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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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LONDON, CANADA.

Gods in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

London, Saturday, August 11.

—Only those communications to which the

writers are willing to have their names as-

signed in print will be published in these

columns. Neither the writing nor the pub-

lication of anonymous letters can be justified.

MILLERS KICKING.

The millers of the Dominion accuse the

two great Canadian railway corporations

of discriminating against them in freight

rates in favor of British and American

competitors. The millers of the country

have embodied in their Dominion association,

have determined to take united action to

secure redress. A complaint has been

lodged, and as the charges are specific, no

doubt the railway authorities to whom

they are presented will give them due con-

sideration. Instances are quoted which

seem to prove inequality in freight rates

and to justify vigorous action. For ex-

ample, it is stated that in a certain ship-

ment last winter 14 cents per 100 pounds

was charged on a carload of millers' stuff from

St. Louis to Toronto, 720 miles over different

roads, while 10 cents per cwt. was the rate

of both Canadian roads for 100 miles in

Ontario exclusively. It is also alleged that

flour is discriminated against by the rail-

ways in favor of wheat, to the advantage

of the English miller, who is said to receive

a further benefit in ocean rates, which gives

the preference to wheat.

THE SYSTEM DEMORALIZING.

The ADVERTISER'S view that good can be

brought out of every evil, brings up the

tariff struggle at Washington as a case in

point. The Houses have been in continuous

session for a whole year, and yet the final

steps towards a revised and lowered tariff

are prevented. Why? For the shameful

reason that the highly-protected millionaire

sugar trust and other monopolies have

bought and paid for a sufficient number of

Senators to point the pistol at the head of

the country with threats that no tariff bill

of any kind will be permitted to pass that

even suggests a loosening of the hand of

monopoly on the throat of the consumer!

The good that is coming out of the long

delay at Washington is the writing on the

wall in full view of the public of the in-

separability of Monopoly and Corruption

from Protection. Harper's Weekly handles

the point strongly in its last issue.

"Whether President Cleveland's famous

letter to Mr. Wilson," says the journal

named, "came out at the opportune

moment to further the passage of a tariff

bill at this session of Congress has, with a

show of reason, been questioned. But there

can not be longer any doubt that it has

rendered the country a service of incalculable

value in clearing the political atmosphere

and in relieving the Democratic party of

treacherous and, in its inevitable conse-

quences, fatal leadership. Without the

intervention of that letter the

perfidious plot of the sugar

trust Senators would probably never have

been exposed in its whole perfidy.

The people would probably never have so

clearly understood, the exquisite wicked-

ness of the game of those wily politicians

in the Senate who pretended that the votes

of certain other Senators, probably those

from Louisiana, could not be got for the

tariff bill unless certain concessions were

made to them, which, however, in fact,

were designed to put many millions of dol-

lars into the pockets of the sugar trust.

Mr. Caffery, from Louisiana, would prob-

ably never have had any opportunity to

show that the Senators represented as ob-

structionists actually asked for some-

thing else, only part of which they

obtained, that the intrigues were the

real obstructionists themselves, and

that there is no theory of honest

motives upon which their abject subser-

vency to the sugar trust can be explained

—a subservency which stood ready to

sacrifice together with the public interest

the character and prospects of the Demo-

cratic party. The people would probably

never have had in so clear a light this

glaring illustration of the demoralizing

tendency of the protective system—the

sugar trust bribing both political parties

at the same time, so that whichever might

be in power the interest of the trust would be taken care of, and that interest consist-

ing in the levying of a toll of a score or

even scores of millions of dollars upon the

people. To put these things in the clear

light of day is the service rendered by the

President's letter, and that service is

worth infinitely more than a mere speedy

agreement of the conference committee of

the two Houses of Congress upon a tariff

bill would have been."

A PAID COMMONS.

Sir William Harcourt has made an an-

nouncement in Parliament that will cause

great satisfaction among English Radicals.

It is an intimation that the Government

at the next session will introduce a bill

providing for the payment of salaries to

members of the Commons. This departure

from time-honored precedents will open the

halls of Parliament to many representatives

of the working people who have been ex-

cluded from public life by the expense of

living in London without other occupation

than politics. It will make another stage

in the laborious but irrefragable progress of

English democracy. The people rule when

there is manhood suffrage, but they cannot

be adequately represented in a legislative

and governing body like Parliament so

long as the prejudice against salaried legis-

lators survives the triumph of the masses

over the classes. Theoretically the de-

mocracy governs, but practically it is the

plutocracy that stands for Parliament and

is sufficiently disinterested to contribute

political service gratuitously during the

long sessions. Sir William Harcourt's

proposal, if enacted into law, will bring

much new blood into Parliament. It may

involve a redistribution of political forces.

The effects of the three great reform bills

enacted in England during this century

have been less radical so far as the mem-

bership of the Commons is concerned than

their advocates anticipated. The elector-

ate was enlarged in each instance, but the

House of Commons after the excitement

and turmoil of a fresh general election has

revealed comparatively few changes in its

constituent elements. Extension of suffrage

has armed the masses with power, but has

left the younger sons of lords and the re-

presentatives of the moneyed, land-owning

middle class at liberty to exercise the

functions of legislation and government.

England has been revolutionized during the

Victorian reign under the conditions of

popular sovereignty, universal suffrage and

democratic rule; but the changes wrought

in the character of the governing classes

have been trivial and unimportant. There

is a small body of workingmen's repre-

sentatives in the present Commons, but it is

a legislative group without official influ-

ence. Ministers are either peers or

men of wealth, as they were before

1835, or 1867, or 1832. The great

representative of the English democracy

has been Mr. Gladstone, the son of a

Liverpool merchant, who entered public

life as "the rising hope of the stern, un-

bending Tories." The Radicals and work-

ingmen, with all their organization and in-

cessant agitation, have not yet succeeded

in dislodging the middle classes and the

plutocracy from the strongholds of political

power.

Lord Macaulay's pessimistic predictions

respecting the future of republics and the

tendencies of democratic rule were based

upon the assumed incompetence of the

ignorant masses to take the place of the

educated and wealthy governing classes.

He believed that a monarchical form of gov-

ernment was instrumental in recruiting

parliament and Ministers with a favored

class which had the leisure and training

that enabled it to govern wisely. This

prejudice against poverty, because it was

ignorant and exposed to temptations to

venality and corruption in the exercise of

legislative functions from which wealth

and education were supposed to be exempt,

has been a sort of fetich in aristoc-

ratic England. It has been the habit

among educated Englishmen to refer to the

House of Commons as the most respectable

and efficient legislative assembly in the

world, and they have attributed its high

character to the fact that only rich men

could afford to serve their constituencies

without salary or any other consideration

than the honor of being numbered among

the governing classes.

The social prestige of the Commons will

undoubtedly be impaired if salaries are

paid to the members, but it does not follow

that there will be any loss of working

power. The House of Representatives in

Washington compares favorably with the

Senate, and is in closer touch with the

American people and more sensitive on all

points of personal honor and legislative

purity; yet the upper chamber is the rich

men's club, while the popular branch is

recruited to a large degree from men of

moderate means, who could not afford to

devote their energies to public life without

receiving salaries. A wealthy legislator is

not necessarily either well educated or

above sordid considerations. The proposed

changes in the House of Commons will tend

to render it a more genuine representative

body, and that can hardly fail to be a great

gain.—[New York Tribune.]

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

"What kind of men do you like best to

eat?" asked the traveler.

"The kind your mother used to make,"

rejoined the cannibal, with a hard, signifi-

cant look.

SOME FUNNY STRIKES.

GREAT LABOR DISTURBANCES FROM VERY TRIVIAL CAUSES.

A Costly Thought About an Employer's

Intentions—A Strike for Light—The

Queer Champagne Kept by a Wigan

Innkeeper—A Beggar's Strike.

Discussion of the recent A. R. U. strike

was in progress when a friend of the

Gleaner pulled a little note book from his

pocket, at the same time remarking that

he had collected some interesting facts

about the causes of strikes, and found that

many great labor disturbances had sprung

from very trivial causes. Then he told

how at Lowmore, England, some years ago

the woolen dyers struck because they

thought fifty of their number were to be

discharged, their time checks having been

mislaid by the time keeper. Iron em-

ployees in a Pennsylvania town once struck

for the political liberty of being allowed

the time on election day to go and vote. The

cart boys at Dronfield coal mines struck

because they were forbidden to ride the

mules from the pit shaft to the stables.

They returned to work on a compromise

that they were not to drive the animals

furiously after working all day. The Liver-

pool dock laborers once struck because an

attempt was made to prevent them from

wearing the badge or button of their

union.

At Brierfield, England, there was once a

strike of weavers because the employer re-

fused to light up the plant during a heavy

fog, thus obliging the hands to lay off.

They demanded light on such occasions or

pay for time lost, the scale being on piece

work.

One of the first signal victories of work-

ingmen in strikes occurred among the col-

liers of England, notably those of the Wig-

an neighborhood, over twenty years ago.

They won in their demand for more wages,

and, finding it paid to strike, they con-

tinued to do so at intervals until they were

getting about \$5 a day, very large wages

for England. The men had more money

than they knew what to do with, and the

extravagances and luxuries they attempted

often bordered on the ludicrous. One day

a party of men, black with coal dust, but

with gold sovereigns jingling in their

pockets, were drinking at an inn. After

imbibing quantities of ale one suggested

champagne. None of them had ever seen

it. The barmaid knew there was some in

the cellar, but she, too, was equally ignor-

ant of its appearance.

It was kept for a chance visit from the

aristocracy. At a venture she brought up

a bottle which she thought might be cham-

pagne. It was opened, and a heavy, black

fluid gurgled out. The men drank and

kept a bold face, some even pretending to

like it. Another bottle was called for, and

another. None would yield, but drank the

stuff with a pretended relish that was

heroic. Finally one suggested a return to

beer, as he said champagne was too heat-

ing for him. All fell in with the idea with

enthusiasm. It afterwards developed that

they had been drinking red-hot table sauce

for champagne.

But the most remarkable strike on record

was one recently threatened at Bucharest,

in Rumania. It was a strike of beggars.

In the cities of Rumania, as in Paris,

Lyons, Rome, Florence, and other cities of

Europe, the beggars constitute an organized

body. In Bucharest they had increased so

notably that the authorities forbade them

following their queer calling in certain por-

tions of the city. The beggars held a meet-

ing to consider what action they should

take. A committee was appointed to wait

on the Prefect of Police to convey the uli-

matum. It was that unless the embargo

was removed, they would strike and resort

to other means to obtain, without working,

the living the world owed them. There

were already more thieves, footpads, and

cutthroats than the police could well man-

age, and, under this threat of joining the

ranks of the lawless, the Prefect of Police

rescinded his action.

SEVERAL DROWNINGS.

Bathers, Boaters and Swimmers Lose

Their Lives in the Treacher-

ous Waters.

MINDEN, Ont., Aug. 10.—Henry Tall, a

young man working on one of Gilmore's

log drives, was drowned in Twelve-Mile

Lake near here this morning. He attempted

to swim from the shore to the steamboat

moored a little distance out, and it is sup-

posed was seized with cramps, as he was an

expert swimmer. The efforts of his com-

rades to save him were fruitless. His

parents live at Ennisdale.

A Winnipeg dispatch says: H. Elson

received a telegram from St. Paul Thurs-

day morning saying that his son was

drowned in Lake Calhoun. Deceased was

a traveler for an American firm.

At Michigan City on Thursday Rev.

Charles England, a Swedish minister, was

carried by the undertow while bathing

in the lake and drowned.

Near Stevensville on Thursday Miss

Bornie Mayor and Miss Barnhart were

drowned in Lake Michigan.

While boating in Fox River Thursday

evening, Charles Hendrickson and Charles

Hoglan, of Bolivia, Ill., were drowned.

Decreased Immigration to Canada.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The emigration to

Canada from British ports for the seven

months ending July 31, shows, according

to the official compilations just published,

a considerable decrease when compared

with a similar period in the previous year.

The falling away is considered the more

remarkable when the prominence which Do-

minion matters have received during the

past year is taken into account.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

SPECIAL AND HIGHEST

AWARDS

on all their Goods at the

CALIFORNIA

MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

Their BREAKFAST COCOA,

Which, unlike the Dutch Process,

is made without the use of Alkali,

or other Chemicals or Dyes, is also

thickly pure and soluble, and costs

less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

PORT STANLEY GOSSIP.

La Parresseuse writes.

Port Stanley is now at the height of the

season. The prudent ones who secured an

abiding place before the August exodus be-

gan are congratulating themselves upon

their foresight, for the air is full of the

wails of the "great unaccepted," who come

to the lakeside only to find that there is

"no room for them at the inn." The hills

and vales are white with tents, whose

occupants are not as in "ye olden time,"

confined to persons of the male gender,

for women, lovely women, having invaded

the realms of boiled shirts, four-in-hands

and black-a-day! bloomers, has arrogated to

herself the sacred male prerogative of

"camping out." In the happy tent where

she reigns supreme, pies are no longer

of the "stuffy that drama are made

of" and "circuit" lemonade is a thing

of the past.

On Saturday evenings the station is the

great rendezvous for the youth and beauty

of the resort, who do congregate on the

little platform to welcome the fathers,

brothers and cousins who come to spend

the Sabbath in a place where long sermons

are unknown. Among the new arrivals

last Saturday we noticed Dr. George C.

Davis, whose genial good humor and con-

tentious laugh enlivened New Orchard for

the brief day during which he visited all

the points of interest in Port Stanley and

suburbs.

A pleasing innovation which finds much

favor with the young folks are the select

hops given by Mr. Donley to the guests of

the Fraser House and a few fortunate out-

siders. Here the disciples of Terpsichore

woo that muse to the dreamy strains of the

Italian band, without let or hindrance.

Being dress is not "de rigueur," and the

gentlemen brown with sea-side tan and

habited in summer flannels or the immu-

late duck suits, are decidedly more

picturesque than when uncomfortably cor-

rect in the conventional "swallow-tail."

The ladies—well, they are charming, but

not being versed in feminine fancies we

hazard not the excretion of the fair sex by

misleading their dainty "fal lals and fur-

belows."

Steamship Arrivals.

Aug. 10.	At	From
Sardinian	Halifax	Halifax
Cartaginian	St. John	Liverpool
Gothia	Halifax	Antwerp
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Montreal
Aug. 11.	At <td>From </td>	From
Lake Superior	Glasgow	Montreal
Nemora	Montreal	London

Thousands of Dollars



I spent trying to find a cure for **Salt Rheum**, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

Can't Cope With Cobourg.

The Guelph Maple Leafs Lose Another Game.

Winfield Comes to the Front for L. G. C.'s Diamond Medal.

Louis Cyr's Brother Peter Does Some Marvelous Lifting—General Sporting News.

AQUATIC.

CHALLENGING THE CHAMPION. TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 10.—Jacob Gaudaur, sculling champion of America, has deposited \$500 with H. J. P. Good, of this city, to make a sculling match with Thos. Sullivan, of Australia, at present in England, for \$1,000 or more a side. Gaudaur will take \$250 expenses and row on Thames or Tyne, or he will give \$500 if Sullivan will row in America.

GOULD'S PROPOSAL DECLINED.

COWES, Aug. 10.—The match between the Vigilant and the Britannia, which was arranged for next Monday, is off. Geo. Gould wired to have the conditions reversed so that the yachts might have a run out from the Needles and a beat back. The Prince of Wales declined to take part in such a match.

ATHLETICS.

GREAT LIFTING.

Peter Cyr, Louis Cyr's brother, was awarded the world's championship gold belt for middle-weight lifting and a purse of \$200 at Solmer Park, Montreal, Monday night. Unfortunately, he met with a serious accident in the second feat on the programme. He was lifting two dumbbells tied together, and weighing 155 pounds, with his right hand above his head, when in dropping them his little finger was crushed between them, the hand being terribly mangled. Notwithstanding this, he kept bravely on, and the interest taken in the performance can be imagined when it is remembered that a number of the spectators remained till the end, which only came at 4 p.m. Cyr's feats were: Lift with left hand above the head 129 pounds; lift with right hand above the head 155; lift with one hand from the floor, 418; lift with one hand from the floor, 666; lift with one finger, 230; lift of ball above head, 153; holding out from shoulder at right angle, 41; shoulder dumbbell from the floor, 175; back lift without harness, 2,052. At this stage Cyr, whose injured hand was beginning to swell terribly, asked that he might be allowed to do the remaining feats immediately after the other when he finished, and, notwithstanding his crushed finger, accomplished such feats as lifting while kneeling a barrel weighing 558 pounds, and two dumbbells, one in each hand, weighing 525 pounds. The others thought they had better resign. The competitors were all French-Canadians.

CRICKET.

AT CHATHAM.

A second eleven team of the Chatham Cricket Club visited Detroit Thursday and played a second eleven of the D. A. C., and were easily defeated by 83 runs on the score of the first inning, there not being time to finish the two innings each.

THE WHEEL.

All wheelmen are invited to the Meteors club run to Port Stanley next Thursday night.

PRICES WILL COME DOWN.

Mr. Wm. Payne, the well-known bicycle dealer, reports the sale of the Singer this season as far ahead of any previous year. "How about the prices and styles for next season? Don't you think prices will be reduced?" he was asked.

"There is no doubt that prices will come down," said Mr. Payne. "The Americans are sending wheels into Canada and selling them here cheaper than they can be bought on the outside. The English manufacturers will have to reduce their prices to compete with them. In regard to styles, etc., that will not be settled until after the Stanley exhibition, which usually takes place in December."

WORLD'S TANDEM RECORD BROKEN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 10.—Titus, of

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.

New York, and Cabanne, of St. Louis, broke the world's tandem record for a mile at the Minneapolis track today, making it in 1:52.4-5, the record being 1:59 flat.

BICYCLE RACES AT PETROLA.

PETROLA, Aug. 10.—The local bicycle meet here today was a brilliant success in every particular. Following are the results:

One half mile dash—T. W. Vantuyt 1, Chas. Fraser 2, S. D. Noble 3. Three starters. Time, 1:15 1-5.

One mile handicap—F. Webb (40 yards) 1, T. W. Vantuyt (scratch) 2, Walter McDonald (140 yards) 3. Ten starters. Time, 2:41 4-5.

Married man's race, one mile—A. McQueen 1, Chas. McRitchie 2, Joe Ley 3. Only three starters. Time, 3:12 1-2.

One mile, T. club championship—W. Vantuyt 1, C. F. Cotter 2, George Lewis 3. Only three starters. Time, 2:50 4-5.

Matched race between R. Herring, editor Petrola Advertiser, and Sam Lowery, half mile—Lowery fell off his wheel before he got to the quarter mile pole and R. Herring came in first. Time, 2:06 1-5.

Two-mile handicap—Jas. Bremner (175 yards) 1, W. McDonald (250 yards) 2, Jas. R. Noble (25 yards) 3. Six starters. Time, 5:47.

One mile green race—James Bremner 1, Chas. McRitchie 2, Joe Ley 3. Four starters. Time, 3:07.

Quarter-mile dash—J. Harley 1, C. F. Cotter 2, F. Webb 3. Chas. Fraser also started.

Three-mile handicap—J. Harley (scratch) 1, James Bremner (275 yards) 2, T. W. Vantuyt (scratch) 3. Eight starters. Time, 8:42 4-5.

Consolation race, half-mile—J. Howell 1, Dr. Milloy 2. Time, 1:25 4-5.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Brooklyn—R. H. E. Boston..... 6 7 9

Brooklyn..... 7 9 6

Batteries—Nicholls and Gannell; Kennedy, Daub and Dailey. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Baltimore—R. H. E. Baltimore..... 9 12 6

Baltimore..... 12 6 4

Batteries—Rusie and Farrell; Glenn and Robinson. Umpires—Lynch and Keefe.

At Pittsburgh—R. H. E. Pittsburgh..... 6 10 2

Pittsburgh..... 10 2 1

Batteries—Wadsworth and Weaver; Colclough and Ennet and Merritt. Umpire—Haglund.

At Washington—R. H. E. Washington..... 4 6 4

Philadelphia..... 4 6 1

Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Carney and Gaud. Umpire—Emelin.

At Chicago—R. H. E. Chicago..... 1 7 1

Cleveland..... 1 7 1

Batteries—Hutchinson and Schriver; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—McQuaid. Ten innings.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Syracuse—R. H. E. Syracuse..... 4 8 2

Syracuse..... 8 2 4

Batteries—Barnett and Hess; Egan and McAuley. Umpire—Doesscher.

