here, and those who code try them wi these little pills valuable in so many way and the will be the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the co

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that how is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it wills others do not.

Carrier's Living Living 1 this are very small and way easy to take. One of two pills make a deet. They are strictly very stable and do not grive per pure, but to give it will be an out pills on pure, but to get it will be a second to the pills of the second to the pills of the second to the pills of the second to the secon

Small Pill Small Bone Small Price

"Oh, then, she was not afraid of the

The housekeeper gave a little start and looked curiously at me. We were standing in the full glare of the moonlight, and I noticed that a frightened expression came

into her face.
"Afraid of the ghost?" she repeated.

"Afraid of the ghost?" she repeated.

"What ghost?" I said smiling.

"Oh," she said, looking, I fancied, a good deal relieved, "I thought you meant.—No, sir; she was not afraid of any ghost; oh no!"

I saw well enough that what the Captain had said was true, and that there was a popular superstition down there in favor of a gho 2, so I put a leading question: "Then it isn't true about the Black Friar?"

The woman due start then, and I saw that she was distressed. "Oh dear me! Whoven has been mutting that into your head.

and was distressed. "On dear me! Who-ever has been putting that into your head, sir? The servants have no business to talk

about such things."
"Don't alarm yourself. I'm not frightened
at the biggest and best ghost that ever walked. It was Captam Penrose who told me about

"Well, it's a good thing you are not easily afraid.

afraid."
"Then you believe in the Black Friar?"
"Why," she said, "one must believe
when there's good grounds. My poor dear
mistress believed firmly in the Black Friar, as you call him; though whether he be black or green I don't know, for I never saw him?"
"Did Miss Penrose think she saw him."

"Did Miss Penrose think she saw him."

"Many and many a time, sir. I was once
with her when she saw him, and it was
rather strange, too. I did see something
like a monk's black dress, but that was all.
My mistress, however, used to persist that
she saw him often; and I never contradicted
her, poor lady."

"And is there any legend connected with
the ghost, Mrs. Johnson?"

"There is a story about it. It is said to
be the ghost of Bertrand Penrose, who was
Prior or Abbot of the monastery here six
hundred years ago. He was a bad man
once, and killed some one. And they say
that his penance is to haunt the place and
make what atonement he can." make what atonement he can.

make what atonement he can."

"How does he atone?"

"Well, if there's anything important to the family about to take place, he appears."

"And gives warning?"

"Something of that sort. My mistress said she saw him the morning of her death; and she said she knew she should die that day. And although Miss Stanley and myself tried to persuade her out of it, she did die, just asshe said."

"Miss Stanley's a nice young lady," I said, suddenly forgetting the Abbey ghost. "I suppose she and Captain Penrose will be married some day?"

"They would be married now, if the will could be found. But Master Reginald is very poor, and Miss Eva has very little money."

"Ere Fra! Ther's Miss Stanley Stanley."

"Era, Eva! That's Miss Stanley's name, is it? It's very pretty; but I like Alicia better."

"I beg your pardon," said Mrs. Johnson.
- "Nothing," I answered in confusion. I said I'd go to bed, and get up early to begin my search. my scarch. "Yes; I'll show you to your rooms, sir."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Oarsmon and canocists all chew Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum ; keeps the throat moist. "What is sweating?" asks Mr. Arnold White. "The broadest definition of the term is that given by me before the Lords—"Grinding the faces of the poor."

As there is no royal road to learning, so there is no magical cure for disease. The effects, however, of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood disorders comes as near magic as can be expected of any human agency. This is due to its purity and agency. strongth.

Stanley is, according to a French gossip, to have a fascinating rival. Boulanger is to head a French expedition into Africa.

head a French expedition into Africa.

-GREAT RESULTS ARE STREELY ACCOMMISSION by the leading alterative, Northpop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Indigestion cosses, billiomers disappears, constitution gives place to regularity of the bowels in consequence chaking it. Ladies suffering from complaints peculiar to their acc experience long wished for relief from it, and impurities in the circulation no longer trouble those who have sought its aid. Give it a trial and you will not repet it. not regret it.

A title oftensells a book, but notso quickly as a pretty girl book agent does.

If you feel out of sects
Take Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
If your liver is suggish on a Stomach Bitters.
Take Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
If your kidneys are inactive
Take Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
Large Dottles 30 cents.

ELECTRICAL.

More Electric Street Railways-The Utiliza tion of Electric Heating—Remarkalle Effect in Bemaring an Old Dock Wall— A New Electric Lamp, etc.

A case bearing on the question of the advisibility of the ownership by municipalities of lighting plants has occurred at Milwawkee. The estimate furnished to the Common Council of that city for the erection of a municipal lighting plant is nearly \$600,600. The question is simply whether the inhabitants prefer do undergo the burden of taxation for the raising of the principal and interest involved, as well as to suffer all the ills that come in the train of the creation of a new city department under political control, or whether they desire the option of contracting at any time for all the light they want at a certain rate without any further responsibility or burden. A case bearing on the question of the adresponsibility or burden.

It does not take long to start an electric It does not take long to start an electric railway. Arrangements are nearly com-pleted for building an electric street rail-way in Beatrice, Neb. It is authoritatively stated that the line will be in operation within sixty days.

Among recent apparatus for the utilization of the heating effect of electricity is an electric soldering iron. It is handy and effective, and is likely to come into general

The removal of the old dock wall at the The removal of the old dock wall at the Royal Albert Docks, London, has been very effectively accomplished by electricity. A basin which required enlarging was surrounded by a concrete wall hard as granite, hirty-eight feet deep, twenty feet wide at the bottom, and five feet at the top. The many schemes proposed were found to be inoperative, but finally it was decided to use explosives fired by electricity. The effect of the closing of the circuit is described as remarkable. The entire visible length of wall was instantaneously lifted in a perfect line about sir feet, and a crackling roar, a line about six feet, and a crackling roar, a cloud of brownish smoke, and a violent surface displacement of the water in the immediate neighborhood of the wall were the only visible effects of the vast forces disenvisible effects of the vast forces disen-d below. So instantaneous was the effect gaged below. So instantaneous was the effect that the Chairman of the dock company, who cosed the circuit, declared the wall fell to pieces before his hand struck the switch.

A fireman's electric hand lamp is being introduced in England. The battery and lamp are contained in a copper case, similar to a fireman's ordinary lamp, and fitted with a handle for convenience in carrying. Very powerful parabolic reflectors are provided and the lamp, which has a duration of from two to three hours, after which it can be easily recharged, forms an important adjunct to the outfit of a fire brigade. The lamp is also suitable for use in mines, gas works, gunpowder, and chemical factories. The advantages claimed for it are portability, facility in charging, capability of reating the battery when the light is not required, and extreme safety.

It is suggested that electricity could very atvantageously be applied to the tricycle. A prominent electrical journal says "A practical electrical tricycle would be a lazy man's delight, and as the electric light is energilly available, nower for charging the man's denight, and as an extra charging the generally available, power for charging the batteries would not be hard to find Toler able success has already been attained with able success has already been attained with such machines, the power required is not large, and the necessary weight of battery and shotor can be brought within quite rea-semable limits. It would not be a difficult matter to bring out such a machine, and it would probably find a considerable number of users in favorable localities."

A police officer of Chicago has devised an ingenious mode of signalling for the patrol wagon. He has a brass plate fixed in the end of his club, having an opening of suitable shape to correspond with and act as a key or wrench to turn the lever that sends in the alarm. This opening also zerves as a monthpiece to a whistle set in the tase of the club. Thus is a most practical device, for he subjects of arrest are, as a rule, neither obliging nor amiable, and certainly not prome to remain peaceful and inactive while an officer is extracting his keys from his pocket to send in an alarm.

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitas or the asthma is excessively harassing to thomselves—2nd annoying to others. Dr. Thomas Ecocuric Oil obviates all this, entirely, safely and speedily, andisa bengaremedy for lamenous, sorteness, injuires, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

Notice to Prize-Winners.

Notice to Prize-Winners.

Successful competitors in applying for their prizes, must in every case state the number of the competition in which they have been successful, and also the number and nature of the prize won. Attention to these particulars will facilitate matters, and save a good deal of time and trouble. Prize winners must invariably apply in the same save a good deal of time and trouble. Prize winners must invariably apply in the same hand-writing in which the original answer was sent, so that the letter and application may be compared before the prize is given out. The following sums must accompany

ovt. The following sums must accompany applications for prizes, whether called for at the office or delivered by express or freight;
Pianos, \$20; Cabinet Organs, \$5; Sewing Machines, \$2; Tea Service, \$1,50; Gold Watches, Silk Dresses \$1; Other Dress Goods, 50c; Cake Baskets, 50c; Rings, 30c; Books, Spoons, Brooches and other small prizes, 20c; Knitting Machines, \$1,00; Family Bibles, 50c; Dickens' and Eliot's Works, 50c; Tea and Dinner Sets, \$1,00.

Errs's Cocoa.—Grateful. And ComfortIso.—"By a thorough knowledge of the
natural laws which govern the operations of
digestion and nutrition, and by a careful
application of the fine properties of wellselected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our
breakfast tables with a delicately flavored
beverage which may save us many heavy
doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of
such articles of duct that a constitution may
be gradually built up until strong enough to
resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds
of subtle maladies are floating around us be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers, labelled.—"JAMES Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, Lordon, Eng.'

Manus will food clusters, fatter mide.

Money will feed gluttony, flatter pride, indulge voluntuousness, and gratify sensuality; but, unless it bean engine in the hands of wisdom, it will never produce any real

LIKE ALL STERLING REMEDIES, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care deserves a fair trial. It would be absurd to suppose that this or any other medicine of kindred nature could produce instantaneous effects. For the thorough removal of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaint, and other ailments to which it is adapted, its use should be continued some time, even after the chief symptoms are relieved. That it then effects complete cures is a fact established by ample and tespectable evidence.

It is not so much what a man has been as

It is not so much what a man has been what he is and what he's striving to be that counts.

" It is a Great Public Benefit."-These significant words were used in relation to Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its ments in his own case—having been cured by it of lameness of the knee, of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness

Few of us care how a man made his money so long as he spends it liberally.

Chemical Analysis shows Adams Frutti Gum to be pure and healthful.

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, nor can the two be reparated with impunity.

Little Quarrels Breed Big.

You just bring a couple of little quarrels into your family and they'll breed like sparrows, and you just bring a bottle of limitock Blood Bitters into your house and see how quickly health and strength follow its use. Nothing excels it for strengthening, regulating and purifying power.

Insanity is not a distinct and separate em-pire; our ordinary life borders on it, and cross the frontier in some part of our

nature.
A feeling of lassitude
Removed by Irr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
Unpleasant taste in the mouth
Removed by Irr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
Sleepy. Ured feeling
Removed by Irr. Carson's Stomach Bitter
Large Bottles 50 conts.

Wickedness consists in the works and the about an act, though it in petrated.

