

London Saturday Advertiser

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SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 10004

On the Run!

Chinese Said to be in Full Retreat from Moukden.

Japan May Enforce a Blockade of Treaty Ports.

Serious Outbreak in the Province of Mongolia.

Diverse Comment on the British Cabinet Council.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Alleged Death of the Earl of Salisbury.

Getting There.

EUROPE, Oct. 5.—The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet today adopted by a majority of 312 the bill granting liberty of worship to all religious beliefs.

Good News from Hankow.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The British Missionary Society has received a telegram from the missionary station at Hankow saying: "We are all well and apprehend no danger."

The Suez Canal.

CAIRO, Oct. 5.—The Egyptian Gazette publishes a rumor that the Suez Canal Company has applied to France for protection of its property in Egypt. It is stated that this application was made for the alleged reason that the property is endangered by the troubles which have arisen from the strikes among the laborers and other employees of the company.

Three Bridal Knots Necessary.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The civil marriage of Miss Elizabeth Sperry, of San Francisco, to Prince Andre Ponatowsky took place in the office of the mayor at Passy this morning, the mayor performing the ceremony. The bride was attired in dark green silk. The religious ceremony will take place tomorrow in the Catholic Church of St. Pierre de Chailot, and afterwards in the American Protestant Church of Holy Trinity.

The Trouble in Delagoa Bay.

LISBON, Oct. 5.—The Government is informed that the situation of affairs at Delagoa Bay, is growing worse. Chief Matupas' men offered to aid the Portuguese against the Kaffirs, and the garrison has great hopes as to the result of this assistance. The chief's men arrived at Delagoa yesterday and were supplied with arms from the Portuguese arsenal. This morning they all ran away, taking their rifles, etc., with them.

St. Dominicans Discontented.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Sir Robert Hamilton, who was sent to the island of St. Dominica, West Indies, as commissioner to inquire into the affairs of that island, has made a report in which the population, numbering 20,000, are greatly discontented because the prevailing poverty is due, it is alleged, to defective administration. The poorer classes are too heavily taxed. The report suggests a number of reforms, among which is the withdrawal of Dominica from the Leeward Islands Federation and placing it under the control of a lieutenant-governor.

Startled by a Crank.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—As the Duke and Duchess of York were proceeding in a carriage at Leeds this afternoon to the Yorkshire College, at the opening ceremonies of which they were to be present, a man rushed from the crowd which lined the route to the college buildings and attempted to force his way to the side of the carriage. One of a detachment of lancers, which was acting as an escort to the Duke and Duchess, struck the man repeatedly with his sword and drove him back to the crowd, where he was taken in charge by the police. The prisoner proved to be an imbecile, and it is believed that his action in rushing towards the carriage was prompted solely by a desire to shake hands with the Duke and Duchess.

The Czar Probably Dying or Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Russian embassy here has no news to warrant the rumors of the Czar's death. His majesty was at Yalta in the Crimea yesterday, and reports from there stated his condition was unchanged.

The London Stock Exchange and the Berlin and Paris Bourses show much weakness this morning in consequence of the circulated rumor that the Czar was dying. Denials of these reports have, however, been made. In consequence of these reports, however, the London stock market was slightly unsettled at the close.

BERTLIN, Oct. 5.—The Lokal-Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the Czar suffered a renewed attack of apoplexy last evening. The Russian embassy in Berlin have heard nothing to confirm this statement.

QUEBEC, Oct. 5.—A private dispatch received by a broker of this city announces the death of the Czar of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—Nothing official concerning the condition of the Czar has been published in this city in the last four days. The newspapers are forbidden to publish any unofficial reports, and the members of the Imperial family and household are forbidden to hold any communication on the subject.

The Oriental Racket.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.—Owing to palace intrigues, the situation is so alarming that all foreigners, women and children, including the families of members of the customs service, have been ordered to leave forthwith.

The Shanghai correspondent of the News says a report is in circulation there that the Japanese intend to establish a blockade of the treaty ports of China Foo and Tien Tsin. Chinese merchants at Shanghai are canceling their freight contracts. The missionary at Lo Hang has fled to New Chungking. The country is in a very unsettled state, and soldiers are much feared.

The Paris Figaro, in an article on affairs in the east, says that if the British interfere China will not be able to resist the desire to prevent the Japanese from profit-

ing by the victory over her, and that the peace of Europe may be threatened, for France, Russia and the United States would in such case certainly intervene.

TIEN Tsin, Oct. 5.—According to reports received here the Province of Mongolia is in a state of rebellion and troops have been dispatched from Peking to subdue the revolt. There is also said to be grave trouble in the Peking palace, but full information is lacking. Every precaution is being taken by the residents of Tien Tsin against a threatened attack by the natives.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 5.—An appeal is to be made to the German Government by German residents in Japan against the proposed revision of the German-Japanese treaty regarding German consular agency. Japan wants the treaty revised on the lines of the treaty between Japan and England, which after a stated period, abolishes the British consular courts. The Germans oppose the abolition of the courts.

J. S. Van Buren, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Hong Kong, one of the passengers on the steamer Gaelic, which arrived at San Francisco on Friday, says that it is impossible to get trustworthy news of the war at any place in the east. All Chinese news comes by way of Shanghai, and as the Government controls the wires all information concerning engagements between the contending forces is garbled to suit the Chinese authorities. The news obtainable at Yokohama is no more satisfactory, as it is modified or exaggerated to suit the ideas of the Japanese authorities.

The Times will publish tomorrow a dispatch from Shanghai denying that the five warships reported as having been sighted off Chusan were Japanese vessels.

The Morning Post insists that it is impossible to allow Japan to dictate terms to China without consulting the European powers. For the sake of the world's peace, it says, Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain must intervene.

A dispatch to the Post from Shanghai says that several Japanese warships are patrolling the sea near Wei Hai Wei with the object of preventing the Chinese from leaving Wei Hai Wei or Port Arthur. The warships approach the coast at nightfall and steam away again at dawn.

The Japanese Prince, Yamashina, who was recently recalled to Japan to assume an important command, is a passenger on the Hamburg-American steamer Angaria, which sailed from Southampton today for New York. Prince Yamashina has been serving in the German navy. The Central News correspondent in Shanghai telegraphs: Seventy Japanese transports passed the northeast promontory near Chee Foo on the morning of Oct. 2.

CHINESE ON THE RUN. New Chungking reports are to the effect that the Chinese are in full retreat from Moukden. Ten thousand armed Koreans are receiving Japanese pay.

Comment on the Cabinet Meeting. LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Daily News denies that Sir Wm. Harcourt was summoned to return to London to attend the council, on the contrary he was informed that he need not come.

Quoting John Russell Young's statement in reference to the Corea war the News says: "The Cabinet had naturally to discuss the proper steps to take in the emergency of a Japanese rush over Chinese ports, such as Mr. Young anticipates. We are far from anticipating any Russian interference in the quarrel, but the possibility has to be considered, and it was probably taken account of at yesterday's Cabinet meeting."

The Manchester Guardian today says that English diplomats in Japan cabled to London on Sept. 30 the destination of the secret expedition which left Hiroshima last week, and also described the policy that the Japanese Government would adopt in the event of the collapse of China. Russia and England have, however, decided that the settlement of the trouble between China and Japan shall be an international and not merely a Japanese affair, and this fact has tended to make Japan angry.

Germany and France, the Guardian says, concurring in the plan to make the settlement of an international conference. The policy of the United States Government is uncertain. It has been the tendency of the United States Government for the past twenty years to strike out its own line on eastern questions without regard to other powers. Japan, in her present mood, will pay no heed to any representations made by the powers until they shall be accompanied by tangible evidence of the intention to back it up. It was to authorize this, according to the Guardian, that the Ministerial Council was summoned. The paper further says that after a showing of force Japan would be told that England desired that an armistice be established, and on behalf of Europe would immediately call an international conference.

The St. James' Gazette declares that the interests of England, France and Russia are closely involved in the possible breaking up of the Chinese Empire, and it is believed that Russia has intimated that she can no longer regard the progress of events in the east with indifference.

The Globe ridicules the idea that the council was summoned merely for the purpose of sending warships to protect the lives and property of British residents in China, and expresses the opinion that the Manchester Guardian's article of today gives the real reason for the meeting of the Ministers.

The Genoa, commenting on the British Cabinet Council, asks whether the intervention of England in Korean difficulties might not constitute a repetition of the coup of 1878, which enabled Admiral Lord John Hay to take possession of the Island of Cyprus.

A special cable from London says: Threatened eventualities in the east is the official explanation of the summoning of the emergency Cabinet council which Wednesday plunged all Europe into a veritable war panic. This explanation will not find ready acceptance in the light of such knowledge of the eastern situation as the public possess. An order issued by the lords of the admiralty will be regarded as vastly greater importance and significance than the announcement which came from official hands after the adjournment of the council. This decree transfers at once the headquarters of the channel fleet from Portsmouth to Gibraltar. In other words, the strongest section of the British navy, that designed for the home defense—is suddenly ordered practically to reinforce the British squadron in the Mediterranean. There are so many explanations possible of this action that in the absence of all definite knowledge it is, perhaps, useless to speculate.

It is reported today from another semi-official source that no issues between France and England are in such an acute

stage that they cannot be safely left to diplomacy for adjustment. Today's strange naval order tends to confirm this statement for although in the event of hostilities between France and England the former power would probably strike the earliest blow against the British Mediterranean fleet yet Great Britain would never leave her own coast unprotected in order to meet a lesser danger.

There is not even a hint as yet as to the sudden and startling tidings which caused the hasty summons of the Cabinet. It was definitely ascertained yesterday that at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning there was nothing in sight to call the Cabinet together until the meeting in the ordinary course six weeks hence. Five hours later the most urgent messages were sent to absent Ministers in all directions.

No Pay, No Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—It is reported in Shanghai that 2,000 soldiers of Li Hung Chang's crack corps, now in Corea, have deserted in consequence of their having received no pay for some time. It is believed that the deserters have joined the enemy's forces.

Zola and the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 6.—It is announced that Emile Zola, the French author, one of whose works, "Lourdes," has been placed on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum by the Vatican, will arrive in this city on Oct. 28. The object of Mr. Zola's visit is said to be to obtain audience of the Pope, but in this the Vatican officials declare he will not succeed.

Meredith Appointed

The Order in Council Signed by the Acting Governor.

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL SIGNED.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada, who is Acting Deputy Governor-General, signed an order in council today passed at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, appointing Mr. W. R. Meredith Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario. The appointment of Mr. Meredith, therefore, dates from today, and his salary of \$6,000 a year has begun. It will take a couple of days or more before the commission is prepared and engrossed and sent to Mr. Meredith. Meantime, however, he can act as a judge, but it is not likely that he will be sworn in before his commission reaches him. There is, however, nothing to prevent him being sworn in and taking his seat on the bench at once.

The talk among Conservatives here is that Mr. J. P. Whitney, of Dundas, will be leader of the party in place of Mr. Meredith.

ADVICE TO TORONTO CORPORATION.

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—Mayor Kennedy received the following letter from Mr. Meredith this morning: "Sir, I have been offered and have accepted the position of chief justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice, and have, therefore, to tender you resignation of the office of corporation counsel and head of the city's legal department. In thus severing my official connection with the city, permit me to express to you and the members of the city council my sincere thanks for the unvarying kindness and consideration which I have received at your hands and theirs. I have been in the brief period for which I have occupied the position in the service of the city which I now sever. Yours faithfully, 'W. R. MEREDITH.'"

TOO LATE.

Father and Daughter Separated for Twenty-Five Years—She Finds Him Dead.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.—About 25 years ago Stephen Howard was a married man in a boy and a girl. He had two children, a boy and a girl. The latter was only three months old when her mother died, leaving Howard a widower with two young children. They were given out for adoption. The girl went with a middle-aged couple named Reedy, who had no children of their own. The whereabouts of the boy is unknown. Howard, who came over here, appears to have given up all thought of his offspring. The girl lived with the Reedys until she grew up, doing work in the corn fields and nursing her foster parents. About three years ago she left them and hired out. Some two months ago she accidentally found out that her name was not Reedy, but Howard. This caused her to make inquiries, and she at last located her father. She wired to him and received the reply that he was very ill. She came here on Thursday last and was driven out to where her father lay sick, but got there only in time to find him dead some three hours before her arrival, but in time for the funeral.

Slaughtering Deer by Hundreds.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 6.—The annual slaughter of deer in the upper peninsula has begun. Yesterday over 250 carcasses were shipped through here for Chicago, Detroit and other cities. This killing of the animals is in direct violation of the game laws.

Collision at Charlottetown.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Oct. 6.—Last night as the steamer Florida, Plant Line, was leaving the dock one of her hawsers broke and she ran into the ferry steamer Effie, carrying away the latter's stern nearly up to the cabin doors. The Effie had to be run aground to prevent her sinking. The Florida, apparently unhurt, started to put to sea immediately after the accident.

Steamship Arrivals.

Ship	From	At
Oct. 5	At	From
Union	Quebec	New York
Mongolian	Leath Point	Liverpool
Pomeranian	Father Point	Glasgow
Madras	Halifax	London
Lake Ontario	Main Head	Montreal
Marcella	New York	Hamburg
Columbia	New York	Hamburg
Oct. 6	At	From
Mongolian	Father Point	Liverpool
New York	New York	Southampton
City of Rome	New York	Greenock

Have you seen 'em? We mean the grand array of cut flowers and plants at 248 Dundas street. Folks say it is quite up to London. Are they right? Yea, verily, for the choicest stock in the city is consigned to hand. A specialty is made of design work at marvelous prices, and they do it right. GREENWAY, florist. Phone 743.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

—Cheesnuts are again on the market.

—Dr. Wm. Woods, a graduate of the Western University here, is in town.

—There was considerable excursion business to Detroit and Chicago on the Grand Trunk today.

—The firemen were called this afternoon to extinguish a small blaze at the house of Henry Burdick, caretaker of Queen's Park.

—Mrs. Annie Lees was pronounced insane by Judge Edward Elliott this morning, and was committed to jail awaiting removal to the asylum.

—Mr. Walter B. Laidlaw, student at law with Mr. T. H. Lumscombe, barrister of this city, has gone to Toronto to attend the law school in Osgoode Hall.

—The night schools opened last evening. W. H. May, in the Colborne street school, had a class of 30, and Mr. Bryant, in the King street school, had considerably more.

—The Bishop of Huron has been the guest of his brother, Rev. A. R. Baldwin, Toronto. Miss Baldwin, daughter of the bishop, has been visiting Mr. J. D. Noble at Petrolia.

—The collections at the London custom house for the month ending Sept. 30 showed a big falling off compared with the same month last year. In 1893 they amounted to \$50,802 00, while this year only \$40,883 70 was taken in—a decrease of \$10,008 00.

—An order was made by Judge William Elliott this morning for the examination next week of Henry McBean and Michael O'Brien. Both were employees of McBean Bros., grocers, who recently assigned, and it is expected they will throw some light on the failure.

—As the bylaw appointing Wm. R. Meredith city solicitor of London has never been rescinded, it will be necessary for the late holder of the position to include in his list of resignations one withdrawing from that position. The job has been retained in the family, however, and Mr. T. G. Meredith has nominally filled the position.

—Farmers returning home on Saturdays by way of Blackfriars' bridge have lately lost a number of articles from their rigs. A gang of small London West youths hide behind the steps at the head of Lichfield street, and as soon as a rig reaches the bridge they help themselves to whatever is within reach. The youths have a special liking for fruit.

—H. W. Hyam, the jewelry auctioneer who was committed for trial on a charge of misrepresenting the value of a watch sold during fair week to Alfred Christian, came before Judge Edward Elliott today. The evidence of the crown was taken by Hyam, who was discharged. Judge Elliott holding it was not sufficient to convict. J. B. McKillop for prosecution, R. K. Cowan for defense.

—David Young was brought to jail this afternoon from con. S. London (washup), on a charge of insanity. He returned from the Western States a short time ago, and during the past few days showed signs of mental derangement. This morning he became so violent that it required the combined strength of four men to hold him in a rig. Squire Smyth remanded Young for a week.

—Word has been received of the death of Mr. T. J. McCormick, of Sydney, Australia. He was a brother of Mrs. A. Porte and William and Andrew McCormick. Deceased was 62 years of age, and was born in this city. He was twice married, but leaves no children. It is eighteen years since Mr. McCormick last visited London. He held a good position in Australia, and died after a painful illness of eighteen months. Heart failure was the affection.

—The Allan Craig Banner in this week's issue has the following to say in connection with the report of a concert in that event: "Mr. Partridge's club swinging was justly eulogized, and the slack wire performances of Mr. Stevens were fully up to the professional standard, while the horizontal bar and other athletic performances of Partridge brothers and Messrs. Stevens and Williamson were enjoyed by old and young, rich and poor and were applauded to the echo." The performers were young Londoners.

—An Indian with the historic name of Dorxtator was charged with drunkenness at this morning's Police Court. He denied the allegation and evinced a desire to go directly home. The policeman who made the arrest was not there to press the charge, and Mr. Partridge let the prisoner go, saying as he did so that he did not know why he was arrested. Daniel Young was found looking for a place to lay his head, and was taken to the police station. He was a patient in the asylum for eight months and afterwards, and until five days ago, he was sick in the hospital. He was remanded for a week. A middle-aged woman named Mary McMullen had just been in half an hour when the court met. She hailed from Toronto and was not in a fit state to appear before the magistrate. She, too, was remanded for a week.

—At the Grand next Tuesday the distinguished young actor, Robert Mantell, will appear as the Del Franchi brothers in a magnificent scene and spectacular revival of "Alexander Dumas' world-renowned heroic drama, 'The Corsican Brothers.' The brilliant success Mr. Mantell has achieved elsewhere by his impersonation of these mystically united heroes assures a performance of more than ordinary merit. His supporting company, which includes many well-known and competent artists, is also warmly commended, while the entire production is praised for its elaborateness as to scenery, costumes, properties, mechanical effects and other stage accessories. This revival of 'The Corsican Brothers' is admitted to be the finest ever given of this play in America, and never before has it been so popular with theater-goers.

A Falling Market.

The Saturday market continues to be phenomenally large, and more than one farmer grumbles at the amount of space occupied by the hay and straw dealers. "Why don't they have a distinct market of their own like the wood dealers?" one asked this morning. "Then this crowding of wagons in the streets adjoining the market will be done away with." Garden produce constituted the bulk of receipts. Potatoes were lower at 60 to 70 cents a bag. Lamb also dropped to 5½ to 6½ cents, and eggs dropped 1 cent. The latter sold at 13 and 14 cents by the basket, and 15 to 17 cents by the dozen. Oats accompanied the drop and sold at 78 and 80 cents. Wheat varied in price from 85 to 90 cents. Dressed hogs were lower in price and brought \$6 a hundredweight. Butter sold at 18 to 20 cents by the cask and 20 to 27 cents for rolls.

KINGSMILL'S

You are Invited

To the formal opening of Fall and Winter Millinery, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. It will be the best chance to see the newest styles in Hats and Bonnets. London, Paris and New York have paid tribute to make the occasion a marked success, and our Miss Genge with her corps of assistants stand ready to turn their best ideas to your betterment. There are prevailing shapes, but beyond that your own taste is fashion's law. Every conceivable color and shape intermingling in such pleasing confusion as to almost bewilder the eyesight. Flowers, Ribbons, Velvets, Jets and Braids enter largely into the make-up of Parisian novelties. Unusual skill and care have been expended upon the collection of shapes and materials for making to order any style of hat you say. The entire Millinery Section is full of magnets. You recall the displays of last year and the year before. Nothing to equal them had ever appeared in this city; and yet they don't begin to compare with what is to be—what is already. It's something better than the average show of autumn finery. Miss it, and you are the loser. There's no tinge of exaggeration in the statement that it's the finest display, the most attractive in every way that you have ever seen.

Dressmaking Department.

We take second place to no one in this department; everything that capital can do, we have done. Comfortable fitting rooms, a good light, and only the most experienced artists, are a few of the advantages to be had here. Under Miss J. Alden Brown's able supervision we can guarantee most perfect satisfaction, both in style, fit and charge.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.

WHISKARD'S

230 & 232 Dundas St.

COMMON REMARK:

"Oh, I am going to Whiskard's; his bargains are every day."

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

700 Yards

Black and Cream Veiling, and all the best colors, only

5c YARD.

CALL AND SEE OUR

Millinery Department

Ladies' Black Quilted Skirts,

50c EACH.

Red Checked Linen Toweling,

5c YARD

Ladies' Seamless Gray Merino Hose, ribbed and plain, worth 25c, Whiskard's price,

15c PAIR.

See our Fancy Linen Sideboard Scarfs,

25c EACH.

Ladies' Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, the good kind, only

25c PAIR.

White Spot Bretonne Net, only

5c YARD.

Special purchase of Fancy Table Covers, large size, beautifully embroidered, only

75c EACH

—CALL AT—

WHISKARD'S

For Bargains Every Day.

230 and 232 Dundas St.

DARING OUTRAGE.

A Dunwich Young Lady Assaulted on the Public Highway.

The village of Dunwich has been considerably agitated for the past couple of days because of the doings of a local "Jack the Hanger." On Monday evening four young ladies were accosted and attacked on the streets of the village, but all managed to escape without serious difficulty. Two of the young ladies, however, who were together, had to fight off the man before they escaped. Later the same night a man was seen looking in a window at the residence of Mr. George Balkwell. Mr. Balkwell gave chase, but the fellow escaped. Excitement reached a climax Thursday night, when it was learned that a young lady had been assaulted in Dunwich, and that the culprit had been arrested, and that he was the man who had assumed the role of Jack the Hanger in the village.

Thursday afternoon Miss Annie McKennie, a young lady 15 years of age, who lives with her mother two miles north of Campbellton, went to the village for the mail. When returning, and about half a mile from her home, she saw a man approaching. The man, on meeting her, struck her a blow on the side of the head and attempted to assault her. The young lady fought desperately and succeeded in effecting her escape, but not until she was almost exhausted and her clothes almost torn from her body. Roderick McKennie, her brother, and her cousin, Daniel McKennie, started after her assailant, and after a chase of three or four miles, he was captured in the county of Middlesex. He was taken to before Mr. A. J. Leitch, J.P., charging him with assault and attempted criminality. He turned out to be a man 21 years of age, named Andrew Foote, an English emigrant, who had been two years in this country. He had been working for Mr. Donald McMillan, of Dunwich. Foote was recognized by Mr. Balkwell as the man to whom he gave chase Monday night, and also by the ladies whom he accosted. He was arraigned on Friday before Squire Leitch, when he was committed for trial at St. Thomas.

Home Work They Do.

Esley's Liver Lozenges are better than pills.
Esley's Liver Lozenges restore beauty.
Esley's Liver Lozenges tone the complexion.
Esley's Liver Lozenges induced by doctors.
Esley's Liver Lozenges cure salivary glands.
Esley's Liver Lozenges pleasant as candy.
Esley's Liver Lozenges heal the sick.
Esley's Liver Lozenges cure indigestion.
Esley's Liver Lozenges cure pimples.
Esley's Liver Lozenges cure me! How? What a question to ask, darling? Haven't you a life interest in your late uncle's estate?

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. B. Barkwell, J. G. Shuff.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A civil solicitor, 402 Talbot street. Lawn mowers a specialty, and called for.

New Drug Store—Anything you want in the drug line. Telephone, No. 1018, or at 230, 232 Dundas St. East, and 232 Dundas St. East, corner Maitland street.

Guilty of Herson.

Herrington Convicted of Firing a Planning Mill.

Serious Quarrel Traceable to a Batch of Chickens.

Resulting in a Suit for \$500 Damages and a Verdict for \$325.

Friday Afternoon and Evening.

The remainder of the evidence in the case of the Queen vs. Robt. Herrington, the alleged Strathroy fire bug, was quickly taken this afternoon, and the addresses to the jury were delivered.

HERRINGTON GUILTY.

The jury in the case of Robert Herrington, accused of firing Lyons' mill in Strathroy on Aug. 15, returned at 8:30 p.m. with a verdict of "guilty." Herrington received the announcement with the greatest apparent indifference. He was removed to his cell, and will be sentenced at the close of the session.

AFTER DAMAGES.

Another suit for damages was heard this afternoon, being the third since the assizes opened, with more to follow. Two South street residents were the principals, and the whole trouble originally arose over some chickens. Mrs. Dulhenty, a tidy little woman with two young children depending upon her, lives at No. 350. She keeps about two dozen chickens, and her neighbor, Mr. Crosby, complained that the fowl were committing a nuisance by destroying his property. On July 11 Crosby was fixing the division fence, and in order to keep her chickens at home Mrs. Dulhenty placed a trunk lid between the fence and her house—a distance of about ten inches. Crosby threw the lid aside, a row ensued, and the ultimate result was the arrest of the woman, who now asks \$500 damages for malicious arrest.

Mrs. Dulhenty told her story with a clear, firm, deliberate way, and under cross-examination did not vary in her statements in the least. "I put the lid there," she said, "merely to prevent my chickens going into Crosby's premises and being worried by his dog. He threw it away, and I put it back again. Crosby repeated the performance and took the lid onto his side of the fence. He refused to give it up, and I got a piece of stove wood, followed Crosby up a few feet and caught him by the collar." In the backwash of the Crosby fell over a fence post and the witness followed suit. The row, she said, finally wound up by witness dropping the stick and Crosby striking her on the arms and back with the trunk lid. A warrant was shortly afterwards sworn out and the arrest made. The case was heard at the police court the following morning and was dismissed. The parties returned to their homes and Mrs. Dulhenty climbed on the high board fence and sat down and was talking to a friend when Crosby came home and ordered her down.

Judge Robertson—Well, I think he might have let her sit there.

Mrs. Dulhenty said that when times were good she made about \$250 per week, on which she had to support herself and children. She was a seamstress, but could do no work for a month after the assault.

Wm. Davis, an old pensioner and inmate of the City Hospital, saw Crosby strike Mrs. Dulhenty with the trunk lid twice, knocking her down. She got up, but was struck again, and again fell. Crosby was calling for help. Mrs. Dulhenty received injuries on the arm and face. Witness was positive she never struck Crosby.

"Did you meet Mr. Crosby when you went away?" asked Mr. Cowan.

"No, I didn't," said Davis. "He met me."

Q.—What did you say to Crosby? A.—That it was a good fall.

Q.—You did not tell him that he got the worst of it? A.—I don't think so.

F. M. Parke asked Mr. Cowan if he was in the habit of dismissing such cases in the police court.

Bert Temple, 11 years old, saw the affair. He saw the plaintiff's arms. They were badly injured, and there was a wound on her forehead. She never attempted to hit Crosby.

Mrs. Mosley, a neighbor, after describing the bruises on Mrs. Dulhenty's arms and back, told Mr. Cowan that she had no particular love for Crosby. "I threw water on my 2-year old baby just after he recovered from diphtheria," said Mrs. Mosley.

"You once had some trouble with Mr. Crosby," said Mr. Cowan.

"Yes, I did," said the witness. "He wanted me to pay him rent which I did not owe him."

Q.—He sued you in the Division Court and made you pay him? A.—Yes.

Mr. Cowan asked for a non-suit on the ground that good reason existed for the arrest. The request was refused.

Mr. Crosby, who was then called, gave his age as 74 years, and enumerated the accidents which he had met with and the illnesses from which he had suffered. He contradicted Mrs. Dulhenty's version of the affair. It was merely to ward off a blow from a stick in Mrs. Dulhenty's hands that he struck her with the trunk lid. He was afraid for his life.

Mr. Crosby's evidence was corroborated by a carpenter who was assisting in repairing the fence.

The court then adjourned.

MRS. DULHENTY GETS \$325.

The evening session of the court was begun at 8 o'clock, and it was 11:30 before the spectators filed out. The addresses to the jury were each of half an hour's duration, the judge's remarks being interspersed with numerous flashes of wit. The questions were submitted at 9:30, and within half an hour of midnight they were returned with answers attached as below:

1. Did the plaintiff on the occasion in question approach the defendant with the stick of firewood in her hands and threaten to knock his brains out? Ans.—No.

2. Did the plaintiff strike at the defendant, intending to do him grievous bodily harm? Ans.—No.

3. Did the defendant, when he laid the information, honestly believe that the plaintiff would, if not bound over, do him some bodily injury? Ans.—No.

4. Did the defendant assault the plaintiff with a carpenter's plane? Ans.—Yes; \$50.

5. Was there a malicious prosecution—if so, what damages would you assess? Ans.—Yes; \$275.

Judgment was entered accordingly, and Judge Robertson granted a stay of proceedings until the fourth day of the divisional court.

Saturday Morning.

Justice Robertson took up the shortest case on the docket this morning, allow of him leaving for Toronto at 4:30 p.m. where he will spend Sunday with his family.