At Scranton—R. H. E. Scranton..... 4 8 9

Scranton..... 8 9 4

Batteries—Donovan and Paichen; Coughlin and Leahy. Umpire—Snyder.

At Binghamton—R. H. E. Binghamton..... 3 6 2

Binghamton..... 6 2 3

Batteries—Dugan and Rafter; Hoffer and Boyd. Umpire—Kittick.

At Wilkesbarre—R. H. E. Wilkesbarre..... 8 11 9

Wilkesbarre..... 11 9 5

Batteries—Meekin and Warner; Herndon and Berger. Umpire—Swartwood.

THE GUELPH MAPLE LEAFS AGAIN.

COBOURG, Ont., Aug. 10.—At an exhibition game of baseball played here today the Maple Leafs, of Guelph, were again defeated by the Cobourgs—14 to 3.

VICTORS VS. FREE PRESS.

A game of ball was played on mutual grounds, East London, between the Victors of the North End and the Free Press team. Following is the score:

Victors..... 12 18 0 0 4-17

Free Press..... 0 0 0 0 0 0-5

Batteries—Hind and Cowley for Victors, Porter and Avey for Free Press. Umpire—Tom Brown.

FLYERS.

The Maple Leafs, of South London, defeated the Newsboys in a game of baseball yesterday by a score of 32 to 30. Batteries—For Maple Leafs, Sims, Dewar and Hodgins; for Newsboys, Larie and Morgan.

John Clarkson, once of Chicago and the greatest of pitchers, announces that he has quit the Cleveland club and the baseball field for good and all.

THE TRIGGER.

WINFIELD WINS THIS TIME.

The second shoot of London Gun Club members for President Masnet's diamond medal was held yesterday afternoon on the grounds in London West. The new traps were in excellent condition and their work was highly satisfactory. Winfield, in class B, succeeded in making the highest score—15 out of a possible 27. Redpath's eye was not so good as in past shoots. Results:

Paine, B..... 0 1 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0-14

Redpath, A..... 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1-11

Brown, B..... 0 1 0 0 1

1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0-12

Winfield, B..... 0 1 0 0 1

1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1-15

Hicks, C..... 0 1 0 0 1

0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1-9

LACROSSE.

The lacrosse match played at Clinton on Friday between the Juniors of Kincairdine and the Juniors of Clinton resulted in favor of Clinton—2 to 0.

In the western district championship match, played on Friday at Mt. Forest, Fergus defeated Mt. Forest 3 goals to 2.

THE TURN.

BERNARD PARK RESULTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—First race, 3 mile—Kingston 1, Pactolus 2, Harrington 3. Time, 1:17. By Jove also ran.

Second race, 5 1/2 furlongs—Sir Dixon, jun., 1, Hauwell 2, McKee 3. Time, 1:11. Ella Reed Pontier and Mosquito also ran.

Third race, about 1,400 yards—Robusta 1, Top Gallant 2, Sir Catesby 3. Time, 1:23. Speculation, Drum Major, Wilfrone and Trevelyan also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1/16 miles—Dutch Skater 1, Lochinvar 2, Live Oak 3. Time, 1:52. Halton and Charter also ran.

Fifth race, 3 mile—Punch 1, Belgravia 2, Gasselle 3. Time, 1:03. Leonola, Tree Top, Eagley (col.) and Mike also ran.

Sixth race, mile and a furlong—Jack Rose 1, W. B. 2, Roller 3. Time, 1:59. Harry Alonzo also ran.

FLYERS AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—First on this afternoon's card came the finish of the free for all trot, Alix having two heats to her credit and Pamlico one. The two had a royal battle in the final heat and Alix secured the verdict by a narrow margin, Pamlico breaking 25 yards from the wire and going under on a run, head and head with his rival. There was none that could take Alix's measure in the 2:25 trot, and the gelding, by Whips, won off the reel. Geneva, the Canadian stallion, was the nearest him in the first heat. David B, driven by young Curtis, was second in the next two heats. Robert J had an easy time of it in the free for all pace, and none of them could come anywhere near to his clip. The first mile was in 2:08 1/2, and Guy, a half dozen lengths back, was the nearest

to Robert. Robert J went the route in the third mile in 2:06 1/2, within a half second of Hal Pointer's race record for the track.

Summaries:

Free for all, pacing, purse \$5,000:

Robert J, b. g..... 1 1 1

Mascott, b. g..... 2 2 3

Guy, gr. b..... 3 3 2

Saladin, br. m..... 4 4 5

Time—2:08 1/2, 2:08 1/2, 2:04.

Free for all class, trotting, purse \$2,000:

Alix, b. m..... 1 1 2

Pamlico, b. s..... 2 2 3

Pixley, b. m..... 3 3 4

Phoebe Wilkes, b. m..... 4 4 5

Belle Vera, b. m..... 5 5 6

Walter E. b. g..... 6 6 7

Ryland T. b. g..... 7 7 8

Time—2:09 1/2, 2:08 1/2, 2:04.

213 class, trotting, purse \$2,000:

Azote, b. g..... 1 1 2

David B, b. g..... 2 2 3

Geneva, ch. s..... 3 3 4

Ellard, b. s..... 4 4 5

Moby, c. m..... 5 5 6

Thorne, b. s..... 6 6 7

Hilly A. b. g..... 7 7 8

Shendland, Delm..... 8 8 9

Time—2:13, 2:10 1/2, 2:10 1/2.

214 class, pacing, purse \$1,500:

Jo He Forest, ch. k..... 1 1 2

Ed Eason, b. g..... 2 2 3

Allie L. b. h..... 3 3 4

Coast, br. blk. s..... 4 4 5

Scal, b. g..... 5 5 6

Henry F. blk. s..... 6 6 7

Brookside, gr. s..... 7 7 8

Dr. Sherry, b. h..... 8 8 9

Black Dick, blk. h..... 9 9 10

Nydia, b. m..... 10 10 11

Simmons, b. m..... 11 11 12

Time—2:17 1/2, 2:13 1/2, 2:14, 2:17, 2:16 1/2, 2:14, 2:14.

AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Following are the results today: First race, 3 mile—Palitzer 1, Handover 2, Trophy (gelding) 3. Time, 1:30. Inquisitive, Sister Anita and Clara Belle also ran.

Second race, 3 mile—Nanki Pook 1, Paladin 2, Tough Timber 3. Time, 1:02 1/2. Rosmar, Sallie Woodford, Little Hopes, Valkyrie (Leigh's stable), Eucharist, Needham and University also ran.

Third race, one mile and a furlong—Saragosa 1, John Cooper 2, Mr. Jingle 3. Time, 1:54. Tyron and Sandown also ran.

Fourth race, mile—The Queen 1, Mary S. 2, Hawthorne 3. Time, 1:42 1/2. Chief Justice, Volt, Sir Arthur, London, Lovers, Lismo, Barefoot and Madstone also ran.

Fifth race, 5 1/2 furlongs—Valkyrie (of the Camden stables) 1, Relict 2, Jewel 3. Time, 1:10 1/2. Doorga, Gwendoline, Miss Dixon and Madge also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 3 mile—Wernberg 1, Glen Lilly 2, Mistral 3. Time, 1:12 1/2. Skeddle, Play or Pay, Agitation, Elwa, Clean Sweep, May Day (illy) and Bizarre also ran.

GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Officers Appointed by the Grand Master—To be Tested.

KINGSTON, Aug. 10.—At the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., the newly elected officers were installed, and the grand master appointed the following officers:

Grand Marshall—W. D. Dack, Toronto.

Grand Guardian—J. H. Bastin, Bridgeport.

Grand Conductor—H. J. Guppy, Ottawa.

Grand Herald—Jos. Brockbank, Paris.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. F. A. Armstrong, Trenton.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That a special committee be appointed by the grand master to consider the question of the payment of annuities to widows of deceased members, and the propriety of bringing by one of such widows for the purpose of testing the liability of subordination of the Ontario Insurance Act and the legislation of this Grand Lodge on such question. This committee will report at the next session of the Grand Lodge."

Hamilton was selected for next year's meeting.

THE ENGLAND OF THE ORIENT.

New York (N.Y.)

The analogy between the geographical position of Japan and that of Great Britain, as a group of islands separated by a narrow channel from the continent, is not the only circumstance that has suggested for the former the title of the "England of the Orient."

Japan has of late years developed a marked commercial and colonizing ambition, and it is in great part the growth of her commerce with Corea that has lately made the protection of her interests there essential. Her exports to all countries in 1892 exceeded \$85,000,000; her imports exceeded \$53,000,000. Her merchant vessels of European construction alone, at the beginning of that year, numbered 807 steamers, aggregating 95,588 tons, and 335 sailing ships, with 50,137 tons. The vessels of Japanese construction, of all sorts and sizes, aggregated 18,701. Recently, it is said, she found a dozen steamships of her mail-carrying line suitable for transformation into troopships at the dockyards of Nagasaki and Yokohama.

The growth of Japan to maritime importance is almost wholly the development of a quarter of a century, since the great revolution of 1868, which abolished her feudal system. And her manufacturing system, with modern machinery, also practically dates from a period later than the end of our civil war. Her first cotton-spinning mill was established in 1865; a Government woolen mill followed about ten years later. These remained the pioneers until 1880; but during the ten years then beginning the textile mills had reached nearly 40 in number, in the face of difficulties which rendered them hardly profitable. But the lesson in the art of construction and management was at length learned, and since 1890 the growth of these industries has been remarkable. A few weaving mills have been added to the spinning mills, and the imports of raw cotton for manufacture in 1892 reached nearly 105,000,000 pounds, whereas half a dozen years before they had been less than 5,000,000. And this is only one example of many that would show Japan's resolute adoption of modern machine methods of manufacture. Meanwhile, her famous hand-made industries have also added to her growing exports, some of them, such as silks, having at least tripled in half a dozen years. Japan not only adopts modern machinery, but now makes a good part of that machinery.

As to her colonizing tendencies, attention was drawn to them in the recent experience of Hawaii. Japan is said to have about 20,000 people in those islands. She

made an effort to have them put upon the same political footing as other foreign-born residents. She has sent colonists and laborers to the Caroline Islands, to New Caledonia, and to other groups in the Pacific. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japan Mail Steamship Company, is subsidized and controlled by the Japanese Government, and its vessels are used in carrying Japanese coolies and farmers to various islands. Not very long ago a "Department of Emigration and Foreign Colonies" was established by the Japanese Government for the express purpose of aiding this policy. At one time it was reported that Japan had offered to buy the Ascension Islands of Spain, and at another that she had proposed to purchase the Caroline Islands. Whatever be the fact as to these alleged offers, there is no doubt as to her policy of planting settlements of her subjects among the islands of the Pacific. She has her colonies in the Bonin, Loo-Choo and Ladrona Islands, and should the present war with China result favorably, whether in her obtaining a foothold on the continent or otherwise, her activity for commercial extension is likely to show still further developments.

Yet we are inclined to retract the name England of the Orient, as applied to Japan, when we consider her wonderful freedom from insular ideas and prejudices. Can any parallel in history be found to her marvelous rejection of the customs of ages and her welcoming of foreign innovations? No

such cosmopolitan spirit, perhaps, can be found anywhere as among the more progressive of the Japanese. And it is now very clear that their quick adoption of foreign methods was not the result of whim, curiosity, or the mere desire of novelty, but that it had a very practical object in view. The Japanese felt that they had all the elements needful to make them the "coming nation" of Asia, and their patriotism and desire to compete with other nations on the footing which the latter had established, without any allowances or favor, are most noteworthy. They learned with wonderful rapidity the industrial, social, commercial, political and military methods of foreign nations, with the view to making whatever was best in these their own. The result is seen in the confidence and spirit with which little Japan has challenged and tackled her bulky neighbor, as well as in the industrial and commercial activity which she has manifested in time of peace.

HOW A WOMAN WAS DRESSED.

While I was stopping at a friend's house the other day her husband came home, and before he had taken off his coat or hat he exclaimed:

"Well, I wish you could have seen the woman I saw today

Uneffectual Fire.

The long sand-beach stretched in one direction into the vagueness of an irregular survey; in the other, it lost itself in the unimportance of a fragmentary jumble of boulders, a small dwelling, and a bathing-house or two. The blue-green water rose and fell under blue depths of space to the distant horizon. The breakers, with ceaseless, unvarying effort, lifted themselves, waxed strong and resistless, and sweeping on in bold confidence, dashed themselves to pieces, and foamed and gurgled and lapped the sand in ebbing weakness, which yet was not all weakness, but a return to renewed strength and progress. It was the reiterated expression of treacherous power and its futility. A gaunt, gray wreck lay three-quarters of the way across the beach, grim, and unwillingly conspicuous, as are most skeletons, that, stripped of the bloom and glory that were theirs, still raise themselves in the midst of existence with the unspoken but, "Here once was happiness."

The thunder of the surf reverberated, a slight breeze blew from the sea, and there was no other sound or motion from the far-away curve to the distant jumble of boulders. Suddenly, from the gray timbers of the wreck, a vessel of stern, where they lay prone, half-buried by the sand, rose the head of a young girl. Kneeling, she rested a brown hand on the jagged edge of a beam, and, leaning forward, looked up and down the unpopulated beach. Nothing could be seen of her but a charmingly pretty face, a lot of reddish-brown hair, roughened by the wind, and the supporting hand and wrist. It was as if a spirit of youth had suddenly risen within the very barriers of desolation to assert a resurrection.

For a moment she knelt there, motionless, facing the gleaming sea. The strong light drew her eyebrows together into a slight frown as she glanced up toward the sun—it was early yet—they would come soon. Out at sea a schooner went swiftly across her vision. She watched it, smiling, and with another look north and south, sank back out of sight, and the beach was lonely as before.

For ten minutes more the sun whitened the sails that flitted about the horizon, the waves broke and retreated and advanced, and then down one of the little paths, worn to the sand on the short dry turf of the fields, and losing itself in the longer beach-grass, came slowly a man and woman. They were both types of a high civilization. She was tall, slender, and very young, with a well, but she was obliged to look to the man who walked by her side. Their countenances bore witness to the careful carelessness of summer fashion. She paused as she waited, looking at the edge of the grass and the long curve of the beach with an indolent curiosity far removed from that eager search of a few moments earlier.

"No doubt," she said, "do you know I feel like the man who discovered the Atlantic Ocean, you know, in the reading books?" She paused and looked at her companion.

"Yes—well?" he answered.

"Don't be affected by his name."

"I suppose you mean Balboa, and it was the Pacific," he suggested, without enthusiasm.

"Yes—no matter if it was the Pacific—I feel like him when we come here. Nobody else seems to know about it."

She spoke with a certain vivacity which seemed to contradict the theory of indifference which her expression suggested.

"I hope they won't find out," he remarked.

"They like the other beach better of course. It's nearer home. I feel as if I was cribbed and confined till I get out of sight of the hotel. I am afraid every minute that Mrs. Mallin will ask me what the temperature is."

They walked on as she spoke, apparently to a definite goal.

"How I hate the temperature! Good, honest talk about the weather I don't mind—but I do hate the temperature. Nobody ever agrees about it, to begin with—do they?"

"Never," he answered promptly. "The temperature has probably produced by hearing false witness against my neighbor than any five other causes within the last year. The thermometer is the curse of modern civilization."

Though his interest in the question was less burning than hers, the fact that they were together meant more to him than to her. He watched her, answered her, listened to her with intensity, while her voice and manner never lost their indifference whatever changes her voice might undergo. They passed the corner of the wreck where the apparition had risen just before, and went down to the other end, where some fallen timbers made a sheltered seat. They were both looking away from the dismantled stern of the vessel, and through a convenient opening in its joints, a pair of eyes watched them eagerly. To be sure, their owner could only see the broad shoulders and close-cut hair of the man, and now and then his profile as he looked up at his companion; while of her nothing was visible but her blue flannel skirt, the russet shoes, and the border of it, her small hands with their several rings, and when she leaned forward to pick up a pebble, her face with its somewhat pale beauty, for an instant. The wind was in the observer's direction, and their voices, raised a little on account of the surf, came steadily to her ears.

"How plainly we hear the buoy," she said, idly, at last. Evidently they knew each other well, to plunge into conversation under the spur of an embarrassing pause. The man looked out to sea, whence came the soft tone of disconcerting intervals.

"The wind is in our direction," he said briefly. Then he returned to the study of the effects of her dark hair under a yacht cap, and that of the chastening indifference of her eyes.

"What makes it so sad?" she speculated. "Is it the irregularity of the sound, do you think?"

"Irregularity is not always sad," he objected. "I think it is—the well, the aimlessness—the futility of it, don't you know. A bell ought to call people together, and there isn't anybody to call."

"It is neither aimless nor futile."

The man sat up and clasped his hands about his knees, apparently roused into a defense of his opinions. The eyes behind the wreck saw distinctly his handsome profile. "Well, then," he amended, "instead of the ordinary mission of a bell, which is, as I say, to call people together, it warns them off. Therefore it is lonely, it must ever be lonely—that is why it is unhappy."

"That isn't what you said before." She was evidently a logician.

"Isn't it? No matter."

The bell swung at the mercy of the water and the wind; its sound came to their ears in a pause of the surf.

"Keep away! Keep away!" chanted the girl, with the same measured intervals. "I don't know but you are right. It is a rather melancholy burden."

There was silence again. The man

picked up a pebble and threw it into the surf.

"I've thought of something else," she said slowly.

"That must be a relief," he said, dropping down again into his former position. She glanced at him questioning.

"To think of something else. I am always thinking the same thing."

"How monotonous!" she interrupted, but he completed his sentence.

"That I love you."

The unseen listener leaned perilously forward to see if she could see the response of look as well as voice; the blood sprang to her own cheek. Just then the other woman bent forward also and she saw her face. It was calm and unemotional as ever, though a little smile curled her small mouth, as she looked down at her companion.

"That is nice for me," she said, "but perhaps just a little—well, ennuuyant for you."

"Anything but that," he said, with a laugh like, yet unlike, her own.

"Don't you want to know what it is that I have thought of?" she asked, leaning back again on the wreck and putting her arm over her head.

"By all means."

"Matthew Arnold's merman."

"It is almost a pity, isn't it, that you don't think of him before he did? Second thoughts may be best, but they haven't the same commercial value."

"Listen!" she said. "He is ringing the bell for his human wife to come back—she ran away from him, you know, and she doesn't hear—of course it is sad."

"Now you are purely fanciful," he protested. "I was trying to be analytic. If it comes to mermen you can make it anything you like."

(To be Continued.)

Dame Experience

Has convinced many that to use any of the substitutes offered for the only sure-put and painless corn cure is attended with danger. Get always and use none other than Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, for sore producing substitutes are offered as just as good as Putnam's Corn Extractor. Safe, Sure, painless.

The human lungs retain the air in their substance with such obstinacy that it cannot be expelled by any compression short of absolutely disintegrating the tissue.

Why will you allow a cough to secrete your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Dickie's Anti-Consumptive syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

Whenever a murder is committed in Argentina it is customary to put every possible witness in prison and keep him there until the real culprit is convicted.

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 hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavins, splints, swellings, stiffness and sprains. GEORGE RONS, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Barkwell and J. G. Shuff.

The only clothing materials used in Madagascare are silk and raffa cloth. The latter is spun from a fiber taken from a native plant, and is seldom exported.

Keep Shards of Liniment in the House.

The three small bottles stretched in a chain across the middle ear are named the mallet, the anvil and the stirrup, from real or fancied resemblances.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, neck, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. LYMAN, RONS & CO., Montreal, wholesale agents.

The brain of man is the most highly convoluted of that of any animal in the world. The lower the animal in the scale of intelligence the smoother the brain.

"Remarkable Cure of Dropsy and Dyspepsia."—Mr. Samuel R. Assey, Belleville, writes: "In the spring of 1886 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 six 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 here 57 years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."

Bessemer, Ala., owes its origin to the fact that in the immediate vicinity there is a vein of iron ore from five to twenty feet thick, and inexhaustible.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 50 cents. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Noise is easily mistaken for patriotism. It requires bait as well as patience to catch fish.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrector, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any rheumatism, earache, bruise, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

You don't have long to wait, boys. Three chairs going all the time at JOHN L. FORSTER'S barber shop, 219 Dundas street, opposite Oddfellows' Hall.

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.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

HURON.

The wife of Mr. John Shobbrook, of the gravel road, Clinton, has been in a delicate condition owing to a profuse bleeding of the nose. All efforts to check it failed.

KENT.

Howard township has struck a rate of 55 mills on the dollar.

Southerland & Innes will rebuild their mills at Rodney at once.