Deafines Cared.—A very inter-illustrated Book on Deafines. I hood. How they may be cond. I Post free 2d.—Address. Dr. 200. John street, Montreal.

The man who keep the design of the control of the c

SUPERFIX OUS)
Moles and all f
is removed by the
trician, 133 Church

CAMDEN, Oct. 27th, 1889

Camden, Oct. 27th, 1889

Dr. Kilmer,

Dear Sir.—I thank the Lord for placing the Wonderful "Olive Branch" Specific and Famous Blood, Liver and Stomach Powders in your hands and for putting it in the heart of Mrs. W. Smith to visit me and urge me to use your Wonderful Remedies. I was afflicted for more than 23 years with doctors of all schools and none gave members. I was afflicted for more than 23 years with doctors of all schools and none gave members at the hospital in Philadelphia, and the Professor told me the only remedy was the knife. But I would not consent to be given relief at the risk of my life, so I was brought home again to suffer and die a natural death. I was on the verge of the grave and prayed God to send death to relieve me of my sufferings. I was reduced to about 95 pounds in weight. My husband paid out \$500 for my relief, but in vain. At latthe "Olive Branch" (God bless it) reached me through your agent, Mrs. W. Smith. I commenced to use it in conjunction with your Powders on the lat of September, 1888, and up to the time I was wholly restored, have used nine boxes of the "Olive Branch," Specific, and four boxes of the powders.

Thirty large pieces of coagulated matter passed from me, and to-day I am a well woman, weighing 150 pounds.

May God bless your efforts in extending the "Olive Branch" of peace to women far and near.

You are at liberty to use my humber the sufficiency of the sufficiency

and near.

You are at liberty to use my humble xou are at fiberty to use my humble testimony, and if you do I pray that it may result in bringing relief to some poor sufferer through the medium of your blessed "Olive Branch."

The doors of our home stand wide open to all wishing to know all about my wonderful cure. My heart speaks thanks my pen can't describe. In gratitude I shall always

Your friend, Mrs. Mary A. Henderson.

Father—"Clara, what game was that you were playing when I looked in the parlor last night?" Clara—"Hide and seek."
Father—"What was the kissing for? Clara 'Oh, that was the duty on the hides.'

—"(h, that was the duty on the hides."

Dyspepsia and indirection cured
By Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
The stomach toned
By Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
The whole system invigorated
By Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
Largo Bottles 30 cents.
When the teacher asked what was the feminine of tailor, a small boy on a front seat in a public school promptly exclaimed.
"Pressmaker" and was greatly delighted that he was able to get in his answer first.

Waste not Precious Time.

Be quick. You can use a minute but once—make the most of it. Especially time when suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, bad blood or any disease of thu stomach, liver or bowels. You can't take Burdock Blood Bitters too soon, every moment wasted delays the longed-for cure.

moment wasted ceasys to longed the total Mamma (to Tommy)—"I'm sure you and your suter quarreled over that orange and that James had to interfere. Whose part did he take?" Tommy—" Whose part to the took the whole orange."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practical placed in his hands by an East India missis the formula of a simple vegetable missis the formula of a simple vegetable remed the speedy and permanent cure of Consisting Honochitis, Catarrh, Ashma and all University and all vegetable of Nervous Heblity and all vegetable of Nervous Heblity and all vegetable powers in thousands of cases and dependent the second of the property of the prope

"On what sort of paper who sawfully gene on a sold of write to his mash, ch?"

mache, of course." mache, of course."
[Goes off to get some.]

Refors o

Now First Published.]

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OF CLUBS. ACE

A ROMANCE OF RUSSIA AND SIBERIA.

BY PRINCE JOSEF LUBOMIESKI,

Author of "Savar-Hadji, a Story of Turkistan," Etc.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A fearful scene it was that struck the eye the interior of the small hut. The bodies in the interior of the small hut. The bodies of the dead gendarmes were lying under the bench on which Popoff had been tortured. Dr. Hass had brought his surgical instruments, and was exclusively occupied in assising the poor secretary, whose whole body was one vast wound. The walls were spattered over with blood and mud. Four of the cyiles lay lifeless on the floor, others were exiles lay lifeless on the floor, others w trying to stanch the blood that was ab

exites in yinteress on the noot, other was abundantly flowing from their gaping wounds. The colonel was tied to the central post, which in Siberia supports the ceiling. He writhed like a snake and uttered fearful threats and curses.

Miller stood-facing him, his hair pushed back from His forehead; all around stood the exiles, and the hut resounded with cries of revenge and of triumph. The light wood was near extinction and dispensed but an indistinct sud flickering light. Now and then the room was bloodily lighted up, and then again it sank back into deep darkness. The exiles, however, had brought lanterns which they now hung on the central post. "Where is my husband? Where is Vladimir?" asked the counters, full of apprehension.

You need not fear, countess," said Mil-

"You need not fear, countess," said Miller, bowing before her as he used to do in Peteraburg salous, "the count is not here and was not present."

"And my poor Nicholas?" asked Helen. The stillness of the grave gave the only answer. Miller hung his head, Helen at one glance, counted the dead bodies and saw seven; she examined them one after another. Palkin's curses continued. All looked full of pits at the poor girl who had saw seven; she examined them one after another. Palkin's curses continued. All looked full of pity at the poor girl who had followed her betrothed to Siberia and now looked for him among the dead.

She zoom approached his bloody remains. Hass raised his hands to heaven. At once Helen understood it all and fell in silent despair on her knees.

Miller's opportune arrival had come about in this way. The Tungus had prought Dr. Hass to lenar-kus, who understood a little Russian and knew Miller's name. The same evening Hass saw Miller, who at once col-

mas to icnar-kus, who understood a little Rusian and knew Miller's name. The same evening Hass saw Miller, who at once collected a small number of exiles and gave the promise that the colonists of the village itself would also render assistance. The dector had Jama's money still about him, by was already suspected; he thought, it was already suspected; he thought, it wherefore, to give Icnar-kus the 40,000 withing who, in return, engaged to furnish the exiles, with the necessary arms. As the was pressing, Miller determined to go although most of the men had only heavy half a few swords.

While Palkin was trying to persuade the village, where he had they first surprised the house don, seized and bound two Koafathe captain of gendames of

Actor, secretaint sound two heart of the captain of gendarmes of Eanother room they found Jana Maprisoners. Holen had been the had told the captain all

the had told the captain all in your was not an exilesome be had to for name and rank. It is to be a few or and to the captain told. In the told to the captain, high for them. Then you had had to the captain, high for them. Then you had hastoned to the will are was innors had hastened to hole village was in-fact, hence no one boot and to curse;

"Did

ere in your

Jana understood at once.

"Blood enough has been shed," she said.

"Pardon the guity man!"

Miller strugged his shoulders and turned

ound, eagerly.
"The doctor advised you well, countess.

This is no place for you!

"For my husband's sake do not avengo yourself!"

"Your words are in vain, countess. I

"Your words are in vain, countess. I pray you once more leave us, unless you wish to witness the execution!"

wish to witness the execution!"

Hass seized her hand, saying, "Come, I beseech you! This is nothing for you, and we cannot change matters as they are. These men have gone too far to stop here!"

She followed him, saying, almost unconsciously:

sciously:
"Oh, my God! My God! Pardon them!
Pardon him, also! And pardon me, who
have caused all this shedding of blood!"

Hans was already in the door with the countess, when Helen sprang up and, in her

despair, cried: Doctor! You abandon him! Stay! You

must stay!"
Heas shook his head.

"I can do nothing more. I can assist no one and save no one here."
"Then Nicholas is no longer alive?"

Hass had no answer to give. He turned the counters, who took Helen by the

"Come, Helen! Let us return together to town. We must submit to God's will, all of us, my child!" doctor noticed that the exiles were

ine docor nource that the exists were becoming impatient at this delay; they meant to have their revenge. He therefore drew the countess along with him, saying: "Come! Helen will follow us soon!" Helen, however, stood like a statue, and when the door closed behind Haas and the countess also scales.

when the door closed benind mass and the countess, she spoke:
"He is dead! really dead! Murdered by those who despised him because he served them. You will surely punish that man, won't you?" she added, pointing at Palkin. The exiles howed their heads.

The exiles bowed their heads.

That will be the beginning of revenge, but only the beginning. Other men as powerful as this man, have been as guilty of his death. He is dead, but do not believe that he cannot avenge himself!"

"Listen to me," she said, turning to Mil-

he cannot avenge himself?

"Listen to me," she said, turning to Miller. "Yeu seem to be the leader of the others. They have tortured him to death to extort his secret from him. I have kept it as he has kept it, and I will entrustif to you. What do I now care for Count Lanin? I shall avenge myself and him at the same time."

She sat down on the bench and took Po-

She sat down on the bench and took Popol's cold head in her lap.
"You searched in vain for that document," she said, turning to Palkin," and yet he had it in his possession. Now that he is dead you shall see it. Do youknow what he did! He had a false took inserted as large as two ordinary teeth, and in that he kept the paper. Will you be kind enough," she added, turning to Miller, "to take it out."

Palkin reared with fury, "alle Miller theoreh; the ord was crazy."

thought the girl was crary.

"Follow my advice, my child," he said to her in a gentle voice. "Go with the count-cas. You will see bad things here, and you are already in a forer."

"Ye Russian women are still half savagos," she said, nover letting go Popoli's head. "Yesterday I was a cheerini, merry head. "Yesterday I was a cheerful, merry girl—to-day I cannot weep, and only thirst for revenge. You think I am insane. I swear to you I tell the truth. He is dead, you say. Will you have the courage to open his firmly closed mouth, while I will hold his head." Do you think I do not love him because I thus treat his body? Then you a said taken, for I only carry out his beginned that the because he had not do so. He was my life, I have lost all?"

Ethma? The because I all the bestimmed as

then? she bontinued as the bontinued as the bond of the way of the bond of the ornflichte wespon.
The wester than to
whater than to
whater than to
whater than to
print the part to come
the first sto come

The door opened, and four of the exiles dragged the captain in. He trembled and looked deadly rate; when he saw the corpses

dagger then to Miller, saying in a flood of

"You see. I am too feeble."

dagger then to minor, when the cases:

"You see, I am too feeble."
Helen's courage had made a deep impression upon Miller. He teek the dirk, but he also tried in vain. To end this tearful seene he struck the handle with his whole strength. The front teeth dropped out! The whole body shook and Popofi uttered a cry of pain that sounded superhuman. The powerful blow had aroused the last breath that dwelt in the body.

Miller dropped the dagger in amazement. Nicholas opened his eyes and saw Helen, Palkin in ponds and the exiles around him. That glance revealed all. With a superhuman effort he raised his bloody arm, took out the false tootil, handed it to the nearest bystander and whitspered "Lanin! Schelm!" Then he breathed his last. "And now," said Helen, "break the tooth."
Miller struck the apparent tooth with the dagger. When the ivory broke a small roll of paper dropped on the floor, Miller picked it up and examined it.