It was the case of the Queen vs. John Collins, charged with horse stealing. Thos. Summers, of London township, was the original owner of the horse. Early in May it strayed

away down to the farm of Thos. Hearn, near Melbourne, where it remained for some time and fattened on Hearn's pasture. Collins was a harness oil vendor, and in trying to sell some of his goods, called at Hearn's. The latter's funds were low and he did not invest in oil. Collins spoke of buying horses and finally bought the horse for \$550. Hearn telling him that the sum was merely to pay for the pasture. For four months the prisoner drove the horse through the country, and then sold it on the London market for \$80 and got another horse valued at \$15 to boot. Summers located his lost property and commenced proceedings. Four arrests were made—Collins, Wm. Geary, Wm. Grant and Nelson Kelestone—but at the magistrate's hearing the latter three were dismissed and Collins sent for trial.

The tale of Thomas Hearn, one of the Crown witnesses, was that he kept the animal for about a month, until Collins showed up one day and wanted to purchase it, but Hearn refused to sell it. He gave it to Collins for \$350—\$3 for a month's pasture and 50 cents for a halter—worth \$1 at that.

"Of course you would not sell a stray horse; you are too virtuous for that?" asked Collins' counsel.

"Yes, sir," replied Hearn.

Q.—Do you suppose you had the right to the money? A.—Of course.

Q.—The horse was running in James Clark's pasture adjoining, thought? A.—Yes.

Q.—Three dollars was pretty high charge for a month? A.—Two months; it jumped from one place to another.

Q.—Then you charged for the horse jumping? A.—Yes. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Hearn, wife of Thos., corroborated her husband's version of the affair. When Collins came in June 11 and wanted to buy the horse, Hearn said he did not do such dirty work as that.

Nelson Kelestone said the horse was worth a little over \$3. The case went to the jury.

COLLINS ACQUITTED.

The jury in the Collins case returned at 1:30 with a verdict of "not guilty." Judge Robertson, in making the discharge, expressed the hope that Collins would get hold of any of the jurymen's horses in the same manner as he did the one belonging to Summers. Collins was going to reply, but was checked.

NOTES.

The jurors in the Bowers manslaughter case returned to their homes yesterday, but will report on Monday at 1 o'clock, when the trial begins.

Mr. H. J. Henderson, the court stenographer, will report the proceedings of the Peterboro assizes, which open on Oct. 22, when Chief Justice Meredith is expected to preside.

Justice Robertson will adjourn the assizes at the conclusion of the manslaughter case until Oct. 29. He has to slay the Guelph Assizes on Oct. 11. It has been left with the members of the bar to decide whether or not the judge will return on Oct. 29 or whether they will consent to the cases being adjourned till the January sittings.

Five civil cases yet remain on the list. Short vs. London, of Parkhill, is an action for slander. Benjamin Short, the shoemaker who was tried at the June sessions on a charge of burning his shoe store in Parkhill, was acquitted, in the plaintiff. He wants \$10,000 from Allan London for asserting that he (Short) started a fire in his shop.

George Vaughn will ask a jury to award him \$1,500 for the loss of a thumb in the McCarty works.

The case of O. E. Brener, London, against H. Wallace, a Belleville cigar dealer, has been settled. It was an action for goods supplied. The defendant agreed to pay the full value of the goods.

The prisoners convicted will be sentenced on Wednesday.

SHE KISSED ALL SHE MET.

Men Hugged by Wholesale in New York—A Woman's Peculiar Penchant.

A comely, well-dressed woman about 35 years of age spent over an hour in Broadway, Williamsburgh, near Perry street, yesterday afternoon in hugging and kissing every man who came within her reach. She was rather large in stature and well proportioned, and old men, young men, large men, and small men who came within her clutches had to submit to her embraces and be kissed. Some of them took it good-naturedly, while others took themselves away and rushed off amid the howls of the spectators.

The first man to fall victim to her kisses was talking to a couple of friends at a street corner when the woman sided up, and throwing her arms around his neck, drew him into a kiss. He tried to draw him away, but the woman held him fast and kissed him again and again. He looked around and finally the woman released him, and the man ran off as fast as his legs could carry him. In the three blocks which she traveled she caught no less than a dozen men, and hugged and kissed them all.

At this juncture a man arrived at one of the slips, and passengers from it began to pour into the street. In consequence, any number of men were forced to submit to hugs and kisses, while the woman passengers looked on with mingled horror and amusement. Finally, when there were no more victims in sight the woman boarded a car in which a number of men had taken refuge from her. Her appearance at the rear door was the signal for a precipitate rush to the front door, and in a second every man was on the front platform with the door securely shut. She threatened to kiss a policeman who warned her and finally boarded another car and was seen no more.—(New York Sun.)

Nothing more or more potent than the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, hiccups, cramps, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Auction sale of attractive new and modern brick residence, No. 821 Dundas street, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 4 p.m., Jones' auction rooms, 242 Dundas street. Do not miss this chance.

Do you know that at Keene Bros. you can buy furniture cheaper than anywhere in London? A trial order will convince you that we lead in prices, considering quality. Give us a trial. Yours truly, KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

John Friend, baker and confectioner, has fresh pastry on hand every day. All sorts of cakes. Parties and balls supplied at reasonable rates. No. 117 Dundas street.

The best bread, the sweetest bread, the cheapest bread in the city at D. J. LANGDON'S, corner York and Thames streets.

Railroad watches, fine watch and jewelry repairing, society pins and emblems. C. H. WARD, 274 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Reported by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.

No Radical Change, but Healthy Progress Toward Improvement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Bradstreet's says: While no radical change has appeared this week, there are features of the situation pointing to continued progress in the direction of improvement. This is true of the country at large.

At a number of points east and west the demand for money has increased, and changes in the character of mercantile collections are as a rule in the direction of improvement. Bank clearances for the week aggregate \$999,555,127, or 21 per cent more than in the previous week, a remarkable gain.

The number of business failures in the United States this week is 215, against 294 last week. Exports of wheat, including flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Canada, for six business days, ending with Thursday of this week, aggregate 3,243,000 bushels, which is compared with 2,582,000 bushels sent abroad the week before.

Cable and telegraphic advices show the heaviest total of available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, both coasts, since Oct. 1, 1902, 206,000 bushels, notwithstanding a sharp decrease in European stocks of late. September's world's wheat increase is 10,584,000 bushels, which is moderate contrasted with 1890, 1891, 1892, but heavier than in 1889 and 1893. Australia carries 5,500,000 bushels of wheat in sight at this time, as compared with 7,800,000 bushels on July 1 last, and with 2,900,000 bushels on Oct. 1, 1893.

IN CANADA.

There was a moderate activity in general trade at Toronto, favorable reports being received from commercial travelers. Montreal jobbers report an improved demand from the interior in some lines. Nova Scotia apple crops are reported exceptionally large and exports from Halifax are heavy. Advice from New Brunswick and that the general business situation on the north shore is improving, with prospects good for lumber operations this season. Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, \$2,248,000, an increase of 13 per cent compared with last week, but nearly 9 per cent as compared with the corresponding week one year ago.

There are 49 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 31 last week, 30 a year ago and 39 two years ago.

DUN & CO.'S REPORT.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The lowest prices ever known for wheat and cotton necessarily imply some what restricted consumption of other products. With the chief crops of the west and south sinking in value, it is not strange that purchases of manufactured products are smaller than was predicted. Wheat has touched the lowest point since known for options and cotton the lowest every known in any form with the present classification. In some Western States there is also a lamentable failure of the corn crop. Under the circumstances it would be very strange if the demand for manufactured products should be quite as large as in other years.

The condition of the industries in some respects was satisfactory.

The failures for the past week have been 219 in the United States, against 320 in the United States last year, and 59 in Canada, against 45 last year.

"Never get tired of journalism," said Sir Edwin Arnold the other day to a press man, "for it is the cleanest profession of all." During the last thirty years Sir Edwin himself has written probably more than 10,000 leading articles.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its extraordinary promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you wait quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

A movement to close all theaters on Sunday in Detroit has been started.

Minnesota's Licitest Cures Burns, etc. President Cleveland will support the Hill ticket in the New York State elections, and will try to restore harmony of the ranks.

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

It is very important to know where to find the bedroom sets in the price. When buying call at Trafford's and you will find them. 95 and 97 King street.

Mackie's photo studio entrance is near the southwest corner of Dundas and Richmond streets. See the display in window. Children's photos a specialty.

You don't have long to wait, boys. Three chairs going all the time at JOHN L. FORRESTER'S Barber shop, 219 Dundas street, opposite O'Connell's Hall.

Floral designs and cut flowers of all kinds at Westlake's, 201 Dundas street. Phone 571.

The underground dungeon lately discovered at Warwick, England, is having a history invented for it. The great dramatist makes mention of a toad in the dungeon. Sure enough when the keep was entered a toad was seen. Some one would have it that Shakespeare was looked up in that place for his deep-stealing friar; and still more credulous the history-trainer is inclined to set on record as truth that Shakespeare then saw the toad which tenanted the dungeon lately.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies—Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch. Arrowroot or molasses, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

"JUST AS GOOD."

Housekeepers Should Guard Against Substitution.

When a housekeeper wants some special article in the grocery line, she should not take the grocer's selling "Just as good, ma'am," but for her own sake, should insist on having what she ordered, as inferior goods are often sold to the retailer, who naturally prefers to sell them whenever he gets the opportunity to substitute.

Chase & Sanborn's

Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN, BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

TRY BALA LICORICE FOR THE VOICE.

COINS! COINS! COINS! MONEY LOANED.

On real estate, notes, furniture, chattels, etc. Send postcard stamp for reply.

JAMES & J. R. MILNE, 55 Dundas street, London, Ont. Dealers in coins, tokens and medals.

THERE IS JUST ONE THING THAT the children of London and vicinity would do well to make a note of, that, at 18 Dundas street, books and magazines of all kinds and prices are found neatly, cheaply and tastefully.

W. J. MOFFAT, BOOKBINDER, 17 W.

JOHN MILLS FOR High & Public School Books OF ALL KINDS.

Compasses, 50 and 10c. Lead Pencils, Rulers and all School Supplies.

Scribbling and Exercise Books A SPECIALTY.

JOHN MILLS, Edge Block, 404 Richmond St.

Artificial Eyes and Glasses A SPECIALTY AT

L. D. Trumppour's 160 DUNDAS STREET.

LIVERY STABLES.

AMERICAN HOUSE LIVERY, YORK street—Hicks and Light Livery. Tel. phone 515. A. G. STROGAN, Proprietor.

A. DUPONT, LIVERY, KING STREET. A. Fittish, light and good horses. Bikes at discount. Telephone 235.

LIVERY LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 66.

W. M. THIPPES LIVERY, RICHMOND street north, has added a first-class team and team to its outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Tel. phone 323.

There are the leaders in their respective lines in the Store of Canada.

They can be seen at W. Stevely & Son's, 362 Richmond street, J. T. Smith's, 725 Dundas street, or at our Showrooms, York and Wellington streets. The McCleary Manufacturing Co., London.

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Furnace, Range, Gas Range, Heavy Metal Plate Range, Famous Base Burner.

Reid's Hardware—SEE OUR STOCK OF—SUPERIOR SWEEPERS.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE: DOOR BELLS, LETTER BOX PLATES, ETC. In great variety at bottom prices.

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or Syphilis cured in 30 days by a Single Remedy. Under guarantee, backed by \$2000 capital. Positive proofs and 100 page book, illustrated from life from postcard from Dr. J. T. Smith, 725 Dundas street, and many other. When Heil Springs and mercury fail, our "Blood Remedy" will cure.

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80 Dundas Street.

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Is indispensable to all Canadians who wish to keep informed on current political and literary affairs. Its contributors and correspondents represent all parts of the Dominion.

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LONDON, CANADA.
 God is in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.
 —(BROWNING.)

London, Saturday, October 6.

R. HOBBES SHOULD BE RETURNED

WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

The resignation of Mr. W. R. Meredith

M. P. P. for London necessitates a new

election for the Legislature in this city.

The general election a few months since

was a contest between Mr. Meredith and

Mr. T. S. Hobbs. Mr. Meredith came

before the electors as leader of the Opposi-

tion, and the coming premier in the event

of the defeat of the Government, as a skill-

ful and successful local campaigner. Mr.

Hobbs, though a respected merchant and

manufacturer, until last campaign was

comparatively unknown to many of the

electors. Yet he came within a compara-

tively few votes of defeating the chosen

chief of the Conservative party, and

would have defeated him, many be-

lieve, if a little more care had

been exercised by his friends in the

division of the voters' lists. Even the

political opponents of Mr. Hobbs admit

that no other member of the Conservative party

but its leader could have achieved victory

in the recent contest in this city; certainly

a high compliment to pay to any candi-

date.

We do not know that Mr. Hobbs is

able to enter the field for the service

of his fellow-citizens at the present time,

but if he is, it would only be a fair and

graceful thing for the community at large

to acquiesce in his election without opposi-

tion. The concessions which have been

made regarding his strength as a public

man should influence his political oppo-

nents to agree to this course. But there

are other and equally strong reasons that

will commend themselves to every section

of the electorate at the present

time. Our merchants and manufacturers

have passed through a period of de-

pression in recent years, and they

are ill-disposed to have the prospect-

ive business revival interfered with by un-

necessary political excitement. They

know, as we all do, that within the next

twelvemonths we will have to undergo the

turmoil of a Dominion election, and are not

likely to look with favor upon an unneces-

sary campaign at the present time. Then

there is the further fact to be considered,

that whereas when Mr. Meredith was

elected by a small majority in June last

there was some prospect of his becoming

head of the Government of Ontario, his

resignation now betokens that he de-

spaired of reaching the coveted position

of premier; in other words, it is an ac-

knowledgment that Sir Oliver Mowat's

Government is in power to stay for four

years to come. "We have been sending an

Opposition member to Toronto for a long

period; it will do us good to have a

change," many citizens have been saying

within the last day or two. "Let us elect

Mr. Hobbs, whose strong run against the

Opposition leader proves his general ac-

ceptability to the citizens of London."

If, however, a contest is forced upon the

city, we trust it will not be prolonged to a

greater extent than the public interests

demand. It is unfortunate that a

vacancy is caused while citizens are wrest-

ling with the iniquitous Dominion Franchise

Act. But if a battle must be fought,

we trust that both sides will see to it that

it is conducted with decency, and free

from those personalities that have been too

frequent in public contests in the past.

Personalities and vulgar abuse, whether

indulged in on the platform or through the

press, are neither good morals, good

LAW AS TO BYE-ELECTIONS.

By the acceptance of an office of emolu-
 ment in the gift of the Dominion Govern-
 ment Mr. Meredith vacates his seat in the
 Legislature. There has been some ques-
 tion in the minds of various electors as to
 the procedure necessary to fill the vacancy
 in the representation of this city thus
 caused. The law is clear upon the subject.

Section 23, sub-sec. 1, chap. 11, of the Re-
 vised Statutes of Ontario provides:

"A warrant may issue under the hands
 and seals of two members-elect of the Leg-
 islative Assembly to the clerk of the Crown
 in Chancery for the issue of a new writ for
 the election of a new member of the Leg-
 islative Assembly to fill any vacancy arising
 subsequently to a general election and be-
 fore the first meeting of said Assembly
 thereafter, by reason of the death or other
 of the causes aforesaid, and the writ may
 issue at any time after such vacancy."

—Lord Rosebery, the Liberal Prime

Minister of Great Britain, made a note-

worthy speech when he received the freedom

of Inverness a couple of weeks ago. He

affirmed that British statesmen were invari-

ably honest. Some of them may have been

dull, he said, some incapable, some aggra-

vating, but there was no one whose honor

and honesty could be questioned in the

slightest degree. Then he took up the

fact that 150 years have elapsed since the

battle of Culloden was fought, and

spoke of the devotion of the Highlanders to

the cause for which they had taken up arms

—a devotion which enabled an impover-

ished and persecuted people and chiefs to

resist the temptation of a reward of £30,-

000. They in the north had no reason to

be ashamed of that time. They might ask

him why? He had, he said, an element of

encouragement from this historical episode.

It was this: If a people whose rebellion was

so much founded upon conviction had by

patient statesmanship been won over to

loyalty to the Crown and to the Govern-

ment, there was an encouragement to think

that the Celtic population in Ireland by

patient and sympathetic methods—methods

which to define would lead him on to

troubled ground—might be won back from

dissatisfaction and discontent to being a

prosperous sister in the federation of these

islands. This reference to the efforts of

the Liberals of Great Britain to make the

union of Britain and Ireland a union of

hearts was loudly cheered by the assem-

blage.

ELECTRICITY AS AN AID TO

FARMERS.

Probably at an earlier day than many

people believe, electricity will be made to

serve the farmers of Ontario. So far the

cost has been the one reason why the

trolley or its equivalent has not been gen-

erally turned to account for rapid transit

and from centers of population, but elec-

tricity is coming or the signs of the times

mean nothing. We are accustomed to re-

gard the people of the Southern

States as slow and backward in adopt-

ing time and labor saving devices,

but a correspondent of the Country

Gentleman, writing from Southeastern

Virginia, tells of a development of trolley

lines and of the adaptation of telephones to

the daily wants of the fruit farmers in that

district, which is truly remarkable. One

line of electric road on Hampton Roads is

carrying the farmers' produce from truck

farm to steamers for the great northern

markets. Other lines now building will in

a very short time penetrate the trucking

belt around the city of Norfolk in each and

every direction. Already 60 or more

thrifty farmers and truckers in the truck-

ing field around Norfolk are connected by

telephone with the telephone system

of the city. This system embraces

Old Point, Hampton, Newport News,

Smithfield, Churchland, Suffolk, and

other minor points in its circuit,

and where five years ago not a man

outside the city of Norfolk had telephone

connection with the world, now the wires

are run between all the little country

villages and the cities of Norfolk and Port-

smouth, and the lines extend out in various

directions in the region around. During

such portions of the year as heavier ship-

ments of fruit produce are going forward,

telegrams from New York, Boston, Provi-

dence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washing-

ton, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and

other points are sent to Norfolk, the center

of this great market-garden industry,

during the early morning hours, showing

the condition and demands of every im-

portant market center in the United

CITY TREE TRIMMING.

In various parts of the city it may be ob-
 served that the shade trees are being
 trimmed. No one can fail to see the ex-
 traordinary improvement in the appear-
 ance of both the trees and the streets
 through this operation. The foliage of
 the maples is generally too low, and in all
 cases where they are large enough for the
 purpose it would add not only to the
 healthfulness of the surrounding houses,
 but to the beauty of the trees and streets,
 were they properly trimmed. Examples may
 be seen in different sections of the city where
 this has been done, and it is curious how
 the effect of an avenue of elms is created
 by this pruning of the maples. The trees
 are in reality the property of the city; at
 the same time, anything like reasonable
 private treatment of them will probably
 not be disallowed by the authorities. It
 might be well for the city engineer or the
 proper official to look into the whole matter
 of the trimming and oversight of the street
 trees so as to get the best possible results
 both from the standpoint of hygiene and
 scenic effect.

—In consequence of the receipt of a

"bullish" circular from an old country

dealer, Western Ontario holders have been

demanding higher prices for their apples.

The Bulletin questions if anything could be

bought under \$1.75 f.o.b. west; 5,000 bar-

rels of fine winter varieties have changed

hands at that figure. Some holders are

asking \$1.85, and as high as \$2 and \$2.10 is

asked by others, but at these latter figures

there is no business. In Montreal round

lots of green fall varieties were sold for

\$1.50 to \$1.80, and fancy red stock at \$2

to \$2.50. There have been large receipts and

small sales.

SADDLED ON DR. GARDNER.

(Brookville Recorder.)

"Thou shalt not kiss," says Dr.

Gardner. This will be a much harder

prescription for some people to take than

a teaspoonful of cure-all after each meal.

A man will have to be made of pretty

stern stuff to ward off those who will

tempt him to break this cruel new rule of

Dr. Gardner's. The Recorder is inclined

to take chances till further light is re-

ceived on the subject.

GOOD WIFE FOR A MILLIONAIRE.

(New York Recorder.)

It would appear that the gossips will

never cease trying to marry off George

Vanderbilt as long as he remains a bache-

lor.

The last story in this direction is that

George has been paying very noticeable

attention to the great-granddaughter of

William B. Astor, a young lady of consid-

erable beauty and marked aesthetic accom-

plishments, but above the pretty details of

everyday life.

It is told of her that, in settling a mil-

liner's bill, which had been sent in a num-

ber of times during her absence from home,

she added up all the duplicate bills and

sent a check for the total, thus paying

thousands when only hundreds were due.

Of course, nobody but a Vanderbilt

could afford to have a wife whose business

methods are of that kind.

Final Session

Of the W. M. M. S. Western

Branch at Strathroy.

Important Recommendations by

Several Committees.

Election of Officers, Delegates to the

General Board, Representatives

to Conference, Etc.

STRATHROY, Ont., Oct. 5.—The Women's

Methodist Missionary Society, western

branch, resumed its sessions on Thursday

morning. After routine reports of

committees were reported. The organ-

izer's committee reported that corre-

spondence be kept up quarterly or half-

yearly between district organizers and the

corresponding secretary of each auxiliary.

2. That new auxiliaries report to the branch

corresponding secretary through their own

corresponding secretary immediately upon

the organization of an auxiliary, and thus

open up communication with headquarters.



THE GOOD COOK

The Season's Dainties and How Best to Prepare Them.

Sweet Pickled Pears—7 lbs. of pears, 4 lbs. of sugar, 1 quart of vinegar. Make a syrup of sugar and vinegar, then add a tablespoonful of cloves and one of cinnamon. As soon as the syrup is hot put in the pared pears and cook slowly until the pears become soft and tender. The spices used should be ground, and if the pears are large it is better to halve them.

Watermelon Sweet Pickle—Cut the melon into oblong pieces and remove the rind and soft part near the seeds. To every 8 lbs. of melon take one pint of vinegar and 8 lbs. of sugar and prepare as follows: mix half a teaspoonful each of ground mace and cloves, one teaspoonful each of ginger, cinnamon and allspice. Put this mixture into a small bag made of cheesecloth and boil it with the vinegar. Cook the strips of melon first in clear water till tender, then pour the hot syrup on them. Repeat this four or five times, then heat all together, pour into jars and seal.

To Pickle Cauliflower—Cut the cauliflower into little flowerets of equal size. Throw them into boiling salted water. Put them on the back of the stove and when just ready to boil, take off and drain. Put them into jars. Boil enough vinegar to cover them, seasoning it with one ounce each of nutmeg and mustard seed and a half ounce of mace to three quarts of vinegar. Pour this while hot over the cauliflowers adding a little sweet oil to cover the top. Cover the pickle while warm with a bladder of fine leather over the cork.

Cucumber Pickles—Take one peck of cucumbers, add one large cup of salt with enough water to cover them. Let them remain over night and in the morning drain off the water. Wash them carefully and cover with scalded cider vinegar. Then add a piece of alum the size of a small white bean to make the pickles brittle, and for spices put in an ounce each of whole cloves and cinnamon.

Spiced Grapes—Eight pounds of grapes, washed and cooked enough to strain out the seeds and skins; rub all the pulp through. Then add four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, and one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and cloves. Cook slowly for three hours.

English Pickle—For 12 quarts of pickles: 6 quarts of vinegar, 1 ounce of mustard seed, 1 ounce of flour of mustard mixed with 1 cup of wheat flour, 1 ounce of curry powder, 1 ounce each of whole pepper seed, green ginger root, red pepper pods, 2 ounces each of mace and cloves. Cut the following into pieces 1 inch square and soak in strong salt and water for 2 days—small onions, sliced cucumbers, green tomatoes, green beans, green peppers, carrots, nasturtium, cauliflower and watermelon rind. Then drain off and put in jars. Scald not but boil the spices in the vinegar, putting the cloves and mace into a bag. When this thickens pour it over the pickles. The cauliflower, carrots and watermelon rind, if used, must be cooked until they are quite tender.

Chili Sauce—12 ripe tomatoes crushed, 2 onions, 2 green peppers chopped fine, 1 teaspoonful of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful each of ginger, allspice and cinnamon. Boil down as for catsup and then bottle it.

Pickled Peaches—Four boiling water over peaches and then remove the skins. Put in a large stone jar. Make a syrup with proportions of 1 quart of cider vinegar to 3 parts of sugar, boil and skim and pour over the fruit 8 successive mornings. Then drain off the syrup, put a layer of fruit in a jar 3 inches deep, sprinkle with bits of whole cinnamon and cloves, then another layer of fruit and spice and so on till all is used. Boil the syrup with a handful each of cinnamon and cloves until it is like molasses and pour boiling hot over fruit. Have syrup enough to cover the fruit well and cover closely.

Piccolilli—1 peck green tomatoes, 4 onions, 4 green peppers chopped, 1 teaspoonful of salt. Let them stand for two hours and then put them to drain over night. Next morning take enough vinegar to cover them and add 1 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of mustard mixed with cold vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon and 1 tablespoonful of cloves in single bags. Cook all together until tender and when cold it is ready for use.

Tomato Catsup: 1 peck of tomatoes, 9 quarts vinegar, 5 tablespoonfuls mustard, 3 tablespoonfuls salt, 4 tablespoonfuls black pepper, 2 tablespoonfuls each of cloves, red pepper and allspice. Let it boil an hour, strain through a sieve and bottle it.—American Agriculturist.

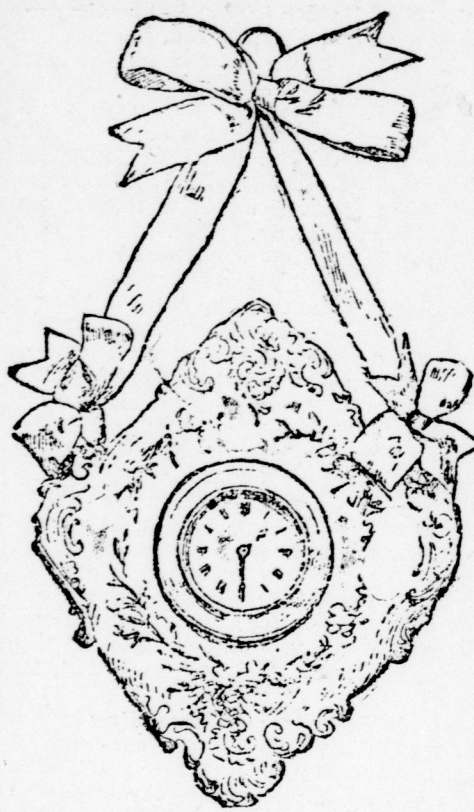
The Hair and Its Care.
Cleanliness is very important in the treatment of the hair. A nice head of hair, well cared for, is woman's glory. Thorough brushing with a good hair brush would be quite sufficient in ordinary cases to keep the hair in good condition. Don't be afraid of the number of strokes given. Connoisseurs in the art of hair dressing recommend one hundred strokes with a brush each night before retiring. But brushing the hair will not always keep it clean. An occasional bath in good suds in which are a few drops of ammonia is a nice thing. Rinse the hair in clear, tepid water.

The First Hoop-Skirt.
The first hoop skirt was worn in 1530 and weighed forty pounds. It was a cage that could only be entered by being tipped to one side. Women crawled into this dreadful thing, which was fastened round the waist by a strong leather belt. No wonder the modern women have all sorts of internal complaints.

NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS.

Already Are Artistic Workers Preparing for the Annual Event.

One of the novelties that will delight the china painter who is forehanded enough to be already thinking of Christmas presents is the china clock case which is being



A CHRISTMAS CLOCK.

made in white porcelain ready for decorating. One of the prettiest forms is given for a hanging clock, where space is limited. There may be others to stand on the mantel. These may be decorated to harmonize with the recipient's room and a small, round clock slipped in. Such a present will be received with delight, for most of us admire the pretty porcelain timepieces that are rather beyond our purses.

Big But Beautiful Buttons.
If buttons were gay in the times of our grandmothers, they are to be "screchers" now, in the words of the manufacturer; but while they are striking in color effects and hand painting, as well as in size—for some of them are even three inches in diameter—they are beautiful conceits, says the Boston Herald. These large buttons are as light as a feather in weight, being composed of filigree French gilt or silver and studded with jewels. Rhinestone buttons are the latest, and the winter street suits will have rows upon rows of them. The small ones will button the sleeves to the elbow and the larger ones will form a trimming down the front and side seams of the skirt. Huge, hand-out pearl buttons, with heads of staring owls and those of horses, were noticed in the exhibit. It is in the enamel buttons that the French have displayed to perfection their love of bright color. The foundation of the button is brass, upon which a heavy coat of enamel is placed, and the button is baked, as is the case with hand-painted china. After the baking process has been gone through with the button passes into the hands of the artists, who decorate it in every conceivable style. It is here that the enormous cost of the button comes in, and a glance at a card of these enamel plaques reminds one of the case of precious ivory painted medallions in the art museum. Enamel, rhinestone and pearl buttons are to head the fashion list, and she who cannot turn over her \$10 bill for a dozen buttons next month might well consider herself among the antiques. While hooks and eyes are out of fashion as serviceable articles, they are decidedly in it as a trimming, and the Paris hooks and eyes of heavy, rope-twisted brass and silver are as large as belt buckles, and will be used for the same purpose. They are four inches in length, and will be worn at the throat.