Louis Van Gunten, of Chatham, was arrested for being drunk Wednesday. On being taken to the station he became very angry, stripped himself to the waist and dashed his head against the bars, inflicting a frightful gash on the scalp, which the jail surgeon had to stitch.

Rev. Arthur Murphy, M.A., rector of the Holy Trinity Church, North Chatham, for four years past, has signed his intention to resign in order to accept the Ingersoll parish, an offer of which was made to him some months ago.

LAMBERTON.

The opening of the beautiful parish hall on Wednesday next, Aug. 16, with imposing ceremonies. The Right Rev. Bishop of Huron will hold a confirmation service at 10:30 a.m. At 12 o'clock, noon, the formal opening of the parish hall by the bishop will take place, and the delivery of the keys to the incumbent, Rev. J. Jacobs, and the church wardens.

The president of the Canadian Oil Works at Sarnia intends rebuilding the burned works on a large scale—double the former capacity. The work of rebuilding will be pushed day and night, with as large a force of men as can be put to work, the intention being to have the refinery ready to begin to make oil again in two weeks.

On Wednesday morning, at the Holy Trinity Church, North Chatham, Rev. T. L. Armstrong, rector of Mooretown, was married to Miss Warren, eldest daughter of Mr. James Warren, barrister.

MIDDLESEX.

The death took place at her home in Elfrick the other evening of Mrs. David McEwen, one of the oldest and most respected residents of that neighborhood. Deceased had been in very ill-health for a long time, and her death was not unexpected. She is a sister of Mr. P. J. McAlpine, of Glenora.

A great heron was shot on Tuesday by Fred Fisher on the farm at Sarnia, near Kellar, on 9, Caradoc. It is a water bird upwards of sixteen inches long, has a top-knot of green feathers, a bill two inches long and can easily be identified, as a portion of the back of the neck is bare of feathers. The species is very rarely seen so far north.

Mary Jane Ross, beloved wife of R. R. Gillies, jun., after an illness of nearly four years from consumption, died in All Saints' Hospital, Sarnia, on Tuesday, Aug. 6. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ross, both now deceased, and was the fifth of her family to pass away in four years, her mother being preceded by her father, brother and sister. Mrs. Roger Haugh, an esteemed old resident of All Saints, died recently, aged 76.

PERTH.

Listowel estimates its receipts at \$18,237 and its disbursements at \$20,237 for 1894.

Joseph Watson, of Sarnia, is probably the owner of the largest hog in the county of Perth. He is of the improved large Yorkshire breed and is very thin in flesh and weighs 800 pounds. It fattened he would easily weigh 1,000 pounds. It was purchased from Amos Doupe, of Uxbridge.

THE JUDGE'S STORY.

Hon. John M. Rice Tells How He Was Cured of Severe Rheumatism—Crippled for Six Years.

The Hon. John M. Rice, of Louisville, Kentucky, has for many years been a member of the Kentucky and State in the Legislature at Frankfort and Washington, and until his retirement was a noted figure in political and judicial circles. A few days ago a Kentucky Post reporter called upon Judge Rice, who in the following words related the history of the causes that led to his retirement: "It is just about six years since I had an attack of rheumatism, slight at first, but soon developing into acute rheumatism, which began first with acute shooting pains in the hips, gradually extending downward to my feet. My condition became so bad that I eventually lost all power of my legs, and then the liver, kidneys and bladder, and in fact my whole system, became deranged. I tried the treatment of many physicians, but receiving no lasting benefit from them, I went to Hot Springs, Ark. I was not much benefited by some months stay there, when I returned home. In 1891 I went to the Sibirian Springs, Wakeshaw, Wis. I stayed there some time, but without improvement. Again I returned home, this time feeling no hopes of recovery. The rheumatism of my limbs was now reduced by atrophy to mere strings. Severe pains tortured me terribly, but it was the disordered condition of my liver that was, I felt, gradually wearing my life away. Doctors gave me up, all kinds of remedies had been tried without avail, and there was nothing more for me to do but resign myself to fate."

"I lingered on in this condition, sustained almost entirely by stimulants, until April, 1892. One day I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This was something new, and as one more drug after so many others could do no harm, I was prevailed upon to try the Pink Pills. The effect of the Pills was marvelous, and I could soon eat heartily, a thing I had not done for years. The liver began to perform its functions, the pains soon subsided. Without doubt the Pills saved my life, and while I do not crave notoriety I cannot refuse to testify to their worth."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid, on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50), by addressing them to Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

Some folks are proud of whatever they have, even if it be an abscess.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A good deal of sympathy may be bought with a silver dollar.

Industry always raises the best vegetables in its own garden.

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.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Profit Sharing and Pullman.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

In view of recent events in Chicago it may interest some of your readers to know that there is published at Boston a small twenty-page quarterly entitled "Employer and Employee," which no employer of labor, or any individual who is desirous of keeping himself posted on economic reforms in the commercial relations of the two opposing parties in the labor "war," should fail to subscribe to. This very interesting paper is edited by a writer whose personal reputation as editor of so valuable a review as the "New World," and author of "Profit Sharing in the United States," etc., is a guarantee of the quality of its columns. The cost of subscription is only 40 cents per year, and you can be entered as a subscriber by mailing this amount to Rev. W. P. Gilman, Beacon street, Boston, Mass. This periodical is the official organ of the American Association for the Promotion of Profit Sharing, of which Carrol D. Wright is president, and since its first issue in October, 1892, has contained much information of value to the student of the social and commercial problems. The first issue contained a list of 71 firms in Great Britain, with an aggregate of 15,000 employees, among whom the profit sharing principle is in practice. The issue for January, 1893, gave a list of 115 commercial houses in France in which employees share the profits of their enterprise. The same number reported the methods of profit sharing operated at the large factory of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company at Leominster, Ill. The last issue of "Employer and Employee," for July, 1894, contains another very interesting report of the system of William Thompson & Sons, Huddersfield, England. I give the following extracts and commend them to the notice of Geo. M. Pullman and Vice-President Wickes.

"To George Thompson the ordinary system of business became repulsive; he saw in it corruption, injustice and dishonesty; and though such a system meant for him an ample compensation he refused to take this, while his workers would only get a bare subsistence wage." Mr. Thompson said: "We conducted our business in 1886 into an industrial partnership. Every worker has a share in the concern, and whether his share be large or small, he has an equal voice in the management, and then at the end of the year they get a share of the profits. Half the net profits go to labor. My own wages were fixed by the committee, and they were the same as I received from my father as manager in the old days. While of course I do not get so great a monetary return, I am more than compensated by the earnest goodwill of the workers, and the general feeling that I am not amassing a fortune while they are just existing. The basis of the business is such now that I do not believe my personal withdrawal would appreciably tell against its success."

The above attitude assumed voluntarily by Mr. Thompson, of Huddersfield, is a striking contrast to the position assumed by the Pullman Company (as expressed through Mr. Wickes). The latter has grown fat on the product of the toil of its workmen in years of prosperity and profited the proceeds as its own earnings, and now in a season of depression attempts to half starve "the goose that laid the golden egg." Capitalists and Harper's Weekly may curse President Debs, of the A. R. U., until they are black in the face, but until employers make some advance to the position of Mr. Thompson and N. O. Nelson, etc., the labor "war" will never cease. Yours respectfully,

HENRY B. ASHLAND.

London, Aug. 10.

SOME SIGNS.

The smile of the doctor is a sign that the will has been probed.

The capture of a "clew" is a sign that the culprit has escaped.

A scant table is a sign that there's a fat policeman on your beat.

To see a man wearing a plug hat in summer is a sign of martyrdom.

A young man wearing a heavy sweater in July is a sign of a hopeless case.

To see a politician reaching for your hand is a sign that you are worth saving.

The spread of the demagogue's mouth is a sign that the jail door is working all right.

A boy with a three-cornered smile is a sign that you may expect trouble at any moment.

Excessive politeness is not always a sign of good breeding. It may be caused by too much beer.

To see a business man approaching you with a bundle of slips in his hand is a sign that your supper is ready.

Poor Fellow!

Buzzing in my right ear!
Throbbing in my head!
Aching in my stomach,
Sinking in my bed,
Dizzy so I can't sleep!
Shooting pains in back!
Bliss and what is worse than a "bilious attack!"

There is certainly nothing much more disagreeable, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will soon make you all "O. K." This is the greatest blood purifier known. Nearly everyone becomes more or less bilious at times. At such times, by taking (as thousands do) a few doses of the Golden Medical Discovery, they are often saved weeks of actual sickness. The "Discovery" is the one liver invigorator and blood purifier so positively certain in its curative action, that it can be sold under a guarantee. If it doesn't cure, money paid for it is returned.

He only has the best who is contented with what he has.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Rome was a republic in name when a despotism in fact.

Piles Piles Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS.—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching; the itching and stinging in 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.

Prisons, not papers, are the places for long sentences.

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 exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

You can't go wrong when you buy from us, because we have just one way of doing business, and that is to give a dollar in good quality for a dollar of everybody's money. Try us. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

"I WAS IN GREAT TROUBLE."

ad Used Different Doctors' Medicine Without any Benefit—"Three Bottles of South American Nerve Cured Me of Agonizing Stomach and Bowel Trouble."—Words of a Prominent Patron of Industry.



SAMUEL ELVA, MEAFORD, ONT.

To be apparently hopelessly unwell is a most despairing condition for man or woman. Multitudes of people, if they knew the benefits to be derived from South American Nerve, might become the very pictures of health, instead of thus enduring suffering and sickness all their lifetime.

This is no reckless statement. Give heed here to the words of one of our own Canadian citizens, a prominent Patron of Industry, who suffered intensely until cured by South American Nerve.

"I am very willing and pleased to give a testimonial as to the beneficial results of my using South American Nerve. I started to use Nerve in April, 1893, for trouble in stomach and neuralgia of the bowels. I was in great trouble with pain in the bowels, and in other ways in this connection. I had used different doctors' medicines, all of which failed to cure me, or to do me any good. Your advertisement came under my notice, and I purchased a bottle of South American Nerve from W. W. Stephen & Co., druggists, of this town. It did me too much good that I got two more bottles from them, and these three bottles I honestly believe cured me. I know it was the best three dollars I ever spent, so far as results to myself are concerned. I now enjoy health as I have not for many years; my stomach is wonderfully improved, my system seems to be substantially built up. These blessings I do not hesitate to attribute to the wonderful effects of South American Nerve."

"Meaford, Ont." "SAMUEL ELVA."

South American Nerve is building up the shattered constitutions of men and women in every corner of the Dominion. Those whose systems have become run down by overwork, trouble, anxiety and like causes, secure immediate relief from this medicine. A single bottle works wonders. Its composition is such that it necessarily proves an elixir of life to everyone who uses it, for in its application—differing here from every other medicine—it goes direct to the nerve centers of the system, the derangement of which is the real cause of disease. South American Nerve is a certain remedy for the entire variety of nervous diseases that trouble men and women. It is a health-builder and nerve food toning up the entire system as nothing else will do.

South American Nerve is sold by all reliable druggists, among which number in London we would mention Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Barkwell and J. G. Shuff.

I MUST NOT FORGET TO HAVE SOME

BABY'S OWN SOAP

ORDERED TO-DAY.

NO OTHER LEAVES THE SKIN SO FRESH AND SWEET THIS HOT WEATHER

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co. Manufacturers, MONTREAL

BICYCLES THE Ward Commercial Agency price Lists for 1894. WM. PAYNE, London. TELEPHONE 637.

W. Chapman, BUTCHER, Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered at any part of the city.

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English, American and Canadian companies represented. District managers Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.

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Leo King, Chinese Laundry. The best work in the city. 427 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' Dresses fitted and Vests ironed.—This work is done by Joe How, late of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheaper rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please recommend us to your friends. tz

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BLOOD POISON or Syphilis permanently cured in 20 to 60 days by a Magic Remedy under guarantee, backed by \$500,000 capital. Positive proofs and 100 page book, illustrated from life from people cured, free by mail. Send to Hot Springs and mercury fail, our Magic Remedy will cure. COOK REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE STAR COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT AND ANTI-RATTLER. Best selling always gives satisfaction. No weight on horse. Works better than the other supports in the market. Price, \$1.50. State rights for sale. GET THE BEST! THE DECATOR SHAFT SUPPORT CO., Decatur, Ill.

LAWN HOSE, (Best Four-ply.) LAWN SPRINKLES, (Various Styles.) No. 118, North Side Dundas Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Try Our Cooked Ham

It is Delicious. We Slice It.

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TELEPHONE 488.



EMERGENCY NURSING.

Why It Is Necessary That Mothers Should Have Proper Training.

Miss E. Marguerite Lindley recently talked to the New York Red Cross Society on what to do in emergencies and home nursing.

"In every walk in life, especially in every school and home," said Miss Lindley, "there is a crying need for instruction in emergencies. There are no limitations to emergencies that are likely to occur which demand from us proper attention. This is especially so during the summer. Everybody, particularly mothers and teachers, should be educated to dress a simple wound, and in severe cases to keep the patient at least in good condition of mind and body until able services can be obtained. Instead of this it is a deplorable fact that most women and girls either faint at the sight of blood or stand helplessly around, adding distress to the scene by whispered remarks and sad faces." Miss Lindley suggested that it would be better if the school children were taught less of the dead languages and more of the live body.

"Is it right," she added, "that girls are graduated as finished when the sight of blood causes them to faint when their hands, educated in every other fine art, are powerless to bandage an injury? A few minutes profuse arterial bleeding may deplete the system beyond years of recuperation, and on the other hand, a sprained ankle properly massaged and banded at the time of accident may regain strength in days that as many months would not otherwise restore."

"In home nursing," continued Miss Lindley, "the field is quite as broad as in emergency work. Home nursing is for incipient illness, for emergency nursing, whether of accident, contagion or the culmination of chronic diseases, and for convalescence which in many instances is a more dangerous period than the acute stage of illness, inasmuch as doctor and nurse usually dismiss themselves at this time and the members of the family assume the role of nurse usually to the disadvantage of the patient. Overindulgence in diet and sociability are grave faults of the amateur nurse. Home nursing education should include among other features a knowledge of human nature and how to manage emotional natures so that strength is breathed from every influence. Too many invalids are made so from the emotional attitude of sympathetic friends, although they will insist that such influence is invaluable to them. The best of all sympathy is that spoken only in strong deeds. No emotional ideas should be allowed; no faces should be present in the sick-room that speak other than cheer and courage. The human animal, like the dumb brute, needs absolute repose when under the ban of physical pain. The mind should not be soiled by much conversation."

Miss Lindley affirms that the sick-room should be bright, cheerful, airy and dry, removed from sharp or sudden sounds, odors and other unfavorable influences. The ground floor is undesirable for obvious reasons. There should be windows on opposite sides if possible, but care should be taken to keep one or the other shaded. The head of the bed should be placed towards the strongest light, "although many of our nerve specialists," added Miss Lindley, "say that on account of the polarity of the earth the bed should be head towards the north first, the south second, east third, but not towards the west."

Sunshine should be admitted as much as possible, and screens provided to prevent inconvenience to the patient's eyes. Ventilation should be carefully considered. A current of air is necessary but a draught is to be avoided. In cases of pneumonia it is best to ventilate through an adjoining room. An open fire place is of great importance in ventilation, and a fire helps induce the current up the chimney.

A candle burning in the grate may be sufficient for the sick room in summer time. A single bed is better than a wider one in case much care is needed; a wide one is the better in case the patient needs much changing of position. Two sets of bedclothing should be provided, so that one set can be aired while the other is in use. The room furnishings should be simple and restful. No perplexing patterns in wall papers should ever be placed in sleeping rooms. A table should be placed near the bed, but no accumulation of bottles or dishes should be allowed in sight.

Conversation should be cheerful, but neither hilarious nor continual. Creaking hinges may be treated to an application of soap. The carpet sweeper and a slightly moistened duster are the only implements of the kind for the sick room. Food should be prepared in small quantities and without consulting the patient.

Miss Lindley dwelt with special force on the results of poor posture during convalescence. "In many cases," she said, "it leads to deformity and weak internal organs. What is needed is more massage and less encouragement to the convalescent to sit up."

Good Lemonade.

A good glass of lemonade is as rare as a "breaker" full of the "warm South." It should not be thin, fluid which is its common presentment, but should have a "body," which can alone be got by reducing the sugar to a syrup before adding the lemons. Take half a pound of loaf sugar, and reduce it with one pint of water; add the rind of five lemons, and let it stand an hour; remove the rinds, and add the strained juice of the lemons; add one bottle of Apollinaris or other water, and a block of ice in the centre of the bowl. Peel one lemon, and cut it up into thin slices; divide each slice in two, and place the pieces in the lemonade.

Making Biscuits.

Biscuits made with an acid and an alkali, such as baking powder, soda and cream of tartar, or soda and sour milk, should be baked in a very hot oven. The hotter it can be, and yet not burn the biscuits the better. An oven that will cover a piece of white paper dark brown in one minute will be none too hot for this kind of biscuit.

An Onion Pointer.

If the hands and the utensils which were used in preparing raw onions be thoroughly washed in cold water before soap or hot water touches them, the odor of the vegetable will disappear.

TO TRAIN THE BABY IN BEAUTY.

Suggestions for Avoiding Some Common Disfigurements.

Have you ever noticed how many people have ears which project, eyes which look bald because they have no eyelashes and brows, and thumbs which are broad and flat on the end? That is because in infancy their mothers were either indifferent or ignorant of a few simple observances which would have obviated all these physical defects. Babies for the first few years are really only tiny bundles of malleable cartilage, and it behooves mothers to see that this cartilage is not trained in the way it should not go.

About the ears—Many men and women to-day have to thank the bonnet strings of infant years for oval appendages which establish a resemblance between them and donkeys. Mothers should avoid tying anything behind the baby's ears. A good plan, when the baby is asleep, is to lay it on its side so the little head will press the ear flat. So common has become this disfigurement that skeleton caps are made to press the baby's ears close to the head. A silk handkerchief, however, drawn over the top of the head, down over the ears and tied securely under the chin answers the same purpose. Children with ears which project should sleep with this arrangement over the ears.

Many children inherit "bald" eyes, or eyes without lashes and only a shadow where the brows should be. This is especially the case where one or both parents are blonds.

Pure vaseline rubbed on the brows several times daily and put on the lashes at night will promote immediate growth. Nor does this apply only to children, but is equally efficient with adults.

Nothing too strong can be said against permitting children to suck their thumbs. Charming and heart-delighting as this common occupation of the baby is to the average mother, nothing will more surely ruin the shape of the hands. It is the cause of broad, flat thumbs in after life. There are preparations to put upon the baby's thumbs which will render those rosy digits less palatable, and after one or two attempts baby will soon forget the injurious habit.

General Directions for Cooking Fish. When some time must elapse before cooking fish, remove the entrails, sprinkle a little salt inside, and keep at an even temperature, as cold as convenient, but not directly on ice.

To scale fish place the fish on a large paper, scrape first with the knife parallel with the backbone and then from the tail toward the head. After it is done, the paper may be burned and the scales are out of the way.

Then wipe carefully with a damp cloth, but do not put the fish in water.

Since the skin is an excretory organ it is well not to cut it. The fish may, also be cut from the bone and served in various dainty fashions.

This, of course, does not apply to trout, smelt and other pan fish. The only secret in broiling is to hold the knife close to the bone, scraping away every particle of flesh.

To remove the skin, loosen it with a knife around the head and pull quickly toward the tail. If the fingers are dipped in salt occasionally it will give them a firmer grip on the slippery fish. This will be done in the markets if the purchaser so directs.

All methods, broiling, boiling, frying, baking, have a similar effect on the flesh of animals and fish, softening the connecting tissues and hardening the juices.

This is a guide for all ways of cooking—the fish is done when it loses its transparent, glassy appearance and has become opaque, and when it separates easily from the bones.

Whatever the method of cooking, apply great heat at first to gear the outside and prevent the escape of the juices, except for a soup or chowder.

Broiling is assuredly the oldest method of cooking, and no new one surpasses it. The skin of small or thin fish serves to keep them in shape; slices of halibut or salmon may be broiled whole or the skin and bone removed and cut into fillets.

Whitefish should be brushed with soft butter to prevent burning. Oily fish do not require it. Broil the flesh side first. A thick fish may be partially broiled, then put in an oven to insure thorough cooking. Fear quickly, then move further away from the fire.

Small portions are rendered more delicate by broiling in buttered paper. Boiling is the most wasteful method of cooking, unless the water is also used for a soup or sauce. This may be done if too much silk is not added.

Cheap Silks and Laces.