A receipt by Schelm! That is Schelm's own handwriting! 30 October. Conspiracy La.

Secret funds.

Palkin could not help, by a powerful curse, to show his wrath at having failed to secur

be a weapon of very great importance.

Palkin could not help, by a powerful curse, to show his wrath at having failed to secur

the paper.
"I was a fool!" he cried in his fury.
"Is ! ha!" said Miller. The bird is singing again! We must have made a good bar-

"You shall know it all," said Helen. " I -- 100 snau know it ail," said Heien. "I know all, and shall have strength enough, I trust, to tell you the details. And then all is at an end. Now I have done my work. Do you now administer justice and avenge yourself. I shall pray for him here."

She knelt down by the body of her betathd

trothed.

"And now," said Miller, turning to Palkin,
"it is your turn." Did you perhaps, think
we had forgotten you?"

Miller turned next to the exiles with these

woras:
"We have trangressed the criminallaws of
this country. We shall lienceforth be leaked upon as murderers, and be hunted down this country. We shall nenceroth to the Joseph of upon a smurderers, and be hunted down like welves and bears. To morrow I shall procure arms for you all. To-day we must create general terror. This man here is one of our bitterest and most powerful enemies. I need not accuse him before you; you know yourselves of what he is capable. What punishment do you decree against him? "Death!" cried the exiles unanimously. "Death! "cried the exiles unanimously. "Death! Really! Have you thought of nothing better!" laughed Miller scornfully. "Listen to me! Far in the west of the world, across the occan, in America, they have a law they call Lynch law. This law

world, scross the ottanger law. This law says: An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth? This man has had one of us murdered, killed by the knout! I condemn him to the same

At these words Palkin changed color, and

tore madly at his bonds.
"What! You will dare touch your

Miller laughed aloud.
"You shall see what we think of your

In the meantime the exiles looked at each

In the meantime the exiles looked at each other; some one had to be found who would take upon himself the duty of the executioner. Miller grasped their secret thoughts. "Well, we must have an executioner? Bring the captain from Irkutsk in here?" The exiles all agreed, and two men immediately went to the importor's house, "Literal town although the exiles and the men immediately went to the importor's house, "Literal town although the execution of the execution

"Listen to me, although 1 do not know you," said Palkin now. "Don't do this. Do not disgrace a superior officer by strikin pim with the negatia. Rather kill me at a blow, at once! What harm did I ever do

you?"
Miller interrupted him angrily.
"You pretend not to know me, and ask
"You pretend not to know me, and ask
me what harm you have done me. And ye;
you arrested me at the same time with the
Accof Hearts, and I-owe it to you that I am
here in perile?"

here in exile!"
"I only did my duty at that time

"Porhaps you also murdered this man "Porhaps you also murdered this man from duty, who was my friend? You only gratify me immensely by your prayers, which show me what cowards you are, after

Palkin, now convinced that nothing could prevent his destiny from being ful-filled, showed contempt, and bearingly

said:
"Ho what you choose, robber 'You shall
see how a colonel of the gendarmer can die
You shall not hear my voice, and see how
differently from your friend I shall bear your
termined the

torment !"

lying about he fell on his knees and cried, addressing Miller:

"Pardon me? Mercy!"

Miller kicked him back with his foot.

"Get up, dog ! You shall escape with your life if you obey our orders."

"Whatever you order I'll do it cheer-

fully."

"I have sentenced this man here to receive 500 blows with the nagaika. That is your duty, as you are an officer of the police Carry out the sentence and your life shall be spared!"

"The contain surang up.

The captain sprang up.
"A knout! Give me the knouts! I understand that art to perfection. You shall

With these words he took the instrument of torture in his hends, approaching Palkin and letting the leather strap whizz through the sir. At the same instant, however, he

and letting 'no teature are 'tho air. At the same instant, however, he started back; he had recognized in the bound prisoner his terrible colonel.

'That man I am to beat? No, nover!"

'Well," said Miller, "then you will have to die, too. Comrades this vermin writhing at our feet is one of our worst and cruelest enemies. He has the death of many a brother on his conselence. You are all of cnemics. He has the death of many a brother on his conselence. You are all of you soldiers, and therefore it is no disgrace to any one to carry out the sentence which I pronounce. It is death for the captain of Irkutak, and death by being shot. We have only two guns, but they will suffice. Two men forward!

Instably two exiles advanced who had

nave only two guns, but they will suffice. Two men forward? I Instantly two exiles advanced who had once been dependent on the hated captain. In the hesitation of the captain had, however, been founded only upon the fear of the inferior before the superior. When he saw death so near to himself his apprehensions vanished and he cried:

"Stop, I'll inflict the punishment!"

"First tear off the gold lace of his uniform," commanded Miller.

"Consider!" cried Palkin.

"You are committing treason against the Czar."

The captain saw only death threatening him visibly. Like a wolf he fell upon the colonel, tore off the lace and the whole uniform.

form.
"Consider!" cried Palkin once more. "It

is high treason!"
The captain, half insane with fear, tore off-his shirt also, leaving the broad back of the colonel of the gendarmes bare. The ex les looked curiously at the proceeding.
"Captain, take time to reflect!" cried l'alkin once more.

"Strike!" commanded Miller.

"Strike?" commanded Miller.

The nagaika whizzed through the air, and Palkin uttered a cry that went through marrow and bone as Russians say.

"Captain, strike harder, if you wish to save your life!"

The map strike almost without the commander of the commander

save your me:

The man struck almost without knowing
what he did. At the 20th blow Palkin roared like a wild beast.

"Rather kill me at once, but cease tortur-

ing me!"
Miller laughed aloud.
"Did I not say so? You have weakened very quickly. Captain, mind, if yeu donot use the nagaika well..."

not use the nagatax was however, not to be Miller's revenge was however, not to be complete. Suddenly one of the exiles who has stood sentinel, rushed in exclaiming -

"Take care! A troop of soldiers is approaching the village. We must have been care-less and allowed one of the Cossacks to ca-

"(lot us escape " cried Miller. At the same time he drew his dagger and threw it at Palkin, but the hut was too dark and the dagger stuck in the post without injuring Palkin. Miller jumped ont of the window; all the others had scattered in a moment. Halon alone remained near the body of

all the original remained near the body of Popoli.

She did not listen to one of the exiles who saked her to go with them. The captain alone saw and heard nothing; he continued pitilossly to inflict blow after blow. Only when all the exiles had left and the room had become quiet, he looked around, and, lo! he was alons with Palkin, Holen only kneeling at her betrolked's side. The heavy tread of approaching soldiers, the rattling of arms became audible. The explain became aware that help came for Palkin. Instantly the wretch fell on his knees before the bound colonel.

"Pardon me! I was compelled to do it "The revenged lis mind. He pulled Miller's dagger out of the post, and raised it before Palkin's eyes with the words."

"Die then you will betray no one "At the same moment, beweere, a strong

"Die i then you will betray no one ""
At the same moment, however, a strong
hand seized him from behind. An officer of
Cosacks held him. A troop of soldiers
rushed in now and occupied the but

"Do not let that traitor escape you, cried Palkin gathering all his remainin strength. "Arrest that woman also !"

Oversome with pain and fury, the colonel

sank down fainting. When he recovered his senses he had been relieved of his bonds. The captain and Helen, on the other hand, lay bound on the floor. Palkin looked around with eyes full of bloodthirsty re-

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Suppression of Rabies.

The Suppression of Habies.

That rabies can be suppressed does not admit of a doubt. Its existence depends solely upon its contagious principle, and it cannot arise spontaneously under any conditions, any more than dogs themselves can. Eighteen years ago, through being unable to trace the origin of a case of rabies which occurred under my personal observation at Rochester, Kent, I was of opinion that it might have a spontaneous origin, and this opinion, I may state, was held at that time by several of the leading veterinarians on the Continent, (Bouley in France and Roll in Austria.) But soon afterward, on a more careful consideration of its geographical extent, and the result of sanitary police measures in different countries, I arrived at the conclusion that its maintenance was due to its contagium only, and that if this were destroyed there could be no more rabies or hydrophobia. This conclusion I have made known on overy possible occasion.

It may also be asserted that though many kinds of creatures can become infected, and may infect each other, yet the dog is the original infector and the chief disseminator, the dissemination being affected by inoculation, in nearly all cases by means of a bite. After inoculation, if it is to be effective, a variable period clapses before the signs of disease manifest themselves; this is

of a bite. After inoculation, if it is to be effective, a variable period clapses before the signs of disease manifest themselves; this is the period of latency or incubation, and it may extend from a few weeks to many months, but in the great majority of cases it does not go beyond six months, though there are some recorded in which it has been longer. Twelve months should cover all cases, and, therefore, if dogs could be prevented from biting for that period in this country, and no dogs were allowed to enter it from other infected countries, the contarion must periah for lack of renewal. this country, and no dogs were allowed to enter it from other infected countries, the contagion must perish for lack of renewal, and the scourge would be no more seen or felt. What a blessing to mankind, dogs, and other animals this would be! Even the dog worshippers might contrive to understand what a benefit it would confer upon their idol if they would only consider the matter. There would then be no need to all those futile, because partial and temporary, measures which harass dog owners and cause discomfort to dogs, while they have to be repeated incessantly. Nor would man look with grave and deserved suspicion, even amounting to dread, upon a devoted animal companion which he at present allows to be expessed to the risks of infection that will perchance destory them both. Surely a fow months of inconvenience are as nothing when compared with the advantages that would be obtained. Think of the children and adults who would be spared a torturing death in future years! Consider the perpetual abolition of the diabolical muzzle, ye eynophilists, and know that in the days to come dogs might bit and rend to their heart's content without being suspected or accused of madees, or any doubt be sitertained as to the inout being suspected or accused of madness, or any doubt be sutertained as to the in-nocusness of their saliva.—George Fleming in the Nineteenth Century.

Mighty Mimrods in Africa-

"Lion hunting made cary" might be the motto employed by M. Cattier, a bold colonist of Algeria. He has taken up the succession of the late M. Bombonnel, who died a few days ago in Dijon after having been for the greater part of his existence a mighty Nimrod in the north African jungles and dearts. If warm to great if the textile mighty Niurod in the north African jungles and deserts. If we are to credit the testimony of those who know the colony well, it is an error to suppose that there are no lions in Algeria. On the contiarry, the "monarchs of the desert" abound in the forests of Bona and in the gorges of Palestro. M. Cattier is "running" his lion-hunting business at Palestro, and is doing his best to work up a connection, not only among gentlemen who may wish to accompany him in his expeditions, but also among ladios. Here is a splendid opening at once for the "modern woman" who dares do all that man does. M. Cattier has inscribed his butiness cards with a notice to the effect that in his hunting rendeurous are to be found lions of the ing readersons are to be found lions of the Atlas Mountains, panthers, jackals, and older wild beast, and that its establishment is provided with a special retuge or shelter for the weaker sex. The property on which M. Catter has organised his happy hunting ground was bequeathed to him— so far as ground was bequeathed to him— so far as the rights of chase are concerned—by his friend Bombonnel, at whose disposat it was placed by the Government in order to facilitate his zoological researches—or, rather, what may literally be called "pursuita."