Fashion Hints From Paris.
A shadow of the melancholy days to come when the woods have lost their leafy splendors in an old and effective introduction of black into every costume, no matter what occasion it may be designed. The new street gown of dark cloth, and the strict tulle gowns for young girls, are alike treated with black, with what one might call reservations, for nowhere does the sombre shadow dominate. Narrow strips of black satin on the skirt bottom or upper half of the bodice, a collar, cuffs or a narrow, close folded line of it at the waist, are the bounds within which the sensible couturiere restricts her use of this effective shading.

It is really delightful to note the ingenuity of soft fingered Parisian women who are making new neckwear more than ever affected by women who love all dainty adjuncts of the toilet. Of tulle, mousseline de soie and chiffon they fashion bows, ruffs and collarettes with or without ends, and in such infinite variety of form and color that in many places sets of these neck doings are sold with every gown.—From Nina Fitch's Paris Letter.

New England Brown Bread.
The real, light, savory, delicious New England brown bread, says the New York world, is thus made: To a pint and a half of rye meal add a pint and a half of corn meal and a teaspoonful of salt; mix thoroughly dry; then add a cup of molasses and a heaping teaspoonful of baking soda, wet in a little warm water. Add enough sour milk to make a soft batter. Put the mixture into a buttered mould, with tight cover, and steam four hours. When done take out, cut into medium thick slices and serve on a platter. It can be eaten with butter alone, or for a company dish at tea serve it with thick cream poured over each slice, in which setting it is a most toothsome compound.

To Cure Hiccough.
Hiccough is caused by a spasm of the diaphragm, the direct cause of which is indigestion or acidity. It may be relieved by two or three mouthfuls of cold water, by eating a small piece of ice or by taking a pinch of snuff.

Relieving a Bee Sting.
A salt poultice, moistened with vinegar, is one of the best things in the world to relieve pain from the sting of a bee or wasp. A paste of common earth and water is good also.

IMPORTANT TRIFLES.

BUT THEY ARE DETAILS THE HOUSEWIFE MUST NOT NEGLECT.

A Lumberman's Secret for White, Flaky Bread—How to Have Mealy Potatoes—Gruel for the Sick Room—Some Minor Matters With Important Bearings.

Trifles make perfection. Here are a few of the added touches that make the difference between commonplace and ideal housekeeping.

When you have strained your plain boiled potatoes, take them at once to the open door or window and give them a vigorous shaking in the draught. They will become white and mealy. Try it once, and you will do it always, so great is the improvement.

Every good housekeeper browns and rolls or grates her stale bread, thus having it in readiness for scallops or frying meats, fish, croquettes. If, after being rolled, it is put through the flour sieve the additional fineness will amply repay the trouble.

I sat one morning in the bright, clean kitchen of a lumber camp watching the cook make bread. After kneading the bread he took enough for a loaf and drew it out again and again, rolling it up each time as we would puff paste. Then he set it aside to rise, repeating the process before putting it in the pans. This, he said, was the secret of white and flaky bread.

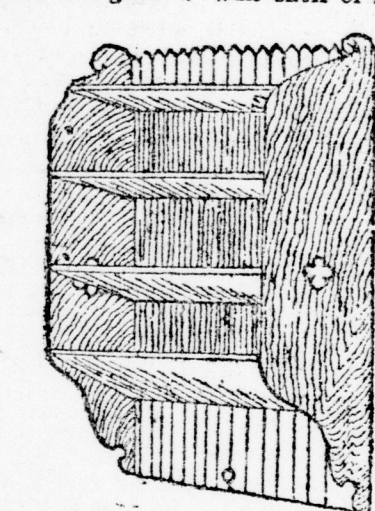
Do you wish to make gruel for a sick friend? Take corn meal, and sift it into a quart of boiling water, stirring it until it is of the consistency of cream. Add salt to flavor, and let it simmer for half an hour longer; then run it through a fine sieve. Have in a bowl a little cream or rich milk. Pour your boiling gruel into it, and you have a drink a sick person ought to relish.

A little soap eases wonderfully the labor of cleaning a stove. Rub a flannel rag on the soap, dip into ordinary stove blacking and apply to the stove; finish with a dry cloth. The work will be done quickly and will last much longer than without the soap.

If you have many short stemmed flowers to arrange it is well to fill a low dish with damp moss, then with a sharp stick dig holes in the moss and insert the stems. When the flowers have faded the moss may be dried and used again. Pansies show to better advantage in this way than in any other.

The most satisfactory way to deal with moths, bed bugs or other household pests is to fumigate with sulphur. The ordinary powder will do, but sulphur candles are better, and can be procured from any druggist. Put the articles you wish fumigated in a small, close room, taking care to remove all silver or growing plants, as it will tarnish the one and kill the other; place your lighted candle in an old kettle, and have the room closed for several hours. All animal life will be destroyed.—Pleasant E. Todd, in St. Louis Republic.

A Handy Wall Shelf.
Well, boys, I trust you are progressing well in the art of making handy things for the home, things that require study, close application and practice with tools. I have designed a wall shelf or bracket

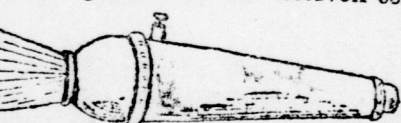


HANDY WALL SHELF.

that can be used for many things, a book-case for a boy's bedroom. It also suits admirably for a shelf for medicine bottles, boxes and handy necessities, where any of the family may store articles of almost any kind. As shown in the accompanying illustration, the bracket is made of parts of a dry goods box planed and fitted together and afterward stained, and sometimes varnished. It looks best painted white or brown. The shelf can be made of walnut or oak, if they are obtainable, and will not cost any more than \$2 for all materials needed in its construction. It is made of any dimensions. It is best to select a place for it, measure the space, then proceed according to this. This idea may be carried out in an endless number of designs.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Fountain Blacking Brush.
Fountain ink wells and pens are not novelties in these days, but the reservoir principle has just been applied to a brush by an English manufacturer. In this device the handle, A to C, is hollow and forms the storage vessel. C is a cap with a screwed junction fitting it to the body of the brush. B is a cap of a similar kind, but formed with a hollow circular space at its centre. Through this the bristles of the brush proper pass.

The peculiarity of this brush is that it is arranged on a separate former, with the centre hollow at its inner end, and into this a tube passes from the reservoir compartment.



FOUNTAIN BLACKING BRUSH.

The inner end of this tube is closed when out of use by a disk having a hole in its centre, but which usually presents a blank surface opposite the tube. To open the reservoir to the brush the button A is pressed, and liquid will flow out at the rate which it is being used. The valve arrangement is very similar to that employed in oil cans, but has the addition of two flat springs, keeping the disk valve close up to the partition against which it works, and therefore doing away with the creepage which so often takes place through a valve of this kind.

THE WOMEN OF COREA.

THEIR STATUS IN THE SOCIETY OF THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

Classes are Clearly and Rigidly Defined—Ladies of Rank Kept in Closest Seclusion—Modes of Dressing, Marriage Customs and Methods of Punishment.

THE present war in Corea is bound to better the condition of her women. It could not be worse than it is. The 5,000,000 women of the country are practically slaves. They are bound to their husbands with fetters of iron, which only the men can loosen. They dare not go up on the streets. Their quarters are kept for them in the backs of the houses, and the best of the Korean wives would commit suicide if a stranger of the other sex rudely put his hands upon her. Many of these people are actually slaves. They have been bought, and they can be whipped if they do not obey. Little is known about the condition of Korean womanhood. The lines are so strict as to their being seen upon the street, or as to their coming into contact with any but their own sex, that such travellers' letters and books as have been written concerning Corea contain little about them. Only the women of the lower classes go out of the house, except in closed chairs, and those whom you see with their faces uncovered are generally slaves. Now and then a common woman goes about the streets of Seoul with a green cloak over her head. She holds this close to her face, leaving a crack out of which one eye peeps, and if she meets a man on a country road she runs. There are, indeed, three different classes of women in Corea—the upper, the middle and the lower class.

The upper class are usually the daughters of nobles. They marry nobles, and if their husbands can afford it, which is not often, they have slaves to do all the work for them, and they lead lives of comparative idleness. The dress of all classes is practically the same in design, but that of the upper classes is made of much more expensive material. It is a very unbecoming dress. The Korean women are not, as a rule, beautiful, and this dress does not add to their looks. My interpreter, "Gen," Pak, who has a wife, a concubine or so, and two or three female slaves, gave me the details. The Korean lady starts in with a divided skirt. This consists of a pair of very full drawers, which fall in folds about her feet, and which is stretched up towards her waist to spare when being gathered about the neck. The top of these drawers has a band fully eight inches wide, and this

is fastened tightly over the breast by a white ribbon drawstring, which is tied in front. This garment is always white, and it is fastened so tight that the band cuts into the flesh at the back, and among the lower classes often runs below the breast, leaving it exposed. Above this band, and just meeting it, there is a little jacket with long sleeves. This jacket is not more than six inches long. It is sometimes of yellow, green or blue, and at other times of white. It is tied together with ribbons of the same color as the jacket, and it is so scanty that a great sunburned streak, an inch wide, shines out below the shoulder-blades of such women as get into the sun. The drawers are not tied at the ankle. They narrow down as they fall to the feet, and below them the woman wears stockings of wadded white cotton. These make her feet look about five sizes larger than they are, and the winter stocking is half an inch thick. It is more like a boot than a shoe, and it extends only about two inches above the ankle. The Korean lady wears no shoes while at home. She trots about in her stocking feet, and the poorer classes go barefooted. When she goes out she puts on slippers of rabbit skin faced with silk. Some of these are very pretty, but they look uncomfortable, and are quite heavy. They have soles of oxhide, which are nailed onto the slipper with iron pegs, the heads of which are as large around as that of a tennipenny nail, and they are clumsy in the extreme. In addition to these divided skirts, or drawers, she has over-pants of white, which are very full, and

reach from the armpits to the knees, and over the whole she wears a cloak-like gown, which falls to her feet, and which is tied up with ribbon. This practically makes up the costume of a Korean lady. It usually consists of good material, and often of silk. The younger women are fond of red. The middle-aged affect blue and the widows always wear white, which is the color of mourning.

There is a great difference in conditions as regards the classes of woman. A middle-class woman when she meets the wife of a noble has to address her in reverential tones, and the lower classes bow down to the middle classes. The middle-class women never go out of their houses except in a chair, and among them

may be classed the wives of scholars or interpreters and those of doctors and of the traders that go to Peking.

The women of Corea are not much respected in the laws of the country as regards inheritance. The son gets all the property and the daughters inherit nothing. Daughters are by no means so well-come as sons, and a woman who bears many girls is considered a disgrace to the clan.

Korean girls get most of their fun in their childhood. They trot around with the boys and play as they will until they are 7 years old. They wear clothes like their mothers, or, if they are poor, practically no clothes at all, and they can do about as they please. After the age of 7 they are not allowed to play outside of the walls which surround the house. They are never seen on the streets, and as they grow older their life becomes more and more a secluded one. At eight or nine they are taught the Korean characters and how to sew, to embroider and to keep house. They are often engaged at ten, and are married at thirteen and fourteen. It is a curious thing that they practically lose their names after they are eleven. The custom is just the reverse of ours. We often call a girl "baby" when she is little. The Koreans call their girls by fixed names until they get to be eleven, after which they are called "aga" or baby. After a woman is married she takes her husband's name and loses her own, though baby sticks to the old maids for ever.

A woman never sees her husband before she marries him, nor has she any part in making the engagement. The matter is carried on, as in China, through match-makers, and it is customary for the groom to furnish the money for the bride's wardrobe. The swan is the emblem of marital fidelity, and after the engagement has been made, the bridegroom goes in state to the house of the father of the bride, carrying a white swan in his arms. There is usually a tent with a spread table in it waiting for him, and about this stand the matchmakers and the bride's father. As he comes in, he places this swan on the table, and bows to it four times and a half. He then goes to the other side of the yard, where the bride sits in a hall. She raises as he comes up, and she usually has a slave on each side of her, holding her hand, so that her long sleeves, as the hands meet in front of her face, completely hide the face from the groom. Then the two go through numerous bows, the woman still keeping her face hidden, and the bridegroom finally going down on his knees and bumping his head against the floor in front of the bride. After this is over, the bride and groom are offered cakes and wine. They drink out of the same glass, and it is this drinking that constitutes the ceremony of marriage. There is also a marriage certificate about as big as a small tablecloth, which is sent to the bride's father in a ceremonial box.

Hereafter she is practically the slave of her husband, who can treat her as he will and divorce her with little trouble. Divorces among the higher classes are not common, and the women are, among those classes, fairly well treated, as far as the use of the whip is concerned. It is only the slaves and the wives of the lower classes who are much punished, but if a woman is unfaithful, no matter what her class, she can be taken by her husband to the magistrate and be punished with a paddle.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A Room for Country Doctors, Editors, Letter Carriers, Etc.

The movement for the abolition of all trouble and work goes on apace. The latest invention is intended to do away with walking by making every man his own vehicle.

A pneumatic skate is on exhibition at the Royal Aquarium, London, on which the skater can spin along much more rapidly than on the old-fashioned wooden wheeled roller. The idea is a distinct embellishment, of course, of the idea of the pneumatic tire as used on bicycles.

It was invented by H. J. Wilson, and the first pair was sold to a woman of "pluck and title," who lives at Kirkcaldy and who does her shopping on the skates, followed by all the inhabitants of Kirkcaldy who are well enough to be out. The craze has infected Glasgow, where pneumatic skaters go along at the rate of twelve miles an hour, the beginners mowing down anything and every one in their path. It is specially adapted to country doctors, editors, letter carriers, drummers, highwaymen, and, in fact, to any one whose interest it is to move rapidly from one place to another.

The skates cost in England from \$17 to \$26 a pair. It is said that \$2 worth of arnica and sticking plaster is enough for the learner, and after that he can keep his balance and make good speed. It isn't necessary to have a smooth floor, the best sort of ground being a gritty, macadamized road. Under the laws of England a bicycle must be equipped with a bell, a brake and a lantern at night. This expense to the bicyclist is saved to the skater, who, when he sees that there is danger of a collision, can avoid it by throwing himself forward and alighting on his nose.

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Mourners at Persian funerals are furnished with little wads of cotton with which to wipe away their tears. The tears are then preserved and are supposed to contain restorative qualities in case of fainting.

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

When bad men combine, the good must associate; or they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle. —[EDMUND BURKE.]

Mr. Gladstone, we notice, has published a letter during the last week announcing his adherence to local option. That is as we expected. Last week the HOME GUARD expressed the opinion that his former utterances on the question had probably been misrepresented, or misinterpreted. During the last two years he has, over and over again, committed himself, both before the general public and before his many temperance supporters, to stand of fall, with his Government and party, on the Local Veto Bill introduced by his Government. Having thus committed his colleagues and successors, it is not like the man to turn suddenly and leave them in the lurch as soon as he has become personally rid of the responsibilities of office.

Some Canadian newspapers started the story that Frances E. Willard, the well-known W. C. T. U. worker, had changed her views regarding prohibition, and even total abstinence, during her year's visit in England. The Hamilton Spectator and the Halifax Herald, both anti-prohibitionists, seem to have led off in this matter. We notice, too, that the Advocate, the new liquor interests' organ—which has generally been reliable—followed suit. Of course the statements are false. We hardly thought it worth while even referring to them. Miss Willard has recently written to a leading Canadian W. C. T. U. worker, in which she says: "Concerning total abstinence, prohibition and woman's ballot, my opinions are fixed as the laws of gravitation. Politicians try to make it seem otherwise for their own purposes."

It turns out that Mr. Gladstone is a more thorough out-and-out Prohibitionist than many gave him credit for. Instead of repudiating the principle of local option, as some recently reported him to have done, he affirms his adherence to that, but not to that as a finality. He hopes to see something more than that, and at once, too. He expresses the conviction that merely limiting the number of licensed places is "little less than an imposture." We take it that he is fully awake to the importance of three-fold prohibition, in order to get an effective measure—striking at the manufacture and importation as well as the sale. Canada has had its experience in attempting to stop sales merely, and allowing the manufacture and importation to go on, and it was by no means satisfactory. The intelligence of the country now demands something more than merely limiting the number of licensed places, or even than merely cutting off all licenses and still allowing the other two sluices to remain wide open.

Lessons of the McWhirrell Case.

Much public attention has been drawn of late to the case of Walter McWhirrell, convicted for the brutal murder of Mr. and Mrs. Williams last December and sentenced to be hanged, but now taken to the penitentiary for life. Perhaps no criminal trial in this Province for years has been more carefully watched throughout. Certainly no crime could have been more revolting and brutal.

Whoever read carefully the history of that strange case, through the various stages of its development, must have been struck with the fact that the connection of the liquor shop was very close throughout. Walter McWhirrell and John Walker, two young Englishmen, were the persons most closely suspected. Both were found guilty by the coroner's inquest, and the latter is yet in jail awaiting his trial on charge of being implicated in the murder of Mrs. Williams. The evidence went to show that they first fell in with each other at a York street licensed tavern in Toronto, and they there met and consulted time after time over repeated drinks.

John Cory, the hired man, who was also at one time suspected and who was a material witness in the case, first fell in with McWhirrell in a York street bar-room, and it was while drinking there together that he got the information about the old Williams and where and how to kill them. Both McWhirrell and Cory then fast spending their money on drink and were getting

and Walker at Little York, the evidence showed them driving together to a tavern there for more drinks. Later on McWhirrell returned to Farmer Stapleford's, where he had worked during the summer, in a state of intoxication and penniless, as he was found to be at the time of the arrest.

McWhirrell tells the story that he found two men with the stolen horse and sleigh at a West End licensed tavern and made purchase of it there, where all seem to have met with one accord. There were more or less drinks also connected with the prisoners in the case and Butcher, the milkman, where their horse was left for a day or so.

The way the money flew, too, would indicate that most of the men who have figured so prominently were having "a roaring good time," though the money seems to have gone nearly all in the one direction—for drinks—as their meals and lodgings were of a very economical character. McWhirrell had \$65 when he left Farmer Stapleford's a short time before—the hard earnings of months. It was shown, too, that he got \$15 more for the horse only two or three days before his arrest, and yet he had not 5 cents in his possession when arrested. Cory had been paid \$15 a few days before, also, and the earnings of many days' hard work, and that was all gone before he turned up to account for himself. Walker, it has been shown, had been imprisoned before for stealing property and selling it, the proceeds of which were drunk up, and was so "hard up" those times as to be ready to go almost anywhere and do almost anything that would furnish him more money.

Our own conclusion was, in reading the evidence of the trial from day to day, that while it was not at all probable that any of the licensed liquor sellers were cognizant of any crime being hatched, the attractions of their bar-rooms first brought together men and left them in condition to be ready for almost any act. Thus were lives sacrificed, property stolen, the peace and safety of quiet, honest people jeopardized.

What interest has the community in the existence of licensed drinking places and in the habit of men patronizing them until they conspire to crimes? Much every way. The two victims of that dreadful murder were quiet, harmless, temperate people themselves, who probably "left the drink alone," but, in our opinion, they became victims all the same. The taxpayers of Peel county and the Province have been already charged over \$10,000 in connection with that one case, and it will cost them at least another \$10,000 before it is through. Then, the sense of peace and security in the whole community has been greatly shaken by the dreadful occurrence.

Can any one feel, in the face of the evidence of a case like this, that, if need be, the personal liberty of a few to drink and sell ought to outweigh in importance the personal safety of a whole community? T. W. CASEY.

About "Public Accommodation."

The good meaning Canadian people who strongly favor granting liquor licenses "for the accommodation of travelers" and all that, were given a text in the Toronto papers recently well worthy of some hard thinking about. At Little York, east of Toronto, there is just such a house, and on Friday night of last week Frank Fisher, a guest of the house, got in a mad frenzy, the result of a protracted spree and "undertook to clean the house out," in which he seems to have succeeded for a time. Of course, "the traveling public" had to shift for itself as best it could, while the effects of the bar "accommodation" were being thus worked off. In the end a constable was called in and with his cane succeeded in knocking the man into helplessness, after which he was put under arrest and was afterwards fined \$10 or twenty days. His money, of course, had been squandered in drink—there was good evidence of that—and he was sent to jail for twenty days.

The other lodgers got back to safety and quietness, and the taxpayers got another dose of taxation to pay the constable, the convicting magistrate and the jail bill, but the license holder got the sale of his liquors. If the license officials proceed against the seller for supplying liquor to a man already intoxicated the HOME GUARD will cheerfully give full credit for it.

This case is but one of the many unavoidable incidents, even in a fairly well conducted licensed tavern, of legally connecting a liquor bar with a house of public accommodation. Would not the traveling public be quite as well off under prohibition?

C.
—There will in future be few boy smokers in the State of Illinois. The Legislature has passed a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to anyone under 15 years of age.

Plebiscites and Per Capita of Use.

A very intelligent correspondent asks us for information regarding the particulars of the dates and results of the prohibition plebiscites taken in the various provinces and also the average per capita of liquors consumed in each Province. We have published similar information from time to time in the HOME GUARD, but cheerfully do so again, as many are now referring to facts of this kind.

The dates of the votings were as follows:

1. Manitoba, July 23, 1892, at the general Provincial elections.
2. Prince Edward Island, Dec. 14, 1893, at the general Provincial elections.
3. Ontario, Jan. 1, 1894, at the general municipal elections.
4. Nova Scotia, March 15, 1894, at the general Provincial elections.

The results were as follows:

	Yes.	No.	Majority.
Manitoba.....	19,637	7,115	12,522
P. E. Island.....	10,616	3,390	7,226
Ontario.....	192,489	110,729	81,760
Nova Scotia.....	43,756	12,355	31,401

In every one of these provinces the prohibition majorities were much more decisive than the political majorities at the same elections, and most of them were claimed to be "weeping."

In New Brunswick no such plebiscite was taken at the last election, but the Legislature then elected, has since adopted a resolution in favor of Dominion prohibition by a unanimous vote. In the Northwest Territories Legislature a resolution was recently adopted ordering such a plebiscite at the next general election.

The above include all the Provinces of the Dominion except Quebec and British Columbia.

The estimate of the quantities of liquors consumed per capita in the different provinces has not been published in the Dominion inland revenue returns of the past two or three years, as it was years ago. These figures, so far as the relative consumption in provinces is concerned, were not very correct however, as they were merely based on the quantities taken out of bond in each province, though in some instances they were after-

wards consumed in some other province. We understand, however, the department intends to publish such lists in future annual reports.

The last published Dominion inland revenue report gives the following figures of the annual consumption per head for the entire Dominion for 1893: Spirits, gallons, 740; beer, 3,485; wine, .094; tobacco, 2,314 pounds.

The "spirits" given represents proof spirits, or equal to from two to four times that quantity of whisky and such liquors, as ordinarily sold, according to their usual strength.

The tables given for years indicate quite a falling off, per capita, in the consumption of spirits and wine, but quite a large increase in beer. In 1873 the per capita of spirits is reported at 1.682 gallons; in 1883 it fell to 1.090 and in 1893 to .740. Of wines the consumption in 1873 to 2.33 of a gallon; in 1883, but .135 and in 1893 down to .094. This does not include native Canadian wines, however, the manufacture of which has become a large industry in some localities.

Beer consumption, on the contrary, shows an increase. In 1873 the per capita was reported at 3.188 gallons; in 1883 it fell to 2.882, and in 1893 it rose to 3.485. The average yearly consumption of beer since Confederation is 2.763 gallons, or one-third less than last year's consumption.

Turning to the Dominion Statistical Year Book for 1891 we find the following per capita estimate for the various provinces of "liquor," which included spirits, wine and beer. It is the same, we believe, as was given in the inland revenue reports a few years ago. It will be seen that British Columbia led off all the rest, Ontario coming in for a good second, and Prince Edward Island, where the Scott Act was in force, least of all. In all the Maritime Provinces, where licenses were few and the Scott Act pretty general, the consumption was very low, compared to the more freely licensed provinces:

	Gallons.
British Columbia.....	6,564
Ontario.....	4,736
Quebec.....	3,610
Manitoba and Northwest Territories.....	2,489
New Brunswick.....	1,705
Nova Scotia.....	1,500
Prince Edward Island.....	.942

T. W. CASEY.

The Temperance Orders

TO WORKERS.—The HOME GUARD will be glad from week to week to publish items of live news from the various working temperance bodies all over Canada. The public should be kept informed, and thus encouraged, regarding what the co-workers everywhere are doing. Every organization of the Sons, Good Templars, Royals, and W. C. T. U., and other bodies, is invited to supply news items for this column. If you do not find news from your locality here it is because none has been supplied to us. Address all such to T. W. Casey, Associate Editor, "Lucas House" Teraulay and Louisa streets, Toronto. Telephone, No. 83. Correspondents and callers will please notice the change of address.

Sons of Temperance.

The grand scribe, W. H. Bewell, wishes to express the sincere thankfulness of himself and his wife for the numerous telegrams and letters of sympathy, in their recent bereavement of two of their children, received from so many of the subordinate and district divisions in Ontario, and from active members in the order both in Ontario and elsewhere. Such earnest evidences of fellow feeling and brotherly interest do much to encourage and cheer when the heart is sad, and help us to realize still more fully the greatness and power of sympathy and love.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., visited Summerville Division on Sept. 21, and met with a hearty welcome.

The G. W. P. addressed meetings at Vandorf on Sept. 24, Hope Church on Sept. 25, Ravenshoe on Sept. 26, Sutton on Sept. 27 and Keswick on Sept. 28, under the auspices of North York District Division.

The G. W. P. J. B. Brooks, accompanied by W. T. Playter, D.G.W.P., of Pine Orchard Division, and Mrs. Playter visited Vandorf on Sept. 24. A public meeting was held under the auspices of the division. Good attendance. Addresses were given by the G. W. P., W. T. Playter, J. Richardson, Geo. Powell and others. Eight persons gave their names for membership at the next division meeting.

A public meeting was arranged to be held at Hope Church on Sept. 25 by Sharon Division. The G. W. P. was present accompanied by many members of Sharon Division, who furnished an excellent musical and literary programme, in which Bros. Hughes, Irwin, Bosworth, Phillips, Williams, and Sisters Hughes, Doan, Phillips and others took part. Bro. W. A. Doan, of Sharon, was in the

chair. Rousing addresses were given by the G. W. P. and by A. J. Hughes, Mr. Brown, the chairman and others. Result, a new division at Hope Church.

East Grey District Division held a very important and successful session at Meaford on Sept. 26. Full report of meeting not yet received. Meaford Division is actively engaged in bringing the division and its work prominently before the citizens of that town. It has recently held two first-class entertainments, on consecutive evenings.

The public meeting at Ravenshoe, on Sept. 26, was very successful. Queensville Division arranged the meeting and furnished an excellent programme, literary and musical, in which Bros. A. F. Love, C. Love, J. Turner, Geo. Richardson, and Sisters Madge Pearson, Clara Hill, W.P., Lizzie Turner, Mary Peregrine, Hattie Link and others took prominent part, the solos given by Miss Hill and Miss Link being specially interesting. J. Richardson, of Queensville, in the chair. Some members of Keswick Division were present and contributed to the success of the meeting. The G. W. P. was in his best form and gave an eloquent address of much power. Stirring addresses were given also by A. F. Love, D.G.W.P.; John Warriner, D.G.W.P., Keswick; J. Waugh, of Queensville, and others. Result, new division at Ravenshoe.

Keswick Division, in the face of many difficulties, arranged for a public meeting at Sutton on Sept. 27. There was a fair attendance; among those present being J. Warriner, D.G.W.P., H. Taylor and others from Keswick, and W. J. Boynton, J. Baxter, and others from the new division at Baldwin. Interesting addresses were given by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., W. H. Bewell, G.S., and others. Rev. Mr. Martin occupied the chair.

The annual session of Weiland District Division will be held at Crowland on Oct. 16. This session will be of more than ordinary importance, inasmuch as our veteran, Bro. R. Coulter, P.G.W.A., who has filled the office of D. W. P. during the past seven years, will at the coming session definitely retire from the chair. Bro. Coulter has given nearly 45 years of active service to the order and feels that he is entitled to a well-earned rest from leadership, and that younger members should now assume the active responsibilities of the work in that district.

The regular session of North York District Division was held at Keswick on Sept. 28. There was a good

attendance and the reports of officers and divisions were very encouraging. D. O'Brien, D.W.P., occupied the chair. The district scribe being unavoidably absent, A. J. Hughes, D.G.W.P., performed the duties of that office. Among those present were J. A. Brooks, G.W.P., W. H. Bewell, G.S., J. Warriner, D.G.W.P., J. Turner, Miss Clara Hill, W.P., Rev. George Washington, I. Morton, P.W.P., and many other active members throughout the district. Plans were arranged for future work, and much satisfactory work performed.