One result of the cheapness of silk is the number of waists to wear with woollen skirts for ordinary occasions and with black suits for outings. Next to the silks in point of reduced prices for luxuries come the laces. Naturally lace and real thread laces are as dear as ever, but the host of clever imitations of fine laces sell at prices most astonishingly low. The stiff and rather harsh point de venise is seen everywhere, but that is one of the dearest imitations. There are richelieu collars that cover the shoulders, and there are others woven in vandyke pattern, and these deep collars give wonderful style and dignity to a costume. Such a collar can be purchased (imitation) for about \$3. Next to this in richness is the point de gene, which is shown in several shades of white, from isigny and ivory to a deep rich yellow. There are some laces in putty color, and they go better with some colors than any other shade. The margot is quite a favorite lace and is rich and gives a good effect at a small cost. Russian point is handsome and much in demand for trimming thin gowns. The net top bourdon laces for skirts are rich beyond compare, but very expensive. Black chantilly in very choice patterns is often seen, not as often as it should be, however, and black spangled laces are largely employed on Landseer black dresses for receptions and in many coaching gowns. The importers say that bourdon lace is but at the beginning of its popularity, particularly for rich out of door costumes. For graduation dresses and for dainty afternoon and evening gowns for young girls the all silk spotted fishnets are much liked. There is a new white chantilly pointing four or five inches wide which makes it more than deep enough for a skirt. This, made up over a slip of different color or even a different shade of white is exquisite. Lace is always handsome and dressy, and it is not a costly material. It has a certain air of high breeding about it that is transferred to the wearer, and lace is always useful to the last thread.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

OSTRICH BOAS ARE ONCE MORE IN HIGH FEATHER.

In Spite of Hard Times Gotham's Dress-makers Are Kept Busy—Some Novelties Which Promise to Be Popular This Autumn—A Tailor-Made Suit.

NEW YORK (SPECIAL).

The revival of the ostrich feather boa is one of the features of midsummer fashions. Not the long circular boa, but one which measures thirty-six inches and costs from \$7 to \$15, according to quality of the feather. They are becoming and fluffy, and need as much looking after as a pet serpent would, for they glide away and lose themselves in a most exasperating manner. The method of wearing them is to bring one end around the throat and fasten it to the dress with a clasp pin and hold the other end or let it float in space. It is negligence, and either causes or prevents sore throats, authorities disagree on that point, but that it is a charming and effective piece of feminine attire all agree. Black are popular for the daytime, and white for the evening. They are fetching with all costumes, but a black feather boa worn or carried with a white chiffon costume is simply distracting.

In spite of commercial drawbacks the dressmakers and milliners here have not been able to take a vacation this month as usual, on account of a rush of work. One large order was for a lady and her two daughters who were going abroad. They had reversed the rule of going to Paris or London for the wardrobe, and were having them made in New York.

But about the costumes, Madame herself had a black satin and moire rich enough for a dowager. The satin skirt had an inset of the moire down the front. This was crossed with bands of the lace, headed with pearl passementerie. The waist opened in front over a similar trimming. Big balloon sleeves with lace wrists. A chateaufort bag of the lace hung from the moire belt. Three very full rows of the lace passed around the shoulders, separated by a row of the pearl passementerie.

Another dress was of sunset silk and summer velvet, of the shade known as punch-color. This was made with the new slashed waist, the upper part of the



TAILOR-MADE SUIT.

corset being velvet slashed in deep points, which were filled in with falls of accordion-pleated cream chiffon. A corset of the velvet completed the silk waist.

A third dress was a black silk lined with heliotrope satin, which, by some trick of the dressmaker, is made to show as if the garment were reversible, as indeed it was, the skirt having two waists, one of the black silk, the other of the satin. The sleeves were a tight coat to the elbow, with full graduated ruffles that stood out to immense size.

The dresses of the young ladies were of the tailor-made order, in checked woollen goods, with belts, shoes and chateauforts, and other accessories of white canvas. And several droll, delicious peach-colored and corn-flowered blue organdies, trimmed with bolts of reversible ribbons, and with flounces and ruffles of butter-yellow lace, which, you know, goes with everything.

I had a hint given me at one of the Fifth Avenue "modes" of what is coming in the early fall. Russet-gray cloths have just been imported, also browns, and a new color called leaf-red. I suppose that means autumn leaf—and the dear, always welcome and ever new shepherd's plaid. With these clothes come the new velvets, which are simply distracting, both in color and texture. Yokes of velvet, it is predicted, will be worn with everything.

Summer millinery consists of a hat with a lace brim, and any kind of a crown, and it can be faced with velvet and enhanced with feathers without looking heavy. There has been an unaccountable demand for such flowers as poppies, forget-me-nots and corn flowers, and now they are scarce as hen's teeth. The lovely Parma violets and the black Russian violets are also very popular. There is all the old demand for agrettes, but now it is black and gold, and as they are almost impossible to find everywhere they want them. In lieu of them there are gold and black wings, and stiff military-looking bunches of gold beading that remind one of the seven candlesticks. The one agrette in front is succeeded by one on each side of the hat. The straight black plume in front has always had a "heavy" effect.

Plain skirts are the rule now for street and ordinary wear. The many little ruffles of a trimmed skirt have a dowdy look when seen next to the plain elegance of the untrimmed garment in public places. But either style will have its adherents.

The people who are left in town—and there are plenty of them—are improving their time by purchasing marked-down goods, remnants, and they find many real bargains. For instance, I saw one of these shoppers who shops only in the morning, and dresses appropriately buy an exquisite Italian straw hat from a lot thrown on a counter, and marked ten cents. She explained to the clerk, whom she seemed to know, that she would take it to a milliner and have it sewed over when it would be as good as new.

"Why don't you black your hat?" I

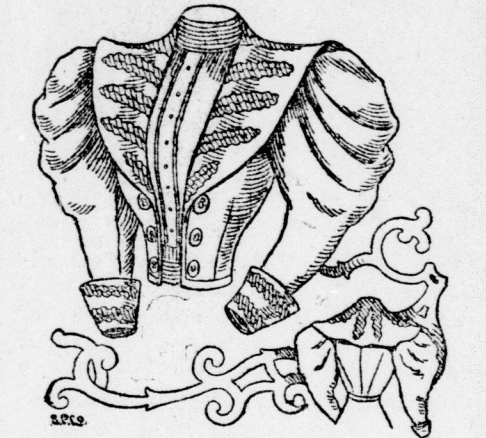
heard a swell girl say to a friend, "it's positively gray."

The hat was one of those four-dollar black straws, but had lost its lustre.

"How can I black it?" asked the owner. "Shoe polish, goose," was the ready answer. And I had learned another mystery of the toilet.

White veils are a midsummer madness. You cannot have too many of them, as they are in vogue for all occasions. White tulle, which cannot be imitated in cheaper material, has a prestige of its own, but so has the snowflake veil which makes a picture of a pretty girl, as the flakes cover her nose and eyes and melt in her mouth. Plain white brussels net, and a plain lace with a narrow border, and large "love" veils are all worn, particularly with the white sailor hat. The effect on the complexion is like the glow of the sunset on the snow, rosy and cool.

Girls who cannot afford to take the cutting so much desired, because of a lack of



ETON JACKET TO WEAR WITH BLOUSES.

summer gowns, must do as one of our Gotham belles has done, go without them. This girl took a trunkful of books, and when her friends asked her about her wardrobe, she said:

"Oh! I cannot be bothered with clothes. I have my tailor gown, a lot of shirt waists and fresh ties, and a silk waist besides my old dresses for occasions. If I had to contend with clothes I should have nervous prostration."

Then there is always the consolation if you wear old clothes that they will be new in a new place and among new people. One does not like to impose a certain style on one's friends year after year. "There is Clara B.—again in that red bonnet." The red bonnet will command respect among strangers.

White undressed kid, or the chamolais glove, which washes like a sponge, are worn on nearly all occasions. Very young girls wear white or black silk mitts. But all the accessories of the midsummer toilet are white, even to parasols and sun umbrellas. The bachelor girl softens the severity of her "tailor-made" with a white silk shirt and tie, white stiff straw walking hat, white veil and white gloves. Verily, she is wise in her generation.

DOLABELLE.

A Housekeeper Should Know. That album water added to stove polish will increase its lustre.

That common tarred paper, such as carpenters use for sheathing, will keep moths out of chests and trunks. Line the sides and bottom of the receptacle with it and

brush it with newspapers. The same thing placed under the edges of your carpet all around the room will be a complete safeguard from carpet bugs.

That after buttering the tin for a boiled pudding if it is dusted with fine bread crumbs there will be no danger of the pudding sticking.

That hearths of gray marble are easily cleaned by rubbing with linseed oil.

That lemon juice and salt is the best thing for removing iron rust.

That you can easily get the creak out of a door by rubbing the hinges with a soft lead pencil.

That badly soiled rattan chairs may be easily cleaned by washing them in hot milk in which a little salt has been dissolved.

That tea and coffee pots may easily be kept clean and sweet by filling them with cold water once in two weeks or so to which has been added a teaspoonful of common baking soda. Let it boil slowly for two hours, then wash and rinse.

That veal and pork should always be cooked so thoroughly that the lean part will be white and firm.

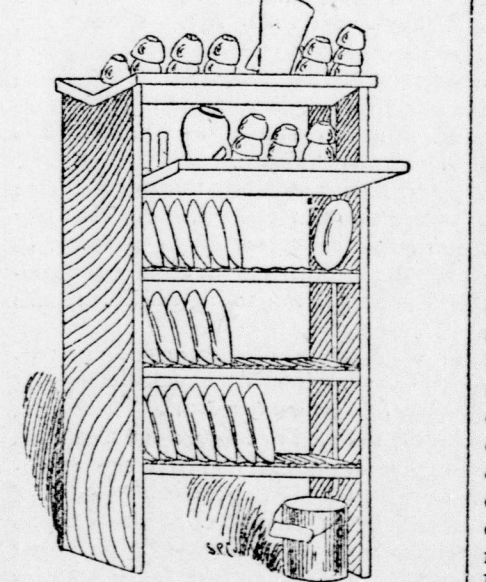
That old matting may be nicely utilized by putting it under carpets.

That all sorts of jewelry can be beautifully cleaned by washing in soapsuds.

That the best way to cleanse the pipe of the kitchen sink if clogged with grease is to fill it at night with strong lye. During the night it will convert the impediment into soap and a good flush of water will wash everything away.

News for the Dishwasher.

One of the newest ideas pertaining to the kitchen is a rack for drying crockery, as shown in the illustration. Wiping is entirely unnecessary. As a rule only



plates have been dried by merely draining, but this rack allows a complete tea or dinner set to be so dried. It is stated that over one hundred pieces can be dried on a rack standing on a floor space of one square foot. The device is so arranged that one piece cannot drip into another. The drainage is caught and carried to a receiver. Any carpenter can make it the required size. This ingenious invention will save the housewife quite a little work which is not the most agreeable in the world.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

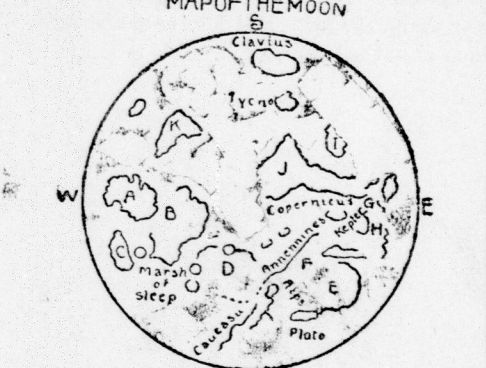
Mary Proctor Takes Them a Pleasant Rumble on the Moon.

Now we will go for an imaginary ramble on the moon. The moon is about 238,840 miles away from our earth, so that were it possible to construct a railroad reaching from the earth to the moon a train going at the rate of a mile a minute would take no less than 136 days in reaching its destination. However, we cannot spare the time for such a long journey, but with the rapidity of thought our imagination lands us on the moon at a moment's notice.

What a surprise awaits us! How like and yet unlike our own earth is the moon. We could not live on the moon a moment, for there is neither air to breathe nor water to drink. A deathly stillness is around us, since there is no air to carry sound. We find ourselves in a dreary desert-like place, without a sign of life or vegetation. Not a tree or flower is to be seen, and the beautiful colors with which Mother Nature clothes the earth are lacking. Overhead the stars shine brightly against a sky of inky blackness during the long lunar day, as well as during the lunar night. A day on the moon lasts fourteen of our days, and a night on the moon is of the same length. A lunar day and night therefore equal about four weeks on our earth. How we would miss the beautiful blue sky overhead, and the flowers and trees if we lived on the moon! The song of the birds, the whispering of the leaves of the trees and the murmuring of the ocean waves would be unknown to us. As we made our way over the rough, uneven surface of the moon we would be at one moment in the dazzling glare of sunlight and perhaps the next in total darkness. "By stepping around the corner of a rock there one might pass suddenly from dazzling noonday into the blackness of midnight." (Astronomy with an Opera-Glass, page 121; Garrett P. Serviss).

We would also find it bitterly cold on the moon, especially during the long lunar night. If the atmosphere which surrounds our earth were suddenly withdrawn we would find it almost as bleak and desolate here as it is on the surface of the moon.

I have now prepared you for our ramble on the moon, and although you will



When Galileo looked at the moon through his telescope, he mistook the dark patches on its surface for seas, so that on a map of the moon you will find the names of many seas, although there is not in reality the sign of a sea to be found. Some of the names of the lunar seas are very romantic. There is the "Sea of Serenity," the "Sea of Tranquility," the "Ocean of Storms" and the "Sea of Showers." When we visit the moon shall we not enjoy a trip to the "Lake of Dreams," the "Bay of Dew," the "Marsh of Sleep" or the "Bay of Rainbows?" How carefully we shall avoid the "Sea of Cold," the "Gulf of Heats," the "Sea of Showers," the "Ocean of Storms" or the "Lake of Death!" What will be our surprise at finding ranges of high mountains, resembling the mountains on our earth, and even named after them.

We are now ready for our ramble on the moon, and I have made a little map to help my readers to find their way.

In rambling over the moon we must be careful as we cross mountains and craters, for there are holes so deep that the sunlight never reaches their depths. Let us begin our ramble by a visit to the Sea of Fertility (A). Around the shore line we shall find narrow, crooked bays. If ever this was a sea in the olden times, the sailors on the moon must have dreaded this perilous coast. It was surely a dangerous and difficult task to get boats safely out to sea. But supposing there was a sea here in the olden times, where have all the waters disappeared? We do not know. Some say that the oceans and the air have been drawn into the holes within the moon's substance. Others say that the air and oceans may have passed away to the other side of the moon—the side we never see. Yes; that is a fact, my little friends, there is one side of the moon which never shows its face, and about which we know nothing.

We must now cross through a narrow passage, leading to the Sea of Tranquility (B). Here we are almost lost, for it covers so much ground, and here and there are huge rocks, narrow ridges and small hills. In the olden times, when the basin of this sea was filled with water, the tops of these rocks must have peeped above the waves and formed ever so many little islands and shoals. Here, again, the sailors must have had their patience very much tried, looking out for "breakers ahead." From the Sea of Tranquility we made our way to the Sea of Crisis (C), and, whereas the Sea of Tranquility was of a dark gray color, the Sea of Crisis was decidedly green. This is one of the deepest old sea-beds visible on the moon, and of great extent. The shore line is surrounded by mountains, and in the southwest there is a high mountain called Cape Agarum, which reaches fifty or sixty miles into the Crisian Sea. The highest part of this mountain rises 11,000 feet above the floor of the sea, and in the olden times may have served as a gigantic lighthouse for benighted travelers.

Near the Sea of Crisis, is the crater mountain Proclus, and at the foot of Proclus is the Marsh of Sleep, where I shall have to leave my little readers for the present.

MARY PROCTOR.



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Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

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a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose.

The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home?

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

is now for sale everywhere in the United States and Canada, as its use as a table beverage.

In place of

Tea, Coffee or Cocoa,

has become quite universal. It

Nourishes and Strengthens.

If served iced, during warm

weather, it is most

Delicious and Invigorating.

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CHOCOLAT MENIER

ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 33 MILLION POUNDS.

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HIRES' Rootbeer.

A 50c. pkg. makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Best for many beautiful picture cards and books. The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.

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To the lowest possible cash basis. We give no present, but we offer to the public:

Fine Japan Tea.....25c. or 5 lbs for \$1.00

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THE TROUBLE IN COREA.

FRANK G. CARPENTER WRITES FROM THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

It is a Country of Wonderful Resources—How the Natives Look Upon the Hostile Invaders—The Rich Gold and Copper Mines—Other Resources of the Kingdom.

Seoul, Korea.—I have taken a run from China to Korea, and it took me three days to go from Tien-Tsin to the harbor of Chemulpo. I was grounded for a time on the Peiho river, and had a rough voyage over the Yellow sea, but I am now in the biggest city of this wonderful kingdom, and I am surrounded by the queerest sights and the strangest people on the face of the globe. I found the harbor of Chemulpo filled with gun boats, and, after sailing up the river Han, I was met about four miles from the city with a chair from the American legation, which was carried by four Koreans and which was guarded by soldiers.

It was in this way I came into the city of Seoul. I passed through the gates without trouble, and I am now almost at home in this Korean world.

I have a Korean artist with me, and strange as it may seem I am getting some



A COREAN OFFICIAL.

Very fine pictures made of Korean types and scenes by this man. He paints as well as sketches and is considered the finest artist of the kingdom. He is a noble and it is hard to get him to do work quickly, but his pictures are true to life, although they seem strange to Western eyes. He sketched one of my soldiers for me to-day and also made some pictures of the rebels who are making such a trouble here. He gave me a picture of an official on his way to the palace. I saw the fellow going past the door and asked him to sketch him. The official was dressed in a long green gown with official boots of black cloth peeping from under its hem. He had a great bellyband decorated with gold sticking out from his waist and his horse-hair cap had huge wings fastened to its back, personifying ears, and denoting that he was always ready to listen to the commands of the king. He sat in a chair upon a leopard skin, and two Korean coolies in uniform took him along on the dead run, while his servant ran by his side. Beside him came one of the king's officials, possibly a general of the army from the country. He had amber beads around his neck, a bow in one hand and a quiver of arrows at his back, while other arrows were fastened to the crown of his hat. The Koreans are good shots, and they still stick to the bow and arrow, both for amusement and to a certain extent for war. The king's troops are armed with modern guns, but many of the rebels have bows and not a few of them carried tridents.

And this brings me to the rebellion. It is a mighty big story, and it is hard to handle it in a newspaper letter. I am told by those closest to the king that the rebels did not intend to fight against his majesty at all. They only took up arms to oust the officials of their provinces. They have been terribly oppressed. Offices have been sold for years, and of late years the prices of the offices have gone up, and the tenure of office has been shortened. There is one man here who has had this matter in charge who is worth many millions of dollars to-day. He was a poor man ten years



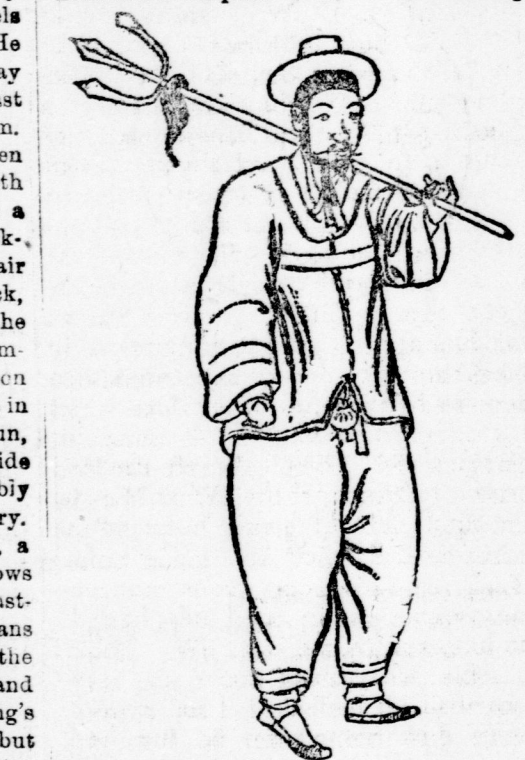
THE COMMANDER OF THE BOWMEN.

ago, and his fortune has been made by squeezing. The officials have had to pay so much for offices that they have overtaxed the people to get the money back, and they have oppressed them to such an extent that starvation stared them in the face. Had the king let them alone and not come to the support of his officials, there would have been no rebellion against him. He sent, however, his troops out to punish them. The rebels defeated the troops, and the king asked the Chinese for some soldiers to help him put down the trouble. The Japanese also sent soldiers, and this walled city of Seoul now swarms with armed men. There are guards everywhere. The law against men going out at night is strictly enforced, and any one but a foreigner found wandering about the streets is liable to arrest. The gates are carefully guarded and the walls are watched. The Japanese have a large camp at the pass of the mountains between here and the port of Chemulpo, and every one

is excited and alarmed as to the possibilities of a war, not only between the king and his rebellious subjects but between China and Japan. The Chinese and Japanese soldiers are by no means friendly to one another, and the Japanese are ready and anxious for a pretext to fight. The Koreans to a large extent look upon the matter as a great joke. They walk about in their fine white gowns, smoking pipes as long as themselves, and laughing under their big black hats at the queer figures which the Chinese and Japanese soldiers make. They go by thousands to the camp, and they do not seem to realize that the very existence of their government is threatened. The king, however, understands it very well. He is terribly alarmed, and he consults with his officials night after night under the electric lights of the palace. He does no work whatever in the daytime, and there is a rumor that he fears assassination and that he likes no dark corners in his palace. His troops have shown themselves unable to cope with the rebels among his own people, to say nothing of the Chinese and Japanese. They have been defeated several times, and they are greatly outnumbered by the forces of Japan and China which are now on Korean soil. The king's army consists, all told, of not more than 8,000 troops.