The Kome.

The editor will be glad to have short letters from any of his friends who feel disposed to write, asking questions, giving advice, hints to other housekopers, receipts, or anything which they think would add to the interest of this department. But communications ought to be as brief as possible.

The Sitting Room Window. BY ANNIE L. JACK.

I came home from the Dominion Temperance convention that had been held in Montreal, and sat down by the sitting room win-The girls were busysewing-for darndow. ing and mending must be attended to even in the summer day.

Theair was cool, and refreshing-home so homelike, the flowers filled the rooms with fragrance, and the quiet was comforting to fragrance, and the quiet was comforting to my weary spirit. I talked of Miss Willard and her strong, helpful soul, that gave one! the encouragement needed and told of her address, "The White Cross and White Shield." Her beautiful picture of love and marriage, of the home, and then her denouncement of all that is impure or frivodenouncement of all that is impure or frivo-lous in our lives, was calculated to arrest the thoughts of young girls, as well as the boys who were her hearers. It seemed as if an air of thoughtfulness and sincerity prevaded all her sentences as shespoke of the elevation of women to co-education, and all other positions equal with men when they were worthyot it. I thought as I sat there while she denounced the style of dress and manner of the girls of the period, and blamed them for men's failure to live up to their ideal, of George Meridith's sentence, "For hun, them for men's failure to invention increase, of George Meridith's sentence, "For him, she was purity, charity, the keeper of the keys of whatsoever is held precious by men." Ah, if girls only knew it, and knowing kept the keys with pure and honest heart. Marriage, she told her hearers, was only perfect when the parties were equal in every respect, nating the lack of one. with some other the lack of one, with some other the other. Then I thought of Whittier's lines :

"He owns her logic of the heart And wisdom of unreason. Supplying, while he doubts and weighs The needed word in season.

Supplying, while he denote and weighs
The needed word in season.
Prudence had a piece of news. Mattie
Nelson, our neighbor's daughter, is to be
married and "only think, mother," she said,
"its to Dave Thompson, and he's a poor farmer with a mortgage on the land." "Well,"
I said, "he's doing the right thing to help
pay it off. Mattie is a careful girl; she mends
the tips of her gloves daintily, has learned
economy and thrift and shows her good
sense by taking him now, not waiting till he
is better off. If I was a girl in such a position
I would resent the idea of waiting, letting
the man I loved toil along alone, for it is as
much in saving as making. A city girl, if
she marries a man on a salary, can do a
great deal toward making a comfortaulehome
cheaper than boarding can be done. If I cheaper than bearding can be done. If I was destined to marry a poor farmer, I'd pay off that mortgage, but I would be there to do it, and to sustain the man on whose should it, and to sustain the man on whose aboulders such a burden was imposed. Stay at home and take things easy, 'you say, "Ah, my dear, it is not of such stuff as that our grandmothers were made. They did not wait till all the rough paths weremades mooth, but were willing to travel the rugged road together. Depend upon it in after years the will look back upon the early toiling paying of days with pride and pleasure, such as they could never have felt if they had spent them apart. A woman is so trammelled by conventionality that she is helpless to aid the man she loves no matter what his needs may commended and the second of th

girls were growing up, that they could wear them as often as they chose if they did the starching and ironing—and each took a special pride in doing her own. If they did not care to wear them it was at their will, but the season for summer pretty things is so short, I do not wonder if young people enjoy lighter garments. I confess to a weakness in that direction, since as a child in England we all were white freeks and a bunch of spring flowers at the Whitsuntide anniversary, so that the advent of pretty spring dresses seems suited to the season of flowers and summer time. "It is not always May" and the young girls will soon enough find that life has sombre colors. So go on with your ironing, dear, and from the sitting room window I will next week talk of the best methods of doing this all important branch of house work.

Home-Made Jams and Jellies.

Belonging to the small class of the few home-made articles for table use, that are greatly superior to those that can be bought of even the best wholesale manufactories, preserves and jellies may be safely ranked, and it is therefore much better to make them at home, not only on account of these good qualities, butas well from metives of economy, as good nreserves can be made by the house.

at none, not only discontine to the goest qualities, but as well from motives of economy, as good preserves can be made by the house-keeper, even when the fruit must be bought at half the cost of purchasing them.

But as great daintiness and nicety is required in making them, in order to be successful. Where experience is wanting and the young housekeeper is ignorant of the art, great care must be given the work, and patience and judgment exercised. More but the most perfect and best flavored 'ruit should be used for preserves; it should be carefully picked before becoming too ripe, and never bruised or roughly handled.

The sugar should be the best cut sugar, if clear, well-flavored preserves are desired. If not sea ed, a pound of sugar should be used for overy pound of fruit; if scaled, less will answer for fruit not too tart—though we know some old-fashioned housekeepers.

will answer for fruit not too tart—though we know some old-fashioned housekeepers, who are famous for the superior quality and beauty of their preserves and jellies, who insist that equal quantities of sugar and fruit must always be used in order to have rich, perfect preserves.

insist that equal quantities of sugar and fruit must always be used in order to have rich, perfect preserves.

All fruit that requires paring should be put immediately in very cold water, and allowed to remain until sufficient quantity has been prepared; this provents the fruit from becoming discolored. Where the fruit is tender and it is desired to keep its shape and color, it may be dipped quickly into strong lemon juice, and when the syrup is made in which it is to be cooked, a little lemon juice may be added. Some cooks use alum water for hardening fruit for preserving, but we do not advise it.

A procelain kettle is best for preserving; too large a quantity should never be cooked at one time. Large fruits may be put in the syrup, cooked rapidly at first and then slowly to preserve the shape; if the fruit is cooked, and the syrup yet thin, take up a piece at a time, carefully boil the syrup until thick, return the fruit to it and cook slowly.

Small fruits should be cooked slowly thirts.

owly. Small fruits should be cooked slowly thirty

Small fruits should be cooked alony thirty or forty minutes. Preserves keep best in small, glass jars or tumblers, with paper dipped in brandy laid on the tops.

If preserves ferment, which they will not do if sufficiently cooked at first, boil them over and add more sugar. If dry or candied in the jars, set them in a pot of cold water and allow gradually to come to a boil.

For making jellies, fruit should be just at the proper stage of ripeness, if over ripe or green, the result will not be satisfactory. Small fruits for jelles should never be picked immediately after a rain, or when the dow is

Small fruits for jelhes should never be picked immediately after a rain, or when the dow is on them.

As fruits differ in quality, and do not yield their junces all alike, it, is not easy to know just how to make each variety, until a little experience has been acquired; but general rules for the work will be found useful.

Currants, bernes and all juncy fruits, may be washed, and then cooked without water; then strain, and the junce boiled for fifteen or twenty minutes before adding the sugar, when little boiling will be required.

When cooking large fruits, such a quince, applies, peaches, or pears, the must be added to obtain the boiling, it may be strained and until the proper consistent about it is should be taken from the glasses or molds. When the sugar, as soomal the places of molds. When the sugar has been refully if over the first poining fire mineral and displayment in the rule.

After boiling fire my en and dropper of the right to me to the right to bottom.

A pound of sugar is usually required to every pint of juice, though less may be used in making currant or tipe grape jellies. For straining the juice, it should never be extracted by squeezing, but allowed to drip through the jelly bag.

If jelly does not "torm" the next day after being made, it is useless to cook it over. If it does not become firm when first cooled, standing it in the sun before covering it, will sometimes assist in hardening it. Jelly should be well covered and kept in a cool, dry place.

will sometimes assist in hardening it. Jolly should be well covered and kept in a cool, dry place.

Peach Preserves.—Pare some good ripe, sound fruit, and remove the seeds; put the peaches in cold water. Make a syrup of sugar, allowing a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. When boiling, add the fruit. Let cook slowly till done; take out a piece at a time in a perforated spoon and lay in a large dish. Boil the syrup low and thick; return the peaches to the kettle and boil gently until transparent. Put in a glass jar, pour the syrup over and cover the top with paper.

APPLE PRESERVES.—Make a syrup of three quarters of a pound of loaf-sugar for every pound of apples; add a sliced lemon. Pare and quarter good, tart apples and put in; boil until transparent and put in a glass jar; boil the syrup thick and pour over.

QUINCE PRESERVES.—Pare and core the fruit and boil in clear water until tender. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit, and boil the quinces in it half-an-hour.

Pram Preserves.—Pare, cut in halves.

half-an-hour.

PEAR PRESERVES .- Pare, cut in halves PEAR PRESERVES.—Pare, cut in naives, core and weigh; allow three quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Make a syrup and dip the fruitin it. Cook slowly, when done take up and place in glass jars. Boil the syrup low, pour over and

seal.

Chan-Apple Preserves.—Take the red Siberian crab-apple. Wash, and wipe dry, leave the stems on, put in water to cover, and let come to a boil. Take up, let cool, and carefully remove the skins. Weigh, allow one pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Make syrup, flavor with the juice of one lemon to every three pounds. Put the crab-apples on, and cook until clear; put in jars while hot.

Cherry Posserves.

CHERRY PRESERVES. -Stone ripe cherries, CHERRY PRESERVES.—Stone ripe cherries, and save the juice; allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil the fruit and sugar together to make a syrup, put in the cherries, and cook until done. Put in glass jars while hot.

STRAWBEBRYAND BLACKBERRY PRESERVES. -Pick and prepare the berries, put a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Sprinkle the sugar over, and let stand several hours. Boil slowly half an hour.

New Goods TO HAND.

We have received a large stock of new Stamp od Goods, which we are selling at the follow-ing very low prices:

Stamped Toilet Sets, n west designs, 300 and 90c per set of five pieces. Oc and 90c per set of five pieces.

Comb and Brash Bags, newest designs 156, 156, 75c and \$1 cach.

Night Dress Bags, newest designs, 40c, 450, 50 and \$1 cach. Splashers, 18x36 and 18x45, newest doubles, 50c; and 75c each.

carving and Tray Cloths, suitable design 50c and 65c each. Sideboard Scarls, 18x72, 75c and \$11

Stamped Laundry Rags, newest and 90c each.
Stamped Umbrella Holders, not each.

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Stamped Pillow Shams 132 7623
Stamped Pilow Shams 132 7623
Stamped Riscuit Holder, as
Notwithstanding the ad
wools, we are still sellis
single and double; at 30
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Ice Wool, all a
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Wash, Silks;
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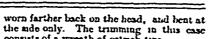


Fro. 85.

tipremacy, and

Vior saw" , Vila

For wicked as 1. Profe to and small



worn farther back on the head, and hent at the side only. The trimming in this case consists of a wreath of ostrich tips.