The D. E., J. E. Kavanagh, owing to absence from the county, resigned his office of D. Scribe, and J. Turner, Queensville P. O., was elected to that position. In the evening a public meeting was held. The large hall was well filled. A first-class programme was given by the members of Keswick, Queensville and Sharon Divisions. The chair was again filled by D. W. P. O'Brien, and interesting addresses given by the G. W. P., G. Scribe, A. J. Hughes, D.G.W.P., the chairman and others. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Keswick Division for their excellent entertainment of delegates and visitors to the session.

The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, assisted by A. F. Love, D.G.W.P., John Warriner, D.G.W.P., and other members of Queensville and Keswick Divisions organized a new division, No. 281, at Ravenshoe, York county, on Sept. 26, with 24 charter members, W. E. Bavis, W.P., J. A. Irwin, R.S., George W. Smith, D.G.W.P., Ravenshoe P. O.

The next session of the Grand Division of Ontario will be held at Prescott, commencing on Tuesday, Dec. 4. Full particulars later.

To Bro. and Sister Peers, Udonia.—We, the members of the Udonia Division, No. 358, Sons of Temperance, take this opportunity of expressing our deep sympathy for you in your late sad bereavement. Having had friendly intercourse with the deceased for many years and knowing the bright prospects with which youth looks forward to a long and useful career, the early severance of earthly ties and ending of these bright prospects make sadder the bereavement. We trust that He who ruleth all things will comfort you and heal the wound which death has made. Yours in L. P. and F. (Signed on behalf of the Sons of Temperance of Udonia.) JOHN UMPHREY, W.P., JOSEPH CLELAND, R.S.

Cooksville Division No. 801, Sons of Temperance, held its regular weekly meeting on Wednesday, 26 ult. The usual quarterly nomination and election of officers took place, resulting very favorably, as is generally the case. The staff is sufficient to make this quarter both entertaining and instructive, as we have tried to do in the past. Cooksville Division is in a very healthy condition, and as the busy time glides gradually by we notice our attendance increasing.

A. E. TOLMAN, Correspondent.

The Good Templars.

THE GRAND CHIEF'S INQUIRY.—Immediately after Mr. Laurier's speech at Winnipeg was published in this Province, Mr. J. D. Andrews, G.C.T., of Hamilton, wrote him, asking him explicitly if he was correctly reported as saying that the Liberal party, in the event of being returned to power, would give a Dominion prohibition plebiscite, and if the result was a majority for prohibition would they then feel bound to enact a prohibitory law and stand by it. Mr. Laurier has replied that such is their position before the country.

INQUIRIES FROM AFAR.—As an evidence of the wide-spread character of the Good Templar Order it may be mentioned that G. C. T. Andrews, of this Province, received a few days ago a letter from Denise Lodge, Brisbane, Queensland, asking for a short history of the order in Canada. Similar requests were sent at the same time to similar officers in various parts of the world. These replies will be read at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of that lodge on Nov. 9.

THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.—Reports have been published in the Ottawa papers of increased activity in the work by the executive of Carleton county, which includes the city of Ottawa. Old Cameron Lodge—one of the oldest now in the work, and named after the old veteran, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, in his life-time—is hard at work. It recently had a very well attended and successful social. Several lodge fraternal visits have been made. Arrangements are being made by the executive to organize a lodge at Manotick at an early day and to help strengthen several others.

THE WORLD OVER.—The International Good Templar for October has been received and contains, as usual, some interesting information from various parts of the world.

A new Grand Lodge has been recently organized in Switzerland. There were 40 representatives present representing ten lodges now successfully at

work in that country. The proportion of increased success are reported excellent. Prof. Dr. Forel, of Zurich, G. C. T., and Augustus Baer, W. H. G. Secretary.

Norway has 119 subordinate lodges with 10,761 members; 57 senior junior temples, with 4,173 members. This is an increase of over 40 lodges and temples and over 3,000 members during the past year. Norway is reported to be one of the best and successful working jurisdictions in order the world over.

The order is doing good work in the Channel Islands, off Great Britain. The eighteenth annual session held at St. Helier, Jersey Island, recently. There was an increase in the membership, on whole, and a balance in the treasury. Joseph Malins, G.C.T. of England was present and received with becoming honors. Abel Carter, of Guernsey was elected G. C. T., and C. H. B. Jersey, G. S.

Grand Counselor and Grand Representative Dawson, of Kincaid, paid Culross Star Lodge an official visit last week and held a public meeting, at the close of which seven (seven) new members joined the lodge, and I am glad to say that Culross Star Lodge is doing a good work. At the last meeting of Anchor Hope Lodge, the chief of police of the town of Wingham was initiated, which was quite an addition to the lodge.

The Royal Templars.

A new council has been organized at Truro, N. S., by J. Bryenton, Amherst; J. D. McKay as S. C., and C. Credman, R. S.

Some Practical Suggestions.

The importance of temperance journals in the advancement of temperance work is being constantly more and more recognized by really intelligent workers. Not only is it necessary to inform those not already convinced of the facts and arguments, but the workers themselves need "posting" all the time, in order to do their successful work.

"Citizen Cronk," a level-headed Wisconsin Worker, residing at Madison, has recently issued a sensible and practical circular to his fellow workers, and its suggestions are well adapted to Canada as well. He goes on to say:

"The State committee urge earnestly that each Prohibitionist who is not now a subscriber to at least one Prohibition paper become so at once, and send to the editor of the paper of his choice \$1, which, uniting with others, will enable him to produce, from week to week, a better newspaper, and urge with greater vim the destruction of the liquor traffic. As a State committee we ask each loyal Prohibitionist to devote one day to canvassing among his neighbors and friends for subscriptions to some one or other of the many prohibition papers now circulating in our State. If this cannot be done in person, get a substitute."

Similar work would place the HOME GUARD into thousands of hands and awake much additional interest, besides enabling us to greatly improve it in every way. Will not the workers help in this matter?

WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND.—Since the enfranchisement of women in a British Province the English papers have given a good deal of attention to the workings of the experiment. The London Star recently said: "Woman continues to pursue her conquering way in New Zealand. All the ladies of that colony who have attained the age of 21 are legally qualified to vote at Parliamentary elections; a lady, Miss Yates, is the duly elected mayor of an important borough; another lady, Miss Lillian Edgar, has recently been elected a member of the governing body of the University of Auckland, and by the last mail we hear of the ladies securing three out of the seven seats on a school board. Furthermore, one of the three ladies has been chosen as president of the board for the ensuing year."

PROTECTION IN SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland is, in many respects, in advance in legislation of other countries. The factory laws of Zurich, adopted in 1887, provide that such parts of machinery and belts as are dangerous to life must be carefully fenced in by a railing, and all preventative measures must be applied to insure laborers against ill-health and accidents. Factories can be built or altered only after the Government has approved the plans. A factory injurious to the health and life of its workers and neighbors must suspend until improved. Manufacturers are amenable for injury or death to a working-man by neglect of his foreman, inspector, or other employees under their control.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

C. T. U. Department.

NT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, Dundas street.
 ER—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.
 PONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Carson, Prospect avenue.
 ING SECRETARY—Miss Ella, 23 Cathcart street.
 NT RECORDING SECRETARY—Ada Henderson, Dundas street.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the C. T. U.

Onto District, W. C. T. U. annual meeting was held Sept. 56 Elm street. In the morning representation of the executive received reports of committees arranged matters for the more publications. Greetings from the ed and well-beloved honorary ent, Mrs. Letitia Youmans, were wishing the W. C. T. U. of the t all success and enjoining upon continued and renewed diligence prosecution of their work. The ure, "Your disabled comrade," ed all hearts present. The greet- were acknowledged with thanks the corresponding secretary in- to reply to them. An invita- from York County W. C. T. U. to annual meeting at Weston, on 4 and 5, was presented. In afternoon the rooms at Head- ters were crowded. Delegates and rs from the unions were present, a grand meeting was the result. president, Mrs. Jas. Forster, filled chair, supported by Mrs. Mc- nell. Honorary President Mrs. ster gave a very interesting short res, which was ordered to be ted in the district annual report. ports from the different unions and al Y. W. C. T. U. were given, most most efficient work accom- shed, and were followed by district responding secretary and treasurers' orts, also report of house com- tee. Departments were taken and the amount of work ac- mished was astonishing, all of hich will be published in the annual ort. The courtesy and kindness the press was acknowledged in ating the reports of meetings and ing space to temperance items. The onclusion of the reading of the reports as postponed until evening. For elec- on of officers, Mrs. Jas. Forster em- phasized her determination of retiring om office, and as proof of her sincer- y remained in the chair. The fol- lowing were elected: President, Mrs. O. Rutherford; vice-president, Mrs. M. Carlyle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. (Dr.) Bascom; recording secre- tary, Mrs. H. T. Meredith; district reasurer, Miss Sidney Johnston; head- quarters treasurer, Mrs. H. MacMartin. Delegates were appointed to York county convention and meeting ad- journed till 7 p.m. In the evening the rooms were again filled to hear conclusion of reports, Mrs. Forster in the chair. Appointments of superin- tendents were made and delegates to Woman's Council for the year and other routine business disposed of. The annual meeting closed at 9:30, the general opinion being that although good work had been effected, still greater results must be aimed at next year. The only feeling of regret was that Mrs. Forster, who has so ably filled the president's chair during the year, could not be prevailed upon to con- tinue in the position. At Mrs. Forster's request the new president, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, addressed the meeting, asking the support of officers and members, and the assistance which had been accorded her predecessor. All present felt they would do all in their power to make the new year a success, and speed on the day when prohibition will prevail.

Birds and Bonnets.

Will the HOME GUARD allow some fashion notes in the W. C. T. U. col- umn? A recent visit to the millinery openings reveals the fact that an attempt is being made to revive the use of birds and wings as an adornment for hats and bonnets. Our White Rib- boners need no reminder that they are not expected to follow such fashions. Long ago we resolved on the subject, and, being one of the few resolutions, the carrying out of which lay within our own powers of execution, it has become almost a law among us, made such by aroused consciences and a knowledge of the cruelty by which such adornment is secured.

But we need by protest as well as example to discourage such fashions. The attention of our public school teachers, with their boundless influ- ence, should be directed to this matter and here the example of our "Y's" should make itself known.

Yet, even with this our duty is not ended. The bonnets described in the "journals" as "chic," as "dreams of beauty," show as adornment groups of humming birds, white canaries, the lovely bird of paradise, black birds and many others of the feathered kingdom, and to cater to the public the milliner has to produce just such head-gear or pay the penalty by a loss of customers and a diminished bank account.

The majority of our artists sell birds on the same grounds as saloon-keeper jells liquors, "If I don't sell, someone else will"—the old argument again. But here and there we find a millinery dealer to whom the "arrest of thought"

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Greg- sten, Colborne street.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Evans, Prin- cess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith, Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris, Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin ave- nue; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.
 MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

has come, and bird decorations have no longer a place in her show room. This means serious loss. Let our White Ribboners see to it that where such establishments exist their custom goes.

These thoughts were suggested by a conversation overheard in a shop a few days ago. A lady entered with her little boy of 7 or 8 years of age, and asked to be shown some birds. The saleswoman replied "We do not keep birds." "Don't keep them, why?" said the lady in a sur- prised tone. The girl replied, "We think it wrong," and explained the reasons. The lady's face was a study for a moment as she exclaimed, "Well, what will be next, I wonder." Meanwhile, the little boy with spark- ling eyes, beaming face, and an eager- ness that could hardly wait exclaimed, "Oh, I know all about that, at the Band of Hope we heard about it." and looking up sweetly said, "Mamma, you won't wear any birds any more, will you?" The lady was silent for a moment, then, as she passed out replied, "We'll think about it, Willie," while, softly to myself, I said, "A little child shall lead them."

COUNTY PRESIDENT.

Interesting Reminiscences.

A Talk With Mrs. Josephine Butler in the Woman's Signal.

The name of Josephine Butler ranks high in the list of women who have made the Victorian era synonymous with the progressive age of women. She has labored long and ardently for the suffrage, but it is as the leader of the purity movement that her name will go down to posterity. Abuse, slander, ridicule have been powerless to move her from her purpose, and now in her declining years she sees triumphing on every hand the sentiments which she spent a lifetime in disseminating. When her husband died a few years ago, the sorrow seemed too great to be borne, for never surely was there a more remarkable instance of wedded love than that of Canon and Mrs. Butler. It was a perfect union of heart, life and purpose.

"To think how they slandered me, and dared to slander him," she said to me the other afternoon as the hot in- dignant tears rose in her eyes, "when he was the best and truest husband ever woman had! But it is ever so; people think when a woman espouses the cause of womanhood that she has a private grievance to avenge."

"It is remarkable," said Mrs. Butler, as she lingered over the last two letters, "how the emancipation of the negro and the emancipation of woman have attracted the same advo- cates. In fact, you may say all who have fought for liberty in any form have sympathized with us. Here are letters from Garibaldi and Mazzini, Emile de Leveley, Jules Simon, Cardinal Manning, and Pere Hyacinth Loyson. This one is from that traitor Wolff. You know he was Mazzini's secretary for many years, and then it was discovered he was a French spy. Dear old Mr. Henley, the father of the House of Commons, wrote me beautiful letters. He was a strong Tory, but his Christian feeling led him to vote for woman's suffrage, because he felt it would be an act of justice. Such a beautiful example, I always thought, of the spirit of Christ working on a man's heart and leading him to place justice higher than party feeling. Here is a letter from old Dr. Guthrie; he was one of my great champions, so also was Pressense. Lucretia Mott fre- quently wrote to me, and I have heaps of letters from Mary Carpenter. This one from dear old Mary Somerville was written when she was 90, and here is a beautiful little note from Harriet Martineau, written just before she died. Many people thought her a cold, hard sceptic, but they did not know or understand her. She was a good, warm-hearted creature; listen to her letter:

"It is dark and I am tired—as I hope even you never are, toiler as you are. Offer to Mr. Butler and your sons my hearty New Year's wishes, and accept them for yourself, my dear and honored friend. Yours till the end, HARRIET MARTINEAU."

"So touching and beautiful of her to write to me when she felt she was dying."

WORK IN PARIS

"Here is a letter of a different char- acter," said Mrs. Butler; "it is from Lecour, that dreadful man who was head of the night police in Paris. I bearded him in his own den." The memory of the interview brought into the narrator's face a gleam of the old

determination and fire which had carried her, a delicate, highly-cultured gentlewoman, through the most arduous campaign against vice which every woman faced. "When I went to Lecour," she continued, "and pleaded the cause of women—of innocent girls wrongfully accused, and of fallen women, who hated the life from which they could find no retreat—he put on a pious air and said, 'Madame, I am religious as well as you.' Think of the man! Over the door of his infamous den was written, 'For the protection of public morality.' Imagine Lecour a protector of public morality! I have witnessed scenes in his office which I can never forget. Fathers pleading that their innocent daughters might be spared the degradation of the official examination, but they received no mercy from Lecour. I could tell you of hundreds of cases of suicide by women and girls who were wrongfully accused by the police. To pass through the examination, apart from the physical degradation, meant loss of character to any girl, even when the doctors certified the charge unfounded. Ever afterwards the finger of scorn would be pointed at her.

"I have walked about the streets of Paris at all hours in the night, but I will not dwell upon the horrors I have seen, they are too dreadful. One scene I can never forget. I was passing one of the dens in Paris between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the shutters were open, and looking through the window I saw standing, in the center of a throng of debauched and drunken men, a beautiful young girl, not more than 14 or 16. She was a virgin being sold to the highest bidder. Again and again police officials have told me that the vice regulations in Paris increased immorality. 'Men will not take what the Government provides,' said they, 'but perier intrigue and the seduction of innocent girls.' I had the satisfac- tion of helping to get Lecour dis- charged from office. The Government made him bell ringer at Notre Dame to get rid of him."

A ROMANTIC BRINGING UP.

"Did you take an interest in the questions affecting women at an early age, Mrs. Butler?"

"I was born with a strong sense of justice, like my father. It was a lovely country where we lived in the north, and I had quite a romantic bringing up. I was a great reader of the works of the fathers, and it seemed to me that those old fellows did nothing but malign women, except Chrysostom. He said at Constantinople, 'You say that men should be brave and women pure, but reverse it, and let women be brave and men pure.' No wonder the ladies of Athens threw their scent bottles at him."

"I, too, felt that women must be brave if men were to be pure. It used to make me ill to hear men at a dinner party hint at loose morals and always with the phrase, 'this is not a fit sub- ject for the ears of ladies.' When sister women are concerned, I thought, why should not ladies know what is going on? I pondered on these things when quite a girl until I felt so angry at the injustice meted out to women, that I grew terribly bitter, and became for a time a rebel both to God and man. Man, I fancied, was God's favorite creature, and woman had been created only to be down- trodden. Then came my marriage, and years of wedded happiness, with one of the most saintly, lovable, and refined of men, softened my bitterness. It seems strange that I should have been engaged in taking up the cudgels against men when my father, brothers, husband, and sons have all been so good. I think they have given me an exalted idea of what men ought to be."

THE SUBMISSION OF WIVES.

"I hold strongly to the marriage tie and to the maintenance of family life in strictest purity, but I do not believe in the subjection of either wives or husbands. It is so beautiful to have equality in married life, or only the obedience which springs from love. I remember once expounding something to my husband which I had done, and asking him if he did not think I was right. 'No dear, he said in his quiet, gentle way, 'I think you were quite wrong.' I cannot tell you how deeply I felt that rebuke, it cut me to the heart that he should think me wrong."

LEGALIZED VICE.

"How did you first start your move- ment against the State regulation of vice?"

"I used to stay a great deal with relatives on the continent, and knew the working of the system there, long before it was introduced into England. Paris was its birthplace. The day I heard that the system was to be in- troduced into this country I was filled with distress. 'Surely,' I said, 'English people will never be such fools.'"

"The idea was started at the begin- ning of the Queen's reign by a clique of doctors. But both Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne protested that they could not ask the young Queen to sign such an act—she might put off, and after the marriage of the Queen it was delayed because of the opposition of the Prince Consort. But immediately after his death two bills were brought in, cleverly coupled to- gether—Contagious Diseases Act, (Cattle), Contagious Disease Act, (Women)—and the Queen, in her heartbroken condition, signed them without inquiry."

"It was in the winter of 1869-70 that we began the agitation for the repeal of the act. My husband said we must appeal to the public, and, being a

woman's question, I was pushed to the front of the fray. It was laughable to see the odd people who flocked to our standard. We had quite a Cave of Adullam, but, like David's warriors, our followers had been trained in adversity. Besides the cracked and the cranks, we had splen- did helpers in the working men, and a knot of doctors in Liver- pool and Nottingham supported us. I remember so well an open-air meeting at Newark, when I stood in a cart to speak, a workman standing on either side with a torch, and the moon- light gleaming over the upturned faces of the crowd. 'This lady has something to tell us about our daughters,' said the man who introduced me. I can- not tell you how good the workmen were all through the struggle; they felt that it was their wives and daughters we were fighting for. They used to catechise the Parliamentary candidates. An amusing story was told me by one man. He said, 'When we asked Mr. A., the candidate, if he was with us he seemed rather opposed, but when I explained that the workmen would not vote for him if that was the case, do you know, ma'am, he saw things quite differently.'"

MUDDLE-HEADED CHRISTIANS.

"The Quakers were the first among the religious bodies to give us help. The churches were very slow. I have learned that there are two good things in life—an honest heart and a clear brain. Many have honest hearts, they wish to do right, but they do not see clearly. I call them muddle-headed Christians. In 1870 I addressed a meeting in the Quaker House at Leeds, and the Friends sent out this notice: 'Josephine Butler has a con- cern upon her mind—come and hear her.' So quaint and beautiful, was it not? The year 1874 was the blackest of all in our work. The Medical Con- gress at Vienna tried to introduce an international system of examination for every port on the globe, including uncivilized countries. This seemed like a master stroke of Satan after our five years' work. The struggle lasted in this country until 1885, when the act was repealed. It had been a work of years to stir the public mind and conscience, but I believe it had been done effectively. We are still laboring upon the continent, and the latest out- come of the agitation is the crusade against the Cantonments Act in India. My husband was such an accom- plished linguist that he afforded great help in our continental work. We met with splendid responses from the elite of the people there, and in 1875 the British, Continental, and General Federation for the State Abolition of Vice was formed. I always feel that this agitation has drawn together a vast army of Christian workers in all lands. All the grand Rabbins of Europe support us because our propa- ganda is so entirely in accordance with the Jewish laws of purity. The Roman Catholics, too, are joining us, and only last winter the Pope sent me a message of approval."

Before leaving, Mrs. Butler took me to the drawing-room and showed me a beautiful piece of sculpture represent- ing the head of her little daughter who was killed. She is nesting a dove in her neck, and shows a very sweet and beautiful profile. Another interesting object in the room was an old-fashioned grand piano which Mrs. Butler has used from her girlhood, and which still serves to pass many lonely hours away.

SARAH A. TOOLEY.

Here and There

CANADIAN.

—According to the Advocate, the Montreal Recorder has a scale of fines for drunks brought before him, ranging from \$3 on a week day to \$5 on a Sunday.

—A coroner's inquest was held in Chatham, Ont., on the 1st inst., on the body of Robert McCullough, a young man, and the verdict was: "Came to his death by suffocation while under the influence of liquor."

—The Mail of Monday says: "Mr. S. S. Reveller, who has been nomi- nated in Dundas county by the Mc- Carthyites, announces that he is a Pro- hibitionist first. With more men like him in Parliament, there would be less reveling."

—Joseph Hartley, a laboring man at Winnipeg, received a few months ago a fortune of \$50,000 by the death of a relative. He resolved to have "a good time," and took to drinking heavily. A few days ago he died in the hospital of that city, in conse- quence. One more victim.

—A Peterboro, Ont., telegram says that John Armstrong, at one time a much respected musician and organist of a fashionable Episcopal Church, has been dismissed from his position be- cause he is addicted to drink, and was before the police court as a common drunkard a few mornings ago.

—A very serious fire started at a tavern in Nanaimo, British Columbia, last week, consuming a considerable portion of the town. Fritz, the bar- tender, and Maybee, a bootblack in the house, were burned to death, and three other occupants of the house were very badly injured in making their escape.

—Charles P. D. O'Neil was run over and killed by a passing train at Collins' Bay, near Kingston a few days ago. He was formerly a school teacher, a man of fine education and very re- spectably connected. His appetite for

strong drink brought him so low that he concealed his whereabouts from his near relatives.

—Mr. Dexter, Toronto license inspector, laid three successful charges against unlicensed liquor sellers in the police court one day last week. John Burkhardt was fined \$100 or three months in jail. Jemima Mann was fined \$50 or three months. Both of these went to jail. Frank Addison also was fined \$50. The convictions were the work of a detective.

—Mrs. Eva Foster, a dissipated To- ronto woman, was before the police court a few days ago charged with keeping a disorderly house. Her con- dition was such that the authorities ordered her baby in arms taken care of by the Children's Aid Society, while she was locked up. A few weeks ago she caused a great sensation on the street by firing off a pistol promiscu- ously where people were passing, while in a state of intoxication.

—Alexander Ginac, a young Essex county farmer, got badly beaten and bruised one day last week at a tavern not far from Sandwich. His statement was that he met Wilson, a former con- stable, and two other fellows—all colored—where some hot words en- sued. Wilson assaulted him and all set on and pounded him unmercifully. Arrests and a trial came out of the bar-room fight. Fortunately there was not another drinking murder.

—At the Toronto Police Court a few days ago Mrs. Marion Campbell applied for and obtained an order of protection from her husband, to whom she had been married eighteen years, on the plea that he had become so drunken as to be no longer a support or protection, but quite the reverse. The court found her charges well founded and granted her request. She has four children whom she also under- takes to protect and support. The same day Catharine Gibbon applied for a similar order against her hus- band, which was granted.

UNITED STATES.

—Forty-seven temperance organiza- tions in Cleveland, O., including the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League Societies, have formed a Cleve- land Temperance Alliance.

—The New York World states that eight brewery firms in that city are worth \$2,000,000, all made in the brewing business, and that they have an average daily income of nearly \$1,000 each. No wonder so many of their customers are poor.

—The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, which has just held its annual session at Washington, resolved here- after to exclude all liquor sellers from membership in the order. A large number of the fraternal and benefit orders are now adopting similar reso- lutions.

—A New York paper says: "One of the surprising features of the Arkansas State election was the vote on the license question. Thirty-eight counties have voted against license. As a re- sult, the territory in which by special act of the Legislature the sale of liquor is prohibited, will now comprise three- fourths of the area of the whole State."

—At Ashley, Ohio, one day recently, Mrs. Sarah Null and babe were kicked out into the street by her drunken hus- band, to whom, notwithstanding re- peated spees, she has remained faith- ful. Mrs. Null proceeded at once to the place of saloonist Alexander, whom she had asked not to sell her husband more liquor, stoned it, and completely wrecked it.

—The Chicago Lever says: "Every State and Territory in the Union ex- cept five have temperance education laws. These five are Indiana, Tennes- see, Georgia, South Carolina, and Arkansas. These States should get in line with the rest of the States with- out delay. There is surely no good reason for their backwardness in this important matter."

—A very singular and sad occu- rence took place at Buffalo, N. Y., last week. Rev. Frederick Stiles, an Episcopal rector of Des Moines, Iowa, gave away to an early formed appetite for drink and got on a spree. He ran out of money and was arrested for attempted fraud. He represented that he had wealthy friends in England, to whom he telegraphed for help.

—A new way of getting liquor into Alaska has for some time defied the vigilance of the collectors. Despite the closest scrutiny sales of liquor in- creased although one license only was permitted, in each town. Collector Hammond, of Juneau, has now dis- covered the method by which beer has been smuggled in. He found a cask of sugar with the head knocked off, and neatly packed in it was a big cask of beer. All freight from the sound is now rigidly examined.

—Mr. Coates, of Boston, Mass., is a millionaire, and he has reached the age of 83 years without ever having taken any medicine. He seems to have had recourse to his doctor, how- ever, whenever he had the slightest ailment. He had all the prescriptions religiously executed at the chemist's. Only, he never swallowed the drugs, but carefully put them away in his cupboard, and today he finds himself in the possession of a most original collec- tion—1,900 bottles of sundry medi- cines, 1,370 boxes of various powders, and 870 boxes of pills.

—Here are the estimates of United States revenue for the current fiscal year, commencing with June last: From duties on imports, including \$43,000,000 on sugar, \$179,000,000. From internal taxes: Whisky, \$95,-

000,000; tobacco, \$33,000,000; fer- mented liquors, \$33,000,000; income tax, \$15,000,000; oleomargarine, \$1,- 800,000; playing cards, \$1,000,000; miscellaneous, \$200,000; total internal taxes, \$179,000,000. From sale of public lands and other miscellaneous sources, \$20,000,000; total estimated revenue, \$378,000,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—An English licensed hotel-keeper has just been fined \$50 or two months at hard labor for being a party to get- ting up a prize dog fight. He held the stake money of the bets. The fight was prevented by the police. The convicting magistrate said if the fight had come off he would have imposed six months' imprisonment.

—The executive of the Kent County (Eng.), Temperance Federa- tion has offered a first prize of \$15 and a second of \$10 for the best papers on the following subject: "The public conscience. How can it be most effectively aroused on the temperance question?" The writers must be ab- stainers and residents of the county.

—An English paper says: An ar- rangement has been made in nearly all Nonconformist Churches to make the last Sunday in November, as in previous years, a "Temperance Sun- day." Many temperance leagues are now organizing conferences for the same day and have requested all the ministers to preach on temperance. The movement was a great success last year, and the pledges taken amounted to several thousands.

INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.—Some Eng- lish papers are reporting that a mem- ber of the Government, Hon. Mr. Asquith, intends to bring in a bill in Parliament dealing with confirmed inebriates. It is said it will confer power on county judges for the deten- tion in asylums for one year of such unfortunate, subject to the power of those in charge to discharge them at any time. Some pointers for Canada may be obtained out of the measure.

GENERAL.

—A distinguished French special- ist is now claiming that a hypodermic injection of nitrate of strychnine will cure alcoholism.

—The South Australian Legislature decided at its last session to increase the duties on wines by 6 shillings a gallon, on spirits 1 shilling, and on bottled beer 6 pence.

—In Berlin, Germany, it is reported that 27 hotel keepers went into in- solvency during the last year. The business seems to have become pre- carious in Germany, as well as in Can- ada and other countries.

THE PREACHER'S TRIAL.

An Interesting Chat With the Rev. W. J. Chapin.

In the Strain of Pulpit Labor He Had Overdrawn His Health Account—How He Met the Crisis and Returned to His Duties With Renewed Health.

(From the Springfield, Ill., Journal.)

In the pretty village of Chatham, Ill., there lives a Baptist divine whose snow white hair is the one outward sign that he has encroached upon the days beyond the allotted three score years and ten. His clear eye, keen mental faculties and mag- nificent physique all bear witness to a life well spent. This pioneer in God's eternal vineyard is Rev. W. J. Chapin, whose 72 years are crowded with noble deeds in the Christian ministry.