Korea is, perhaps, the least understood land in Asia, and it is one of the most wonderful countries on the face of the globe. About fifteen years ago no foreigner could land on its coasts, and shipwrecked sailors were forced to stay in the country, for fear they might carry news of it to the barbarous people of Europe and America. During my stay in it, I have traveled many miles over its mountains and valleys, and I expect to push my way, if possible, right through the interior of the country to the west coast. I have visited many countries of the world, but this is the queerest and the least known. There is little information in the books of travel concerning it. There are no guide books whatever. It is like no other country, and every day I hear new and strange things about it and its people. It is going to be a very important country in the eyes of the world. The land contains between sixteen and twenty millions.

Whatever be the outcome of this trouble with Japan and China it is bound to result in the opening up of this country, and the character of the land and its resources will be matters of interest. I have traveled over much of Korea and I have asked questions about all parts of it. It is made up



ONE OF THE REBELS.

of mountains and valleys. There are a few large plains, but the valleys are as fat as the low lands of the Nile, and the mountains are filled with all sorts of minerals. The gold mines of Korea turn out from two to three million dollars' worth of dust and nuggets every year, and practically nothing but placer mining is done.

There are large copper mines in different parts of Korea and a great deal of this is dug out, smelted and used in the manufacture of brass ware. Brass is more used perhaps than any other metal. The eating utensils, including dishes, spoons and chop sticks, are made of it, and all of the wash-basins of the country are of this material. The quality of the brass is superior to that which I have seen in any other part of the world. It takes a polish like gold, and it is wonderfully bright and pure. None of the copper is, I believe, exported, and the same is true of the coal. The Korean coal mines, which lie near the big city of Ping Yan, about 100 miles north of Seoul, so Dr. Appenzeller, one of the best posted missionaries of the country, tells me, are rather coal quarries than shafts. The coal is dug from the top of the ground, and it is taken out at the minimum of expense. It is a fine anthracite, and it would bring right here in the capital from \$10 to \$12 a ton. A big trade could be carried on in it to the different parts of China and the east. As it is, Japan sells millions of dollars worth of coal every year, and the mines which I visited last month in north China were disposing of from 1,700 to 2,000 tons of coal a day. The coal that comes to Seoul, however, goes chiefly to the palace, and the mines await practical men to turn their dusky lumps into veritable black diamonds.

Agriculturally considered the country is very rich. Not one-twentieth of it is cultivated, and the fact that the officials take the greater part of the crops removes all incentive to work, and the people farm only enough to keep them alive. Almost anything that can be raised in the United States can be raised here, and rice is grown side by side with wheat and barley. There is plenty of good grazing land, and the cattle are very fine and form the basis of burden of the country. I don't think the people are naturally lazy. They are strong and well meaning. They have a fair idea of justice and right and their civilization is by no means a barbarous one. With security of property and incentive to work they could easily be taught to accumulate money, and if the foreigners are allowed to take hold of the mines and build railroads Korea will in a short time approximate Japan in its progress. As it is now no one can tell what will happen, but sooner or later this land will be one of the most prosperous on the globe.

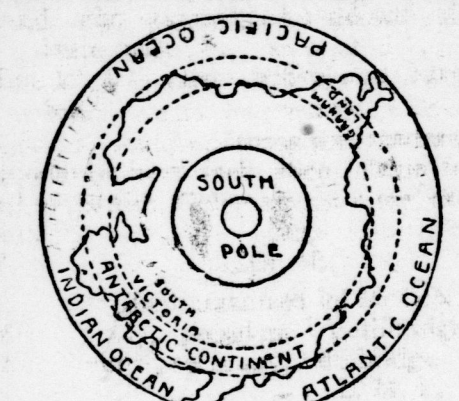
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

IS IT A SOLID POLE?

RECENT IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES OF A NORWEGIAN SAILOR.

Recent and Strong Additional Evidence That Land Surrounds the Southern End of the Earth's Axis—The Great Antarctic Continent.

The most important geographical discoveries made in the antarctic regions since Ross traced a part of Victoria Land's coast and saw its smoking mountains fifty-two years ago have just been reported by an old and well-known Norwegian whaler,



CONJECTURED OUTLINE OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

Captain Larsen. Captain Larsen forwarded his log to Dr. John Murray, the well-known Scottish scientist and member of the Challenger expedition, who has just published the extract from the journal in the Scottish Geographical Magazine.

Geographies show a large land mass, known as Graham's Land, lying across the antarctic circle south of Cape Horn. Except Victoria Land, which lies on the other side of the antarctic area, Graham's Land is the largest bit of terra firma that has yet been found in south polar waters. It was discovered by John Biscoe in 1831. Captain Larsen's recent achievement was to steam for days along a wholly unknown part of the east coast of the great land mass, and when he was finally compelled to turn north again he could still see the lofty summit of the mainland stretching south and east as far as the eye could reach. Dr. John Murray and others believe that in those days he was skirting a part of the coast of the great antarctic continent, and while he was adding to our knowledge of the coastline around the south pole, he also discovered some volcanoes in a highly active state, showing that Plutonic energy in that part of the world has not yet died out, and that its activity there is more widely distributed than we had any reason to suppose.

It was about eighty miles north of the antarctic circle that Larsen discovered a chain of five little islands, extending in a straight line from northwest to southeast. The most northern is about ten miles from the mainland. Two of these islands are active volcanoes.

Our map shows that all around the antarctic area, in the neighborhood of the south polar circle, bits of land have been discovered. It is noteworthy that scarcely one of these bits of land has been explored in its whole extent. The explorers did not ascertain whether the land they saw was islands or projections from some great land mass. Discoverers have very rarely been able to effect a landing on account of the belt of pack ice or ice floes, often ten to twenty miles wide, that separated them from the shore. There are several excellent reasons why many of the leading geographers and geologists believe that these various lands—Victoria, Graham, Wilkes, Adelia, Clarie, Sabrina and Termination Lands and some others—are merely parts of the outer edge of a large continent. Wild, Murray and others say that we are justified in concluding that Victoria Land, whose east coast line was traced by Sir James Ross for more than 500 miles, must extend much farther to the west and south, and that probably on its ice cap will be found the present position of the south magnetic pole.

Balzac and the Headman. A good instance of Balzac's method may be found in the short and thrilling "Episode sous la Terreur," so familiar to us from its many services rendered to British periodicals, and which he culled from Samson, the chief headman of Paris under "the Terror." Possessed by a strange desire to see this dead official, and ascertain the thoughts and preoccupations of a man whose whole soul must, he thought, have been overburdened with the recollections of so many awful tragedies; anxious to know the effect of his terrible calling, his miserable mode of livelihood, had on him, he contrived with much difficulty, through the medium of M. Appert, the Inspector General of Prisons, to arrange for an interview. It was a kind of study peculiarly attractive to the apostle of realism.

Calling by appointment one day on his friend, Balzac found himself in the presence of a stranger, a very pale man, with a serious air and noble face. The manner, language, evident culture, and intelligence of the stranger led the author to take him for some learned man, moved by the same interest and curiosity as himself. The stranger was Samson. Warned by M. Appert, Balzac carefully repressed all sign of surprise or repulsion, and skillfully turning the conversation to subjects of personal interest, the novelist was ultimately successful in gaining the headman's confidence.

In vivid colors Samson gave him a harrowing description of the suffering and miseries of his wretched life. Himself a Royalist, the death of Louis XVI. and his unfortunate consort had left the executioner with all the terrors and remorse of a criminal. Since those hideous days he had known no peace, despite the expiatory mass which he had caused to be said for the king the morning after the execution, and which, was probably the only one celebrated in Paris on that day.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Was This Chance? The works of Quintillian were revived by being discovered under a heap of rubbish in an Italian monastery. Those of Tacitus were found in a monastery in Westphalia, where they were being used as fuel by the monks.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

FISHING WITH SPREADERS.

How This Canny Device of Anglers Is Made and Used.

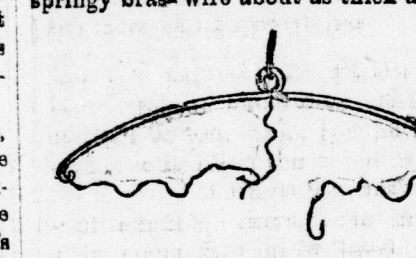
The men who like to go fishing, and who don't care what they catch, no matter what it is, so long as it bites, outnumber those who take particular tackle and look for special fish about ten to one. It is all one to them whether they catch eels, suckers, mud turtles, toadfish, bluefish or bass or crabs. It was one of these men who went home proudly last summer with a basketful of Sally Growlers.

Such a man has wisdom and philosophy. He is apt also to be an even more expert fisherman than the man with fancy traps, who goes in for nothing but trout, wide-mouthed bass, muskallonge, or some other of the so-called game fish.

He can begin his fishing season as early in the spring as worms can be dug, and keep it up until they fail and the shrimps disappear in the fall, and need never go more than a few miles from home at that, if we live on any of our near-by waters.

To this man the spreader is recommended. If you are such a fisherman, if you delight in catching sunfish, perch, little striped bass, catfish, snapping mackerel, school whetfish, lafayettes and such fish, and haven't got spreaders, get some. They used to be on sale in every fishing-tackle store, but there are many now who do not keep them. If you can't buy them, make your own.

This is all there is of it: Take a piece of springy brass wire about as thick as a fine



HOOK SPREADER.

knitting needle and fourteen inches or so long. Twist an eye in the middle of it and another at each end, bend the whole into a half circle and it is complete. You attach your line to the centre eye and snell hoods to the end ones. If you need a sinker, attach that to a short cord and let it hang down from the centre. The obvious advantage of the spreader is that it keeps your hooks apart, but it also has many other desirable effects. The line is rendered more sensitive, the hooks are kept at the same depth, and the spreader is so elastic that a fish once hooked can seldom tear loose.

In running the streams it also lets the baits play at just the right distance free of the ground to make the bait taking.

A HARDWARE MAN.

Bicycle and Rider Composed of Tins and Pans and Tools.

The accompanying out represents a bicycle and rider, arranged by a Southern hardware merchant, says Iron Age, as a window display. The firm intended leaving it in the show window for a week, but it proved such an attraction that it was allowed to remain on exhibition much longer. The cycle was labeled, "Household Wants, '95 Model," and at times drew such crowds that they filled the pavement and a portion of the street. The wheels of the machine were grindstones, the front sprocket a wheelbarrow



BICYCLE AND RIDER FORMED OF STOCK OF A HARDWARE STORE.

row wheel and the rear sprocket a lard press screw head. The chain on the sprocket wheel was formed of stay chains, and for the step a No. 4 broad axe was used. The upper frame bar was a post hole digger, the lower frame bar a four-tine, D-handle manure fork and the seat was a moulder's shovel. For the front fork two boys' spades were used, with a screw wrench for the front axle. The handle bars were a No. 4 bell yoke, with an engine bell attached, and a side lamp for a lantern. The crank arms were sausage meat cutter cranks, and the pedals were rat traps. The rider had a pudding pan face, can screw eyes, a coffee spout for a nose and a patty pan for lips and teeth. Four dish pans were used for the rider's body, grocer scoops for shoulders, conductor pipe for arms, stovepipe for legs, pint cups for heels, small grocer scoops for feet, garden weeder for hands, a nicked tray for shirt front and a japed wash pan for a hat.

Utah the Forty-Fifth State.

Utah has become the forty-fifth state. The constitution has to be ratified at the November election in 1895. The United States union was established with thirteen members. It has now forty-five. This table shows the dates of the admission of the states that were not included in the original compact:

Alabama, Dec. 14, 1819 Missouri, Aug. 10, 1821
Arkansas, June 15, 1836 Montana, Nov. 8, 1889
California, Sept. 9, 1850 Nebraska, March 1, 1867
Colorado, Aug. 1, 1876 Nevada, Oct. 31, 1894
Florida, March 3, 1845 N. Dakota, Nov. 2, 1889
Idaho, July 3, 1890 Ohio, March 18, 1803
Illinois, Dec. 3, 1818 Oregon, Feb. 14, 1859
Indiana, Dec. 11, 1816 S. Dakota, Nov. 2, 1889
Iowa, Dec. 28, 1846 Tennessee, June 1, 1796
Kansas, Jan. 29, 1861 Texas, Dec. 29, 1845
Kentucky, June 1, 1792 Vermont, March 4, 1791
Louisiana, April 30, 1812 Wash., Nov. 11, 1889
Maine, March 15, 1820 W. Virg., June 10, 1863
Michigan, Jan. 26, 1837 Wisconsin, May 29, 1848
Minnesota, May 11, 1858 Wyoming, July 10, 1890
Mississippi, Dec. 10, 1817

—Chicago Tribune.

The Driest Place on Earth.

The driest place in the world is that part of Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile. Rain has never been known to fall there, and the inhabitants do not believe travelers when told that water can fall from the sky.

THEY DON'T AGREE.



POND'S EXTRACT—small size. Have 'em big size. Have 'em big size. Have 'em big size.

Jersey Mosquito—small size. Have 'em big size. Have 'em big size. Have 'em big size.

INSTANT RELIEF

Sting of MOSQUITO BITES

Heat of SUNBURN

USE POND'S EXTRACT

IT IS COOLING REFRESHING HEALING

FOR ALL EXTERNAL WOUNDS AND ILL-HEALED SURFACES A WONDERFUL HEALER.

Bathe the Aching Head or the Swollen Feet with POND'S EXTRACT. What comfort!

When the mosquitoes send substitutes to do their work, then use something else "just as good" in place of Pond's Extract. But when the mosquitoes come themselves, use nothing but genuine Pond's Extract. Made only by Pond's Extract Co., 76 Fifth Ave., N.Y. City.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL DISEASES CURED. PRICE.

1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations, .25

2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, .25

3—Teething, Cough, Crying, Wakefulness, .25

4—Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults, .25

5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, .25

6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, .25

7—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, .25

8—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, .25

9—Suppressed or Painful Periods, .25

10—Whitens, Too Profuse Periods, .25

11—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, .25

12—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, .25

13—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, .25

14—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague, .25

15—Catarrh, Indisposition, Cold in the Head, .25

16—Whooping Cough, .25

17—Kidney Diseases, .25

18—Nervous Debility, .100

19—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed, .25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, .25

The File Ointment, Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Be sure to get the "HUMPHREYS" brand.

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

We are never without help. We have no right to say of any good work, "It is too hard for me to do," or of any sorrow, "It is too hard for me to bear," or of any sinful habit, "It is too hard for me to overcome."—(Elizabeth Charles.)

Those who have imagined that the raising of the license fee to a pretty large sum in the expectation of greatly reducing the number thereby have been disappointed about the result. In Chicago a few years ago the fee was raised to \$1,000, but the number of licensed places increased all the same. In one or two other large cities \$1,500 was charged, with very much the same result. At Haverhill, Mass., quite a small place, the fee was raised to \$2,000 this year, but still there are 26 licensed saloons in full blast. We begin to wonder how much some of our Canadian licensed establishments would stand. It would take more than double or treble the present fees to close them in that way.

The Dominion revising officers are now engaged in preparing the voters' lists which will in all probability be used at the next Dominion elections throughout the Dominion. Temperance people will do well to make note of the fact and see to it that no name shall be omitted which ought to be on those lists. A little neglect at a time like this may be much regretted when it is too late. The various organizations should see to it that some active members be appointed to see to this matter in every locality. It must be remembered that, as the law yet stands, the Provincial electors' lists are entirely separate and independent from the Dominion, and the fact of a name being on the one is not a guarantee, by any means, that it will be on the other. These lists should be carefully watched and studied.

The effects of Bishop Watterson's recent denunciations of the liquor traffic and Mr. Satolli's hearty indorsement thereof will be felt for good in Canada, as well as in the States. The Catholic Register, writing of what has been done, takes considerable pains to intimate that it is not in sympathy with the prohibition movement or the denunciation of liquor sellers, as such. It goes so far as to say that "the man who sells beer is perhaps conducting a more honest business than the one who sells silks and coffee," but it does not hesitate to earnestly advise Roman Catholics who are in the liquor business to get out of it as soon as possible, if they can find some other business to profitably engage in. We have little doubt but that many will do so.

John Ruskin is not one of the writers to whom people ever looked for "intemperate language," even on the temperance question, being a good authority on good taste in language as well as in art; nor was he ever suspected of being at all "fanatical" in his temperance views, but when he came to express himself regarding the results of the liquor traffic his words were about as strong as they could be put. Few Prohibitionists of today take any stronger position. He once wrote: "Drunkness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime; and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the bravos of any country or of any age."

The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette says that liquor sellers don't want drunkards. "A drunkard is their worst enemy. It is directly against the interests of the saloon-keeper to make a man drunk." No doubt of it. The condition and fate of the drunkard warns nearly every sensible young man to avoid the drink and so avoid the drunkard's fate. Sir Wilfred Lawson has said that the model customer, in the eyes of the liquor dealer, is the one who can drink the largest possible quantity and keep sober. Yet in spite of this thousands of poor fellows are yearly being made drunkards by the drink traffic. The whole of the dreadful drunkard crop that so fills our prisons and asylums, poorhouses and hospitals, comes from that source and from that only. Stop the drink traffic and you stop drunkenness. You can't stop it in any other way.

Anti-Prohibition Logic.

The "logic" of anti-prohibition continues to be about as contradictory as ever, indicating to what straits they are sometimes put to find "arguments" against outlawing the drink traffic. The editorials of the Advocate, the new Canadian liquor organ, are often amusing on that account. They continue the same line of contradictions. The last number received furnishes good samples of that class. In one editorial column it is stated that the evidence of the Royal Commission, taken in Maine, "proves conclusively that the Maine law has utterly failed to prohibit drinking or drunkenness." In another column of the same issue it mentions the fact that in the township of Greenwood, in Maine, there are now 26 abandoned farms, ranging in size from 50 to 300 acres, and more than broadly hints that it was the enforcement of prohibition that did it all. The article concludes with the solemn warning to patriotic Canadians: "Prohibition, if ever adopted, will assuredly bring about the same (in Ontario) as it has done in Maine."

You take your choice of either horn of the dilemma and it leads you to the conclusion to beware of prohibition. 1. It won't be enforced anyway. Drinking and drunkenness will be just as unrestricted and as general as before. Everybody will sell liquor who wants to and everybody can get it

easily, just as they do down in Maine now. 2. It will so deprive people of their personal liberty to buy and drink that farms will be abandoned and people will flee the country, just as they are now doing down in Maine! Surely with such double barrelled warnings as these two classes of frightful examples are people should have a care of what they are going to do!

There are many abandoned farms in the rough and rocky districts of Maine, just as there are in a number of the poorer townships in many parts of Ontario. Settlers went on them when the lumber camps were in their vicinity and made a living, but when all the valuable timber has been cleared away the lands have turned out too rocky and unproductive to warrant people remaining on them. There are such townships now in Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Haliburton, and Muskoka, where the number of abandoned farms are much larger than in Greenwood, Maine, and the existence of the license system did not help the farmers to remain there by any means.

Whoever has crossed the State of Maine by even the C. P. R. short cut has not failed to notice that there are whole townships of sterile country not worth the cultivation. Those who once attempted to cultivate such farms did well to abandon them. But perhaps we may yet be assured that the dreadful Maine law stripped them of all productiveness and "would bring it about the same in Ontario!"