Fig. No. 85 is a rather standard shape, turned up on the sides and faced with lace. Ribbon and lace trim the outside, with a spray at the back, long aigrette crossing the crown, and large a rose on the front of the brim, giving it an unique finish.

brim, giving it an unique mission.

The colors seen show most beautiful combinations, hitherto supposed to be impossing of point does binations, hitherto supposed to be impossing of point does blue, but now more than probable in these days of artistic eyes and delt fingers. A stakeped style, large het, in fine back fancy crinoline, is tarned up at the back with a mass of lilies tarned up at the back tarned up at the back with a mass of lilies tarned up at the back tarned up at the back tarned up at the back tarned up at th are velvot

op and



up the brim at the back, in a particularly

Bonnets appear to grow "small by degrees and beautifully less" In fact, on some youthful heads, where the hair is profuse, it is possible at first sight to doubt the existence of a bonnet at all. All the front hair is drawn forward and a good deal puffed; all the back is drawn up and arranged in three horizontal rows, and between is the lace butterfly or handful of flewers that the wearer is pleased to call her bon

lace lows, holding a few flowers, are quite things of beauty. Every shade of mauve appears, from a suspicion of it on an almost while surface, to the deepest shade of the rich luck known as aubergine, c. red cabbre, the him, knott bege. This is the color of the year, in all ing strings. Its tones, and this is the one that general fancy has adopted as its favorite per exceptles.

ribbon bow, or small flower spray. Tiny capotes of silk muslin have velvet strings, jet hands, and flowers in front. Black muslin is stylish with a puffand ties of black velvet, jet coronet, lace butterfly in front, and a wreath pressing upon the hair of yellow and purple pansies, yellow daisies, primioses, or small pink resea.

A lonnet, with two bandeaux of narrow faceted jet, is ned at the back with black that the wearer is pleased to call her bon net.

Other bonnets ar:, however, larger, and most beautiful in make and material. The formed into the semblance of a butterfly, lace straw hats, with their dainty velvet or Another, sightly similar, has the double lace lows, holding a few flowers are onto velvet bandeny budden by called the called the semblance of a butterfly. velvet bandcaux hidden by curled black feather bands, a dainty bow of pale pink velvet perched up in front, and a length of the same, threaded through a fancy black-brim, knotted up at the back, and then form

Flower bonnets have the entire frame covered, or two tiny wreaths on separate hands. Jet and feather aigrettes are mingl-Open lace straws may have a colored silk ed with flowers in a most hewildering manor game lining. Law scaris from entire ner Black flowers having yellow centres or bats, with the ends draped in are used on lace bonnets. A velvet puffing market the chin with a fancy pin, and strings add a richness to the flower shapes. Flowers come wired in shape to entirely cover a toque.

A large jet butterfly forms a most connect-

A large jet butterfly forms a most coquettish bonnet, with a tuft of buttercups tucked in between the wings at the back, and a few more in front, tied in with narrow yellow velvet bops. The yellow velvet passes round the head as a band, and ends in strings. Another, surnamed the Countess, from its cut jet coronet, is of this jet becowerk over gold tissue, with a wreath of small curled black estrich tips peoping into the crater at the top (instead of a crown), and apparently tied in position by a gold tinsel ribbon passed round and faished off in a bow in front. There is a hat with a prononce brim of

There is a hat with a prononce brim of delicate black lace, mounted on fine net, with a wreath of black ostrich tips curling outwards from the vacuum where the crown usually is, and a few loops of pale blue velvet and black lace in front, kept in place by two quivering jet flowers mounted on pins and resembling guelder roses in jet. Another, called La Chinoise, is smaller, and of mushroom form, with longths of butterenp velvet looped from the inside of the crown over the black net foundationate the top, veiled with deficate lace. On the lop-for there is no real crown—are other loops, and in front is a cluster of black velvet poppies and lace.

velvet poppies and lace.
Toques for mourning are of Brussels net, with lace and gros-grain ribbon in front. Black China crope and mousseline de soie toques are trimmed with ribbon and lace or embroidered lisse. Large roses are put directly in front of a capote or toque. Tulle toques are soft, airy puttings wreathed with small flowers, and tied on with strings of inch-wide velvet ribbon, knotted under the chin at the left side, or over the chest.

chest.
In toques there is a pretty, becoming one of fine black straw, with a chain of violets round the edge, another round the crown, and a plant of the leaves and flowers standing proudly up at the back. Another looks as if a length of ribbon velvet had been edged with a narrow jet cord pleated up into a circle and finished off with a spray of flowers and bow of velvet on the top. Another, in similar style, is in black and gold fancy ribbon, with an edge of mimosa, and a cluster of the same at the back, with a few velvet loops thrown forward on to the crown. These toques sit beautifully on thelow head, and are made in all colors, to match gowns.

The boat-shaped hats have the trimming

The boat-shaped hats have the trimming arranged in the back with long loops toward the front, or flat pieces of ribbon drawn over the crown and formed into a flat Alsatian bow in front. Flowers are sometimes held by a tied bow of velvet ribbon. Gold ribbon is used for bands and flatly tied bows. Talle boat hat, are decorated with long-stemmed flowers.

The flower rage has extended even to traveling hats. Crepe de Chine is mingled with ribbon on lace stra s. Large hats are frequently 'rimmed with whole or half wreaths of poppies, dandelions, roses, buttercups, forge-me-nots, wild flowers, dasies, etc., with an abundance of long stems and leaves. Sailor hats are trimmed with rosettes of silk or velvet ribbon, or a land and how in the hack, with a drapery of tulle or net around the crown, and a silvered arrow-pin thrust through the how.

The tendency toward black hats is pronounced; but the effect will never be sombre while they are leaded with flowers as at present. Large flat hats are trimmed with flowers or estrich wreaths, and are especially styllsh when allowed to droop according to their own sweet will, which is picturesquely becoming—sometimes.

Remodelling Dresses.

Almost any dress made within the last two or three years can be made over in the simple styles now in vogue with straight akurts and triumed bodices. For instance, the pleated skirts of woolen gowns, if faded, can be turned, and their voluminous breadth will furnish ample material for an English akurt with plain front and sides and pleated back, and also for full sleeves. If this skirt is too shortfor the presentelongated breadths, it can be lengthened by adding a border of striped, plaid or spotted wool or else a hias fold of silk four inches wide, lined with ermoline, can be set below the edge, and simply stitched on, a fashion seen on many of the new English gowns. Another plan is to trim the akirt with three or four rows of velvet ribbon of graduated widths, the lowest row three inches wide, falling below the edges, a busing of thick watered ribbon three mines wide will freshen it, and give "character" to the plain skirt. The found atton skirt, after having the lustle and steels removed, should be faced with the material



Fig. 82.

of the dress, or with that added to lengthen

The full skirt of a summer silk dress can be lengthened by insertions of ribbons, or of white or black French lace, with either a hem or scalloped lace at the foot, and may be slightly draped as a long over skirt, with a trimming of gathered lace or ribbon showing below it on the foundation skirt. A white mushin dress can have insertions of tucked mushin or of embroidery let in above its hem, or clse it can be lengthened by a border of embroidery at the foot. The bunched-up back breadths of gingham or other cotton ar sses made two years ago are usually straight, and merely require to be cut off at the top and gathered full to a belt. The front pleated breadths need not be altered; but if the apron drapery is very long, it should be shortened, and simply draped from hip to hip.

altered; but if the apron drapery is very long, it should be shortened, and simply draped from hip to hip.

The bodices of wool dresses can retain the fitted back by making the basque part more simple, in habit fashion without postilion pleats, or by cutting it into four square-cornered tabs, or, if quite long, the Louis Quinze coat back may be made. The front of the want can then have a blouse of plain, striped, or checked silk set upon it to cover it, and slight jacket fronts of wool can be made from pieces left from the full skirt. The coat sleeves can be widened at top by inserting a pointed puff of the silk, or caps of draped folds of the material can be added, or else entirely new sleeves can be made of the silk used on the front of the waist. If the bodice is so worn that it must be atandoned altogether, a pretty blouse of India silk or surah can be used with the remodelled skirt, and this skirt should be sewed permanently to a Swiss belt, or a whaleboned corselet made of many small pieces left over from the skirt, well whaleboned and laced at the top in three or five places in front and on the side.

Other bodices faded or worn about the neck and shoulders can have the soiled parts removed, and a round yoke or one in V shape, or a succession of vandyke points can be set on of surah, of repped silk, or of velvet, while for light materials eeru embroidery can be used instead. A square-cornered Spanish jacket, cut from any large pieces left from the skirt, will cover a badly fitted want, or one worn out about the syn-holes. A corselet, it else pieces of embroidery or velvet, sloped from the under arm seams to a point in the middle of the front, will also renew soiled wants. High collars can be covered with two pieces of ribbon, each fold ed over from top, or with a single wide ribbon, or else with eeru embroidered muslin, which is now used on silk and wool as well as on cotton gowin. A hasque of last summer can be shortened to a slightly pointed bodice, and finished with ribbon folded along its edge and hooked behind under a rosette.

Patterns.

Any patter i contained in these pages may be obtained by enclosing price and addressing S. Frank Wilson, 73 to 81 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. In ordering be careful to state size required, as we cannot change patterns that have been opened.

Fruit Freserving.

To can fruit is to preserve it, yet there is a great difference between canned and preserved fruit, as it is understood by the housekeeper. "Preserves" are what most housekeepers term the fruit that is put up pound for pound—or nearly that—with sugar. "Canned" fruit, as it is generally understood, can be put up without sugar; or it may have added to it a small or large amount, as one's taste may dieate, writes Maria Parloe to Good Housekeeping. Some fruits are by far better when canned than when preserved, whereas, on the contrary, others are not fit to use if canned with only a small quantity of sugar. Strawberries are, of all the fruits the most unsatisfactory when canned, but, when properly preserved, the most delicious. Raspberries, when preserved are delicious, and useful for many kinds of dessert; yet they are quite as desirable canned. Indeed, I know of no fruit that retains its freshness and flavor in canning like the raspberry. Pears are insiped if preserved, but when canned in any light syrup are delicious. Quinces are not good canned. To develop the perfect flavor they should be preserved with at least half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, better three-quarters of a pound.

preserved, but when canned in any light syrup are delicious. Quinces are not good canned. To develop the perfect flavor they should be preserved with at least half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, better three-quarters of a pound.

These are only a few examples of the difference in fixit in regard to the necessity of more or less sugar to develop flavor and texture. Of course, in selecting your fruit and the method of putting it up, you must take into consideration how you are going to use it. Should you, as many people do, use the preserved fruits and cereals in large quantities, rather than use animal food, then the amount of sugar added to the fruit must be only enough to give it the required flavor. When this is the case the fruit that require the least sugar should be selected; on no account try strawberries.

Man's Best Friend.

First and foremost, woman is man's best friend:

Because she is his mother.

Second, because she is his wife.

Recause without her he would be rude, rough and ungodly.

Because she can with him endure pain

quietly and meet joy gladly.