To a Journal representative who asked him something of his career in the min- istry, Mr. Chapin talked in an interesting, frank and unreserved manner, and said that, in spite of the indica- tions to the contrary, his life had not all been sunshine and good health.

"As my present appearance testifies, I was fortunate in the possession of a very vigorous constitution. But as is too often the case, I overestimated my physical resources, and when it was too late learned that I had overdrawn my health account. The crisis came about eighteen years ago. At the time I was preaching the gospel from the pulpit, and I became suddenly so ill that I was compelled to stop before my sermon was finished. It was a bad case of nervous prostration, and for a time my friends and family were greatly exercised over my condition. Complete rest was imperative, and Mrs. Chapin and I planned and took a long trip. My health was sufficiently restored to re- sume work, but I was not the same man. I felt absolutely worthless physi- cally and mentally. I had so lost control of my muscles that my fingers would in- voluntarily release their grip upon a pen, and my hand would turn over with abso- lutely no volition on my part. About two years ago, to intensify matters, I was seized with a severe attack of la grippe, and recovered only partially from it and had frequent returns of that insupportable feel- ing which accompanies and follows that strange malady. I looked in vain for some- thing to bring relief and finally I read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Something seemed to tell me that they would do me good and I commenced using them. They gave me additional strength from the start and I gained my system from a condition of almost absolute prostration so that I was able again to resume my duties as a minister. The im- provement was simply marvelous, and the credit is due Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mrs. Chapin was present during the con- vention and said: "I don't think Mr. Chapin could ever have resumed his preach- ing if he had the attack of la grippe had it not been for Pink Pills. They did him so much good that I decided to try their efficacy on myself. I have been troubled for years with what our physician, Dr. Hewitt, called rheumatic paralysis, and since taking the Pink Pills I have been stronger and the pain in my right arm and hand is less acute. We keep the house all the time, and they give the great deal of good in the way of tonic to my system and strengthening me."

In all cases like the above Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. They directly upon the blood and nerve by all dealers or sent by mail, on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes, by addressing the Dr. J. C. Medicine Company, Brooklyn, Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of nostrums alleged to be "

Our Young People.

Two Little Girls I Know.

I know a little girl
(You? Oh, no!)
Who, when she's asked to go to bed,
Does just so:
She brings a dozen wrinkles out,
And takes the dimples in;
She puckers up her pretty lips,
And then she does begin:
"Oh, dear me! I don't see why I
All the others sit up late,
And why can't I?"

Another little girl I know
With curly pate,
Who says, "When I'm a great big girl,
I'll sit up late.
But mamma says 'twill make me grow
To be an early bird."
So she and dolly trot away
Without another word.

Oh, the sunny smiles and the eyes so
blue,
And, why yes, now I think of it, she
looks like you.

—The Evangelist.

A Day at the Shore.

Papa and mamma, and Breezy and Breezy, and the baby, went down to the seashore to spend the day. Having left mamma and baby in the grove, they were picking their way, with bare ankles and toes, over the rough pebbles and prickly sedge to a point of rocks that jutted out into the water. Each had a tight hold of one of papa's hands, and as a compensation to him for thus depriving him of the use of those useful members, Breezy lugged his clam-basket and Breezy carried his digger.

It was low water now, and when they had climbed down the steep face of the rock, crunching the barnacles as they did so under their half-reluctant toes, they stepped upon a long sandy strip, or bar, that at this stage of the tide connected the mainland with a rocky island farther out. Along this they trudged, Breezy squealing every few moments at sight of a starfish, with its five jeweled points crusted with very prickly-looking little spines. She did not squeal because she had stepped on one, but because it might hurt so very dreadfully if she should!

On the island was a grove of stunted cedars, with tables dotted around here and there, amid a very discouraged-looking growth of samphire. Here Mr. Bright, their father, left them to play hide-and-seek, to clamber about over the rocks, or to paddle in the water on the bar, as best they liked, while he went off into deeper water clamminz. How long they had played there, with the warm breezes blowing through their wet clothes, they did not know until they saw their father returning and hastening towards them with a loud "Whe-w-w!" Then they looked and saw that the bar had already disappeared under the feet of the advancing tide.

"Hurry, children! hurry! or we shall be cut off! I didn't think it was so late!"

"I'm afraid," whimpered Breezy, while Breezy, who didn't exactly like the look of things, began measuring his own diminutive height with his eye.

"It's pretty deep out there," said he, with a reflective shudder. "Most over our heads, I guess!"

"Yes, it is!" said his father anxiously. "But come on! We must get over there somehow, and it's deepening every moment!"

"But we can't swim, papa," wailed Breezy, thoroughly frightened, "and we will be drowned, and never see mamma or baby any more!"

"Do just as I say, and trust to me," said Mr. Bright, hastily.

On they trudged, spitting along in the shallow water at first, that curled up to them in such smiling little dimples! just as if it was not so dreadful and deep out beyond!

At last they came to a point that was really a channel, now full of a black and swiftly running current.

"Ugh!" screamed Breezy. "It's horrid!"

"Now if it wasn't so really, awfully true," said Breezy, "wouldn't it be fun to play we were crossing the Red Sea?"

"O let's!" said Breezy: as if this was a ray of solid comfort in a dark hour. "Only we must be the Risrylites, of course."

"And you will be the Moses, papa. And you'll get us over all right, won't you?"

"Of course he will, if we look out and mind him!" stoutly asserted Breezy.

The children, amused by their prattle, had hardly realized that the water was already up to their chins as they were steadily advancing through it, until their father said, "Here! catch hold of a shoulder, and my collar, now each of you! And don't you be frightened when you begin to float. Only hold on, and keep still till I say 'all right,' then you can drop your feet again. Now then—ready?"

"Yes! Yes!" were the trembling answers, as the children called up all their faith and shuf their eyes that they might not see the rushing, swallowing waters they were being borne through.

A few long strides through waves

that gurgled high around Mr. Bright's neck and ears, and they were safely over and wading out to the rocks on the other end of the neck.

"I wouldn't like to do that again! There was hardly an inch to spare!" exclaimed the children's Moses, as he blew and shook the water out of his eyes, nose and ears. "Now I should just like to know how it happened that I was caught in this way. I thought I gave myself plenty of time!"

"O papa, see! your basket of clams!" Way out there, getting swallowed up, like Pharaoh!

"Well, I couldn't help it," said papa, drily. "I found I had to leave either the clams or the children, and I concluded it would better be the clams; but we can go back there and exchange now, if you want to!"

"Oh, no, no!" expostulated Breezy and Breezy, eagerly. "Let's go and tell mamma how we were drowned!"

"But, said Breezy, "if we were really drowned, we couldn't tell her you see!"

"Well, most drowned, then!" corrected Breezy, and off they ran. Soon, clothed in dry garments, and gathered under a spreading tree, around a very inviting basket of lunch, with the foam beating up from the ledge of the rocks below and showering them with a flying spray of kisses, the children felt how good it was to be here safe and sound again, after a passage of such vivid and actual dangers.

"I know just how the Risrylites felt, now," said Breezy, after they got over! I feel just as thankful, as thankful; and I mean to be real good after this. I don't mean to go sliding backwards, as they did, anyhow!"

"On our sand-bank, do you mean?" inquired Breezy, touched in a tender spot.

"O no! Inside of me, I mean."

"But how can you slide backwards inside of yourself?" asked Breezy anxiously.

"Well, the Risrylites did, and it was wicked too! Now let's play with the baby." And in a moment all three children were rolling about in the grass, shrieking with laughter and fun and frolic.

With the setting sun they all drove home, all consciously thankful of the delight of being alive.—[Companion.

Not Quite a Success.

When Bessie rose to sing her song,
All in her finest dress,
Two things that went a trifle wrong
Debarred complete success.

Her hands were clean, her face was fair,
Her voice was like a bird's;
But she didn't really know the air,
And she quite forgot the words.

—Youth's Companion.

I believe that I am right, and that with the prevailing fashion of unbelief has come in the prevailing fashion of sadness.

A Conquering Will.

Many are the stories told of the way in which Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, frightened and silenced those who attempted to criticise his speech or action in any way.

On one certain occasion a member of the House of Commons made use of the phrase, "King, lords and commons, or"—directing his gaze toward Mr. Pitt—"as that right honorable member would call them, 'Commons, lords and king.'"

Mr. Pitt rose with great deliberation and called to order.

"I have frequently heard in this house doctrines which have surprised me," he said, "but now my blood runs cold. I desire the words of the honorable gentleman may be taken down."

The clerk of the house wrote the words.

"Bring them to me," commanded Mr. Pitt, in a voice of thunder. By this time the offending member was thoroughly frightened.

"Sir," he said, addressing himself to the speaker, "I am sorry to have given offense to the right honorable gentleman, or to the house. I meant nothing! King, lords and commons; lords, king and commons; commons, lords and king; tria juncta in uno, I meant nothing! Indeed I meant nothing!"

Mr. Pitt then rose, and said gravely, "I do not wish to push the matter further; the moment a man acknowledges his error, he ceases to be guilty. I have a great regard for the honorable member, and as an instance of that regard, I give him this advice—that whenever he means nothing, he will say nothing."

You're an Easy Prey.

With your flesh below a healthy standard, for consumption and other scrofulous and dangerous diseases. And it's for just this condition that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is especially valuable.

If you're thinner than you ought to be, whether from wasting diseases, defective nutrition, or whatever cause, the "Discovery" will surely bring you to a healthy standard. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it arouses every natural source and means of nourishment. As a strength restorer and flesh-builder, nothing like this medicine is known to medical science. Filthy cod liver oil and its disguised compounds can't compare with it.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, indigestion or dyspepsia, biliousness and headaches.

With the Poets.

Nancy's Way.

When in Fashion's dainty prime
Pretty Nancy walks the street,
Half the town is keeping time
To the rhythm of her feet,
While the other half looks gay,
As if smiling lips would say:
"Nancy, Nancy, darling Nancy,
Charming Nancy, come this way!"

Bright and blooming as a rose,
Heeding neither smile nor sigh,
Down the street sweet Nancy goes,
Passing all her lovers by,
Never granting yea or nay
Though the lips and glances pray:
"Nancy, Nancy, lovely Nancy,
Please, dear Nancy, come this way!"

Then, between the leafy shades,
Birds grow bolder, without fear.
As sweet Nancy promenades
Sing they louder and more clear,
Trilling, thrilling roundelay:
"Glad we are this sunny day;
Nancy, Nancy, pretty Nancy,
Darling Nancy comes our way!"

But sweet Nancy's full of care,
Hears she neither song nor talk,
Hardly more can maiden bear,
When she's learning how to walk:
And her tiny feet will stray
Spite of all that nurses say.
Nancy, Nancy, toddling Nancy,
Nancy has her own sweet way!

—Zitella Cocke, in Youth's Companion.

Service.

Two angels, waiting, stood before the throne,
Summoned for service. "Go," the mandate said,
"To yon far world: find on his dying bed

A child; convey him hither. Overthrown
Through stress of war, a conquered king makes moan.

Gather the wasted people whom he led,
And rule and guide the kingdom in his stead.
Choose ye which service ye shall make your own."

Then each made haste to answer:
"When God's voice utters the least command, or great or small,

Our eager wills can never know a choice.
Enough for us that we may serve at all;

Whether to soothe a child, or rule a state,
Only obedience makes the service great."

—Margaret J. Preston in Sunday School Times.

The Sexton.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made
Leaned a sexton old on his earth-worn spade.
His task was done, and he paused to wait
The funeral train through the open gate.

A relic of bygone days was he,
And his locks were as white as a foamy sea.

And these words came forth from his lips so thin:
"I gather them in, I gather them in."

"Many are with me, and yet still I'm alone.
I'm king of the dead and I make my throne

On a monument slab of marble cold,
And my scepter of rule is the spade I hold.

I've builded the houses that lie around
In every nook of this burial ground;
But come they stranger, or come they kin,
I gather them in, I gather them in."

"I gather them in, both man and boy,
Year after year, of grief or joy,
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude one by one.

Come they from cottage, or come they from hall,
Mankind are my subjects, all, all, all.
Let them loiter in pleasure or toilfully spin,
I gather them in, I gather them in."

"I gather them in and their final rest
Is here, down here in the earth's dark breast."

The sexton ceased, for the funeral train
Would mutely over that solemn plain,
And I said in my heart when time is told
A mightier voice than that sexton's old

Shall sound o'er the last trump's dreadful din,
I gather them in, I gather them in.

—George H. Look, Kansas City Times.

SKEPTICISM.—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

"Why, Jennie, you look very happy tonight!" said Mr. Younghouse.

"I am. Norah broke that hideous plaque Mrs. Barkaway gave me for a wedding present," said Jennie.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

The Isle of Man.

Its Ancient Customs, Its Government, and Its Tailless Cats.

(Special Correspondence.)

The Isle of Man is only 33 miles long and 12 wide, so that it is not great labor to get over it, and, as two railroads run—one north to south, and the other east to west—you can see how convenient it is to the visitor. Douglas, Port Erin, Peel and Ramsey are the chief towns.

The Isle of Man, while belonging to the British crown, is neither English, Scotch, Irish, nor Welsh, but is a separate country with a home rule Government and a language of its own; but yet with great loyalty to the Imperial Government and devotion to Queen Victoria, for everywhere you go you see pictures of the royal family. The Government is known as the "House of Keys" and consists of 24 members, elected every seven years; but no person has a vote unless he possesses real estate of the value of £40, or occupation of the value of £60 per year, and women are also entitled to vote. The Court of Tynwald, presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor, is composed of the council, which embraces the bishop, attorney-general, two judges, the clerk of the rolls, water bailiff, and the vicar-general. This council and the House of Keys are the active Government of the great Isle of Man.

There is one feature of special interest in reference to the laws, and that is that all laws passed by the House of Keys are sent for the royal assent, and when that has been secured then the law must be formally read in the English and Manx languages on Tynwald Hill in the open air, where the council and the Keys united form a Tynwald court, before they become laws. This form of reading the law at Tynwald is the oldest style on record; was old in 1417 and has continued ever since. July 5 in each year is the day of public proclamation of the laws passed by the House of Keys.

The coat of arms of this isle is three legs of a man in a circle. The motto translated reads: "Whithersoever thrown, I shall stand." The Manxmen apparently rather enjoy the three-legged crest, for everywhere you turn your face, whether at a steamboat, a railroad, a coach, a flag, or on the windows of the stores, there you see the three legs.

I had read of the Manx cats without tails, and thought it a joke; but, sure enough, the cats here are without tails, and I saw several without that graceful member. Some ladies of our party, who had not seen the Manx cat, were rather doubtful of the truth of our report, and we had to accompany them to the house where the cat lived, and after a close examination came away believers in the tailless cat. I don't think pussy is improved by the absence of the tail. Some people say this strange act of nature extends to the dogs also.

The Manx language, like the ancient language of Ireland, is fast passing away, and in a generation it will be one of the dead languages, enjoyed only by scholars. I met an old woman on the side of a mountain selling milk, cakes, and ginger ale, and after asking some questions about the locality, I learned from her that the children were not learning the Manx language, and that only the middle-aged and old people spoke it. She said her children only spoke the English. I was anxious to get a book in Manx, but could not find one in the stores. The old woman referred to showed me an old Bible in Manx, which I tried to buy, but she said: "No money could buy her Bible." It had belonged to her father. I was sorry, but I also admired the old woman's love for old Bible, and I was glad to see that money could not tempt her, though she was quite poor, and a few shillings would have been a large sum for her purse.

DRUNKEN ANTS.—Sir John Lubbock, who spent so many years in studying the habits and peculiarities of the lower orders of nature, once tried the experiment of alcohol on ants, and thus relates his experience: "None of the ants would voluntarily degrade themselves by getting drunk. However I got over the difficulty by putting them into whisky for a few minutes. I took 50 specimens—25 from one nest, and 25 from another—made them dead drunk, marked each with a spot of paint, and put them on a table close to where other ants from one of the nests were feeding. These other ants soon noticed those ants which I had made drunk. They seemed quite astonished to find their comrades in such a disgraceful condition, and as much as a loss to know what to do with their drunkards as we are. After a while, however, to cut my story short, they carried them all away; the strangers they took to the moat and dropped into the water, while they bore their friends home into the nest, where by degrees they slept off the effects of the spirit."

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

A Smile and a Laugh

"Did you ever try the faith cure, Tompkins?"

"Yes. It cured me, too."

"What of?"

"Faith in the faith cure."

"Well, Edith, how do you like going to school? Is your teacher nice?"

"No, I don't like her one bit! She put me in a chair and told me to sit there for the present; and I sat and sat and sat, and she never gave me a present."

GOOD REASON.—An exchange reports the sarcastic saying of a master of elocution who was instructing an unusually dull pupil.

"When you have finished your lecture," said the teacher, "bow gracefully and leave the platform on tiptoe."

The pupil was dull, but not so very dull as not to feel surprised at this last remark.

"On tiptoe?" he said.

"Yes," answered the teacher, "so as not to wake the audience."

CHILDREN'S SAVINGS.—Little Dick's mamma had found some tiny holes in a skirt which she called moth-holes. A few days afterward little Dick appeared with a very large hole in his kilt.

"Why, Dick," said mamma, "what have you been doing to tear your skirt so?"

"Mamma," said Dick, soberly, putting three little fat fingers through the hole and regarding it dubiously, "I think this must be a butterfly hole."

HIS LAST NAME.—"What is your last name?" inquired a teacher of a new scholar. "Peter, ma'am," replied the small boy.

"Peter!" echoed the teacher. "What is your other name?"

"Fairbanks," responded the boy.

"Then Fairbanks is your last name, of course," said the teacher, eying the round-eyed, vacant-faced Peter with considerable severity.

"No'm," replied the child, respectfully. "My name was Fairbanks when I was born, but mother says they didn't name me 'Peter' for 'most six months.'"

POLITE.—Relations of courtesy between physician and patient are always pleasant to see. It is related that doctor B., of Boston, and Mr. S., an old-fashioned merchant who was his patient, were both very polite men, though the doctor was somewhat embarrassed in manner, and occasionally made queer remarks inadvertently.

Mr. S. at last came to his deathbed, and had but an hour to live. He was, however, extremely calm and collected.

The doctor came and sat at his bedside awhile. He had other patients who needed him.

"Go, go, doctor; don't let me 'keep you,'" said the dying man.

"Ah, nor me you!" said the doctor, nervously rising.

There is a story—one of the numerous, unvouched-for narratives that float about Washington—of a rather amusing adventure which Prof. Garner, the discoverer of the monkey language, had with a young man of that city who may be called Cholly—not because that is his name but because it sounds like him. The young man appeared to be having rather a dull time and the hostess was determined that he should be entertained in some way.

She thought that the professor could relieve the ennui which had settled over the young man, and brought them together.

"Now, Cholly," she said, "this is Prof. Garner. He has been to the wilds of Africa, you know."

"Y-a-a-s. I've heard of the professor. Happy to meet him, I'm suah."

"Of course you are. He has had no end of wonderful adventures and seen lots of queer people. And he knows how to talk to monkeys in their own language. Now, professor," she went on, turning to Mr. Garner, "do talk to Cholly a little while, won't you?"

And then she fluttered away.

Respect for the Mother.

Mark the young man who is coarse and disrespectful to his mother. No roseate pathway can be hers who shall sustain to him the relation of wife. Not the happiest will be the lot of those who shall come to be his children. Not to be envied is the neighborhood even in which he must be reckoned as a citizen. It does not matter what the mental status of that mother is, how old, how bent, how decrepit, the man to whom she is mother owes to her gentleness, kindness, tenderness, and consideration. Did she fall back and did the children with superior advantages pass her in the race? But think of her toil and trial, her devotion and denial, her mind and her years that she gave that the children might derive the benefit. Think of her sacrifice—no wonder if she fell behind, with her heart in her home, in the buds that were hers.

There is no rank, no station, no condition that may exempt a manly man from a kind regard for a mother. Much might we learn from pagan China and Japan in filial tenderness and respect.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25-cent bottle of Holloway's Core Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Finished Poetry.

Patient Labor as Much as Fine Frenzy a Factor in Its Production.

There are yet some persons left who fancy that poetry is the product of a fine frenzy that the poet genius awakes from a sublimated cataleptic trance to fill page after page with effortless beatitude. A number of manuscript sheets of Longfellow's "Excelsior," which may be found in Harvard, should not only explode this theory, but give hope to many a discouraged amateur. As Longfellow first constructed the first verse of this poem it ran:

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth who, as the peasants sung,
Responded in an unknown tongue,
Excelsior.

This was manifestly weak, as the only obvious reason why the Alpine peasants sung was that that might afford a rhyme for the youth's response in an unknown tongue. A second trial at the verse, however, not only failed to improve it, but arranged it in such form that it is difficult to believe Longfellow guilty of the fault. The last two lines of the verse were made to read:

A youth who bore a pearl of price,
A banner with a strange device.

There are not many, even among the magazine poets of today, who would consent to refer to a banner as "a pearl of price." But the poet had by this time three lines to his liking, and the substitution of "a youth who bore 'mid snow and ice' completed the verse as it has been read and spoken throughout the length and breadth of the land, all of which goes to show that the genius of the poet is in the conception, and that the production of the poem, being quite another matter, lies solely in the direction of patient labor.

The Deacon's Remonstrance.

There lived down in Cambridge, Ind., a well-known old gentleman by the name of Josiah Nixon, who in early boyhood had acquired the habit of gross exaggeration. The habit had grown upon him so that he believed everything he said was the truth, no matter how great the exaggeration. After he had reached the ripe old age of three score and ten, some of the deacons in the church thought his peculiarity too much like lying to pass unnoticed, and it was decided after a great deal of consideration that the old gentleman must be churched.

One evening while he was seated in front of his door telling a small circle of neighbors about the way pioneers had to live, the gate opened and the delegation of deacons filed in.

"Yes," the old gentleman was saying, "we had hard times then. I lived two years on grass and hickory bark on Sundays. We used to call Sundays 'bark-days' on that account, and that's the only way we could tell when Sunday came. Bears! I see 1,200 great big varmints on't around our camp, and I killed—"

"Uncle Josiah," broke in one of the deacons, "we have come to see you about this habit of yours. You have the unpleasant habit of forgetting the truth when talking, and we have come to remonstrate with you."

"I know it, deacon," replied the old man, as he looked round. "I know it, and I want to tell you that I have grieved over that failin' of mine 500,000 times a day for the past 200 years."—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

"Mixed Scripture."

Apropos of "Mixed Scripture" says an American minister, I had a parishioner in one of my early circuits who invariably prayed for the widows and fatherless. Although in comfortable circumstances, he paid me for two years' preaching with a bag of apples, worth 75 cents.

He was full of captious criticism of his brethren—and unsparing, too—so I prepared a sermon to rebuke that failure; and after I had done my best to point out the evil and its remedy, in the class meeting that followed the sermon he said, when called upon to speak: "Well, brethren, I guess some of you got hit today."

I never prepared another special sermon to rebuke special evils of that kind.

"Glasgow Bailies."

In the House of Commons, on a recent occasion, Mr. Robert Wallace created great amusement by stating that a certain sort of herring was called a "Glasgow bailie," though whether that was meant as a compliment to the bailie or as a sarcasm on the herring, he was unable to say. But the origin of the term "Glasgow bailies," as applied to herrings, is very simple. In old times the Glasgow vendors of herrings, who brought their boats up to the Broomielaw, had to present their finest fish to the bailie of the river—the "skate bailie," as he was termed. Thus, in Glasgow, very large herrings came in time to be themselves called "bailies."

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease, dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now and nearly well, believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Lady Henry Somerset.

An English Noblewoman on Sex Discrimination—The Future of Woman Discussed in an Able Manner—What Home, Country, and the Race Demand.

(Lady Henry Somerset in the North American Review.)

What has changed woman's outlook so that she now desires that of which her grandmother did not dream? This is the question that is asked today from pulpit and platform, in magazine and newspaper, with fatiguing reiteration. Is the woman of our time less feminine in her instinct, less domestic in her tastes, or less devoted to the interests of her family? As well might we ask whether the man of our time is less courageous because he no longer buckles on a coat of mail to wage an endless war with his near neighbor; less honorable because he does not avenge insult in a duel, less devout because he no longer believes that by conquering a distant land and planting the cross instead of the crescent on the heights of Jerusalem he is doing God's work in the world. Times have changed, and with the years the standard of social custom changes also. Woman, like man, is adapting herself to her environment. In ancient days her home was a great domestic manufactory of which she was the head. The flax was spun, the linen woven, by her deft fingers; the bread was baked in a glowing oven under her watchful care; and by her perfume was distilled from summer flowers. She was the artist whose embroidery decked the cathedral and the palace, for home was not only the factory that supplied domestic wants, but the studio whence came the choicest objects of skill and beauty. But with the birth of applied science the marvelous invention of man robbed her one by one of her employments. The steel fingers of machinery replaced her skillful and ingenious hand; the city bakeries provided food; the sweet perfumes of flowers were discreetly imitated in a thousand chemical laboratories; and tapestries and silks were woven to the tune of steam while the roomy old homesteads disappeared and rows of little houses took their place where operatives eeked out a monotonous existence. The school with kindergarten attachment undertook to educate her children's powers; trained nurses watched over the pillows of the sick, and woman with folded hand looked out upon the world, her employment well-nigh gone. In view of such a situation, the reasoning mind must ask, Is not woman to adjust herself to these far-reaching changes, even as man has suited himself to the new environment that steam, electricity, and the printing-press have brought to him? The arts and crafts that centered for centuries in the home have expanded until they have become the possession of the world, and man has taken them under his supervision. Why, then, should not woman keep her native place in the world's economy by the regulation of that wider home which has now spread outside the four walls of her own house, and which we call society and government, and take her place with man in framing laws that affect the well-being of those who formerly worked within her kingdom, but who now dwell outside, in that larger family circle that we call a nation?

WHAT RETARDS WOMAN'S INFLUENCE. The arguments used by those who oppose woman's entrance to public life are in these days usually based on the line that woman is too sacred, her influence too pure and precious, to be frittered away in the sordid quarrels and mean ambitions entailed by party politics; that her presence has ever been the magnet of the home; and that the nation will be wisest and best that preserves the sanctity of its womanhood and the influence of its mothers. It is precisely because I believe in the truth of this argument that I maintain that to debar woman from any one single right, to exclude her from any prerogative, is to create for her not only a disability by reason of her sex, but to build up a barrier that must ever effectually hinder her widest influence. It is well to talk of the mother guiding the son in life, but from the hour that the boy understands that his mother's prerogatives end at the garden gate, that she has no voice whatever in the moulding of the nation's laws, that her precepts are good for the fireside but unavailing at the hearthstone of government, there insidiously creeps into the boy's thought a realization of the fact that his mother is classified by the rulers of the land with the lunatic and the idiot; and I maintain that this discovery has done more than sons are themselves aware of to undermine the influence that is deemed so precious and yet which is sedulously preserved for "home consumption" only. Moreover, to deprive a government of the keen moral sense that is native to women as a class (though, to the great hindrance of humanity, they have too long admitted that their moral standard must necessarily be higher than that of man), is to rob the nation of a strong support by which it would undoubtedly benefit. Another argument that is brought forward to prove that woman does not need to have a share in government is that her interests are ably represented by men. If this be so, women are the only class "ably represented" by those who have in many instances a wholly separate interest

physical strength goes, woman, at any rate in a savage state, is as capable of bearing hardship and fatigue as a man. Anyone who has seen the Indian squaw carrying the baggage of the family on her back while the man leisurely sits on his horse smoking his short pipe, cannot feel the slightest doubt as to a woman's equality in physical strength; at any rate the Indian has realized it and made practical use of his knowledge.

This whole outcry of "one vote, one sword," is founded on a fallacy. It is true that the barbarous tribes who were wont to put their women in the van as fighters have all died out. To what is woman's exemption from military duties owing? To the desire of men to represent her on the battlefield? Not at all; it is owing to natural selection. The mothers who are the makers of men had to be guarded for the benefit of the tribe or the nation; otherwise that nation would suffer in its survival.

A GREATER ROLE THAN THAT OF A WOMAN.

Women have a greater role than that of fighting; they are the fountain of the race, at which it recruits its losses, perpetuates its hopes, and conserves the results of victories already gained; and I maintain that if service to the nation is to count as a chief article of faith for the voter, the service—aye, and the dangerous service—that woman renders every nation is far greater than the occasional facing of a Maxim gun or the remote contingency of a bursting shell. There is hardly a woman who is not called to come face to face with death; who does not go down into the great Gethsemane of suffering, and with the dew of eternity on her brow give to the world its sons and daughters. It is woman's fight for the race, the fight in which she too often gives her life. It is a greater service to bear soldiers than to bear arms.

WHY ON A LOWER LEVEL THAN MAN.