T. W. CASEY.

World's Weekly Record

CANADIAN.

No less than nine unlicensed liquor sellers on Toronto Island were fined in the Toronto police court a few days ago. There seems to have been a good deal of laxity there this year about law enforcement.

The W. C. T. U. of Chatham, Ont., is doing a great deal of active temperance and Christian work. It has been erecting a drinking fountain for the people's benefit. It will be unveiled and presented to the town on the 14th inst.

The Montreal licensed hotel men are said to be organizing on the same system as the Prohibition Alliance to protect themselves against the Alliance. On the other hand the Alliance is formed to protect the people against the hotel men.

Wm. Price, a Toronto man, was sentenced to four months in the Central Prison for a small theft when drunk. The loss to the general taxpayers out of the transaction will amount to many times the loss to the victim in the case.

At a recent Provincial convention at Winnipeg the Manitoba Prohibition League and the Provincial Alliance, which have been somewhat rival bodies, were merged, and their intention is to make their influence strongly felt in the next Dominion election for that Province.

The Maine State Legislature at its last session somewhat modified the stringency of its Prohibition Law by repealing the fine for illegal transportation of liquor in the State and authorizing judges to fine persons convicted of selling liquor instead of imprisoning them in all cases.

The annual Provincial W. C. T. U. convention for Quebec will be held this year at Point St. Charles, near Montreal, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 2. It will probably continue three days. Among the distinguished speakers expected from a distance is Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, a lady well known as a worker and speaker.

The number of tavern licenses for Peterboro was reduced this year by municipal bylaw. The license commissioners, as authorized by law, gave all the former license holders three months extension on May 1. Before the extension time expired an attempt was made to get the bylaw repealed, but it failed, as in Hamilton. Last week five hotels were cut off. There are now eighteen tavern licenses and four shops in Peterboro.

The Religious Intelligencer, a capital weekly journal, edited by Rev. Dr. McLeod, one of the members of the Royal Commission, says: "The Ontario Legislature has 94 members, of these 63 are pledged to vote for prohibition. So much for carrying the prohibition question into the recent elections. In the next Dominion election the same thing should be done. Practically the same result can be achieved if Prohibitionists will be loyal to their convictions."

The Halifax, N. S., Forward says: "The Government of this Dominion is a ponderous machine in reference to prohibition. Parliament in 1884 declared, by a vote of 122 to 40, that prohibition was the remedy, and pledged its word to enact prohibition when the sentiment of the country warranted it. The plebiscite has

placed the all-powerful lever in the hands of the electorate. Every constituency that said yes, should take immediate steps to secure representatives in Parliament.

Another raid was made on an illicit liquor shop at Toronto Island one day last week—the Beaver Athletic Club—and quite large quantities of ale and lager beer were seized and taken away. The slackness about looking after illegal sales at the island this year seems to have much emboldened the sellers.

The Montreal Monetary Times says: "Smuggling rum, even if it be good rum, will not be permitted. For the first time in years the Montreal customs authorities labeled a vessel so charged. The captain of the Margaret Mitchell had brought, besides his cargo of molasses from Barbadoes, some twenty gallons of fragrant and strengthful rum, and selling this liquor to captains of other vessels in port. What will be done to him we are not told, but his Montreal agents had to put up \$400 to get the vessel released."

UNITED STATES.

The Louisiana State Legislature has just passed an act prohibiting the employment of women as bar maids to any licensed liquor shop under a considerable penalty.

During last month the Supreme Court of Minnesota, affirming judgment of the lower court, decided that the owner of a saloon under the ordinance of the city of Minneapolis, was responsible if his saloon was open on Sunday whether he was present or not.

Mississippi has now only four counties not under prohibition. It has a population about as large as Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The whole country between Virginia and Rio Grande, having a population of about 15,000,000, is rapidly suppressing the liquor traffic.

There is a very strong feeling with many in Iowa against the new Mulct law, which supplants prohibition in some parts of the State. Strong efforts will be made for its repeal. Legislation is now being taken by some leading opponents of the new law to test its constitutionality, and test cases are now in the courts.

The New York Advocate recently contained the following: "Our children cry for bread," was the sad and startling inscription on a banner which was carried in a procession of 18,000 men through the streets of Chicago. And the procession moved to a grove and rested and drank 1,400 kegs of beer. No wonder "our children cry for bread."

The Pacific Wine and Spirit Review sounds this note of alarm: "The liquor trade may as well come to the conclusion, sooner or later, that a great danger is found in woman suffrage. On general principles nine out of ten American women are opposed to the saloon as an institution. The liquor trade need expect no quarter from unreasoning women. They must be beaten by votes."

The Constitution (New York), referring to the report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Noller for 1892, says that, "according to it the patrons of saloons in the United States paid \$600,000,000 for spirits and \$617,259,460 for beer—a total of \$1,217,259,460, the interest of which for one minute at 6 per cent per

annum, is \$8,515 27. How can a people prosper when it spends \$1,000,000 yearly for jails, hospitals, etc., in which to lock up \$1,226,258,460 of capital, which at interest would earn \$8,515 27 every minute of the year?"

A Chicago writer gives the following reasons why there is now so much poverty, crime and misery in that great city: "There lives but one baker to each 70 families, one grocer to every 89 families, and one liquor saloon to every 35 families." It will therefore be seen that twice as many liquor-sellers are being supported by the people as bakers and grocers. No wonder so many are starving.

The Democrat State Convention of Illinois made a pretty strong bid for the foreign anti-prohibition vote at its last session by adopting the following resolution: "Sumptuary laws infringing upon the rights of the citizen are not to be countenanced by the Democratic party, and they pledge themselves at all times to secure for the people the highest degree of personal liberty compatible with the public welfare."

In the District of Columbia an "Anti-Saloon League" is doing good work. It is composed of delegates from 35 different churches, representatives of Good Templar lodges, Sons of Temperance, W. C. T. U.s and other similar organizations. A regular and competent agent is employed to look after its interests. The number of retail and wholesale liquor licenses has been considerably reduced during the past year.

There is a lively ruction in New York between the Central Association of Retail Liquor Dealers and a number of the large brewers. Several dealers began to retail beer at 3 cents a glass, or less than 10 cents a pint. The association demanded that the brewers should refuse to supply all such with beer, which they declined to do. It was then resolved to boycott all such brewers and their names were supplied to all association dealers.

A New York paper announces that it will not be necessary to keep whisky for years to give it age and flavor. It says: "T. C. Woolcott, of Onondaga, has discovered a process for transforming new whisky so as to make it like that ten years old by removing the fusel oil. His process is that of placing in it a purely vegetable substance, which, after remaining in the liquor 24 hours, colors it and makes it taste like old whisky."

The Republican party in Maine has been the dominant political party for many years. It looks upon prohibition as yet the popular plank with the people. At its late State convention it adopted the following as a part of its platform: "Full recognition of the benefits to all the people of the State which have come from temperance and prohibition, and we pledge our continued and hearty support of the enforcement of the prohibitory laws."

There are more saloons, more criminals and more insane in California than in any other State in proportion to population. There are 14,000 saloons one to every 86 of the population, and one saloon to every nineteen voters; also 2,700 criminals in the two State prisons, and 4,700 insane in the five State asylums. And furthermore taxes in that State are \$6 per capita; in New York State, \$1 25 per capita; in Illinois, \$1 07; in Missouri, 42 cents.

A writer in the Union Signal says: "We are now in the seventh and last period of temperance work. 1. Agitation against the abuse only of strong drink. 2. Total abstinence from distilled liquors. 3. Total abstinence from all that can intoxicate and the reformation of the drunkard. 4. Organization of societies for preserving, strengthening and educating. 5. Local option. 6. Prohibition by states and moral suasion for the saloon-keeper. 7. Prohibition by politics, including all the other steps."

The Prohibitionists of Mississippi have grown doubtful of the wisdom of an independent prohibition party, unless it is found a necessity. At a recent State prohibition convention the following resolution was adopted: "That we authorize and direct the executive committee to present the petition feature of the Mississippi law to the convention and candidates of the various political parties of the State; that, in case all of the candidates for officers in a given district decline to stand for the desired law, that prohibition party candidates for the various state offices be placed in the field."

The Massachusetts State Legislature at its last session refused to adopt the Gothenburg System, though there was a strong vote in its favor. The bill was referred to the next Legislature. A law was enacted providing that three commissioners shall be appointed by the mayors of cities voting for licenses to control the liquor business. A law was also adopted giving the State Bureau of Statistics instructions to investigate the relation of the liquor traffic to crime, pauperism and insanity, and \$5,000 were set apart to meet the expenses of such

inquiry. The sale of cider and native wines was prohibited, except under a liquor license, unless their strength of alcohol is less than 3 per cent, which is seldom the case.

New Hampshire has had a partial prohibition law for years, but it has not been well enforced. There is now a Law and Order League, with ex-Gov. Goodell as president. It has lately issued a circular in which it says: "The league has been organized to take definite action in the matter of directing public attention to the need of immediate effort to secure the enforcement of the prohibitory law. The work will not be restricted to prosecuting those who violate the law by selling liquor, but to give some practical attention to the officers who violate the law by neglecting to perform their sworn duties. We call upon you, in behalf of law, order, and all that adds to the well-being and prosperity of our State, to proceed without delay against all violators of the law in our respective towns and cities."

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is only a few weeks since the new tower bridge was completed in London, and yet a recent English exchange says that already two men have leaped from it into the Thames, to their death.

Complaints seem to be quite as general regarding non-enforcement of liquor laws in England as in Canada. The Westminster Gazette declares that no law in England is more habitually violated than that against serving liquor to persons already intoxicated.

The National Temperance League has just received a donation of 200 guineas from an old temperance worker—a convert of the late Samuel Bowley—whose convictions are so strong that in a large business, from which he has now retired, he persistently refused for many years to execute any contract with those engaged in the liquor traffic.

Recently the members of the Salvation Army in Glasgow appointed a committee to watch eight liquor stores located in an area of 500 yards. They counted the entries of 2,308 men and 365 women in them in the course of a single hour. The number entering some of the immoral haunts was also noted. These reports were handed over to the police and made quite a sensation in the city.

The English temperance organizations seem much more active in their efforts to educate the public mind than are ours in Canada. During last year the agents of the British Temperance League gave 1,017 public lectures to audiences computed at 304,000. The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, during the past five years, reported to have addressed each year, on an average, 2,633 schools, at which 278,191 scholars and 20,000 teachers were present.

The last report of the London Young Women's Christian Association gives in detail the valuable work carried on by that society. In London it has 40 institutes, homes and restaurants, 100 other branches, and two gymnasiums. Besides the religious, social and educational departments, there are others to meet the special need of girls, like employment agencies, sick and convalescent aids, travelers' aids, etc. The membership numbers 14,000.

In England the labor unions are beginning to taboo liquor dealers, high as they long stood in the public estimation. Recently a London Clothiers' Union adopted the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting the secretaryship of any labor organization being held by a publican is inimical to every true labor interest, and we hereby offer the strongest protest against such an anomaly existing at the L. T. C. as a full licensed holder retaining the important position of secretary."

Comparing church revenues in Scotland with the sum spent in liquor in that country, the Scottish Reformer finds that while the three leading churches received £14,000,000, the wealth of Scotland was depleted £129,000,000 by the drink traffic in the same period—ten years. It calls for leaders with the courage of a Knox to concentrate their efforts for the removal of the debasing, depleting traffic, which would bring about an increase in the revenues of the church and happier conditions for the home and country.

An election handbill, signed by "A Radical Publican," is being circulated in large quantities in England just now. It reads as follows: "A general election, the consequences of which to your trade will be most momentous, appears to be close upon us. What has the present Government done for your trade? They have denied your right to equitable compensation. They have pledged themselves to the Local Veto Bill. They have made magistrates of men who are prejudiced against the trade. They have imposed extra taxes upon you. What then is the duty of every member of the trade? To oppose by his vote and by his influence the re-

LIFE INSURANCE.

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of its plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities.

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For desired information address H. SUTHERLAND, Manager, Toronto, Ont., or consult an agent of the company.

election of a Government which would ruin him."

GENERAL.

In Waldeck, Germany, an ordinance exists which forbids the issue of marriage licenses to persons addicted to liquor drinking. Such an ordinance in Canada would prevent many an unfortunate marriage.

The Emperor of Germany has been ordering the strict enforcement of the laws of the country regarding labor on Sunday. Those excepted are distillers of spirits, brewers and charcoal burners. As a matter of fact all large breweries and distilleries even in Canada are kept fully running on Sundays as other days.

The government analyst of Victoria, Australia, has sat on the Dr. Tyson's cure for dipsomania which made a great stir in Australia and delighted the temperance folks. The analyst proved it was nothing but the administration of strychnine. The manager of the Victoria House was heavily fined for using the poison.

The Rev. H. Van Staveren, a Jew, headed the poll by a large majority at the recent election of members of the new licensing committee at Wellington, New Zealand. This was the first election under a new act passed during the last session of the Parliament, and in which women exercised the franchise. Mr. Van Staveren is very popular among all classes, Christians as well as Jews, and is noted throughout New Zealand for his many philanthropic actions.

The city of Stuttgart, in Germany, is supplied with beer on a very novel plan. The beer is carried through the city like water by a system of pipes. The customer pays his beer rate as he would his gas or water rate. The pipes are of lead, lined with a thin layer of wood pulp to prevent the contact of the beer with the lead pipes. The pipes are air tight, and the beer when drawn at the home of the customer is as fresh and sparkling as when taken from a bottle. Two large breweries have secured a monopoly in this pipe line over the whole city.

Sir John Hall, one of the most noted politicians of New Zealand, has just been saying: "There is still a good deal of drinking in New Zealand, though in this respect also the colony compares favorably with the mother country and neighboring colonies. We have, comparatively speaking, fewer drunkards and fewer public houses than England. Also, the fact is satisfactory that the quantity of spirits consumed has lately diminished a good deal. Still, more money is spent in drink than ought to be spent."

A German gardener claims he has found a new use for beer. Possibly the hint may be of some value to Canadian gardeners. He put some beer over his flower pots and caught 177 snails. A few days later he filled the saucers of two flower pots with beer and placed close beside them some tempting fresh lettuce leaves. On the following morning he found the dead bodies of 218 snails in the beer and the lettuce quite untouched. He repeated the experiment another night and found 75 snails who had died of beer.

The Socialist beer war, which has now lasted since the middle of May, continues unabated in Germany, and from the identical resolutions adopted at 32 public meetings held by Social Democrats, it would appear that the Socialist leaders are determined to fight the struggle to the bitter end. The brewers, on the other hand, do not seem in the least intimidated. In order to combat the boycott more efficaciously all the brewers in the north of Germany have, it is reported, formed a league, while a number of large hall proprietors in Berlin have now decided to join their smaller colleagues.

The Blue Mark.

If the address label on your paper has a blue mark drawn across the date it indicates that your subscription has expired, or is about to expire. Should you wish the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD continued, your renewal should be forwarded without delay, accompanied with the price, \$1 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months. Address all communications CITIZEN and HOME GUARD, London, Ont.

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In the Northwest.

Notes from the Diary of Miss Phelps—Meeting Engagements Under Difficulties—Landslides, Washouts, Cloud-bursts, Etc.

Dear HOME GUARD.—If I am not too much of a "back number" I want to send you a brief from my notebook of my doings since I last wrote you. A good deal has happened since then, including landslides, washouts, cloud-bursts, bridges down, that it takes rather a discriminating mind to just give to the public the right thing. I remember in my last leaving you in Calgary, with a brief resume of my trip up north on the Edmonton line, and of the results. Leaving Calgary I went out to Morley to the mission carried on by John McDougall among the Stony Indians. The name of McDougall is a household word among mission workers among the Indians of our Northwest. The story of the life and work of this family of missionaries—the 35 or 40 years they have given to the Indians—reads like a romance. One cannot realize the hardships they must have endured coming to a new country long years ago, before the C. P. R. had trailed itself across the prairies. There is one thing certain: no man has greater influence or is more beloved by our dusky brethren than John McDougall and his saintly father. I shall not forget when I got in the mission and saw my audience—some few ranchers, Indian boys and girls from the orphanage, the teachers and Indians, men and women. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Edgerton Steiner, a full-blooded Indian, but one of the most perfect gentlemen I ever met; courteous to a nicety, with exquisite manner, well modulated voice, who read the Scripture lesson with such ease and expression as would make many a D. D. envious. I appreciated it the more when I began to remember the bungling manner in which so many of our preachers had read that same lesson, for the average parson has learned nearly everything else but how to read. I never had a better or more attentive audience than at Morley, and I shall always keep in remembrance the few hours I spent among the workers and the Indians of that splendid mission.

Then on to Canmore. Leaving the foothills of the Rockies you get your first view of the old bare mountains. Canmore is a railroad town of about 200 inhabitants, so you can judge the audience was not very extensive. Approaching Canmore our train went through water, but no one anticipated any difficulties or delays. All around you are the mountains gray and hazy, and the little village lying just between. I found on arriving that the bridge was down leading to the mine and that the water was rapidly rising in the river. Our meeting was interfered with by these things, as many of the men were away on duty fixing up the road in order that the trains might get through. The passenger train arrived from the east on time, about 4 a.m., and had to wait all day until 8 p.m., while the men were fixing up the road. At night we were off, and it did seem that we were passing through hair-breadth escapes.

On to Banff we went and there stayed over night fully expecting to be off early in the morning. Morning came and reports came of more washouts, but that likely night would find us going on to Field, where we would put up. About 6 p.m. we heard "all aboard" and started west again. It gives one a peculiar sensation to feel the road under you fairly quiver, and to see the acres of water, and only mountains all about you with nothing to catch onto. At Laggan I presented my letter to the conductor and was escorted to the big engine and took that wonderful ride down what is known as the "Big Hill." I understand the largest railroad hill in the world. It was the most sublime and terrible journey I ever took. The railroad just clings to the mountain side going around curves, and away in the distance and yet fairly hanging over you is Mount Steven, and on the other side is to be seen the spires of Cathedral Mount, while rushing and tearing along through gorges of immense depths is the saucy, never-to-be-forgotten Kicking Horse River—that river that fully sustained its reputation that it must have made when the Indians gave it that euphonious name. Then Field at last and the welcome sound of "dinner" at 9:30 p.m., then bed.

But alas! the "best laid plans of mice and men" was really verified in our case, when for ten days and nights we sat in that train when we were not walking the railroad track. We saw Field under various moods. There we

were, 210 in all, shut out from the world, not a telephone line open east or west, no papers to be had. One had to be on good terms with oneself in order to appreciate your company. On Sunday night a cloudburst added to the already increasing fury of the Kicking Horse. So for days we sat and walked, talked and cheered each other. I shall not forget when the porter in one of the cars said to me, "The bridge done gone down," and so it had, and many more too, and we waited until new ones were put up. It was a grand place to study human nature. You found a good deal of it there, and I have to add my quota that every official on the C. P. R. from the porter to the conductor was kindness personified, and did everything to help us out, even to getting up a dance for the amusement of the delayed passengers. There were situations there funny in the extreme. We had about 60 Chinamen on board; it was amusing to see the average Chinaman cooking his food out on the banks of the river. He managed to live well. John Chinaman loves, as Mrs. Josiah Allen says, "good victuals."

Sunday came round and it was arranged that I should give a talk on temperance in the dining-room of the C. P. R. hotel. I venture to say that that no such meeting was ever held in that room before and that many who came in to while away the time never heard a talk on temperance or prohibition before. We had Japanese, Chinese, Americans and English, Belgians and Germans; it was decidedly a cosmopolitan audience—some going to Japan, others on to Hong Kong, tourists to Alaska—and many of them had never heard a woman speak "in meeting," much less had listened to a temperance talk. I assure the readers of the HOME GUARD I was a curio—a very "unorthodox" young woman; some of the prejudices were strange and incomprehensible to one who "was born free," and yet I am assured of one thing that that little meeting held that Sabbath day did good, for it set in what Miss Willard is pleased to term an "arrest of thought," that kept me all the journey through answering questions about the world's W. C. T. U., and the hope of the temperance reform. We have parted, many of us, never to meet again this side of eternity, but I do believe the little seed sown will be resurrected with something noble and good.