Because she is patient with him in illness, endures his fretfulness and "methers"

Because she teaches him the value of gentle words, of kindly thought and of con-

Because on her breast he can shed tears

of repentance, and he is never reminded of them afterward.

Because she has made for us a beautiful world, in which we should be proud to live and contented to due.

and contented to die.

Because she will stick to him through good and evil report, and always believe in him. if she loves him

Because, when he is behaving like a fretful boy, and we all do, you know, at times, with no reason in the world for it, youan's soft word, touch or glance will make him ushamed of himself, as he ought to be.

Because without her as an incentive he would grow lazy; there would be no good work done, there would be no noble books written, there would be no beautiful pictures painted, there would be no divine strains of melody.

Because and this is the best reason of all--when the world had reached an unenviable state of wickedness the blessed task of bringing it a Saviour for all mankind was given to a woman, which was God's way of setting his seal of approval on her who is mother, wife, daughter and aweetheart, and, therefore, man's best friend.

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[Now First Published]

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEA

BY FRANK BARRETT,

Author of "Fettened for Life," "THE ADMIRABLE LADY BIDDY FARE," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XIII.

IN THE PARK.

The name of James Redmond had a magic offect upon Nessa, whose mind, despite its youthful elasticity, had nover been able to throw off the dreadand horror impressed upon it by the terrible events of the night at the Towers. This unknown friend's sincerity was marked in his face: his warning was not to be disregarded. She drew vigorously on the rem and the more who, at the touch of her whip, had started forward, freeing ir bridle with a toss of the head from Eric's hand, now answered with a show of temper, rearing on her hind legs, and then backing ath head down, quivering nostrils, and swishing tail. The riding master, who had kept stolidly aloof, watching the proceedings from the tail of his eye in readiness to meet an emergency, now pressing to liessa's side, asked, in a low tone, if she needed his assist-

"Please leave me for a few minutes," she said; and then turing to Ericsho bent down in her saidle, saying, in a voice treinulous with anxiety, "I do not understand you. Tell me what you mean."

Scautiful she looked with her lithe young fines hat their tells and her north

figure bent thus, her paled check, her pret-tily-enryed lips parted in expectancy, her large dark eyes dilated like a frightened doo's—more beautiful than over she had appeared to Eric. He gazed up in that wenderful face mute for a moment, and then her

peril gave him the power to speak which adoration and taken from him.

adoration "d taken from him.
"Your is in danger," he said. "My father told me this morning, and sent me to save you. You have insured your life. The wretch who holds the policy has betrayed you to James Redmond that he may take you away and put you to death. They have no souls—no love. They will kill you to get money. It does not seem true, but it is true—ledieve me."

"I do believe it. I have escaped once." "You may not escape again if you fall in-to that man's hands. Go to my father. See, that is his name, and that is where you will find him." He put a card in her hand. "My sister is with him. She loves you, and my father loves you also. To night we go to our home in Copenhagen. If you will come with us, no one in the world shall take you away—not while I live.

Wonder gave place to gratitude, and with that feeling warming her heart the girl's eyes twinkled, and her face became fushed with rich colour and melted into a

guil's eyes twinkled, and her lace became fushed with rich colour and melted into a smile. She was moved to something more then gratitude by this act of unsought friendship, by the devotion in the eyes of this honest, good looking young fellow. She was won by his simplicity and carriestness, which gained by the foreign accent with which he spoke, and certain quaint idiomatic terms which would look ridiculous in writing. "If I were a man," she thought, "I would give him my hand, and show him how I feel this kindiness." He must have read that wish in her eyes, for he instinctively raised his hand as he said—
"Refere ing, we are very true friends."
"You have thown me that," she said, and passing the card to her left hand she dropped her right into his. What he did with it she did hot seek to know, being occupied in reading the card.
"Eric Peierson," He read.
"Eric Peierson," He read.
"Eric Peierson," He read.

nless his rister a name is Lina. You will

here said, coming back to the said to be position. "It is a choice that "the added, "I would not lose I land and your ins and your conditions But conditions; cing tas many

per na Ear to

"Mrs. Redmoud will not leave London with us."

"Are you sure?"
"Yes: I have been to the house." "Ah, she told you she would not pa. I remember she dreads the sea."

"No, it is not that," said Erio, after a brief silence. "I must tell you the truth. When Mrs. Redmand goes out of the house she will be taken to prison."

"Prison!" Nessa exclaimed in terror.
Taken to prison! Why?"

Because she is not a good woman." Nessa was silent a moment; then she

"Oh, I am sorry you should say so. It "Oh, I am sorry you should say so. It is so unjust so cruelly untrue. She is the best friend I have in the world. She has saved my life, and she has given up overything for my sake. I might have starved in London alone. She has managed my affairs, and given me all that I have."

Eric looked up at her in joy, wishing his father were there to hear this confirmation of the middle simplicity and improved.

of the girl's simplicity and innocence.
"What wrong has she done?" asked, angrily.

"She has given you what was not hers to give—bought many things in your name which you cannot hope to pay for."

"Everything was for me, and every far-

thing shall be paid when the man who msured my life pays me what he promited to

pay."
"He will never do that. He is pletting to get Mrs. Redmond sent to prison, an put you into the hands of the man who will destroy you."

"Then he has done the wrong, not my friend. Oh, you must see that she is not in fault.

"I may have done her an injustice."

"You have done her an injustice," Nessa said, fiercely, "and you have a ronged me too. Oh, how ill you must think of me—what an ungrateful coward I must seem to believe that I must be out of believe that I would run away to be out of danger, and leave her to face alone the trouble she had brought upon herself for

do their worst. Her nostrils dilated. She set her teeth and knitted her brows as she quickly gathered up the rein that had slipped from her

my sake! But I am not a coward; let them

What are you going to do?" Eric cried. in entresty, again putting his hand upon the reur

"I am going to my friend," she answered, resolutely. "Please take your hand from the rein."
"You can do no good."

"You can do no good."
"I can try. I can tell the truth, and no one can convict my friend when the truth is known. I must call for help if you detain

"One moment, I implore you. You are throwing your life away. It is not my opinion, but the assurance of the police themselves. You cannot save your friend; but I can. And I will, though you do not

know how much it costs me."

She had reason to remember those words Inter on with aching regret; at the moment they only inspired hope. Again she held in her mare, and bent down to listen to his scarcely audible voice. He was speaking rather to himself than to her, as he hurried

l, murmured -Surely it can be done. We shall find mear It is your life that has to be saved That is what I have to think of."

"You say you will save her?" said Nessa. "Yes, if you will save yourself."

"What am I to do?"

"Go to some place of safety, and stay there until I bring your friend to you."

"I will go to your father."

"No," said Eric, shaking his head in said

"No," said Eric, shaking his nesser in said ass; "you must not go to him."

Nessa's mind was too occupied with the

thought of her friend's escape to see the sig-

thought of her menus escape were the me giftcance of this prohibition. "I could go to the riding school in Fins bury," she suggested quietly.

**Yor, that is well. That gentleman will

lake core of you. Wait patiently. I will save your friend."

The if you do, I will never forget you."

The if you do, I will never forget you."

The if you do, I will never forget you."

The will never the will never

followed her with his eyes, his heart aching with regret as he renembered the eager joy of watching for her coming day after day, and realised that henceforth he was never more to look for that dear face. By an effort of resolution he turned away that he might concentrate all his thought on the

After a minute's reflection be said to the cabman, putting a sovereign in his hand—
"That is for what you have dean. Now pay attention to what I say, and do as I tell you, and I will give you twice as sunch."

"Right you are, sir," said the cabman, to said the hand.

touching his hat, and bending down to receive instructions.

"First, drive back to the house where you get me down

"The Pines, sir?"

"Yes; but go back by a different way, so that your horse's head is towards Couring Cross.

understand, sir," "I shall go into the house. But some one clse will come out and get into the cab. You will be ready to start at any moment: you will not wait for anything; out the instant that person is in the cub you will go.".
"Like a shot."

"That is so. Two men are in front of the house."

"I see 'em sir. One passed the time o' day to me; but I never enter into ne conversation with any one when I've got a gentleman fare."

"Good! Those men may try to stop you;

but you must not let them."
"I'll give 'em a doing if they try. Of course, Ir, if they gets hold of the animal's head."

"They won't do that, I think; but they'll probably run after you, and call out to you

"Well, they'll have to run like steam to catch me; and as for hollering they'll screech themselves hourse force ever they'll make me hear. No fear, sir, as long as they're not hanging on to the horse."

When they are quite out of sight, you "When they are quite out of signs, you will open the trap, and take your directions from the perso, inside. When you have set down that person, you will take this card to the Charing Cross Hotel. If I am not there, my father will give you payment."

He gave the card on which he had written a few words to his father while con-

ten a few words to his father while concluding his instructions, and sprang into the hauson. The driver started off at a speed that showed his determination to earn his

The labourers were still waiting at the corner of the street. There were two gates to the drive that formed a semicircle before the house: the first stood open. Eric entered by the next, which he flung back in pasang. The can drew up before that one, as being the furthest removed from the corner

Eric sent his card to Mrs. Merrivale, with the words, "on a matter of importance," written under his name. He was shown into a sitting room. Mrs. Merrivale came down in a couple of minutes with the card in her hand and a look of surprise on her face, which was not lessened when she recog-

msed her visitor.

In a few words Eric laid the whole case before her, dwelling only on Nessa's generous refusal to save herself while her friend was in danger. That seemed to interest was in danger. That seemed to interest Mrs. Merrivale far less than the question of

her own escape.

"You say those wrelches are waiting outside to take me: how am I to get away?"

she asked, shaking with fear.
"Will you follow my direction?"

"Certainly." "You have a carriage?"

"Can you depend on the driver"
"If it's to his interest"

I will make it to his interest. Have you any female servant you can trust to help us?"

You can trust any one if you make it

worth her while to help you. They'll do anything for money."
"Do you know if there is one more "Do you know if there is one more anxious than the rest to get money?"

Mrs. Merrivale reflected a moment, and

decided that the housemaid was the gree-

diest of gain.
"Let her dress at once in your clothes the best you have - the things you would car if you were going to get things at shops. Let her wear a thick veil that cannot be

seen through, and fasten it so that it cannot be raised casely." "III sew it. "Do not forget to let her wear gloves.

"She shall keep her hands in my muff if she can't get my gloves on."
"At the same time you will does your sell for going out, as simply as a sible, not to attract attention. Conceal your hair if

"Lasts of the I—tolety?"

"Let another servant pack a valice with "Let another servant pack a value with a complete change of clothes for Miss Grahame. Hat, gloves—do not forget anything. Her safety—"

"All right; all right," interrupted Mrs. Merrivale, impatiently. "And when we're dreased as you suggest, what then?"

"Where is your concluman?"

"Down stairs."

"How long shall you be packing the valise and dressing?"

valise and dressing?"
"Twenty minutes."
"Then tell your man to be at the front door with the carriage by that time—the horse's head to the west, so that the carriage will go out by the gatentarest the corner of the street."
"Yes—what then?"
"I shall get into the carries."