I now revert to the fact that there is a severe loss to the nation in the disability of women to vote, because it places her, in the estimation of the citizenship, on a lower level than men, and it leads to the degrading belief that man can afford to have a lower standard of morals than woman. It leads, also, to the demoralizing idea that woman was created for man's pleasure, and from this conception is recruited that great army, sad and sorrowful, that has for long ages trodden the stony way of shame. There is no class of women who can ever be justly set aside to fulfil purposes of evil because it is necessary that men should sin; but it is from this immeasurable indignity that has sprung, undoubtedly, the idea that women are inferior to men, and, therefore, must be debarred the rights of citizenship. If it be true that a certain class of women must be appointed to fulfill the duty that Lecky terms "the mission of the sad priestess of humanity," I believe that the middle ages took a far more logical view of this question than we do now, for then such women were recognized among the guilds that paraded the towns on hey-days and holidays, a class whose existence was a necessity, and who, therefore, carried on no dishonorable calling. We naturally shrink from such morality as that, but the existence of any class of women who are degraded by doing that which does not unfit man morally or socially for the duties of citizen and of a future husband honored and beloved, is far more debasing in its effects upon the nation than the crude brutality of the medieval times.

THE HOME SAFE.

There is another argument that I believe to be, if possible, more fallacious than any yet examined; namely, the right to assert her political individuality will cause the disruption of the home. The age is too far advanced for such arguments. Woman has discovered herself; she has realized that she possesses a soul with all that the word implies, a soul fraught with that mysterious loneliness which envelops every human being that looks up to the great beyond, not knowing whence it came nor whither it is going. Shrouded in that inner recess which no man can touch, no human being approach, lies the consciousness that is always lonely save as it realizes the presence of God. And unless the marriage tie respects this individuality, instead of being the dearest and the best bond that can brighten any human life, it will become the detestable chain from which woman will pray to be released. The only way in which the tie of home can ever be destroyed will be by endeavoring to chain the woman who has as much right to be free as the husband at her side.

WOMAN'S DIVINE TASK.

I believe that woman should vote because she is a different being and always will have a different work to do in life from that of man. She has a divine task to accomplish. You intrust her with the most sacred duty on earth; you ask her first to give the nation her children; you ask her to nurture and care for them; you ask her to instill into their minds the holiest aspirations that are to be their guide in after life, you ask her, with all her experience and her judgment, to look upon the world with its many social evils that her mother's eyes are swift to see while yours are blinded, and then you ask her to believe that it is "justice" that her voice should be silent, her action powerless to guard the interests of her girls whom you declare that men, and men alone, must represent. You ask her to sit through

long weary nights rocking the cradle, but when the child grows up to manhood you say that she has no right to deal with those questions that make for the weal or woe of his future life. You do not deny that in many cases women maintain the home by their own labor, that by the "sweat of their brow do they eat bread," that the children owe their education, their clothing, the roof over their heads, to the work of their mothers' hands; you do not ask the men of the State to "represent" the women when they have no one to earn a living for the children who are deprived by death of a father or deserted by a worthless husband; but only when you come to the edge of the Rubicon, where toil is merged into privilege, and penalties pass over into power, do you say to the woman, Stand back; thus far and no farther!

IS IT RIGHT OR WRONG?

"The broadest and most far-sighted intellect," Wendell Phillips has truly said, "is utterly unable to foresee the ultimate consequences of any great social change; but ask yourselves on all such occasions if there is no element of right or wrong in the question, no principle of clear, natural justice that turns the scale; and if so, as in the past so in the future, the men of this country will take their part with perfect and abstract right, and they will see the expediency of it hereafter."

It is possible that woman may not take the same view of imperial politics as has been taken in the past by man; but man's views are changing, and it may be that woman's influence on politics has had some effect in bringing about that change. Suffice it to say that should women take a different view it may not be that it is less wise, less just, less true, but rather in this dawning day when the nations are beginning to understand the brotherhood of the race, men may learn that real brotherhood can never exist so long as one-half of humanity is ignored by the counsels of the world. For eternally it will be true that "man and woman, dwarfed or god-like, fall or rise together."

The world has seen the renaissance in art and literature; the renaissance in religion; it has watched the slow dawning of the renaissance of human brotherhood: are we not now entering the epoch of the renaissance of woman? ISABEL SOMERSET.

Difficulties of Children.

In using words to a child, the question is, not what is meant by a word, but what the child understands by that word. Many a word has come into a child's vocabulary only in a special or applied meaning, and the child supposes that there is no other meaning to the word. A little Boston boy, whose sisters had gone on a visit, was told to ask God, in his evening prayer, to bring them back in safety. He had heard of "a safety bicycle" as a means of locomotion, and he had no other idea than that in connection with the word.

There is such a thing as a physical obstacle to moral progress. But it is often an obstacle for which some one near at hand is responsible. Children are reprobated for sluggishness, self-will, and disobedience, when they are, perhaps, in doubt and confusion as to what is expected of them, or as to how the will that is set above them is to be carried out. Two little girls were overheard in their conversation by one of their caretakers. One child told the other that her mother did not want her to go to school and her father did, and she added, "I would mind them both if I could, but I can't." No spirit could be truer and finer than that, in young or in old. There are a good many things that children would do for us, but they cannot. There are ways in which we could aid them to do what they would, if they could. But do we?—[Sunday School Times.

A Test Case.

The Woman's Journal says: A fund of \$12,000 is being raised by the Prohibitionists of Indiana to prosecute the Government officers if Mrs. Helen M. Gougar is not allowed to vote. She has announced from her home at Lafayette that at the coming fall elections she will walk to the polls, and if denied, as she expects to be, she will go into court, to know why she, a citizen of the United States and a taxpayer, is not allowed the right which men have. In this step she is aided by the State central committee, and instead of giving the State ticket so much attention, they will make Helen Gougar the issue of their campaign. They go on the theory that the Constitution of the United States guarantees the rights of American citizens. Other states are to rally round the Indiana Prohibitionists. They have been assured of the support of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Populists are interested in the matter.

The Rothschilds.

It is said that owing to the close intermarrying of the Rothschilds there is no one of the rising generation of the family who is considered capable of succeeding to the management of the vast wealth now controlled by the house, whose total fortune is estimated by competent authorities as being over \$2,000,000,000. The Paris Rothschilds alone being set down at \$350,000,000, of which the Baron Alphonse, the head of the French branch, is credited with \$200,000,000. This enormous fortune, if it goes on increasing at the same rate as hitherto, will double every fifteen years, and it

is appalling to think of the sum to which it would amount a century hence. Under the circumstances, the blight upon the younger generation of Rothschilds must be regarded in the light of a wise dispensation of Providence.—[New York Herald.

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day, Live till tomorrow, will have passed away. —[COWPER.

A Doctor on Alcoholic Remedies.

Recently Prof. Murdoch Cameron, of Glasgow, was amongst the speakers at the National Temperance League breakfast to the officers and members of the British Medical Association, when, in the course of an interesting address, he said: We doctors are blamed a good deal for the drink. Our patients blame us. I remember a man whom I wanted to give up drinking who did not know that I was a doctor. I spoke to him as a friend. He said, "It is no good; my doctor ordered me to take drink." I said, "If the doctor had ordered you strychnine would you go on taking it as you have gone on taking the drink? Would he have let you have gone on taking it when you were having the jumps? If he had ordered you landanum, and your wife said you had been sleeping for sixteen hours, would he have ordered you to continue it? My advice to you is to see if the doctor intended it merely for a temporary prescription." He said, "My doctor is a very clever doctor." "Well," I said, "I know all the doctors in Glasgow; will you give me his name?" He gave me the name of a man who had been seven years in his grave. (Laughter.) That is the way we are blamed. And then you know

THE PATIENTS LIKE IT.

I have seen a little disappointment come across the face of a lady when I said she had better take no claret. She said, "I am needing something to make blood." (Laughter.) I said, "Claret will never make blood," and as I did so a shade of disappointment came over her face. I knew a case in Glasgow where there was one of those old fellows who go about and never give a disease a name, but who say, "I will give you a powder or a pill," or "Take this," or "Take that," but never venture to say anything more. This old fellow dropped in and looked at the tongue of his patient and felt her pulse. He said, "You need a tumbler of toddy every day at 12 o'clock." After the doctor went away, of course, the neighbors came dropping in and asked what the doctor had said. She told them, and added, "That is the first doctor who ever took up my trouble." (Laughter.) You have the appetite to contend against, and you have to set your faces against it, and never prescribe alcohol unless it is in certain rigid cases. Speaking for myself, I remember, when I was a student, it was a matter of a gill or two of brandy after certain operations, but my experience is that I get

FAR BETTER RESULTS

by giving a teaspoonful of water every quarter of an hour in certain surgical cases for 24, 36 or 58 hours after the operation, and nothing else. I am convinced if I give brandy instead of water my patients would go down without any question. I do not take up the position of dictating to medical men what they should do, and as regards pneumonia and fever, I leave those cases to specialists; but I say that in obstetrics alcohol is not necessary. (Cheers.) In the maternity hospitals we never use it, out and in, we have nearly 3,000 cases in the year. Some people think, of course, that a baby cannot come into the world unless there is a bottle of whisky to receive it, outside we have a good deal of difficulty in keeping our patients right. Indoors we have no difficulty whatever, and the patients make good recoveries. I look to women largely to help in this work, but if we are going to be reformers in this matter we cannot ask others to do what we have not the courage to do ourselves. (Cheers.) I am quite convinced of this, that whilst I would welcome the shutting up of public houses, the shutting up at 9 o'clock at night alone would save thousands of our working men. (Applause.)

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

THE TWO BABIES—First Youngster

—I've got a new baby brother, came from heaven last night. Second Youngster—That's nothin'. My little baby brother went to heaven yesterday. First Youngster (reflectively)—Pete, I bet it's the same kid.

A Lady in Syracuse writes:

"For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance, or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted; but now, I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience. For female complaints it has no equal."

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A DRESS FOR AUTUMN.

WHEN THE LEAVES BEGIN TO TURN
DON THE NEW DRESS.

A Dress Having the Latest Sleeve Novelties of the Season—A Skirt With Round Graceful Drapery—The Style of the Trimmings and the Materials Used.

When the leaves have begun to turn one doesn't like to go about in one's essentially summer gowns, no matter how fluffy and pretty they are nor how becoming, nor in what good taste they have been conceived and executed. When cool breezes have begun to blow, and chilly nights and mornings are abroad, the woman who appreciates the fitness of things begins to bestir herself about the arrangement of her autumn wardrobe. Indeed, if she is a clever and far-sighted woman, she will have that arrangement well under way before those chilly hours have come, because certain sad experiences have taught her how busy a dressmaker is in "the season," and how absolutely impossible it is to secure the services of one at a moment's, or even at a month's, notice. Woman's work may be overcrowded—some



CORRECT STREET DRESS.

people say it is—but the fact remains that the demand for dressmaking exceeds the supply. Women who dress ever so little—buying, perhaps, two suits a year—are often put to their wits' end to get their dresses properly made at the time when they are most needed. Very busy women are usually so pressed for time that it is a difficult matter to plan their gowns ahead, and arrange for their construction; but a series of continued sad experiences will soon convince them that they must make time for this important duty if they will create for themselves any of the convenience and enjoyment that comes from the wearing of appropriate dress.

Any woman who wants to make a good appearance will never wear a gown the second season without a bit of freshening, but if this is properly done it is usually all that is necessary among those in the plain walks of life. An appropriate fall wrap—it may be a last year's garment with a few clever alterations—is added early to the fall costume, which is never complete, or, in fact, safe, without it, as the temperature soon begins to vary so much that on going out one should at least carry a jacket with her for contingencies. The gloves and boots should be thicker than those used for mid-summer wear. The divided skirt and Union suit should be of somewhat warmer material; in fact, every effort should be made to prepare the appearance and the person for the expected change in the barometer.

The material known as crepon has been by far the most popular of any of the fabrics affected this summer, and bids fair to continue so in its accentuated forms for the fall and winter. This stuff has a peculiarly artistic quality, which endears it to all lovers of the beautiful. Its original manufacturer must have made a fortune out of it by this time, for it is affected in its different qualities by all classes of people. It is now made in a silk-and-wool mixture, a plain wool, a mohair, and a cotton. Some of it is almost transparent, and other qualities are thick and heavy. One of the chief novelties of the season is observed in the sleeve used in the costume shown in the illustration. This natty adjunct to an elegant fall gown is a happy diversion from the hackneyed mutton-leg, and shows a style entirely new and graceful. The over-part of the sleeve is open from elbow to shoulder, showing a wide flare at the top like an epaulette. A puffing of silk begins at the elbow and fills in the sleeve with its soft, ample folds to the shoulder. From elbow to wrist the sleeve is close-fitting, and garnished with three buttons. Nothing so attractive or original has been devised for a long time. The gown itself is of corn-flower blue cheviot, combined with blue silk showing cardinal figures. The waist is a stylish Eton jacket worn over a full, soft vest of the silk, and finished with a silk stock belt and collar of the same style. The skirt is a double one, with a round, graceful drapery which reaches the foot of the gown in front, and is short and full in the back. An effective embroidery in cardinal and blue on cloth forms the stylish revers of the jacket. The hand trimming that edges sleeves and drapery is of the same material.—*Jenness Miller Monthly.*

A Nursery Wall Panel.

A very pretty bit of decoration for the nursery is a wall panel of blue linen, made eighteen inches wide, and a yard and a half long.

Take a Mother Goose book, illustrated in colors, cut out the pictures and paste them on the linen panel, making as regular and artistic an arrangement as possible. The pictures should be cut in squares, and, when transferred to the linen, should be bordered with gilt paint, as if framed. An irregular border of the same is painted all around the edge of the linen panel, which is fastened with brass-headed tacks to a gilded curtain rod cut the required length.

SOME APPLE RECIPES.

Delicious Dishes That Are Particularly Seasonable.

The fresh autumn crop of apples is just entering the market, and receipts for the use of this wholesome and cheap fruit are very much in order. The ways of preparing them for the table are as the stars in number, and each one of them is good and nutritious, and few of them expensive or troublesome.

APPLE SOUP.

Begins the dinner very pleasantly, and is simple and easy to make. To two cups of stewed apples add two cups of cold water. Set over the fire until the apple is dissolved and very soft. Mix two teaspoonsful of corn starch in a little cold water, and add to this two teaspoonsful of sugar, a salt spoonful of ground cinnamon and a pinch of salt; stir into smooth paste and add to the apples, stirring all the while. Let it boil for five minutes and strain it into a hot tureen. Just before serving it sprinkle a handful of hot buttered sippets into the tureen.

A nice dish for breakfast or luncheon is made by coring and peeling several large tart apples. Cut slices right across the apples, so that they make rings about a quarter of an inch thick. Let these lie a few minutes in ice water. Then dip them in sugar and fry quickly in hot butter. They make a delightful relish. One of the very nicest of the many puddings made of apples is the

APPLE TAPIOCA.

Core and pare six apples fully ripe. Set these in a pudding dish; fill the hollow of each apple with powdered sugar and stick into the pulp three cloves. Sprinkle around the fruit six tablespoonsful of large pearl tapioca; squeeze a little lemon juice on each apple and pour two cups of cold water into the dish. If this is cooked very slowly for an hour and a half the tapioca will form a delicate jelly all about the apples, and served lukewarm (not hot) with cream will be found very good. It is a dish perfectly wholesome for children and invalids.

APPLE TURNOVERS.

Are nice to serve at a luncheon party, enough being made to serve one to each guest. Make a very rich "short" pastry, roll it out and cut into squares about five inches wide. Set in the middle of each a large pared and cored apple; drop into each apple a piece of butter about as big as the end of one's thumb, fill up the hole with sugar and put more around the outside of the fruit. Into the sugar stick two inches of cinnamon and press three cloves into the flesh of the apple. Lay a slice of lemon on the top of all this, then take up the four corners of the pastry, pinch them into a knot over the apple and let them bake in a good quick oven so that the pastry may be well browned, but they must have time to be well done. This way of doing apples is very rich and good. They may be eaten either with or without cream.

APPLE SNOW.

is one of the best of the cold dishes for luncheon. Dissolve half a box of gelatine in a cup of cold water. Pass three heaping cups of stewed apples through a sieve, sweeten and flavor with lemon juice and cinnamon and mix with the jelly. Whip a pint of sweet, rich cream and stir lightly into the fruit. Heap this into a glass dish and set it into the refrigerator until ready to serve.

Artistic Dolly Borders.

The accompanying illustrations are designed for borders to be worked upon dollies, tray cloths, tidies, or any of their kindred uses. The designs are simple and easy to make, and the materials used are of the most common and cheap.



ARTISTIC DOLLY BORDER.

near relatives, in outline stitch with wash silk of any desirable shade. Very little explanation is needed, as the illustrations speak quite plainly for themselves. The little pansies and daisies are conventional in design, but it will add greatly to their artistic effect if they are not all "twins," but are made to vary in some slight details. The pansy faces may nod toward each other further on in the border, thus relieving the "stiffness" of any absolutely conventional pattern. It takes but a little taste and skill to make this variation, and the effect gained will more than repay one's work. In the case of the daisies, a petal or two twisted, here and there, relieves the stiffness greatly. The intertwining stems form a beautiful inside finish to the border. The fancy stitching on the outside edge may vary almost indefinitely, the illustrations suggesting two styles. Of course, if one has not the "gift" of making one's pencil obey one's fancies, the little variations in the border can be omitted, and it can be made simply a repetition throughout of one little daisy blossom or pansy face. The design is sketched or stamped upon the linen with colored crayon or a soft pencil.

Things Worth Knowing.

About a tablespoonful of coal oil put into a quart of cold water makes a nice preparation for washing windows. Wipe dry first with a damp cloth, then rub dry with a dry cloth, and the glass will polish like a piece of China.

A rug made of coarse sacking, such as that in which phosphate is sold, has a very pretty effect. Cut the sacking in about four-inch strips; ravel it down to four threads; sew these strips on closely to a firm foundation. The effect is very much like a gray fur rug.

Nothing is better to keep slugs from roses than road dust. First sprinkle the bushes well with water, then sift the dust over them. If this is done while the roses are in bud they will bloom bright and fresh in spite of the dust.

WHITE-EYED VIREO.

This little bird, *Vireo noveboracensis*, shown in the illustration, is interesting from the fact that it has a habit of frequently using bits of newspaper for the construction of its nest, and has thereby gained the sobriquet "politician," given by Wilson, that well-known writer and authority on birds.

The white-eyed vireo, also known as the white-eyed greenlet, is one of about eighteen varieties. It spends its summers mostly in Ontario and Quebec and in the eastern part of the United States, and its winters in the Gulf States and vicinity. The back and head of the female bird is a mouse-colored gray, the breast more whitish in color, and the eye, as its name indicates, is white, surrounding the black pupil. The wings are a little darker than its back



WHITE-EYED VIREO.

and head, and have a touch of white towards the tips. The male bird is slightly larger than its mate, also much prettier, having more profuse markings on the wings. It is an active species, and tangle thickets are its special haunts, although sometimes found in the shrubbery of towns and orchards. It has a varied song, which is quaint and emphatic. In its neatly-made cup or purse-shaped nest one may find the eggs, which, as usual in the vireo's, is a clear white ground, sprinkled with specks of reddish brown and dark purple. The eggs are three to five in number. The white-eyed vireo shares all the traits which are characteristic of its family, being bold, reckless, impulsive (especially when its nesting precincts are disturbed), and gifted with agreeable vocal powers. The nest is usually found on the outskirts of woods, covered with a tangle of blackberry, or other briars, networks of bushes and creeping vines. It is seldom found more than four feet above the ground and is usually built from two to three feet from it. The nest is suspended by the brim from a forked twig, as shown in the illustration.

The red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) is larger than the white-eyed, and has rather a longer head with a bright red eye. On a long, hot summer's day one may hear its gay and cheerful song floating on the air, when all others are silent. The nest of this tireless songster is built much higher than his brother's with the white eye, it usually being built from five to twenty-five feet above ground, but seldom higher. This nest is also suspended by the rim from horizontal forks of branches. It consists of miscellaneous strips of fibrous bark and fine grasses on the inside, making a strong, durable structure. The red-eyed vireo frequents the banks of streams, and seems especially fond of perching forth its joyful notes from among the branches of some sycamore.—*American Agriculturist.*

Bees and Grapes.

Nelson W. McLain, who was appointed by the United States agricultural department to investigate the complaint that bees destroyed grapes, has reported. He says:

The bees daily visited the fruit in great numbers and labored diligently to improve the only remaining source of subsistence. They inspected and took what advantage they could of every opening at the stem or crack in the epidermis or puncture made by insects which deposit their eggs in the skin of grapes. They regarded the epidermis of the peaches, pears, plums and other fruits having a thick covering simply as subjects for inquiry and investigation, and not objects for attack. If the skin be broken or removed, they will, in case of need, lap and suck the juices exposed. The same was also true of the grapes, if the skin was broken by violence or burst on account of the fruit becoming over-ripe; the bees lapped and sucked the juices from the exposed parts of grapes and stored it in cells for food. They made no attempt to grasp the outside of grapes with their mandibles or with their claws. If the grapes were cut open or burst from over-ripeness the bees would lap and suck the juices from the exposed segments of the grape until they came to the film separating the exposed and broken segments from the unbroken segments. Through and beyond the film separating the segments they appear to be unable to penetrate. I removed the outer skin from many grapes of different kinds, taking care not to rupture the film surrounding the pulp. When these were exposed to the bees they continued to lap and suck the juices from the outer film until it was dry and smooth as the film between broken and unbroken segments. They showed no disposition to use their jaws or claws, and the outer film, as well as the film between broken segments remained whole until the pulp decayed and dried up.

After continuing the test for thirty days we sent to Michigan for varieties not obtainable here; another colony of Italian bees were added to the rest and twenty varieties of grapes again exposed upon plates and suspended from the rafters. The conditions naturally prevalent during a severe and protracted drought were again produced and the test again continued for twenty-five days. The bees showed no more capacity or disposition to offer violence to one kind of grape more than another. No more attention was given the thin-skinned varieties than the thick-skinned. As long as the skin remained whole they did not harm the grapes. When the skins were broken by violence, such as by cutting or squeezing, the juices exposed were appropriated.

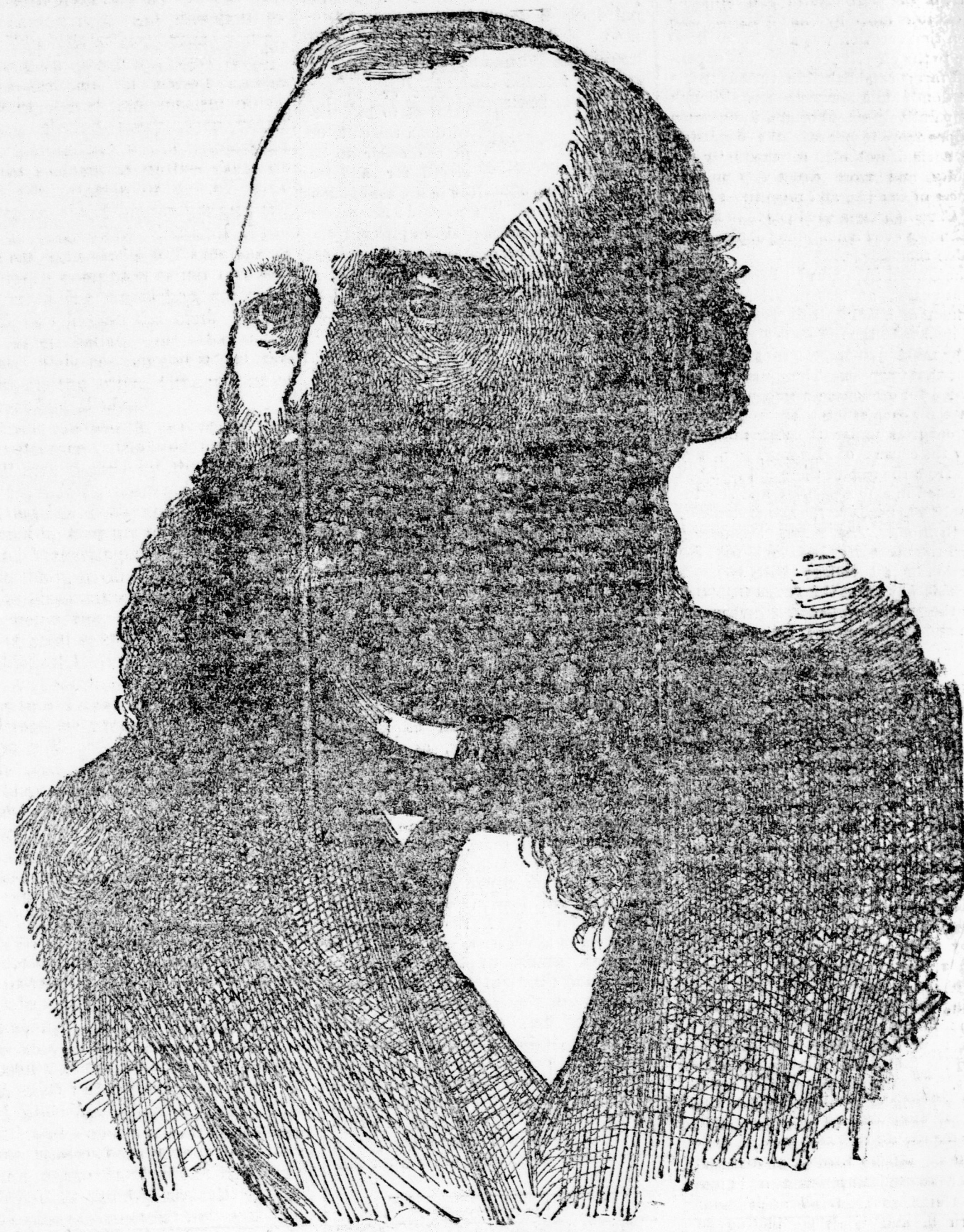
An Aged Tulip Tree.

It is said that on Lord Holmes' estate in the county of Berwickshire, England, is a tulip tree that is known to have been planted over 200 years ago.

TIMES OF TERROR AND FEAR.

Terrible Misery Of a Well-known Toronto Gentleman.

Mr. J. B. Butts Says: "I Am Satisfied Paine's Celery Compound Saved My Life."



J. B. BUTTS, TORONTO, ONT.

Times of terror and fear, of horrible nightmares and dreams, of terrible misery and sufferings!

This is no overdrawn picture; these statements are in no way exaggerated or too darkly painted.

A well-known Canadian—a respected citizen of Toronto—was plunged into the slough of despondency and darkness owing to a nervous and broken-down system, indigestion and loss of sleep. Medical skill was invoked without avail, and a special patent medicine failed to give relief, although it was recommended.

Providence in its own wise and good way brought to the sufferer that infallible balm of relief—that life-giving and strengthening medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. The

wonderful remedy was Mr. Butts' salvation; it was his rescuer and deliverer from the grave.

Mr. J. B. Butts, who was so wonderfully saved from death, is the proprietor of the principal hand laundry in Toronto; his establishment at 209 Spadina avenue, is the busiest of the kind and the best patronized in the Queen City.

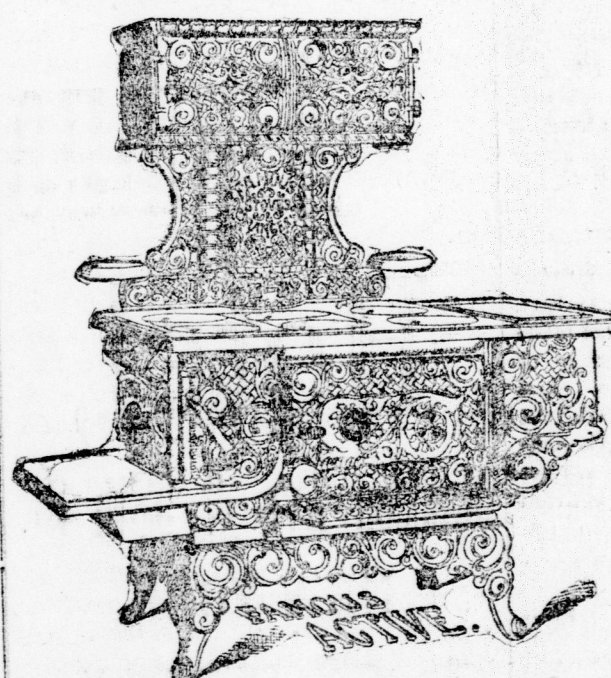
Mr. Butts writes as follows about his sufferings and troubles, his marvelous success with Paine's Celery Compound, and his perfect restoration to health:

"Two years ago I had a very bad attack of indigestion which left me with a nervous and broken-down system; I also suffered terribly from indigestion, and insomnia or sleeplessness added to my misery. At night I could not sleep naturally; I was troubled with horrible nightmares and

dreams; indeed, my sleeping hours were to me times of terror and fear. I commenced to use a patent medicine for my troubles, but derived little benefit from it. I happened to get one of your books at my house, and after reading about the wonderful cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound, I decided to give it a trial. I procured a bottle, and began using it, and within 48 hours I was benefited. In three months I found myself fully and perfectly restored to health, and had gained 15 pounds in weight.