The devastation of water is something we cannot comprehend. Imagine if you can the peculiarity of the situation. With us, in Ontario, the hotter it is the lower the river; yet, while among the mountains, the greater the heat, the higher the water rises. This, of course, is accounted for in the fact of the melting snows of the mountains, that usually go off gradually; but this spring the little mountain streams assumed the proportions of fairly good sized rivers. At Field, one of these little streams changed its wayward course, caught up with other streams and rushing along swept through a house, leaving about a foot of mud on the floors and destroying everything in touch. It was a truly pitiful sight to have seen that neat little cottage next morning after the water had left its mark, with mud and dampness such as one cannot imagine. And it did seem such a hopeless task to try to get it put in order again.

It was one of the most welcome sounds we ever heard when the genial conductor announced that at 3 p.m., after ten days and nights at Field, we would be off to Golden and there be transferred for the first time. It was a decidedly novel experience, but the novelty wore off before we got to Vancouver for we had by that time five transfers and took passage by water at 3 a.m. one morning and made a ride of 40 miles on Fraser River, that river that is said to have risen 137 feet and swept everything before it. The boat was a side wheel propeller, and all the time we were going down the river one could not help but catch glimpses of Mark Twain's "Old Times on the Mississippi," while if you were to go below where John Chinaman was settled and several others you would distinctly have a picture of Thackeray's "White Squall." The transfer at Spence's Bridge was a decidedly romantic affair. About 11 o'clock at night four miles of track were gone and the C. P. R. had cut a road over the hill and had placed pitch or some other kind of lights along the way—it was just one sandy desert; each one took his or her belongings and started out over the hill. It was a motley crowd, but good natured, and keen wit made it an adventure. It gave one a peculiar sensation to be told next day that that same sandy hill was a nest of rattlesnakes, but I think they, the snakes, must have fled at the tramp, tramp of so many feet. The scenery through the mountains is

one great surprise. Here we have the Alps in our own Dominion, made accessible to us by the wonderful engineering of the C. P. R. One reads and travels all the way to Switzerland to see their glaciers, and yet, on Canadian soil, yonder in the Selkirk, is a glacier of gleaming ice extending as far as the eye can see; as large, it is said, as all those of Switzerland combined. Somehow, as one caught for the first time the picture of that ice mountain, and saw the morning sun illuminate it, the wonderful lines of Coleridge's hymn to Mount Blanc came trooping to your memory.

"And who commanded and the silence came.
Here let the waters stiffen and have rest."

And so, for fear of tiring your readers, more anon next week when I hope to tell of British Columbia and my experiences in the opium quarters, Yours,
LILLIAN M. PHELPS.

New mission organized in McLeod; Miss Grady, president, Lethbridge; Mrs. Brenner, secretary, Lethbridge.
L. M. P.

The Queen as a Politician.

W. T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, strongly favors woman's suffrage. In a recent article in his great magazine he answers the popular objection that "it is unwomanly for women to engage in political affairs," by the following timely and well-written encomium on Queen Victoria: "The British constitution has many defects, but it has done one thing which the American constitution would never have done; it has given an able woman an unequalled opportunity of proving, in the very forefront of the State, that in statesmanship, courage and all the more distinctively sovereign virtues she could hold her own with the ablest and the most powerful men who could be selected from the millions of her subjects. The Queen has lived in the heart of politics, home and foreign, for more than 50 years. The problems which it is held would demoralize the female householder if once in seven years she had to express an opinion upon them at the ballot-box, have been her daily bread ever since her childhood. She is a political woman to her finger tips. She knows more about foreign politics by far than the permanent secretaries at the foreign office, and in all constitutional and domestic affairs she can give tips to Mr. Gladstone in matters as to questions of procedure. John Bright said of her, after knowing her for years, 'She is the most perfectly truthful person I ever met.' Mr. Foster, another sturdy Briton of Quaker antecedents, said as emphatically that no one could ever be with the Queen without contracting a very sincere personal regard for her. Even Mr. Gladstone, of whom Lord Beaconsfield said he forgot his sovereignty was a woman, and conceived her only to be a Government department, has paid high homage to her extraordinary memory and her marvelous mastery of what may be called the tools of the profession of a constitutional monarch."

"Broadly speaking, it may be fairly said that the Queen would be acknowledged by all her ministers, Liberal or Conservative, to have more knowledge of the business of governing nations than any of her Prime Ministers, more experience of the mysteries and intricacies of foreign affairs than any of her foreign secretaries, as loyal and willing a subservience to the declared will of the nation as any democrat in Parliament, and as keen and passionate an Imperial patriot as ever beat in any human breast. And yet, while all that would be admitted, not even the most capacious caviller will pretend that the tremendous pressure of politics, kept up daily for over 50 years, has unsexed the Queen. She is a woman as womanly as any of her subjects, and she is the standing refutation of the silly falsehood that a lady cannot be a politician. As long as the one woman, who has toiled at politics as a profession, is our 'Sovereign Lady the Queen,' the sneer of the popinjays whose ideal woman is a doll well dressed, but without brains, is somewhat pointless to the common sense of her Majesty's subjects. Hence it is perhaps not very surprising that the two Prime Ministers who have seen the most of the Queen of late years, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, both voted for female suffrage. With that object lesson in the highest place of the capacity of woman to discharge, with advantage to herself and to others, by far the most responsible of all political duties, it was simply impossible for them to maintain the position of antagonism to woman's suffrage, which is only natural to those who despise the capacity or distrust the character of one-half the human race."

It is rare when injustice or slights patiently borne do not leave the heart at the close of the day filled with marvelous joy and peace.—(Gold Dust.)

Fashion decrees that hair shall be brushed until it attains smoothness with a polish. How like neat Phylises our bellies will look if they adopt this mandate and do away with the softly curled locks that coil about their pink ears with such picturesque effect. 'Tis said that hair dealers rejoice at the prospect of this, for the wearing of heavy, shining braids means an increase in their trade. Nature is not commonly lavish in this respect.

How to Run Far and Fast.

Physiologists and lovers of athletics may be interested in recent experiments and researches of a French artillery captain, M. de Raoul, who some fifteen years ago began to try and find out the most economical and least trying way of walking. There are many manners of walking, says the Popular Science News, some of which are much devoid of grace, but it may be supposed that as far as efficiency is concerned one must be better than the others. M. de Raoul has come to the conclusion that as far as fast walking is concerned, the best method is that which he calls *marche enflexion*. The principle is to run without leaping, to raise the body above ground as little as possible, to keep the knees bent, the upper part of the body inclined forward, so that practically you are always running after your center of gravity. The feet must be raised only very slightly. M. de Raoul, who has now some years of experience, says that he can now take any man between 20 and 60 and teach him to run as long as his

legs can carry him without getting out of breath. Some men can, on the very first trial of the method, run seven or eight miles without stopping, while with the ordinary tactics they could not have run over one mile. The first kilometer (a kilometer is five-eighths of a mile) is usually covered in seven minutes and a quarter, the second in six minutes, and the third in five minutes and forty-five seconds. An interesting feature of M. de Raoul's researches is that even after a long run, according to his method, a stiff walk is no trouble at all; the muscles which work in both cases do not belong to the same set, and while one exercise is performed the muscles which minister to the other rest.

LITTLE SELF-DENIALS, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations—these are the silent threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves.—F. W. Farrar, D.D.

The Temperance Orders

The Good Templars.

GOOD TEMPLARY IN EUROPE.—At a late Crystal Palace temperance gathering in London, Eng., Joseph Mainis, who has long filled the office of grand chief templar of England, was one of the principal speakers. He said, during his remarks, that in Sweden alone there are now 500,000 Good Templars, among a population not much greater than Wales. There are now 60 Good Templar lodges among the shipmen of the British navy, and arrangements have been made to visit the home-coming soldiers as well as seamen entering Portsmouth. The Good Templars of Sweden do not like the much vaunted Gothenburg system, which has been in force in that country for years and the Grand Lodge of Norway, at its last session, denied that the system appreciably reduced intemperance in that country. The percentage of drunkenness, he declared, in Gothenburg, is greater than in the big cities in England, and the latter, it is well known, is much greater than in Canada, under our present license system.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia voted \$150 at its late annual session to support a paper as a medium of communication and information among the members. A thousand copies are to be circulated among the lodges for some months. This they consider will do more good, as an educator, than a similar amount in agency work. The Grand Lodge executive for this year are: G. C. T., Rev. D. Stiles Fraser, Stewiack; G. Com., Rev. J. S. Durkee, Carlton; G. V. T., Miss E. J. Fulton, Castlereigh; G. Sec., Rev. W. G. Lane, Pictou; G. T., Crofton Dickie, Halifax; P. G. C. T., B. D. Rogers, Stellarton; G. S., Juvenile Templars, J. J. Wallis, Yarmouth.

ONTARIO ITEMS.

On Thursday evening last J. D. Andrews, G.C.T., visited Surprise Lodge, Grimsby, and delivered a rousing address.

The quarterly meeting of Wentworth District Lodge will take place at Grimsby on Friday, 17th inst. In the evening a public meeting will be held in the town hall.

F. S. Spence, G.S., held a consultation with J. D. Andrews, G.C.T., last Friday, in reference to the work of the order. A vigorous campaign has been decided on for the coming season.

Mrs. T. Quinn, nee Miss Jenny Louks, the accomplished pianist of International Lodge, Hamilton, was at home to her friends on Tuesday, July 31. J. D. Andrews, G.C.T., proposed the health of the bride and groom in a few felicitous words.

A Toronto Junction correspondent writes: Mrs. B. Abbott president of Gough Juvenile Temple, was presented with a handsome album by the members this week. This temple has now a membership of 105, and is steadily increasing. Mrs. Abbott is assisted in the good work by Mrs. Wiggins.

A very enjoyable lawn social under the auspices of Excelsior Lodge, Niagara Falls, was held last Wednesday evening. J. D. Andrews, G. C. T., presided over the gathering and delivered a capital address. Wallace Graham, of Hamilton, the well-known elocutionist, gave several selections.

Sons of Temperance.

TEMPERANCE AND LONGEVITY.—The Sons of Temperance in Great Britain is largely a benevolent insurance association. The last annual report shows that out of 30,882 members there were but 248 deaths during the year, or only about eight deaths per 1,000 persons. This unusually low rate is to be accounted for from the fact that all are total abstainers.

A LEADER GONE.—Edward Crumney, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died at his residence the other night after a prolonged sickness. He was a prominent Son of Temperance for years. In 1890 he was elected M. W. P. of the National Division, the highest office in the order, and filled that position two years. He was several times G. W. P. of New York State. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.—With the Sons as with similar organizations, it too often happens that the entertain-

ment programme for the meeting contains too little that is really educative and elevating in its character, and too much that is very amusing and frivolous. This often happens for lack of some practical suggestions. At the last session of the National Division a committee was appointed to prepare and publish a series of programmes which will be suggested to divisions for such purposes. It is much to be hoped that these will be found of real practical value. The HOME GUARD will publish them when obtained. Other organizations may also find them of value.

VETERANS INDEED.—At the recent session of the National Division at Waterville, Maine, among the members attending whose names have long been known world-wide as zealous temperance workers were the Hon. Neal Dow, now past 90 years of age, who spoke for over half an hour with a clear voice, Sir Leonard Tilley, formerly Honorable Finance Minister of Canada, now past 76 years, and Hon. Mr. Perham, ex-governor of Maine, now 75 years old. They were all hale and active and have not grown weary in well doing. Sir Leonard Tilley was elected M. W. P. 42 years ago—in 1852—and has been an active member ever since. Neal Dow was elected M. W. A. at the same time.

EDUCATING THE YOUNG.—At the late National Division Mr. Bradley, in his able report, made these practical suggestions: "As the years pass I am more and more firmly convinced that temperance education of the children must come through temperance organizations and temperance men and women. Scientific temperance instruction in our public schools is a glittering promise, and often only this. Sunday school education, that ought to be so effective in teaching boys and girls how to live, is usually defective in temperance training. Our prisons and reformatories are filled, largely by those who spent years in Sunday school. They are not criminals because they are Sunday school boys, but because while the school taught them not to kill, not to steal, not to covet, not to lie, it failed too often to teach them not to drink, and so, under the influence of drink, they violated every precept inculcated in the Sunday school."

WELLAND DISTRICT.—Welland District Division held its first annual picnic on July 27 at Fonthill Nurseries, the proprietors having kindly placed their beautiful and extensive grounds at the disposal of the district division for the day. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm, nearly every division in the county being well represented. In the afternoon a platform meeting was held. The chair was taken by R. Coulter, D.W.P., who presided in his happy, enthusiastic manner. Addresses were given by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P.; W. H. Bewell, G. Scribe; J. O. McCarthy, Provincial D.G.W.P.; J. H. Thompson, D. Scribe; Rev. Mr. Masson, Rev. Mr. Fallis, and other members of the order. It was unanimously decided that the district division picnic should be an annual event. Also hearty thanks were voted to the proprietors of the nurseries for their kindness, to J. H. Thompson, A. E. White, G. Hyatt, and the other members of the arrangement committee for their services, to the speakers and ladies and others contributing to the programme, and a vote of congratulation given the G. W. P. on his recent election to the office of M. W. A. in the National Division. In addition to those named the following were among the prominent members present: H. L. Schisler, P. G. S. of British Columbia; D. G. W. P. S. Dunn, Martin, Browne, Augustine, Bullock, Garner, Simpson; P. W. P. S. Terryberry, Dunn, Schisler, Coleman, and others by the hundred.

FORTY-THREE YEARS AT WORK.—Harvest Home Division, Wexford P. O., held its 43rd anniversary on July 31. It was a great rally. There were visitors present from Scarboro Junction, Mt. Melrum, Excelsior, Pine Orchard and Whitby divisions to help celebrate the event. James Maginn, Pro. D.G.W.P., the only surviving charter member, occupied the chair.

Among those present were J. B.

Brooks, G.W.P., for over forty years a member of this division; A. W. Milne, J. E. Elliott, John Coulson, who is filling his 108th term as treasurer, Andrew Fingle, Geo. Fitzpatrick and M. S. B. Maginn, all of whom became members about 40 years ago and are still members; W. H. Bewell, G. Scribe; Rev. J. D. Fitzgerald, Prov. D.G.W.P., and many other former members of Harvest Home Division; J. Milne, P. G.W.A., Geo. Elliott, D.G.W.P., and many others from Mount Melrum Division; S. J. Reynolds, D.W.P., W. A. Latham, D.G.W.P., F. Latham, Thos. and Mrs. T. Ineson, and many others from Scarboro Junction Division. F. C. Ward, D.G.W.P. of Excelsior Division, Miss L. Playter and Miss Toole from Pine Orchard Division were among the visitors present. An excellent programme was given in which all divisions represented took part. Addresses were given by the G. W. P., G. S., J. Milne, A. W. Milne, Geo. Elliott, S. R. Reynolds, F. C. Ward, Rev. J. D. Fitzpatrick and others, at the close of which abundance of watermelons, bananas and ice cream was furnished to those present. Among those in attendance were many Herons, Maginns, Milnes, Fitzpatricks, Coulsons, Leadleys, Armstrongs and others, now members, children and grandchildren of the early members of the division.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.—The annual session of Northumberland District Division was held at Dartford on Aug. 1. There was a good attendance, and deep interest shown in the work of the order in the district. The chair was filled by Wm. Chappell, D.W.P. Among those present were J. B. Brooks, G.W.P.; W. H. Bewell, G. Scribe; O. M. Alger, County D.G.W.P.; Deputies Losie, Jennings, Noble; P. W. P. S. Rev. W. Tomblin, Card, Boyce, Hermiston, Davey, Losie, Nil, and other prominent members of the several divisions. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: D. W. P., O. M. Alger, Castleton P. O.; D. W. A., Miss Etta Losie, Warkworth P. O.; D. Scribe, Geo. M. Hermiston, Dartford; D. Chap., Rev. W. Tomblin, Centerton P. O.; D. Con., Fred Noble, Eddy-stone P. O.; D. Sen., M. Davey, Vernonville P. O.; P.D.W.P., Wm. Chappell, Centerton P. O. Plans were laid for future work and a hearty vote of thanks passed to the local division for their excellent arrangements for the entertainment of delegates and visitors. In the evening a mass meeting was held which was largely attended. The evening was also the second anniversary of the local division. An excellent programme, literary and musical, was furnished by members and friends of the local and visiting divisions. G. M. Hermiston, W.P., occupied the chair, and addresses were given by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P.; W. H. Bewell, G. Scribe; O. M. Alger, D.W. P.; Rev. W. Tomblin, D. Chap.; Rev. Mr. McFarlane, E. Cochrane, M.P., J. B. Ewing, Patron candidate at the last election, and others. This was in many respects the best session yet held in the district. The next session will be held at Centerton.

ONTARIO NOTES.

Maple Grove Division, Bowmanville P. O., held an ice cream social on July 24, and propose a picnic at an early date.

Table Rock Division, Niagara Falls South P. O., has recently been resuscitated. H. C. Millar, W.P., J. K. Henderson, R.S.

Queen Division, organized in May last, Old City P. O., R. W. Oliver, W. P., Nelson Windsor, R.S., shows a membership of 30 at the end of June.

Pine Orchard Division, Pine Orchard P. O., J. H. Foot, W.P., Chas. H. Widdifield, R.S., returns a net gain of 34 members for the quarter ending June.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., and W. H. Bewell, G. Scribe, paid a fraternal visit to Port Robinson Division on the 26th ult., and met with a hearty reception. This division was organized early in 1850. R. Coulter, P.G.W.A., and Thos. Sewersby, Provincial D.G.W.P., are its only surviving charter members. Both of these brethren still attend the division regularly and are amongst its most enthusiastic, active members. Bro. Sewersby is recording secretary and Bro. Coulter is treasurer, and both were in their places as usual.

Fairview Division, Nottawa P. O., M. McGillivray, W.P., R. H. Currie, R.S.; Albert Division, Prince Albert P. O., E. Kilpatrick, W.P., Mrs. G. Patterson, R.S.; White Rose Division, Welland P. O., Wm. Armbrust, W.P., R. Armbrust, R.S.; Unionist Division, Rugby P. O., Henry Tudhope, W.P., George Robertson, R.S.; Brougham Division, Brougham P.O., Colin Phillips, W.P., T. C. Brown, R.S.; East Whitby Division, Oshawa P. O., J. H. Baker, R.S.; Kettleby Division, Kettleby P. O., W. Hilborn, W.P., A. G. Hollingshead, R.S.; Lavender Division, No. 322, Lavender P. O., Fred Long, W.P., Thomas Hawkins, R.S., and Camperdown Division, Camperdown P.O., Miss Maggie Todd, W.P., A. Rendall, R.S., are amongst the divisions that have made satisfactory gains in membership for the quarter ending June 30.

BEST

Place in Canada to get a Business Education, Shorthand, etc., is at the Commercial Business College, Toronto, Ont., and Stratford, Ont. Unquestionably Canada's Greatest Commercial School. Catalogue free. Mention this paper. Shaw & Elliott, Principals.

With the Poets.

Villon's Prison Song.

(Paris, 1462.)

The week is nearly gone
(Today is surely Friday).
And night is drawing on—
And so's the end of my day.
Anon I'll creep apace
To find a good day's rest,
And leave my mother's face
For her calm, spacious breast.

When lying near her heart
I'll trouble God no more.
Villon has played the part
Of villian times five score.
I fear they'll pack me tight
Within her breast when I
Have ceased to dance so light
Between her face and sky.

And other times and men
Will come when I'm asleep.
Not one in ten times ten
Will think of me or weep.
That matters not to me—
For water I don't care;
But the women fair to see,
That will laugh when I'm down
there!

Will laugh and love and sigh,
In my inferiors' arms;
Pretend to pout and try
To hide their mantled charms.
To think they'll walk above
The earth that I'm below,
And drink till drunk the love
That once I used to know.

But what I leave and prize
They'll have but for a day.
Old Time with lashless eyes
Will see them pass away.
Ah! that gives me no peace,
Through days as black as bats,
In here, mid ooze and grease,
And toads and snakes and rats.

Why are men born to die?
Why is man's life so brief?
I'm thirty-one, and I
Was born—will die—a thief.
I and myself have fought
(The prizes Right and Wrong)
Since first my stained soul sought
The path to stainless song!

God's breath! but I'm undone—
I've forgotten how to pray.
From Jesus Christ I've run,
To turn night into day.
In a short time, at the most,
I will be what I must:
My soul, a thirsty ghost;
My body, viewless dust.

The roaring of this sphere
As it flies round and round
Will horrify my ear
When I am underground—
So that I cannot hear
The tinkle of the chink
To pay for—what I fear
I never more shall drink.