"I shall get into the carriage with your servant. If they are detectives at the cor-ner of the street they will stop the carriage before it has gone a dozen yards. The moment you see them occupied in arresting your servant, you will slip out by the other gate, and jump into the cab I have left there. The driver has orders to start off at once in the other direction, and as zoon as he finds he is out of danger, he will ask you where he is to drive to. You will tell him to take you to Radford's in Finsbury, where your friend is waiting in dreadful suprepage for you."

"Not I," said Mrs. Merrivale emphatically. "I'm not going to Radford's. I shall make for Victoria, and take the first train that leaves there. I'll wire Nessa where she can find me."

Eric concealed his disgust under a stiff inclination of the head. Perhaps he did not wholly dislike a decision which gave him an opportunity of befriending Nassa a little

The carriage drove up to the door as Mrs Merrivale and the housemaid were coming downstairs—the latter thickly veiled and wearing a scalskin mantle and muff, which her mistress had taken the precaution to pad to her own proportions. She was skilled in this sort of work, and had even added to the disguise a knot of false hair, which shone out below the black veil on the back of the girl's head.

"Where is the valise with Miss Grahame's dress!" Eric asked.

"Oh, I've forgotten all about that. There's no time to get it now."
"But I will not go without it," said Eric,

With a stamp of her foot and a coarse word, Mrs. Merrivale turned and ran upstairs. When she came down with the portmanteau Rrie opened it. He was not areless about the least thing that concerned

"I do not see any hat," he said.

With another remonstrance Mrs. Merrivale returned to the room above and brought down a toque and a fur jacket as well, forsecing that she might be sent up again if she omitted that.

She stood back as Eric opened the door. A round hat and a pair of eyes were visible over the wall between the two gates. Eric gave his arm to the housemaid and led her down to the carriage, taking the portman-teau in his right hand. Raising his hat he opened the door, and when the girl was scated, he put the portmanteau at the coachman's feet, saying, in a low voice—
"Radford's riding school in Finsbury
You shall have a pound if you get there in

half an hour.

He took the seat braide the housemaid. "My girl," said he, "I will give you five pounds if you prevent any one seeing your face for five minutes. A man will try to see your face directly; do not let him sue ceed."

Anxious to secure his sovereign the coach-man swept down the drive and out into the road in fine style. The labourers made a dart at the horses head, but the carriage had gone twenty yards before it was brought to a stand. One of the men stepped up and

to a stand. One of the med stepped up some scated himself beside the driver; the other came to the side of the carriage.

"We don't want to make it unpleasant, sir," said he, "but this lady's got to go to the rolicestation with us. You can get out if, and he, "but this half is got to go to the relicostation with us. You can get out if you like, and I will take your place."

"You will do nothing of the kind. I refuse to let you take this lady anywhere ratif you show me your substitute."

"I can pretty soon do that. I've got the warrent in my pocket, and I know Mrs. Merrivale there better than she knows me."

"Charlie," said the man on the box in a sharp tone of alarm as he turned round, "there's a female booking it in that cab.

Have you got the right one there!" Charlie glanced at the cab, and then plucked at the housemaid's veil; but she was prepand for this, and met the attack so well that two valuable minutes were lost before her veil was removed and then only

with her bonnet and the knot of false hair. "Bilked!" he cried, aghast.
"I thought as much," said his mate jumping down from the box. "The right un's in that cab, and wo're done if we can't catch it un" catch it un.

With that they boited off after the rapidly-vanishing hansom; while the driver of the Victoria, still thinking of the pound to be wen, rattled off in the opposite direction.

In Morgate Street, Eric stopped the carringe, paid the servants, and taking the pertuanteau, told the driver to return to St. John's Wood. In the waiting room of the riding school he found Nessa.

the riding school he found Nessa.

"Where is my friend?" she asked, anxiously, sceing him slenz.

"She has excaped; But she thought it better not to come here," Eric replied with a delicate consideration for the girl's feeling towards hirs. Rednard which led him to have the weards as the house of the property. conceal the woman's solfish motive. "She will telegraph to you here when she has found a secure place where you may join

"She feared they might follow her here and find me. For if any one is guilty it must be I who incurred all these dreadful

debts, you know."

She spoke in a tone of carnest persuasion, wishing to disabuse this new friend's mind of the projudice which he and his family obviously entertained against Mrs. Red-

mond.

"I hope that no one is more guilty than you," Eric replied, fervently. "Yes; II wish that with my heart for your sake. There is a dress in this valise for you; you may have to make a journey, and it would be impossible in that riding habit."

"Oh, how thoughtful of her!" exclaimed Nessa; "any one but a true friend would have been concerned only about her own safety at such a time."

safety at such a time."

"A true friend cannot over forget," he said, with a touch of sadness, not attempting to disabuse her mind and show that it was he and not Mrs. Redmond who had thought of the details."

Nessa called an attendant to take the

portmantean into the ladies' dressing room,

and then turning to Eric, she said—
"I want to thank you for all you have
done, but I can find no words that are balf mice enough just now. Perhaps I may while I am dressing," she added, archly; "will you wait here till I come back?"

"I shall not go away until I must go."

When she was gone from the room, Eric sat with his face buried in his hands, secing her face as one sees with closed eyes something of light that has fixed itself upon the atting

A clerk came into the room and apolo-

gised. "I beg your pardon, sir-I thought Miss Grahame was here," he said.

He had an open paper in his hand. Eric

"You have a tolegrum for Miss Grahame,"

he said.
"No; the wire is addressed to us, but—"

he hesitated a moment, "perhaps you can tell us something about it."

He gave the telegram to Eric to read.

"A gentleman vill come to you with the Victoria and cole. Do not on any account let the carriage go. I will wire further instructions.'

The office from which the telegram came was Victoria; there was not a word about Nessa. Eric's heart bounded with a secret

hope.
"The estler says he saw you get out of the Victoria at the corner of the street,"

"Yes; it has gone back to St. John's Wood."

The clerk took back the telegram with a sbrug and thanked Eric.
"Therois no telegram for Miss Grahame?"

Eric asked.

"None, sir. If any should come I will bring it in at once."

Nesse came down, charming in her furs. The admiration in Eric's face told her that, of or glass had failed to do so.

said, interrogatively.

None.

" It is stupid to expect one until she has an address to send no. I may have to wait three or four hours." She paused, and then added, her pretty eyes twinkling, "I am afraid I cannot thank you as I should yet

awhile."
"When you find words to thank me I may find words to bid you farewell—not before."
That is just what she wanted him to say, and he said it as nicely as she could wish.
"We will leave both till the last moment possible. I shall be glad to put it off for

quite a long while, for there are many questions that I wish to ask you, and—and I woully have lune about this time."

Eric carried her off to an hotel, and they are and drank together -Nexa showing a very pretty taste inherselection of dishes and res, and they laughed and were happy, it ough outh had black care close at hand. Lessa wished to make herself agreeable as

the only way in which she could express her gratitude, while Eric abandoned himself to the delight of the moment, and putaway all the delight of the moment, and putnivay all gloomy thoughts for the gloomy hour that must come with a practical philosophy only possible to the young. An elderly stockbroker with a gouty too looked at them and said to himself, "They don't know yet what trouble is." But there "... and. her factor in Erics happiness beyond Nessa's eyes and Nessa's voice and the charms that hade up her delightful personality. Radford's clork, in recommending the hatel at which they in recommending the hotel at which they dined, had promised that if any telegram for Nessa came in during their absence, he would send it on by a messenger at once. Nearly two hours had passed since they left the riding school and no messenger had come. Every minute added to the prolability that Nessa would be compelled to accept his father's offer.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

He Was Frightened

"Was I ever afraid in battle?" said an English army officer. "Many times. But there are different kinds of fright. I have served in India, in Egypt and in Western Afrier, but the worst 'funk' I was ever in as when there was no enemy within thousands of miles of me.

"I was a captain at the time and was sta-tioned at Fort Royal, Jamaica. We had just got a lot of recruits on our nands, the rawest, greenest recruits you over saw. I was drilling them in rifle practice at long range, and had great trouble to make them obey orders with precision. In fact, one could hover be sure whether they would fire when you wanted them to present or present when you wanted them to fire.

had been sending them through a practice one afternoon and they were so terribly stupid that I got into a vile humor. The day was fearfully warm and the sun beat down so fiercely that my horse, wicked brate, got into an almost ungovernable temper. I sat on my horse at the right of the squad and was giving them voiley prac-tice at lor range. When my patience was entirely gone the men seemed to gain a little sense and began to fire with rapidity and accuracy. Things were running as smoothly as clockwork and I was som soothed into cheerfulness despite the heat. Not so my

horse. He was never more vicious.
"We were getting along so well by this time that it was 'Ready ! Present' Lire'? and the volley would ring out the a single

report. "Once I cried out 'Realy!' and the work

was as pretty as that of veterans.

"Present,' and rifle went up to shoulder in perfect form. At the very instant I was about to say 'Fire!' my fretting horse bolted, cutting directly across the range. I was not twenty feet from the squad. My eye canglet glittering rifles leveled right at me and instinctively I closed my eyes and ducked my head. If you know what British soldiers are you can imagine my feelings, my terrible fear, for as I said before, I was never before in such a 'funk.' I knew that if I opened my mouth those recrnits would riddle my body with rifle balls, for they were expecting the word 'Fire!' and probably would have taken you were! to get the rifles off my hody was so great that I had to clench my teeth to keep from crying out. Of course the whole thing took only a few seconds, but it was many min-utes longer than that to me.

"When my plunging horse had carried me from before the motionless rilles I managed to wheel him. As he came around I cried 'firet' and every one of those stolid men obeyed the command with absolute precision. That assured me all the more that had I opened my mouth while crossing their range I should have been a dead man, for they were not drilled sufficiently to distinguish a different order at the last instant and yet followed one's words with a blind fidelity.

one a words with a bind indirty.
"I have often thought," added the officer, with a strange smile on his hips, "that those recruits fancied I had cut across them to test their drill, for they showed no surprise, not the faintest sign of emotion, when I suddenly wheeled and cried 'fire!' But you may well believe that this was not the case. And I pledge you that never afterward in rifle practice did I get caught in so danger-ous and helpless a situation."

The Size of Boyal Heads.

The Prince of Walcs wears bell shaped silk hats. He nava 25 shillings each for them. He has a remarkably oven-shaped head, the hatters say, and his size is 74. Prince Albert

The brams of his hats are enormously arched, to take off the effect of his long face. His brother Princo George, takes a 64. The Emperor of Germany, who has a very unoven peror of Germany, who has a very uneven bond, takes a 63. So does the duke of Trekes

THE WONDERS ABOVE US.

Ice Fields on the Planet Mars.

Now Discoveries of Great Interest.