"I am satisfied Paine's Celery Compound saved my life, and that without it I would not now be alive. I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to dozens of people, and the results have proved satisfactory in every case. It is without doubt the best remedy in the world."

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Extra Choice Young Hyson.....40c, or 5 lbs for 1.75

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Fine Mong. Congou.....50c, or 5 lbs for 2.25
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Breakfast.....50c, or 5 lbs for 2.25
Fine Ceylon.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.50
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FARM AND GARDEN

SCIENCE IN FARMING.

Interesting Data Concerning the Experimental Schools of Canada.

The splendid record which Canada made at the world's fair in 1893 in the department of agriculture is not only evidence of the fertility of the soil in the Dominion, but it is also a proof of the rapid strides which the Canadian farmer has made during the past ten years in the adoption of the latest and most approved methods of scientific and economic farming. The excellence of the agricultural and horticultural exhibits made by Canadians at Chicago on that occasion was due in a large degree to the effective system of experimental farms established in various parts of the Dominion a few years ago. Though of comparatively recent origin, these farms have done more to improve the condition of the agricultural classes, especially in the older and more densely populated provinces of Canada, and raise the standard of Canadian farm products than is generally known even among the people of the Dominion themselves.

In the United States, as far back as 1861, congress passed an act providing for the endowment of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts in the different states of the Union by making a large grant of public land for that purpose. The quantity appropriated for each state was equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in congress under the representation fixed by the census of 1860. The money derived from the sale of these public lands was invested in safe securities and the interest only was used for the maintenance of the institutions. The states themselves provided the necessary land and paid for the erection of all college buildings. It was in this way that the foundation was laid for the present system of experimental colleges and stations in the United States. The federal government under the provisions of the Hatch bill, passed in 1886, made a further appropriation of \$15,000 a year for the establishment and maintenance of scientific experimental stations in every state of the Union, and in the following year the office of experimental stations in Washington was created, giving the entire system a central advisory head.

Canada first felt the need of a similar system when the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway opened up for settlement the vast grain producing areas of the Northwest Territories and the Province of Manitoba. The farmers of Ontario found that they were unable to produce the standard grains in competition with the farmers of the great west, who paid little or nothing for their land and were able from the rich alluvial soil to obtain a larger and more profitable crop than could be grown on the well-tilled acres of the older provinces. Then began the gradual evolution in the methods of tilling the soil in the eastern provinces of the Dominion. Fields of golden grain gave place to fruit farms. Stock raising became an essential instead of an incidental feature in the work of the farmer. Local associations were formed, and practical instruction given as to the latest and most improved methods of making the dairy a profitable source of revenue. The provincial government of Ontario in 1873 provided for the establishment of an agricultural college near Guelph, in the western portion of the province. Skilled instructors were brought from the United States and Great Britain to teach the youth what science had done in those countries to make mixed farming, stock raising and fruit culture take the place of the primitive methods of continental grain production. Although this institution did its work in a most effective manner, the need of a comprehensive system, which would extend to all the provinces, was soon felt. Instruction by local dairy and fruit growing associations, aided by grants of public money, partially filled the want until 1886, when the Dominion Government appointed a commissioner to visit the various experimental stations and agricultural colleges in the United States and Europe for the purpose of obtaining information necessary for the establishment of a system of experimental farms, which could be extended to every province of Canada. As a result of this investigation, parliament in the following year passed an act providing for the establishment of five experimental farms, one in the province of Nova Scotia to meet the wants of the farmers of the maritime provinces, one in Manitoba, one in the Northwest Territory, one in British Columbia, and a central farm near the capital of the Dominion, intended to meet the wants of the farmers in Ontario and Quebec. The provincial farms are managed by a superintendent, who is responsible and receives his instructions from the director of the system stationed at the central farm at Ottawa. All scientific investigations of a general character are conducted on the farm at Ottawa, which comprises some 600 acres and is provided with extensive buildings. The results of experiments made on the central farm are given to the provincial experiment stations, where they are treated locally for the benefit of the farming community in the different provinces.

The work on the different farms comprises the conduct of researches and verification of experiments designed to test the relative value for all purposes of different breeds of stock and their adaptability to the varying climate which prevails in different parts of the country, the examination into economic questions involving the production of butter and cheese, testing of the merits, hardiness and adaptability of new or untried varieties of wheat or other cereals and of field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants and trees, and to disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening or fruit growing information obtained and samples produced as the result of successful experiments. Also the analyzing of fertilizers in order to test their comparative value as applied to crops of different kinds; examination into the composition and digestibility of foods for domestic animals; experiments in the planting of

trees for timber and shelter purposes; examinations into the diseases to which cultivated plants and trees are subject, and also into the ravages of destructive insects and the discovery of useful and effective remedies to be used in such cases; to conduct investigations into the causes of diseases from which domestic animals suffer and ascertain the vitality and purity of agricultural seeds.

My second letter will show the importance of this work by a record of the actual results accomplished in various fields.

W. M. SMITH.

CRATES IN HARVESTING.
Saving Effected by Their Use in Marketing Apples and Potatoes.

One of the most successful potato growers in the United States harvests all his potatoes into bushel crates, says the American Agriculturist, piling them up upon a two-horse wagon until fully loaded, when they are drawn directly from the field to market or to the railroad to be loaded upon the cars, or to the cellar to be stored for a later market.

The advantage in the use of such crates is obvious. They afford a receptacle into which the potatoes can be picked from the ground and carried to the cart, and as the crate is set into the cart and an empty crate taken, there is no bruising of the tubers, as when poured several times into and out of baskets in getting them from the field to their destination. The same advantage has even more force in the case of gathering apples, which should be handled as little as possible to preserve the keeping qualities of the fruit. Of course a large number of crates is required where one's potato field or orchard is extensive, but well-made crates once provided will last almost a lifetime, and become better and better appreciated the longer they are used. The particular crate figured has solid ends and slat sides and bottom. The ends have two upright cleats and a horizontal cleat at the top, which forms a handle on each end, by which the crate is readily carried. Cut nails and spruce boards would best be used in the construction of these crates, for cut nails and spruce lumber do not readily part company. The crates can be made in bushel or two-bushel sizes, as preferred, being made of such a size in length, breadth and height as will make them fit most economically into one's cart or farm wagon box, taking care always to keep the cubic contents the same, that called for in a bushel or two-bushel measure. Where one is hauling his crops directly to market, such crates will help very materially in selling the crops, for if the dealer can receive them in the crates, pile them up in his cellar without emptying, and bring them up and sell them from the crate as wanted—when the empty crate can be stored away for its owner—he will be much better pleased, and will often accept produce thus crated in preference to the offering of another which must be handled over at least twice, increasing labor and injuring the fruit. The making of a supply of such crates will afford occupation for some rainy days, when other work cannot be done.

BUSHEL CRATE. stored for a later market. The advantage in the use of such crates is obvious. They afford a receptacle into which the potatoes can be picked from the ground and carried to the cart, and as the crate is set into the cart and an empty crate taken, there is no bruising of the tubers, as when poured several times into and out of baskets in getting them from the field to their destination. The same advantage has even more force in the case of gathering apples, which should be handled as little as possible to preserve the keeping qualities of the fruit. Of course a large number of crates is required where one's potato field or orchard is extensive, but well-made crates once provided will last almost a lifetime, and become better and better appreciated the longer they are used. The particular crate figured has solid ends and slat sides and bottom. The ends have two upright cleats and a horizontal cleat at the top, which forms a handle on each end, by which the crate is readily carried. Cut nails and spruce boards would best be used in the construction of these crates, for cut nails and spruce lumber do not readily part company. The crates can be made in bushel or two-bushel sizes, as preferred, being made of such a size in length, breadth and height as will make them fit most economically into one's cart or farm wagon box, taking care always to keep the cubic contents the same, that called for in a bushel or two-bushel measure. Where one is hauling his crops directly to market, such crates will help very materially in selling the crops, for if the dealer can receive them in the crates, pile them up in his cellar without emptying, and bring them up and sell them from the crate as wanted—when the empty crate can be stored away for its owner—he will be much better pleased, and will often accept produce thus crated in preference to the offering of another which must be handled over at least twice, increasing labor and injuring the fruit. The making of a supply of such crates will afford occupation for some rainy days, when other work cannot be done.

Oil the Harness.
There are often rainy days at this season of the year when little can be done to good advantage. The farmer has a full working force at his command, and must be on the lookout to make the best of the time at his disposal. A day cannot be more profitably appropriated than by giving the harness a good oiling.

Many farmers wholly neglect this, while others think this work can only be done in a proper manner by the expert harness-maker. The "know how," of course, must be at your command or your labor may be even worse than lost. There are a few things that must be understood to do this work to be a benefit to your property.

Separate all the parts of the harness and give it a thorough washing. This is best done in a common washtub. Put in all the parts; cover with clean, soft water of a temperature of about 100 degrees; about a pint of good, home-made soft soap can be added to each set of harness. Harnessmakers use sal soda to remove the dirt, but I prefer good soft soap. Allow the harness to soak about half an hour; then with a good stout rag or brush remove all the dirt. Use a board to wash over; put in the tub washboard fashion; also have a sharp hickory stick to dig around the loops and buckles. Wash clean and hang up to dry in a place free from dust. Do not hang in the sun. For oiling, use good neatfoot oil. A little tallow can be added with good success in proportions of one to ten. Also add a little lampblack. About three pints of oil will be absorbed per set of harness. Heat well and apply as hot as your hand will bear.—Ohio Farmer.

A "Tail-Board" Fastener.
The device shown in the accompanying illustration was recently seen in use upon a cart that was made for the carriage of heavy loads, and worked so well that its general use is recommended. Where the "tail-board" is fitted in behind two upright rods of wood, a heavy load presses out so hard upon the board as to make it difficult to move. One end may be retained in the old way, and the device that is shown, made of half-inch round iron, placed upon the other end, the convenience of which will be appreciated when it is in use.—American Agriculturist.

The Apple Tree Borer.
If the apple trees were not protected against borers during the summer no time should be lost during any open weather we may have in examining them and digging the borer out. The longer he works the greater the damage is done, and the more the tree must be hacked to dislodge them. Young orchards are most affected by the borer. Not only do they offer the best chance for depositing the eggs in plentiful supplies of palatable wood, but a very little boring will destroy a young tree while it would only slightly injure one that has come to full bearing.

THE PREACHER'S TRIAL.

An Interesting Chat With the Rev. W. J. Chapin.

In the Strain of Pulpit Labor He Had Overdrawn His Health Account—How He Met the Crisis and Returned to His Duties With Renewed Health.

(From the Springfield, Ill., Journal.)

In the pretty village of Chatham, Ill., there lives a Baptist divine whose snow white hair is the one outward sign that he has encroached upon the days beyond the allotted three score years and ten. His clear eye, keen mental faculties and magnificent physique all bear witness to a life well spent. This pioneer in God's eternal vineyard is Rev. W. J. Chapin, whose 72 years are crowded with noble deeds in the Christian ministry.

To a Journal representative who asked him something of his career in the ministry, Mr. Chapin talked in an interesting strain, and said that, in spite of the indications to the contrary, his life had not all been sunshine and good health.

"As my present appearance testifies, I was fortunate in the possession of a very vigorous constitution. But as is too often the case, I overestimated my physical resources, and when it was too late learned that I had overdrawn my health account. The crisis came about eighteen years ago. At the time I was preaching the gospel from the pulpit, and I became suddenly so ill that I was compelled to stop before my nervous system and for a time my friends and family were greatly exercised over my condition. Complete rest was imperative, and Mrs. Chapin and I planned and took a long trip. My health was sufficiently restored to resume work, but I was not the same man. I felt absolutely worthless physically and mentally. I had no control of my muscles that my fingers would involuntarily release their grip upon a pen, and my hand would turn over with absolutely no volition on my part. About two years ago, to intensify matters, I was seized with a severe attack of la grippe. I recovered only partially from it and had frequent returns of that indescribable feeling which accompanies and follows that strange malady. I looked in vain for something to bring relief and finally I read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Something seemed to tell me that they would do me good and I commenced using them. They gave me additional strength from the start and toned up my system from a condition of almost absolute prostration so that I was able again to resume my duties as a minister. The improvement was simply marvelous, and the credit is due Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Chapin was present during the conversation and said: "I don't think Mr. Chapin could ever have resumed his preaching after he had the attack of la grippe had it not been for Pink Pills. They did him so much good that I decided to try their efficacy on myself. I have been troubled for years with what our physician, Dr. Hewitt, called rheumatic paralysis, and since taking the Pink Pills I have been stronger and the pain in my right arm and hand is less acute. We keep the pills in the house all the time, and they do me a great deal of good in the way of toning up my system and strengthening me."

In all cases like the above Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. They act directly upon the blood and nerves. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents a box, or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brookville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of substitutes and nostrums alleged to be "just as good."

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.
Symptoms: Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

LEADING HOTELS.

GRIGG HOUSE
The Commercial Hotel of London
Remodeled and refurbished, and is now the leading house of Western Ontario.
E. HOREMAN, proprietor.

Madison Avenue Hotel,
Madison Ave. & 58th St.
NEW YORK.

\$3 PER DAY AND UP.
American Plan.
FIREPROOF and FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
Two blocks from the Third and Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroads.
The Madison and Fourth Avenue and Belt Line Cars pass the door.
H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.
Passenger Elevator runs all night



POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE.

Our trade-mark on Buff Wrapper around every bottle.

THE WONDER OF HEALING.
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH, HEMORRHAGES, and ALL PAIN.

Refuse Substitutes, made crudely, sold cheaply.

Used Internally and Externally.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Prices, 50c., Cheap, \$1, Cheaper, \$1.75, Cheapest.

Genuine is strong and pure. Can be diluted with water.

Sole Manufacturers: POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Closing Out Snap!

A lot of Ladies' English Dressing Cases, in Walnut, Oak and Cherry, just 36 left, at \$12 and \$15. Polish finish. Regular price \$18 and \$22. See them at

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS'
174 TO 180 KING STREET.

THE 1894 FAVORITES

—ARE THE—

COUNTRESS OF OXFORD

—AND—
ART COUNTRESS

BASEBURNERS.

Several hundreds in use in

LONDON.

Modern and Attractive in Design, Handsomely Ornamented, Powerful Double Heaters, Large and Quick-Working Cvens.

These Stoves are Always Satisfactory

MANUFACTURED BY

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited,

TORONTO.

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Wyatt & Son, - London.

364 Richmond St. and Market Square.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.

Headquarters for Guns, Rifles & Sporting Goods

Agents for Winchester Rifles and Repeating Shot Guns.

Agents for W. W. Greener's Celebrated Hammer and Hammerless Guns.

Agents for J. P. Clabrough's Celebrated Hammer and Hammerless Guns.

A great assortment of Rifles, Revolvers and Hammer and Hammerless Guns, Loaded Shot, Shells loaded with Hazard, Trap, Cariboo, American Wood and S. S. Powders; Shot Wadding, Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, Shooting Caps, Coats, etc. Best and largest stock in the Dominion. Prices close, as all lines are bought for cash.

I MUST NOT FORGET TO HAVE SOME

GOLD MEDAL,

WESTERN FAIR, 1894.

LEADING FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

London Furniture Mfg. Company,

184-198 King St., - London, Ont.

South Bend Plows

—ONLY—

\$10 00.

Syracuse : Plows

NEARLY ALL KINDS OF

Plow Repairs

—AT—

A. WESTMAN'S

111 Dundas Street.

Branch Store—654 Dundas Street.

LONDON, ONT.

W. Chapman,

BUTCHER.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered in any part of the city.

269 DUNDAS STREET.

JAS. PERKIN

BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Annual Western Excursions, 1894.

PORT HURON - \$2 00

DETROIT - \$4 50

CLEVELAND - \$5 00

SAGINAW - \$6 00

GRAND RAPIDS - \$8 00

CINCINNATI - \$33 & 34 50

CHICAGO - \$33 & 34 50

GOING DATES, OCT. 4, 5 and 6.

Tickets good to return leaving destination on or before Oct. 22, 1894.

"CLOCK CORNER" Richmond and Dundas Sts., and G. T. B. Depot.

Office will be open this evening.

Annual Fall Excursions

TO WESTERN POINTS, via

Michigan Central

—TO—

Detroit and return, \$2 00

Cleveland " 4 50

Bay City " 5 00

Saginaw " 5 00

Grand Rapids " 6 00

Chicago " 8 00

Cincinnati " 8 00

St. Paul " 33 00

Minneapolis " 33 00

Going Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

Good to Return Oct. 22.

Through Fast Vestibule Trains.

Tickets, timetables, sleeping car berths and all information at the City Ticket Office, 293 Richmond street, or at M. C. R. Depot, Telephone 105.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent.

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CUNARD LINE

From New York to Liverpool via Queens-

town. Fast Express Mail Service.

LUCAANIA.....Saturday, Oct. 6, 10:30 a.m.

ETRURO.....Saturday, Oct. 13, 3 p.m.

CAMPANIA.....Saturday, Oct. 20, 9 a.m.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 3 p.m.

LUCAANIA.....Saturday, Nov. 3, 9 a.m.

ETRURO.....Saturday, Nov. 10, 3 p.m.

CAMPANIA.....Saturday, Nov. 17, 9 a.m.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 3 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, \$35 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25, \$40, \$45, according to steamer and accommodations; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets issued from Liverpool and Queens-town and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Harer, Antwerp and other ports on the continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., general agents, Bowling Green, New York.

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"Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas Sts.

A. G. SMYTH

Bank of Commerce Building, first door north of Dundas street.

WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steam-

ers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

"MAJESTIC".....Oct. 2

"GERMANIC".....Oct. 9

"TEUTONIC".....Oct. 17

"BRITANNIC".....Oct. 24

"MAJESTIC".....Nov. 1

"GERMANIC".....Nov. 7

"TEUTONIC".....Nov. 14

"BRITANNIC".....Nov. 21

"MAJESTIC".....Nov. 28

"GERMANIC".....Dec. 5

"TEUTONIC".....Dec. 12

"BRITANNIC".....Dec. 19

"MAJESTIC".....Dec. 26

"GERMANIC".....Jan. 2

"TEUTONIC".....Jan. 9

"BRITANNIC".....Jan. 16

"MAJESTIC".....Jan. 23

"GERMANIC".....Jan. 30

"TEUTONIC".....Feb. 6

"BRITANNIC".....Feb. 13

"MAJESTIC".....Feb. 20

"GERMANIC".....Feb. 27

"TEUTONIC".....Mar. 5

"BRITANNIC".....Mar. 12

"MAJESTIC".....Mar. 19

"GERMANIC".....Mar. 26

"TEUTONIC".....Apr. 2

"BRITANNIC".....Apr. 9

"MAJESTIC".....Apr. 16

"GERMANIC".....Apr. 23

"TEUTONIC".....Apr. 30

"BRITANNIC".....May 7

Headaches, Dizzy

Spells and faintness have been my afflictions for years. Often I would fall in a sudden faint and several times narrowly escaped being burnt on the stove. No medicine gave me more than a few days relief, and I laughed when a friend urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. But I took it and in six months I was free from all headache trouble, faintness or dizziness. I am now perfectly well. I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is worth its weight in gold to me. Mrs. R. H. HANES, Paris, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills are the best. 25c. per box.

Oracles in Mourning.

The Champions Beaten by the Giants.

Scrimmaging Indulged in Preparatory to the Game.

Departure of Lord Hawke's Cricket Team for the "Tub"—General Sporting News.

BASEBALL.

BALTIMOREANS FEEL BADLY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5.—Hundreds of Baltimore enthusiasts who had arranged to go to New York to see the Orioles and Cincinnati play ball tomorrow cancelled their engagements. Many of them discarded their orange and black neckties and other Oriole decorations and donned plain black, as better representing their state of mind. The New Yorks won the second game of the Temple series much as they won yesterday's game, by outbating the home club, and the rosters were in consequence. It was not alone the loss of the game, however, that caused so many heartaches, more properly should the dissatisfaction and disaffection be attributed to the faults of the players while of the field.

This morning the Orioles were in as uncertain a frame of mind over the playing of the Temple series as they were yesterday. Some of the players were sulking and wrangling, and McGraw openly asserted that he would not play in another game. The outlook was not encouraging for a continuation of the sport, and it was then the people of Baltimore, as they became acquainted with the facts, began to criticize the pennant winners. Recalling that they had shown their appreciation of the ball team in a way which bordered on the princely, the citizens insisted that the players show a little appreciation of favors extended, and defend the city's fair name for sportsmanlike conduct. They argued that the series had been created and that the series must be won or lost in a manly way if the good name of the team and city were to be preserved. Yesterday's lagging and quibbling was forgiven, but no more wrangling would be condoned.

Manager Hanlon presented the conditions to the players, and they were all on the field this afternoon, but their minds were in a chaotic state and their nerves not of the steadiest. The boys put up a good game of ball, however, and partially redeemed themselves in the opinions of their friends. The teams left for New York, where the third game of the series will be played tomorrow.

A crowd of nearly 11,000 persons was on the grounds when the game was called. It was an ideal day for baseball. New York earned four runs in the third. Baltimore tied the score in their half of the same inning and took the lead in the seventh. The Giants tied the score in the eighth and won out in the ninth on three of Jennings' errors. The side would have been retired had Jennings made what would have been ordinarily an easy play. Tiersman's triple cleared the bases. The Orioles scored one and had three men left on bases in the ninth. The score:

Baltimore..... R. H. E. 6 7 3
New York..... 0 1 0
Batteries—Gleason and Robinson; Meekin and Farrell.
Earned runs—Baltimore 3, New York 3.
First base by errors—Baltimore 2, New York 1.
Umpires—Hurst and Emslie.
Time of game—2:30.

When the New Yorks first got on the field the crowd commenced geying Burke when he went out to left field for practice. He made matters worse by trying to "get back" at those who were getting at him, until they became so exasperated that a rush was made on the field. Burke hit the first man who got to him, but he was soon surrounded by an angry mob. The players of both teams and police hurried to his assistance and trouble was averted. McGraw gave in at the last moment and took his position with the rest of the ball men. The games in New York for the Temple

cup between New York and Baltimore will be played on the basis of 65 per cent of the receipts to the winner and 35 per cent to the loser.

THE TURF.

GAMMY LITTLE ALIX.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 5.—The last day of the fall meeting was attended by 3,000, in spite of the miserable weather. In the second heat of the pacing race Alix was brought out to go against her record. The track was heavy and a strong north wind was blowing, which made fast time impossible. The game little mare, however, did the mile in 2:06.

CRICKET.

Lord Hawke's cricket team left Toronto on Friday morning for Boston, where they play Monday and Wednesday. A crowd of citizens attended them at the station and gave them a hearty cheer as their train proceeded out.

FOOTBALL.

The London Rugby Football Club play in Petrolia today.

THE WHEEL.

CYCLING FOR A CLOCK.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Oct. 5.—The road race for a handsome clock, donated by Mr. H. Woodcock, between the Y. M. C. A. and the W. A. A. teams to Curries and back—nine miles—resulted in a tie, but had Farmer dropped out the Y. M. C. A. would have won by one point. Time, 26 minutes 34 seconds. McKay, W. A. A., 1; Verney, Y. M. C. A., 2; Lee, W. A. A., 3; Bartholomew, Y. M. C. A., 4; Lammiman, Y. M. C. A., 5; Gossman, Y. M. C. A., 6; Gunn, W. A. A., 7; Codling, W. A. A., 8; Kenney, W. A. A., 9; Farmer dropped out. Total points each, 27.

DAVIDSON, OF TORONTO, KICKS.

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 5.—Harley Davidson, the Toronto test man, who has been scooping in the class A records so easily of late, today left the Waltham track owing to the action of the L. A. W. in placing him in class B. Davidson protests that he being a Canadian is not under the jurisdiction of the L. A. W., and will make a fight to retain his class A standing.

Late Canadian News.

An ex-Constable Gets Ten Years for Thieving—Sentence of an Electrician at St. John, N. B.

At Toronto on Friday coal advanced 25 cents a ton.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have been visiting the Barnardo Homes at Russell.

Mr. D. L. Moody will begin a series of services at the Massey Music Hall, Nov. 4, in Toronto.

Lieut.-Col. Fred Toler has resigned the command of the Governor-General's Foot Guards at Ottawa.

Bradstreet's reports the assignment of Robert Houston, oil operator, Petrolia, and of John Ogden, druggist, Toronto.

The inauguration of the Megantic branch of the railway in Beauce county, Quebec, took place Thursday at St. Eustache.

Hon. Steven Richards, Q.C., a survivor of the Government of John Sandfield Macdonald, died very suddenly on Thursday.

Hon. N. Clarke Wallace will organize a new Orange lodge in Toronto tonight (Saturday). It will be named Wallace Lodge.

John White, the alleged Ottawa firebug, was on Friday morning committed to stand his trial on eight charges of incendiarism.

Ex-Constable William Thompson, of York county, convicted of numerous thefts while acting as constable, was on Friday morning at Toronto sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

F. W. Mount, electrician for the St. John (N. B.) Gas and Electric Light Company, committed suicide Friday morning by shooting himself through the heart. He had been in poor health for some time.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Withrow & Hillock, Toronto, on Friday afternoon Mr. Withrow stated he could make no satisfactory offer, and it was therefore decided to close down the business.

R. W. Pritty, a prominent Toronto citizen, who was on trial at the sessions on a charge of arson in connection with the burning of his heavily insured house, was on Friday found not guilty by the jury. He easily proved an alibi.

At Toronto on Friday Wm. H. Barlow, convicted of indecent assault upon a little girl, was sentenced to six months in the Central and twelve lashes. John T. Platt, who stabbed a man with a chair, was given two years in the Central.

The Court of Appeal at Toronto has concluded its September sittings which lasted four weeks. During that time the court heard nearly 50 cases. It is probable that at the next sittings in November it will be able to completely clear the docket.

Perry Weinberg, the Toronto ex-jeweler, who was recently extradited from New York after a hard fight, charged with stealing jewelry, was on Friday convicted on three charges of stealing watches left with him for repair. Sentence deferred.

H. A. Sutherland, a respectable resident of Bradford, was getting out of a wagon, Wednesday, when he fell on the wheels, striking his head on the hub. He lay paralyzed from his shoulders down until Friday morning, when death intervened.

At Leamington, Que., on Wednesday, two Italians quarrelled. One of them, a foreman, stabbed his countryman with a knife repeatedly. The latter used a shovel, whereupon the foreman drew a revolver and shot the laborer down. He will die. The assassin escaped.

Judge Dartnell, for 21 years junior judge of Ontario county, and a well known Conservative, gave evidence before the fees commission recently. Said he: "I do not consider the sheriff a county officer at all. I consider he is an officer of the whole Dominion, with powers limited to his own county. I do not think that he or other officers should be elected by vote."

Madagascar Matters.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Paris Martin today says France will allow the people of Madagascar complete religious liberty, but will not permit British missionaries, under cover of religion, to politically influence the Ministers of the Queen.

To Explore the Nile Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—Count Kneitz and Baron Nolde, the Russian explorers, are fitting out an expedition to explore the Nile country near Lakes Rudolph and Stephanie. The expedition will comprise 200 armed men and 250 camels, and be gone three years.

He Was No Petty "Prig."

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The name of M. Pingault, the sugar broker, who was arrested on Tuesday charged with embezzling \$720,000 due to Baron Hirsch, has been stricken from the list of brokers. The charges of embezzlement are likely to be abandoned, as it is difficult to prove Pingault guilty of anything worse than recklessness in the use of money paid him. Pingault was released yesterday on his own surety.

TROUBLE FOR TAMMANY.

Gaynor Declines the Nomination Tendered Him.

The Antis Nominates a Strong Ticket for New York City.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Judge Wm. Gaynor has declined to accept the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals on the Democratic State ticket.

New York, Oct. 5.—The various anti-Tammany organizations, including those of Democratic faith, met late today and nominated a full city ticket. Col. Strong, a Republican, was nominated for mayor. John W. Goff, the prosecuting attorney before the Senate police investigation committee, is named for recorder. He is a staunch Democrat, as is Otto Kemper, who is named for sheriff. The ticket, as a whole, is made of diverse elements, all of whom are opposed to Tammany, but most of them are Democrats and friends of the national Administration.

TELEGRAPHIC DOTS.

The loss to the State of Arkansas by the cyclone is definitely estimated at \$75,000. Prof. Vincenzo Betta, who fell from a window at New York Tuesday morning, died on Friday.

Rain has been falling heavily for the past two days throughout the Island of Cuba, and the rivers have overflowed their banks. Railway travel is suspended.

Notification of the abrogation of the reciprocity agreement between Brazil and the United States under the McKinley law, has just been officially received by the United States State Department.

Rains and floods are causing much damage in Austria. Several villages are submerged, and bridges, buildings and railway banks have been destroyed. No deaths reported. The floods are increasing.

John Yanger, engineer at the Schuyler electric light works, Yonkers, N. Y., was killed by a shock of electricity on Thursday. He was throwing a switch, and is thought to have used bare hands at the time.