Everybody must have noticed how Mais adorns the sky in these summer evenings. The beautiful planet, in which so high a degree of interest has been awakened by Schinparelli's wonderful discoveries, can be seen just in the south between 9 and 10 o'clock. It appears in the constellation Scorpio, sometimes of a rich yellow or orange color, and sometimes decidedly red. The various conditions of the atmosphere The various conditions of the atmosphere and the differences in the eyes of observers all have their part in determining the description of its color. Not far away among the starz that are now grouped about the planet of war is Antares, one of the first magnitude, whose name some think was given to it on account of its resemblance to Mars in color. To most eyes Antares will pro-bably appear of a deeper and livelier red than Mars. It is interesting to observe how completely the planet eclipses in splender so bright a star as Artares. It may also interest the reader to know that while the distance of Mars from the earth is now some fifty millions of miles, that of Antares is so great that astronomers have not succeeded in measuring it. They are only able to say that it cannot be less than fifty able to say that it cannot be less than fifty million times as far away as Mars is. There is nothing more certain than that if that ted star which appears so faint by comparison with the ruddy planet, were suddenly brought up to the place that Mars occupies, night would vanish in an

INCOMPARABLY GRANDER

sunrise than this terrestrial ball has over witnessed. In truth, it is more than probable that in the fiery blaze of the monster sun, thus brought so near, all living things would be destroyed upon the earth. The oceans would boil away in vapor, and the very ground would smoke. Yet at its actual distance Antares appears to us to palo in the presence of the reflected light of a planet much smaller than the earth.

Some highly interesting and significant re-Some highly interesting and significant results have recently been obtained by photographing Mars. A series of photographs made in April by Mr. Wilson, and briefly described by Prof. Pickering in the Sidercal Messenger, suggest'. possibility that the southern temperate regions of Mars have just experienced an irruption of polar ice no less remarkable than that which still adds the rest of degree to the navigation of our the zest of danger to the navigation of our own North Atlantic. That our readers may know just what the observed phenomena are, we reproduce Prof. Pickering's description of the photographs:

"Seven views were taken April 9, between 22h, 56m, and 23h, 11m., Greenwich mean time. Soven more were taken April 10, between 23h, 20m, and 23h, 32m. Thus the same face of the planet was presented in both cases. Distinct and identifiable spots and markings are well shown in all the pictures, but in those taken on the latter date a considerable accession is shown to the white spot surrounding the south pole. It has been known for years that the size of these polar spres varied gradually from time to time, apparently diminishing in the summer and increasing in the winter of their respective hemispheres. But I believe that this is the first time that the precise date and approximate extent of one of these accessions has been observed. The area affected stretches from the terminator, which at this time was in longitude 70°, along parallel—30° to longitude 110°, thence to longitude 145°, latitude —45°; thence to the limb, which was in latitude—85°, and the 120° meridian, and thence back to the point of testing. starting. It may thus extend also over an unknown area on what was at the time

THE INVISIBLE HEMISPHERE

of the planet. The visible area included is surprisingly large, amounting to about 2,500,000 square miles, or somewhat less than the area of the United States. Being near the limb, however, it is not as con-

spicious as might at first sight be supposed.

"On the morning of April 9 the area was faintly marked out as if pervaded by haze, or by small separated bodies, too small and or by small separated bodies, too small and far apart, or too faint, to be recognized individually. But on April 10 the whole grow was brilliant, fully equalling that any rounding the north pole. In the mean time a much smaller area on the limb, which was very bright, had sitter vanished of joined the main mass by more warlly, considering wars are all the first of the way was to the first of the way was to the first of the way was to the side of the side

are that these appearances are conspicuous upon each of the fourteen photographs, and so distinctly so that no one who had and so extinctly so that no one who man once seen them would hesitate an instant in deciding on which day any particular plate was taken."

It is quite clear that the appearances pro-

It is quite clear that the appearances presented in the photographs as described by Prof. Pickering might be produced by the drifting of vast ice fields from the southern polar regions of Mars in the direction of the equator. It seems practically impossible, however, that the drifting ice could cover so immense an area in the course of a single day, and a little reflection shows that it is not necessary to assume a mail a parent of day, and a little reflection shows that it is not necessary to assume so rapid a spread of the ice. It will be observed that, as shown by the photograph taken on April 9, the region in question presented a hazy or perhaps nottled appearance. The next day this had all changed to a brilliant white. The phenomenon of the first day may not improbably have been due to

THE PRESENCE OF ICE PIECES

of great extent that had gradually accumuof great extent that had gradually accumulated under the influence of polar currents resembling the Labrador current that brings down our icebergs. The fogs and mists that commonly hang over large fields of ice that have drifted into warmer latitudes would assist in producing the bazy appearance recorded by the photograph. Then an inflow of warm moist air from the southward over the ice fields would write to account for the the ice fields would suffice to account for the sudden blanching of the whole region the next day through the formation of a vast sheet of cloud, such as not infrequently, under somewhat similar circumstances, covers extensive areas on the earth. It is well known that the upper surfaces of clouds reflect the sunshine as brilliantly as now-fallen snow. It is a pity that photographs were not taken for several days in succession, in order that it might have been determined whether the white area underwent such changes as would indicate that clouds were a principal cause of the phenomenon.
On looking at a map of Marsit will be

seen that such a waterway as would be needed to convey vast quantities if ice from the south polar region into temperate latitudes exists on that planet just at the place exists on that planet just at the place where the strange phenomena described were observed. The drifting ice, if such there was, must have covered the larger part of what has been called the De Cottignez Sea, and extending thence toward the equator, passed through a broad strait into the southern end of the De La Rue Ocean.

Unfortunately, no photographs were taken showing the condition of things on the other side of the planet, but it is probable that a similar extension of the ice and cloud region occurred there also. There are four principal straits connecting the southern polar sea Mars with the equatorial oceans; first,

THE BROAD WATERWAY

already mentioned, and then the Zollner Sea, the Newton Sea, and the Lambert Sea.

Sea, the Newton Sea, and the Lambert Sea. By any of these passages, it would appear, the polar ice flees could make their way toward the equator.

If it could be proved that Mars has really just experienced an extraordinary visitation of ice in its occaus, the fact we de not be without its weight in determining the question of extrateristical influences in metertion of extra-terrestrial influences in meter-ology. The truth is, we are just beginning to discover the points of rescribbance as well as of divergence among the various members of the solar system, and the many ways in which they are lined together. The planets can never again be regarded, as they have sometimes been, as mere globes of matter, furnishing by their motions beautiful prac-tical problems for the mathematician, but possessing in themselves no closer interest for us. In place of the strange dreams of Swedenborg, the stately imaginings of Dr. Chalmers, or the fauciful nections of the Chalmers, or the fanciful nectors of and Huygens, about the inhabitants, other hands, we are getting from the day views of the actual condition of the on the surfaces of those guides which, in as they offer appear has write less us a substantial grant plan which to opinions as to their processing and that the hands are processed in the control of th Man sir Hodi

crust an family 6:

Shelet

How 'he Sultan Eats.

How 'he Sultan Eats.

The Sultan nover uses a plate. He takes all his food direct from the little kettles, and nover uses a table, and rarely a kinfe or fork a spoon, his bread, a pankake, or fingers are found far handier. It requires just twice as many slaves as there are courses to serve a dimer to him. The whole household is at liberty to take meals where it suits him or her best, and thus every one is served with a small tray, with a great chink of bread, and the higher ones get the paneakes. Nearly one ton of rice per day is required for the inevitable pillaffe, 600 pounds of singar, as much collee, to say nothing of the other greeceries, fruit, vegetables and meat. Rice and mutton and bread form the greatest part of the food for the majority of Turks, together with fish, sweetments, confectionery, nuts, and dried and fresh fruits. That there is enormous waste and extravagance in the kitchen is obvious, and it is said that enough is thrown away daily to maintain 100 families; but such waste is perhaps not confined to a Turkish royal household, and might also be found in kitchens nearer home. The zurplus is gathered up by the beggars in whom Constantinople abounds, and what still remains is eaten by the scavenger dogs. All the water for the Sultan's use and the drinking water for the household is brought in barrels from two pretty streams at different places in the Bosphorus towards the Black Sea.

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How to all the Line of the Lin

Indigestion

Is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsnparilia is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, 11 payed by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:— Centre, Mich .: -

com Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drug myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within to time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do my permanent good until I commenced to use of Ayer's Sarraparilla. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of falthful attention to your directions. I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

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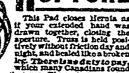
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CHAR. CLUTHE



The End.

Hush I they are ended;
Kuded for aye;
All things that blended
Into her day.

Hush ! She is sleeping Calm at the last, Laughter and weeping
Over and past.

Vain to recall now Words that were said, Ended is all now; Gladys is dead.

Whisper t Above her, Hovering near, Angels who love her Watch o'er the bier.

Peace ' We must leave her Calmly to go; cace! It would grieve her Peace ! It would Seeing our woo.

Heap earth, and cover
Two lives that blend;
I was her lover;
This is the end.

On the clock of the town of Bala, North Wales, is the following inscription

Here I stand both day and night,
To tell the hours with all my might;
So then example take by me,
And serve thy God as I serve thee

This life a theater we well may call,
Where every actor must perform with

Or laugh it through and make a farce of all,

Or learn to bear with grace his tragic part.

How to cure dyspepsis.—Chew Adam's Tutti Frutti Gum before and after meals. Sold by all druggists and confectioners; 5

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Night Dress Bags, new st designs, 40c, 45 - 50c and \$1 each.

Splashers, 18x38 and 18x45, newest design 1, 40c, 50c; and 75c cach.

Carving and Tray Cloths, suitable designs, 40c, 50c and 65c cach.

Sideboard Scarfs, 18x72, 75c and \$1 c.ch.

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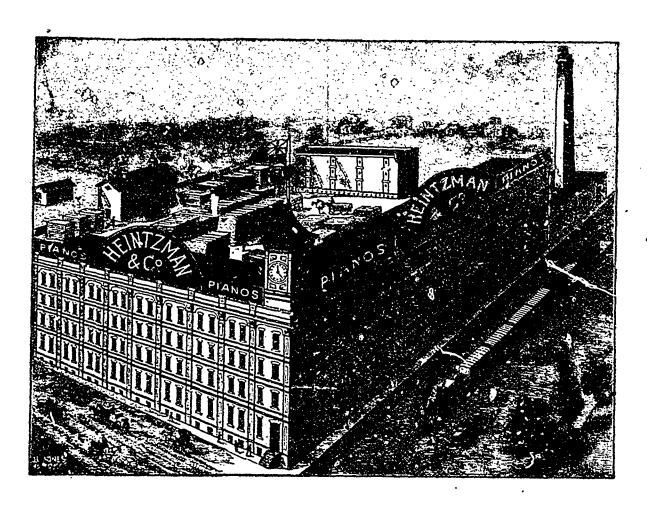
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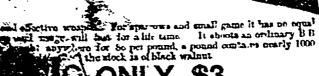
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