After a desperate fight near Bloomfield, Ind., Thursday night, in which one of the Bloomfield bank robbers was shot, the three men who got away with \$5,000 of the bank's money, were run down. The wounded robber had \$1,100 on his person. He will die.

The importation of natural gas from Canada into the United States is assuming such proportions on the northern frontier as to call serious attention to the rivalry between oil and gas companies supplying cities with illuminating gas from wells in the United States.

The firm of W. E. Coffin & Walter Stanton that has been in existence about ten years in New York has failed. It is feared that the banks which made loans to them will sustain considerable losses. They were rated by Bradstreet's at between \$400,000 and \$500,000, but of late their credit has been poor.

Two Chinamen Asphyxiated.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Two Chinamen were asphyxiated by escaping gas in their tenement at 29 Harrison avenue yesterday.

Newfoundland Elections.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 5.—The new Goodridge Government in Newfoundland which obtained office through the unseating of the Whiteway party for bribery and corruption is being sustained. The Government has now won four seats, being victorious in every district contested.

Toronto University Convocation.

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—The annual convocation of Toronto University took place yesterday afternoon at the Massey Hall, which was crowded. Speeches were delivered by Chancellor Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Mulock, M.P., Rev. Dr. Patton (president of Princeton, N. J., University), Rev. Principal Grant, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, President London, and Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education.

Conservative Convention.

NORRIS BAY, Ont., Oct. 5.—The first Conservative Convention in the history of Nipissing for Dominion election purposes took place here today. This district is not yet represented in Parliament, but the last Redistribution Bill entitles it to vote for a member at the next general election.

[The convention was called to nominate a Conservative candidate, but the telegraph wires having failed to work, the result is not known.]

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is said that the gross takings at each of Dr. Talmage's lectures in Australia amount to £200.

It is said that out of every 1,000 children in the Boston schools, seven stutter or stammer. Of all boys in the schools, 1.12 per cent are stutters, while only .45 per cent of all the girls stutter. This is in accord with observations of European experts, who say that three or four times as many boys as girls stutter habitually.

MOTHERS who are sending their daughters off to the old world under the care of a chaperone, with the idea that it is a safe thing to do, are finding that it is not always the safest possible thing. Quite a bit of romance was abroad. One of the young women fell in love with the purser of the steamer upon which they travelled and married him.

LANDSCAPE gardening is becoming a fad.

ALL MEN.

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, constant lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twinging of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, back pain, drowsiness in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADER CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your name and like in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

Smallman & Ingram.



OUR
FINE
MANTLES
AND
CAPES
SHOULD BE
YOURS.
THEY WERE
BOUGHT
FOR YOU.

GOLF CAPES LIKE THIS FOR FROM \$8.50 TO \$15.

GOLF CAPES

These illustrations represent two of our most popular and fashionable wraps. Golf Capes have become wonderfully stylish and look wonderfully nice. Are very comfortable, show well on almost every figure, are made of reversible cloth with hood attached.

The Jacket is of Fine Solid Beaver Cloth, that is guaranteed not to spot with rain. Is tailor-made, and, as will be seen by examining the illustration, has puff sleeves and wide revers. At \$8.75 it is the best value ever offered in London.



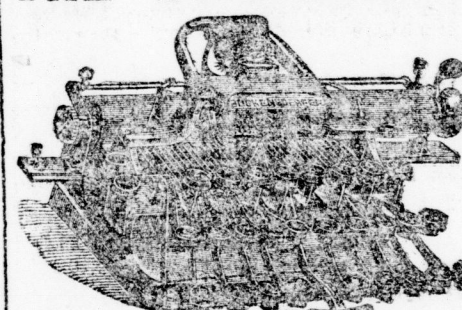
JACKETS LIKE THIS FOR \$8.75.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147, 149 and 151 Dundas Street.

CHOLERA MORBUS
ALWAYS PROMPTLY CURED BY
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

THE BLICKENSDECKER TYPEWRITER.



A rapid writer and marvelous manifold. Portable. Weight 6 pounds. Visible writing and direct inkling. This is your opportunity. Get on the wheel of progress now. It will do all that can be accomplished by the \$125 machines.

PRICE ONLY \$45.

CREELMAN BROS.,
Manufacturers of Power and Family Knitting Machines,
GEORGETOWN, ONT., CANADA
This advertisement accepted as \$5 with cash order.

with women. Miss Wilkinson first aroused interest in this line in England.

Vauxhall Park, Miss Wilkinson's latest work, was recently opened by the Prince of Wales, who said that it was the finest piece of gardening he had ever seen. It is a general practice, and does all of the work of the London Public Gardens Association, which has made 330 small parks in the last twelve years.

Experiments with glass building bricks were begun in 1891 by Mr. Falconer, an architect of Lyons. These bricks are given forms—such as cubes, hexagons, etc.—that permit of ready laying. A bituminous cement, with a base of asphalt, is used with them. The bricks serve as double windows, giving protection against both heat and cold; they are good insulators of humidity and noise, and they lend themselves readily to the decoration of buildings, either by their form or color. The bricks are especially adapted for bath halls, hot houses, hospitals, refrigerating establishments and buildings in which absence of windows would be an advantage.

No man can hate another without hurting himself.

A lazy man never gets ahead unless some one puts one on him.

"Kind words can never die," but they get very tired when they are not appreciated.

Mrs. Lickum—I want five 2-cent stamps. Druggie!—Pepsin, peppermint or blood-orange?

How do you feel about the income tax? "I am in favor of having a law passed giving every man an income large enough to be taxed."

MONTEBELLO!

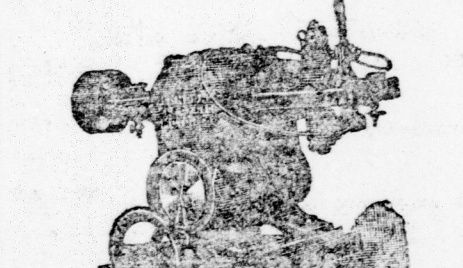
The First and Only
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Sold in Canada for Five Cents

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Vallens & Co., Manufacturers, London

H. LOVELESS, Special Agent.

LONDON ELECTRIC MOTOR CO.



Manufacturers of the London Motor and Dynamo for Incandescent Lighting.

SPECIALTIES.—Repairing and reconstructing of dynamos, motor armatures, all electrical appliances. Work guaranteed. Office and factory, 90 York Street, London, Ont. All kinds general repairing done. Write for estimates and circulars.

R. J. Y.
& CO.

Our
Millinery
Opening a
Great Success.
Our
Hats and
Bonnets
Pronounced
Very
Handsome
and Stylish
Come and
Secure an
Elegant
Hat at
Moderate Price.
Our
Stylish
Mantles and
Jackets
Attracted
Marked
Attention
And were
Commented
Upon for
Their
Style and
Moderate Prices
All
Next
Week
Unusual
Inducements
Will be
Offered to
Millinery and
Mantle
Purchasers.

R. J. Young & Co



5c. - 5c.
SMOKE
VIRGINIA
CIGAR.
Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.
H. McKenna, Sole Agent.

ONE CASE OF
New Fall Woolens
JUST RECEIVED.
Very Choice. Come and see them.
HARRY LENOX
MERCHANT TAILOR.

TANGLED THREADS

Richard North walked along, full of trouble. It could not be but that he should have taken up an aspersion that Oliver Rane—now his brother-in-law—might have been the author of the anonymous letter. How, else, could his copy have dropped from his pocket-book—if, indeed, it had so dropped? Jolly had not thrown so much as a shadow of hint upon the doctor; either she failed to see the obvious inference, or controlled herself to caution; but Richard North could put two-and-two together. He went straight to Mrs. Gass's, and found that lady at breakfast in her dining-room, with window thrown up to the warm summer sun.

"What is it you, Mr. Richard?" she cried, rising to shake hands. "I'm most ashamed to be found breakfasting at this hour; but the truth is, I overslept myself; and that idiot of a girl never came to tell me the time. The first part of the night I had no sleep at all; 'twas three o'clock before I closed my eyes."

"Were you not well?" asked Richard. "I'd a touch of my pain; nothing more. Which is indigestion, Dr. Rane says; and he's about right. Is it a compliment to ask you to take some breakfast, Mr. Richard? The eggs are fresh, and here's some down-right good tea."

Richard answered that it would be only a compliment; he had breakfast with his father and Arthur Bohun before leaving home. His eyes ran dreamily over the white damask cloth, as if he were admiring what he had to ask, and with how he should ask it.

In a pause, made by Mrs. Gass's draining her cup of tea, Richard North bent forward and opened the communication, speaking in low and confidential tones.

"I have come to you this early for a little information, Mrs. Gass. Will you kindly tell me what were the contents of the paper that was found here on your carpet, the night of Edmund's seizure?"

From the look that Mrs. Gass's countenance assumed at the question, it might have been thought that she was about to have a square herself. Her eyes grew round, her cheeks and nose red. For a full minute she made no answer.

"What cause can you have to ask me that, Mr. Richard? You can't know nothing about it."

"Yes, I can; and do. I know that such a paper was found; I fear it was a copy of the anonymous letter. But I have come to you for particulars."

"My patient!" ejaculated Mrs. Gass. "To think you should have got hold of it at last. Who in the world told you, sir?"

"Jolly. But—"

"That that girl!" warmly interposed Mrs. Gass. Her tongue is as long as from here to yonder."

"But not intentionally. I was about to add, I overheard her say a chance word, and I insisted upon her disclosing to me what she knew. There is no blame due to Jolly, Mrs. Gass."

"I say, Yes there is, Mr. Richard. What right has she to blab out chance words about other folk's business? Let her stick to her own. That tongue of hers is worse than a steam-engine; once set going it won't be stopped."

"Well, we will leave Jolly. It may be for the better that I know this. Tell me all about it, my dear old friend."

Thus adjured, Mrs. Gass spoke; telling the tale from the beginning. Richard listened in silence.

"He denied that it came out of his pocket-book," was the first remark he made.

"Denied it out and out. And then, my thoughts turned naturally to Molly Green; for no other stranger had been in the room at that time. He said perhaps she had brought it in her pocket from the hall; but I don't think it would have been. I'm afraid—I'm afraid, Mr. Richard—that it must have dropped from his pocket-book."

Their eyes met; each hesitating to speak at the conviction lying at heart, notwithstanding there had been confidential secrets between them before today. Richard was thinking that he ought not to have married Bessy—at least, until it was cleared up.

"Why did you not tell me, Mrs. Gass?" she was in my mind to do so—I said a word or two—but then, you see, I couldn't think it was him that wrote it," was her answer.

"Mrs. Cumberland told me she saw the anonymous letter herself; Mr. North showed it her; and that she was not a bit like any handwriting she ever met with. Suppose he is innocent—would it have been right for me to come out with a tale, even to you, Mr. Richard, that he might have been guilty?"

"On this point Richard said no more. All the talking in the world now could not undo the marriage, and he was never one to reproach uselessly. Mrs. Gass resumed.

"If I had spoke ever so, I don't suppose it would have altered things. Mr. Rane said there was no proof, and, failing that, you wouldn't have liked to say anything at all to Miss Bessy. Any way they are man and wife now."

"I hope—I hope he did not write it!" said Richard, fervently.

Mrs. Gass gave a sweep with her arm to all the china together, as she bent her earnest face nearer to Richard's.

"Let's remember this much to our comfort, Mr. Richard; if it was him, he never thought to harm a hair of your brother's head. He must have wrote it to damage Alexander. Oliver Rane has looked upon Alexander as his mortal enemy—as a man who did him a right down bad turn and spoilt his prospects—as a man upon whom it was a most a duty to be revenged."

"Do you think this?" cried Richard, rather at sea.

"No; but I say he thinks it. He never meant worse nor better by the letter than to drive Alexander away. In the place where, as Rane fancies, he only had a footing by treachery. That is, if he wrote it. Sometimes I think he did, and sometimes I think he didn't."

"What is to be done?"

"Nothing. You can do nothing. You and me must just bury it between us, sir, for Miss Bessy's sake. It would be a nasty thing for her if a whisper of this should go abroad, let him be as innocent as the babe unborn. They are fond of one another, and it would just be a cruelty to have stopped the marriage with this. He is a well-intentioned man, and I don't see but what they'll be happy together. Let us hope that he has made his peace with the Lord, and that it won't be visited upon him."

"Amen!" was the mental response of Richard North.

CHAPTER XIII.

Dashing up to Daltry Hall, just a week and a day after the wedding, came Mrs. North. Madam had learnt the news.

What she was reposing in all security in Paris, amidst a knot of friends who had chosen to be there at that season, Matilda North happened to take up a Times newspaper of some two or three days old, and saw the account of the marriage; Oliver Rane, M.D., of Daltry Hall, to Bessy, daughter of John North, of Daltry Hall, and of Elizabeth, his first wife. Madam rose up, her face flaming, and clutched the journal; she verily believed Miss Matilda was playing a farce upon her. No the announcement was there in plain black and white. Making her hasty arrangements to quit the French capital, she came thundering home; and arrived the very day that Dr. and Mrs. Rane returned.

A letter had preceded her. A letter of denouncing wrath, that had made her husband shake in his shoes. Poor Mr. North looked tremblingly out for the arrival, caught a glimpse of the carriage and of Matilda's face, and slipped out by the back-door into the fields. Where he remained wandering about for hours.

So madam found no one to receive her. Richard was at the works, Captain Bohun had been out all the afternoon.

Nothing increases wrath like having no object to expend it on; and madam foiled, might have sat for a picture of fury. The passion that had been bubbling higher and higher all the way from Paris, found no vent in boiling point.

One of the servants happened to come in her way; the first housemaid, who had been head over Molly Green. Madam stopped her; but her lips for calmness, and then inquired particulars of the wedding with a smooth face.

"Was it a runaway match, Lake?" (To be Continued.)

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is so hot in the neighborhood of the Dead Sea that, according to estimates, the sea loses 1,000,000 tons of water a day by evaporation.

"Remarkable Cure of Dropsy and Dyspepsia."—Mr. Samuel T. Casey, Belleville, writes: "In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies and applied to my family physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now 79 years of age I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well-known in this section of Canada, having lived 77 years; and you have liberally used my name in recommendation of your Vegetable Discovery, which has done such wonders in my case."

In a hitherto unpublished lecture by James Russell Lowell, just presented to the college daily at Harvard, he says: "More scholarship is as useless as the collecting of old postage stamps."

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is sciatica. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

An old woman was brought before the magistrates of Manchester, England, recently on the charge of drunkenness for the 181st time.

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

Turner's pictures were admitted to the Royal Academy before the artist was 12 years of age.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "SWAIN'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAIN'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Florida produces over 50 varieties of the orange. The annual crop is about 2,250,000 boxes.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Greek national elections are held every four years, and the polling places are churches.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One Bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal of horses of hard, soft or caloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, stifles and sprains. GEORGE ROSS, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by Cairns, Cross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Barkwell and J. G. Shutt.

Buffalo is the only city in the United States that has given the country two presidents.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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"Was it a runaway match, Lake?" (To be Continued.)

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.
Alanson Harris, founder of the business of A. Harris, Son & Co. (Limited), and vice-president of the Massey-Harris Company, died in Brantford Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, at the ripe old age of 78 years.

Early Thursday morning an old resident of Brant county, Mr. Edward Brant, passed away at the ripe old age of 88 years. The deceased was born in Yorkshire, Eng., and 62 years ago came to Canada. He had known Brantford since it was only a small hamlet and was a highly respected citizen.

BRUCE.
A deputation from Southampton, consisting of A. Belcher, reeve, and E. Busby, a prominent merchant, saw the Minister of Public Works Thursday in reference to harbor improvements at Southampton. They report the interview as most satisfactory.

ELGIN.
Peter Campbell, of Elgin, died Wednesday, aged 42. Deceased, who had been ailing for a long time, was formerly a farmer. His mother is still living, and he leaves two brothers, D. D. Campbell, of Chicago, and Duncanson Campbell, in Brant County, and a sister, Mrs. S. A. Sinclair, of Elgin.

Mr. Macdonald Campbell, township clerk of Southwold, is a cousin of deceased.

The township of Aldborough has entered an action against Herman Yancey collector of the township, and his sureties, Messrs. Michael Miller and Joseph Miller, to secure the return of the collector's roll of the township for 1893, which should have been returned last spring. Mr. Yancey has been indicted for non-return, which have not been paid in.

A. N. C. Black, of Dutton, is one of the best known men in the west riding of Elgin, and much surprise and regret has been expressed at the rumors that there was a shortage in his accounts as treasurer of the Dutton High School Board. Mr. Black has conducted a private bank for many years, has been clerk of the Division Court, and has been a member of the board of trustees of the Dutton High School.

Mr. Black's security being ample. Mr. J. B. Crawford, of Dutton, is one of his sureties, and has paid to the board \$2,250 on Black's behalf. It is said Mr. Black is in Port Huron and will return.

Mrs. B. F. Pierce, of Rock Springs, Wyo., who claims to be the eldest daughter of the late Jay Gould, by her husband, Mr. Pierce, states that she once lived in St. Thomas as the adopted daughter of a couple named Morton. This seems to be correct. James Morton was a weaver in St. Thomas in the sixties and married a daughter of the late James W. reeve, master of the ship, to which place the Mortons moved in 1860. They had an adopted daughter named Mary Jane Morton. In 1860 they emigrated to Missouri, taking the child, now Mrs. Pierce, with them. Those who know Mrs. Pierce say she bears a strong resemblance to the late millionaire. Mr. Pierce is the nominee of the Populist party for State auditor of Wyoming.

The house of Neil McLachlin, who lives near Lawrence station, was burned down Thursday with nearly all its contents. His dog was also burned. Loss about \$1,000, insurance \$300. Mr. McLachlin threw a lighted match on the floor, thinking it extinguished the blaze.

A well known figure in East Elgin passed away Thursday by the death of George North, of New Sarnia, aged 62. He acted as license commissioner for East Elgin for four or five years, occupying a position at the time of his death. He was a prominent Liberal.

ESSEX.
Buy Klech, a German on route from Michigan to Peterboro, walked off a fast C. P. R. train near Tilbury Thursday night while asleep. He was badly bruised, and the wonder is he was not killed.

David Kennedy, formerly M. C. R. Day operator at Comber, but more recently of London, has been promoted to the agency at Leamington.

KENT.
Judge Bell at Chatham has sentenced Wm. Scott, convicted of stabbing Levi Stewart, to 23 months in Central Prison. Wm. Hall, an Indian, convicted of indecent assault, was sentenced to one month in jail, with fifteen lashes at the end of two weeks.

LAMINGTON.
The P. P. A. excursion to Sarnia from Huron and Bruce, which was to have taken place Thursday, was delayed on account of the recent rains on Wednesday at the Forest fair were \$341.

The funeral of the late David Brandt, of Bosanquet, was one of the largest ever seen in Lamington. There were 180 rigs in the cortege. The pall-bearers were: P. D. McCullum, M.P.P.; David Hamilton, Hugh Jones, Bill Cairns, John MacKenzie and W. J. English, representing the Sons of Scotland and C. O. E.

HIDE ESEK.
At the last meeting of the municipal council of East Williams at Nairn, Wm. McCallum's bond as collector was accepted, with Hugh McCallum and N. McTaggart as sureties. The material of the old town hall will be sold by auction.

The residence of Rev. J. M. Markwick, pastor of the First Lobo Baptist Church, was again the scene of a very pleasant event on Tuesday, Oct. 2, members of the church and congregation once more assembling to show their esteem for their pastor and his family. The ladies had prepared themselves beforehand with the requisites for a repast, and with marvelous dexterity assumed the duties of domestic science, spreading the tables with an abundance of good things. Without counting the little ones, who enjoyed themselves in their own fashion, about 70 sat down to supper. After all was said and satisfied, the pastor began, and Deacons McIntyre and Kierstead spoke in kindly terms of the pastor and his work, and expressed their gratitude for his faithful and fearless work amongst them. The ladies also took part in addressing the assembly. Pastor Markwick thanked them for their kind words respecting him and his work and for their good wishes to him and his family. Various sums of money were presented to the pastor's wife during the evening, and many donations in kind were left behind as tangible marks of love and thankfulness from the donors. After a season of prayer and praise the company dispersed, both visitors and invited having all enjoyed the gathering.

Mr. Harry Shoff, principal of Ailes Craig public school, has resigned to accept one more lucrative in Toronto.

"Citizens" writing to the Parkhill Gazette complains that "the sectarian strife which has been raging in Parkhill during the last few months is lamentable. It is injuring business, crippling the work of the church, interfering with the social amenities of life."

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DID CATS CONVEY SMALLPOX?

Concealed Cases of the Disease Supposed to Exist in Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Cats and rabbits are suspected of having carried smallpox from the isolated hospital to the almshouse in Newark, where two cases of the disease were discovered. The hospital for contagious diseases and the almshouse are only a short distance apart on the same tract of land. There were a dozen cases in the almshouse, and nearly as many more in the stables, and a number of tame rabbits had the run of the grounds. The cats and rabbits have been sacrificed by order of the health officer, Dr. Lehlbach.

Dr. Lehlbach said yesterday that it was likely that one or more concealed cases of smallpox existed in Newark, and the inspectors were looking for them. He said that under Judge Dixon's recent decision in Paterson a person conscious that he is carrying around the germs of infectious disease is a criminal as well as a public nuisance, and could be indicted for manslaughter should any die of the result of his conduct.

UNDIVIDED BY DEATH.

Sad Case of Suicide at Dartmouth, N. S.—Husband and Wife Take Poison.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 5.—Alex. McEachern and his wife committed suicide at Dartmouth this morning by poisoning. McEachern and his family moved to Dartmouth from Halifax several months ago. They have four children, the eldest a girl of 12. This morning early the father said to the girl, "Your mother is not well this morning. Go over to Halifax and tell your uncle."

When the girl came back she found her mother dead lying on the bed, and her father apparently so lying on the kitchen floor. A doctor was called at once, and he found that the husband and, too, had been dead some time, both apparently from some kind of poison.

A piece of paper was found on the floor on which was written: "My wife accidentally took poison. I go to join her."

The family were in poor circumstances. McEachern had been formerly sexton of the First Baptist Church.

TEMPLARS IN COUNCIL.

East Middlesex District Council in Somerset Hall—An Evening Concert.

A meeting of East Middlesex District Council of Royal Templars was held in Somerset Hall yesterday afternoon, and was followed by a concert in the evening, at which a silver collection was taken up. At the business meeting in the afternoon Mr. G. N. Weekes, the select councillor, occupied the chair. Among those present were: Chas. W. Stein (factory), Miss McElroy, Nilesdown; R. Parsons, Komoka; J. Lee, London East; Miss Bernard, Nilesdown; Miss Cowart, Nilesdown; J. Sinclair, Komoka; Mrs. Watson, Komoka, and Messrs. Francis, Thornhill, John Cameron and others, of Somerset Council, city. Arrangements were made for reconstituting old councils and opening new ones. The Grand Master will shortly be brought into the district. Councils were recommended to promote the circulation of the Weekly Templar as far as possible. Resolutions were passed requesting electors to attend primary political meetings and ascertain the stand of the candidates on the subject of temperance as outlined by the late Methodist General Conference. Similar steps were recommended to be taken in regard to municipal councils with reference to the reduction of licenses in the various municipalities. In the evening a concert was held in the hall. Mr. Weekes again occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks he referred particularly to the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in relation to the temperance platform, and in having debauched liquor dealers holding office in the church. Mr. Fred W. Daly, in a paper, rather severely criticised the action of the Methodist General Conference in mutilating the report of the committee on temperance. The conference, in his opinion, was not educated on the question. Its action in refusing to act in obligatory that Sunday school superintendents should be abstainers from tobacco was also adversely criticised. It seemed to him that it was a dire mistake that Sunday school scholars should be set a bad example on account of the personal feelings of a few Sunday school superintendents. At the last local general election the question of prohibition had been discussed, and it should have been. He urged temperance people, irrespective of denomination, to vote for temperance candidates only or not vote at all. Then prohibition would not be far off.

The Lambeth male quartet gave several selections and Mr. Ziegler sang "A Little Boy for Sale." Miss McElroy recited charmingly and Miss Bernard played the piano. The meeting closed with a paper by Mr. D. H. Tennant on "The Liquor Traffic and B-4 Debits."

FALL FAIRS, 1894.

Otterville.....Oct. 5-6
Nassauville.....Oct. 5-6
South Norwich.....Oct. 5-6
Whitby.....Oct. 5-6
Wallaceburg.....Oct. 8-9
Ridgeway.....Oct. 9-10
Brant (St. John's).....Oct. 9-10
Tilsonburg.....Oct. 9-10
Leamington (Marion).....Oct. 9-11
Thornhill (West).....Oct. 9-11
Lambeth (Westminster Society).....Oct. 10
Dresden (Garden Agricultural Socy).....Oct. 11
Carleton Place (Tennant).....Oct. 11
Dorchester.....Oct. 11-12
Burford.....Oct. 11-12
Bosanquet, Theodora.....Oct. 12
Tilbury West and North.....Oct. 12-13
Highgate (Orford).....Oct. 13
Barrow (Goldchester Socy).....Oct. 16-17

At the last meeting of the municipal council of East Williams at Nairn, Wm. McCallum's bond as collector was accepted, with Hugh McCallum and N. McTaggart as sureties. The material of the old town hall will be sold by auction.

The residence of Rev. J. M. Markwick, pastor of the First Lobo Baptist Church, was again the scene of a very pleasant event on Tuesday, Oct. 2, members of the church and congregation once more assembling to show their esteem for their pastor and his family. The ladies had prepared themselves beforehand with the requisites for a repast, and with marvelous dexterity assumed the duties of domestic science, spreading the tables with an abundance of good things. Without counting the little ones, who enjoyed themselves in their own fashion, about 70 sat down to supper. After all was said and satisfied, the pastor began, and Deacons McIntyre and Kierstead spoke in kindly terms of the pastor and his work, and expressed their gratitude for his faithful and fearless work amongst them. The ladies also took part in addressing the assembly. Pastor Markwick thanked them for their kind words respecting him and his work and for their good wishes to him and his family. Various sums of money were presented to the pastor's wife during the evening, and many donations in kind were left behind as tangible marks of love and thankfulness from the donors. After a season of prayer and praise the company dispersed, both visitors and invited having all enjoyed the gathering.

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I WAS CURED of lame back, after suffering fifteen years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Two Rivers, N. S. ROBERT ROSS.

I WAS CURED of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Antigonish. JOHN A. FORRY.

I WAS CURED of contraction of muscle by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Dalhousie. MRS. RACHAEL SAUNDERS.

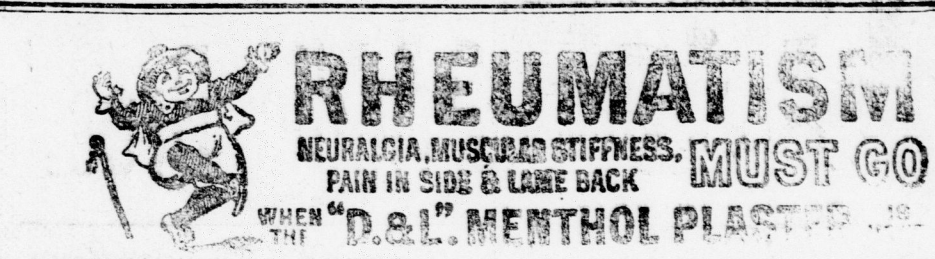
Ate Toadstools and Died.
ALTONA, Pa., Oct. 5.—Last evening Mrs. Winifred Smith's son brought home a bunch of toadstools, thinking they were mushrooms. They were cooked, but Mrs. Smith was the only one who ate them. She was soon overcome by the poison and died this morning.

Mrs. Binks—He writes a miserable hand, doesn't he? Mr. B.—That depends whether it is for reading purposes or for filling out a check with.

Ready-Made Clothing.
Suits and Overcoats for men and boys at clearing prices. See the goods. It will pay you.

Merchant Tailoring
A Specialty. Every Garment Guaranteed.

386 Richmond St.


The Albert Toilet Soap Co. Manufacturers. MONTREAL.

DR. TALMAGE
Has said more than once, that he carries as much life insurance as he can afford to pay for, and he probably carries about \$60,000; a sum which capitalized at 3 or 4 per cent will produce a comfortable income to those concerned, if the great preacher has to cross the ferry before them. Not many men and women can afford so much life insurance as that, but the man or woman

IS TO BE PITIED
who, because they cannot afford to get \$5,000 or \$10,000 get none at all; a case of cutting off your satchel to spite your pocket. Get all you can, and keep all you can, for in these days of commercial ups and downs the most safe and enduring investment is life insurance.

And do not insure until you have seen one of the unconditional policies of the Manufacturers' Life. That's the kind of policy you ought to get, and anyway you can easily satisfy yourself upon application to
J. T. BURGESS, Agent, 410 1/2 Richmond Street.

J. & D. ROSS

HATS and FURS