Yea, I've been pretty bad—
But others have been worse.
Not every lady's lad
Can sing her charms in verse.
A very flock of rhymes
Is underneath my hair—
Goats' blood! they'll die betimes,
Of rapid change of air.

And I no more shall sing
The joys and ills of France.
Tomorrow I shall swing,
And while I swing, I'll dance.
Gay thieves—sweet dames—poor
hags—
Lords of France—good-bye!
We're in Time's bag of rags
The very day we die.
—John Ernest McCann in Dramatic
Review.

The Eternal Sea.

(British Weekly.)

Lord, we are rivers running to Thy sea,
Our waves and ripples all derived
from Thee;
A nothing we should have, a nothing
be,
Except for Thee.

Sweet are the waters of thy shoreless
sea,
Make sweet our waters that make haste
to Thee;
Pour in Thy sweetness, that ourselves
may be
Sweetness to Thee.

"Why So Many Old Maids?"

[Chicago Herald.]

A correspondent of the Herald has asked, "Why are there so many old maids?" Probably no one social philosopher could answer a question which involves so many enigmas of choice and chance—of such varied commonplace and dramatic human experiences. The causes of celibacy are as numerous as the individuals to whom that lot in life has fallen.

The phrase itself, "old maids," has fallen into disuse. It has lost, also, in common speech, even on the tongue of gossip, and among the thoughtless and young, its former minor significance implying a sinister fault or misfortune in the class to whom it relates. The words are now employed for no other purpose than to indicate unmarried women who have passed beyond the first years of their youth. It is the language of mere description, not of kindly reproach nor of charitable scorn.

This is easily explained. The occupations which unmarried women may adopt are numerous. A woman can live for something else besides to catch a husband. She is not useless and an incubation if she fails to marry and bear children. There are

thousands of things to which she can apply active brains and industrious and skillful hands. She is no longer the drudge, the idler or the scold of the family. She may be a free and independent fellow-citizen, earning her own livelihood, not the ward or dependant of any relative or friend, or the public. She is spoken of no longer in lightness or contempt.

It is true that in a life of unmarried and solitary independence some of the harmony and the completeness of womanhood are lost. The romance of her life disappears. She never knows the joys of witchhood and maternity. In some senses, Earthlier happy is the rose distilled, Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives and dies in single blessedness.

But those who do not marry may enjoy the cynical satisfaction that, if they never enjoy domestic bliss, they do not suffer domestic misery; that in the absence of home ties grief is not caused by their rupture; that if there are no nuptial blisses there are no divorce scandals. The average life of all is made up of compensations. The good and the evil are not always balanced, but the sense of enjoyment and the power of endurance are adopted to all vicissitudes.

Waste of Child Life.

Frightful Slaughter of Neglected Little Ones in the Cities.

Dr. H. W. Chapin has an article in the Forum which forcibly brings to our comprehension the waste of child life in great centers of population. He shows that the bodies of 3,042 children under 5 years of age were taken to the morgue in this city last year, and that 2,851 of them were buried in Pottery Field. These children were victims of poverty and ignorance, and they represent but a small proportion of last year's or any other year's victims of these causes.

Dr. Chapin has made a study of 600 child cases in the New York Post Graduate Hospital. The condition at birth in 508 instances was good, bad in 20, fair in 12, and unknown in 60. This showing demonstrates that even among those who are forced to resort to public hospitals when sickness appears in their families, most of the sickness of infants is not due to inherited causes, but that it is acquired—presumably from faulty conditions of life, neglect and bad surroundings.

That environment is stronger than heredity has been proven in the cases of twenty children received at St. Christopher's Home some years ago. They were taken from tenement houses, and like most neglected children had a low degree of physical development. Many were scrofulous with a continuous tendency to skin eruptions. For two or three years they required constant medical oversight. Every year, however, has shown an improvement in their condition, and now, eight years after they were taken from the tenements and given proper care, they are apparently well. Good food and intelligent care have made them healthy.

It having been established that poverty and ignorance kill more children than inherited disease the duty of the community becomes obvious. First the work of education is necessary. Parents should be lifted out of ignorance and taught to properly care for their children. The kindred curse of poverty is largely the result of another form of ignorance that we call improvidence. The fearful waste of child life must be checked by lifting up the parents, by teaching them to care for their offspring properly, and by bringing them to a plane of industry and provident forethought.—[New York Mail and Express.

Sugar Plums.

The women of Louisiana, are mad—at least some of them are. A committee of them went to Baton Rouge to "petition the Legislature," quite a new departure for young women. They told the Government what they wanted, very pluckily and very explicitly, only to be told by the governor in response, that "women were too good to be dragged into politics." And that is what made them mad. Small blame to them; for whether one is in touch with their demands or not, one can recognize that when a woman asks for bread—politically leavened—she does not care to be supplied with sugar plums and metaphorically told she is a pretty child. The governor of Louisiana was gallant, but not up to date.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

—Communion with God was never more needful than now. Feverish activity rules in all spheres of life. Christian effort is multiplied and systematized beyond all precedent. And all these things make calm fellowship with God hard to compass. We are so busy thinking, discussing, defending, inquiring, or preaching, and teaching, and working, that we have no time and no leisure of heart for quiet contemplation, without which the exercise of the intellect upon Christ's truth will not feed, and busy activity in Christ's cause may starve the soul. There are few things which the Church of this day, in all its parts, needs more than to obey the invitation, "Come ye yourselves apart into a lonely place and rest awhile."—[Alexander Mac-laren.

Just for Fun.

When Sidney Smith was rector of a parish in Yorkshire, he found his vestry were discussing the propriety or otherwise of paving a certain approach to the church with wooden blocks. Having decided to undertake it, the question arose as to how. "Gentlemen," said the witty rector, "I think if you will all put your heads together, as the saying is, the thing can be accomplished without much difficulty."

The car was crowded, and two young ladies on getting in immediately put their hands into the straps and prepared to stand, but Pat jumped up and offered his seat.

"But I don't want to take your seat, thank you," said one smiling, but hesitating.

"Never mind that," said the gallant Hibernian. "I'd ride on a cowcatcher to New York for a smile from such gentlemanly ladies."

And the girl considers this as pleasant a compliment as she ever received.

Alexandre Dumas, the great French author, was a quadroom, and showed his African parentage in his woolly hair, his dark skin, his thick lips and his prodigious bodily strength. But it is needless to say that many people looked askance at him on account of it.

"Was your father not a mulatto?" a man asked him once.

"Certainly," said Dumas. "My father was a mulatto, my grandfather was a full-blooded negro, and my great-grandfather was a monkey!"

"What!"

"Yes; my genealogy begins where yours leaves off!"

A suburbanite was greeted, one morning, as he entered his dining-room, with this choice specimen:

"Mr. J., the cat has friz the pipes. They've burst, and the cellar's all afloat."

The same domestic, while at work in the hall adjoining the library where her employer was writing, thinking he might prefer not to witness the operation of polishing the floor, entered the room and said:

"Mr. J., do you want the door cluz, or the curtains drew?"

Mrs. Peters, who is older than she used to be, but perhaps not so old as she looks, had gone to Boston with one of her neighbors and her neighbor's little daughter. The trio had done their shopping and seen the sights in the windows, and now were back in the station waiting for the outward train.

Just here it was that a well-meaning old gentleman made Mrs. Peters angry. He spoke pleasantly to the little girl, and then, turning to Mrs. Peters, said:

"Is this your little grandchild?" "Grandchild!" exclaimed Mrs. Peters. "Grandchild! Does that girl look like a grandchild?"

A Good Letter.

Thomas Carlyle is not often quoted as a letter-writer to young people. Recently a letter of his to a young lady was read in London and published. It was written in reply to a letter asking for advice:

"Dear young lady: Your appeal to me is very touching, and I am heartily sorry for you, if I could but help at all. Herein, as in many other cases, the 'patient must minister to himself.' Were your duties never so small, I advise you, set yourself with double and treble energy and punctuality to do them hour after hour, day after day, in spite of the devil's teeth. That is our one answer to all inward evils, as they used to be called. 'This I can do, O devil, and I do it, thou seest, in the name of God.' Were it but the more perfect regulation of your appointments, the sorting away of your clothes and trinkets, the arranging of your papers, 'whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might' and all thy worth and constancy. Much more, if your duties are of evidently higher, wider scope; if you have brothers, sisters, a father, a mother, weigh earnestly what claim does lie upon you on behalf of each, and consider it as the one thing needful, to pay them more and more honestly and nobly what you owe. What matter how miserable one is if one can do that?"

The Nick in the Coat Lapel.

Did you ever wonder why that V-shaped nick was placed at the juncture of your coat collar with the lapel? I suppose you have. Occasionally we all have our little ruminating spells, and fall to wondering the whys of the many odd things we see about us.

Hold your coat up before you, and you will see at a glance that it would "set" just as well without the nick as with it. Therefore the matter of fit cannot be given as a proper solution of the fact that it is there. Without apparent purpose this nick is clipped from the lapel of every frock coat in the world. But there was motive in the madness of the first man who adopted the little insignia of distinction. I will tell you about it. When the first Napoleon gave way to his ambition he tried to imitate Gen. Moreau in Pichegru's conspiracy. Moreau had been Napoleon's superior, and was very popular, but, under the circumstances, as Napoleon was on top, it was not safe to express publicly any sympathy with Moreau, so his admirers secretly

agreed to nick their coat lapels to show who they were. Carefully note the outlines of the first coat front you see that is well fitted and buttoned, and see if you cannot plainly detect the initial letter M in its windings. The M will appear upside down, the little nicks forming its sides. M was the initial letter of Moreau, and his champions were known by the nicks in the lapels of their coats.

Church Music.

Unisonal Congregational Singing.

(From New York Evangelist.)

It is seldom that an organist can judge of congregational singing from the standpoint of the congregation. He hears the people sing from his position at the organ console in close proximity to his choir. He can hardly tell, at times, whether the people are singing at all, and it may be safely said he can never hear any part but the melody. Let him, however, while on his summer vacation, or at some other convenient time, take a seat in the midst of the congregation and note the effect of the usual mode of singing congregational hymns.

The compass of the melody is too great, or the pitch of the time is too high for any voices except the soprano and tenor. Musical individuals possessing bass or alto voices, will unconsciously take up their respective parts, without detriment to the general effect of the singing, it is true, but certainly without giving any strength to the harmonic structure of the time. But the musically uncultivated, with more zeal than determination, "make up" a bass or alto part, the latter usually a third below the melody, regardless of all laws of harmony and the sensitiveness of the nerves of more musical neighbors. These persons would, in most cases, sing the melody correctly if it were within reach of their voices, and thereby strengthen the body of tone and express equally well their feelings of praise.

Many can doubtless recall the magnificent effect of some chorale sung in unison in some of the churches of Germany. The effect is not unknown here, but is rarely heard outside of the Lutheran Churches. At present our tunes are too ill suited to unisonal singing, and if that method is ever to be employed it will necessitate a complete revision of the hymn books now in general use. All radical changes are opposed by conservative interests, and doubtless an attempt to introduce unisonal singing into our churches would be resented by many. But if the subject be considered in an unprejudiced way, there can hardly be more than one decision, and that in favor of unisonal singing.

Let the experiment be tried in both large and small congregations; take a familiar tune, whose compass is, for instance, from f to f, one octave; transpose it so that the melody does not extend over d, and sing it in unison, all voices on the melody, and let the organ alone fill in the harmony. We predict that the result will be a surprise and a revelation to those who have never tried it. If churches will adopt the unisonal mode of congregational singing, it will tend to raise the standard of hymn tunes above the present average. A trivial style of melody is unsuited to a large body of tone, and from the necessity for stronger tune melodies, the people's part of church music would gain in dignity and impressiveness.

Dr. Burney speaks of the unison singing in the Lutheran Church in Dresden as being one of the grandest choruses he ever heard. Carl Engel, in his "Study of National Music," says the impressive effect of unison singing is not appreciated as it ought to be, and he deprecates the employment of part singing in congregational music. "Here," he says, "the essential conditions for insuring a correct and pure harmony are wanting, and are, moreover, unattainable."

To quote from the preface to the Book of Worship used in the Swedenborgian Church, where unisonal congregational singing is in general use: "Singing the harmony parts indiscriminately by voices scattered here and there, without order or arrangement, enfeebles and obscures the principal melody, introduces conflict and confusion in the harmony, and so distracts the attention of persons possessing but limited musical ability as to deprive them of the power of singing at all. It will be found quite generally, that where this manner of singing prevails in a congregation, a large portion failed to unite audibly in the singing."

Our observation of congregations, when seated among them, goes to the support of the foregoing; there seems to be in every congregation a large proportion who simply hold the hymn-book open and make no attempt to sing. These are largely men whose voices are not high enough to sing the melody, and whose musical ability and confidence are too limited to permit any attempt at singing a subordinate part. Could these persons all unite on a melody of the proper range, they would not be so prominent.

The opposition to unisonal singing is entirely unwarranted, and would largely disappear if this method were given a fair trial. Small congregations, particularly, would find it greatly to their advantage, and we believe that all churches would recognize a great improvement in the spirit of their hymn singing if they would give a few months' trial to singing in unison.

The Peace of Defeat.

(The British Weekly)

There are compensations often for the vanquished; between the triumph of victory and the peace of defeat there may be little to choose. When a lawsuit that has been dragged over years comes to its close, there is an end, even for the defeat, of the protracted misery, the weary and racking suspense of delay. Though the worst has come to the worst—though the days of existence must be henceforth colorless when they are not harsh and sad—it is something that the strain upon fortitude has been relaxed for the moment. When some long-dreaded evil smites us into the dust, we may be amazed by our own calmness. Certainty, of whatever kind, relieves those worn with the effort of being deaf to the footsteps of fate. The truth—terrible as it is—falls on the dim, dull, puzzled brain with some strange sense of rest.

But there is a Christian peace in defeat, higher than the mere relief of overtaken nature. They ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done. There is a moment when effort should cease, because the issue is clear. That moment should carry us straight into the silence and rest of God.

There comes an hour—perhaps it comes to the most successful—when they accept the truth about themselves. They have hoped and striven for long to achieve something in life. Their hearts have been set on some shining mark. It may be that the whole endeavor and drift of many years have been to attain a certain definite position. In any case they have never thought to rest where they are. What has been is a preparation for what is to be—tolerable as such, but not otherwise. Gradually, with a slow distinctness, a dull pain, it has become evident that the issue is more doubtful than it seemed. Then come fervent efforts, silent conflicts of the spirit. And at last the end is plain. Even those who have hitherto protested with a fond vehemence of defense are silent. Ours, we find, are not the talents of the few, but of the many. Youth has gone, and taken away with it much that we deeply prize. It is the common lot. In every profession there are comparatively few whose early dreams come to fulfillment. The vast majority have to content themselves with humble aims, slow advancement, an uninteresting career, and a nameless memory. We can bear but little success, and little is given to us, and the day comes but too early when we know that the ascent of life has ceased, and that henceforth we must decrease.

Such defeat, if trustfully accepted, brings its own peace. There is an end of the long, lonely misgivings, of the ambition which has drawn such hard breath under the weight of self-distrust. If we will but cease! Few things are more tragical and forlorn than attempts made to recall the irrevocable—to pretend to a youth that is past—to make vain appeals against an irreverent judgment. It is well to struggle on while hope remains. But let us be wise as we grow older, and accept the award. In some smaller field that once would have been despised, it may yet be possible for us to do something that will endure. If we can see besides the loving will of God in the appointment, the heart will be kept in the patience of hope. There is a certain stage of life in which men naturally generous and warm-hearted are tempted to a little patient envy. It is when they hear the footsteps of the young hard behind them, and realize that those who come after are preferred before them. Accept the will of God, and all the bitterness goes.

The same thing is true even when ambition is more unselfish. The energies have been flung without restraint into the battle for a great cause. To overthrow some wrong, to win some victory for goodness, is the whole purpose of life. And we are to see no victory; may even have to acknowledge—after all efforts at reconciliation of palliation of the facts—that righteousness is for the moment repulsed. Peace will come to us if we recognize that it is our business to fight, and for others to triumph. To acknowledge this is to carry on a soul's work, to recognize God's presence in life.

"Though we fail indeed, You . . . I . . . a score of such weak workers, He Fails never. If He cannot work by us, He will work over us."

In the winning and losing of love which is so much of life's business—which is in a great sense life and death the will must be disciplined to peace. Men and women have laid bare many secrets of the heart, but though the world is old, none have said much about the defeated desire for love. More has been told about the agony of love withdrawn. Sometimes there is no warning, and the pain has all to be borne without any schooling to content. But oftener we know what is coming. We may try to stifle the hideous fear that looms out from the dark places of the heart, but it grows impossible. When that effort ceases trust may for the moment drop down dead and powerless. Even the peace of defeat will be withheld. But if we face the truth and accept it with steady, tender, patient submission, some better thing will come.

Surely when Christian faith is more

powerful in the world we shall alter our attitude towards the inevitable. Going forth to meet it we shall be conquerors not conquered. Why keep out of life the rich and deep memories it might hold if we did not fear to speak what was in the heart? There is a day when human skill owns itself foiled; when the journey before the loved one is of few and measured steps. Then faith may grow into resignation, which a Roman Catholic writer has justly called the last term of Christian activity. It is in a true resignation that the Christian displays all his resources, brings all his powers into play. And Christian resignation there cannot be till we understand and believe that resignation there cannot be till we understand and believe that resignation is applicable only to things that pass away. We resign nothing that endures. We may have to part with it for more or fewer years, but it waits us in the world of solemn and complete restitution.

When after a hard and prolonged struggle for health it became plain that the end was nigh, many have felt the "solemn quietness" with which Caroline Fox tells us she received what she took for a signal of death. She finished a letter, and "then lay down alone, and felt altogether rather idle and much disposed to be thankful, or at any rate, entirely submissive, whatever might be the result." In the memoir of his wife written by Prof. Austin Phelps, an experience is recorded which is far more common than might be imagined. Mrs. Phelps' last years were the brightest of her life—marked by a quick blossoming of powers which had long been hidden in the bud. In the noontide of her strength and happiness she was struck by fatal illness. She met it by what her husband calls a "calm, deliberate, conscientious, determined struggle for life." Feeling that she had everything to live for—that life had rich gifts of love and opportunity, she resolved to do her utmost to abide. She concentrated the whole strength of her being on that battle—watching in silence the signs of failing strength, and expressing continually her strong hope of recovery. Sometimes for days together the conflict was so stern that those she loved best could hardly catch from her a word or smile or look that betokened her interest in them. At length her hope began to waver, and she became convinced that God was calling her to himself. Then in perfect peace she gave up all, and life drew to its close with a beautiful naturalness, full of thought for those she was leaving, full of love for the Savior who waited her coming. She had found even in the world of distress the large, unfluctuating peace which comes to those who "Grow willing, having tried all other ways,

To try just God's."

"O Will of him we love, which is always known, though not always understood; Will whose justice we may confide in, whose mysteries we adore; Will which to gain heaven we would not intercept; adorable Will, law of all beings, beatitude of the elect; Will which constitutes the glory of the place it assigns and the power of the sacrifice it commands—Will of my God, involve mine own. Will of my God, be mine, and continue till my latest breath to initiate me into the secret of thy growing delights."

Remember on every occasion which leads thee to vexation to apply this principle: that this is not a misfortune, but that to bear it nobly is good fortune.—[Marcus Aurelius.

A Store of Future Wealth.

There is reason to hope that the world may be greatly enriched through the results of an important series of observations and experiments now being carried on to determine just how certain plants manage to assimilate nitrogen from the atmosphere. It has been discovered that such plants as peas, beans and clovers have their roots invaded by myriads of minute organisms, which may be either bacteria or parasitic fungi.

These organisms in some unknown way incite the plants to increased activity so that they are able to assimilate free nitrogen from the atmosphere, and thereby to supply through their own subsequent decay, an abundance of nitrates, nitrites, ammonia and other nitrogenous substances to the soil.

Efforts are being made to determine whether some other stimulus, besides that furnished by the organisms referred to, may not be applied to plants which will enable them still more effectually to assimilate nitrogen from the air for the ultimate enrichment of the soil.

The importance of these investigations may be judged from the following statement made by Prof. H. Marshall Ward, a leading authority on the physiology of plants:

"This question, be it emphatically stated, promises to be of more importance to agriculture in the future than any legislation as to prices, etc., that we can conceive; for if it turns out that the acquisition of free nitrogen by the land, or what amounts to the same thing, the plants growing on it can be economically promoted, the farmer and forester may have control of sources of real wealth not yet dreamt of."

Thus is science sometimes able greatly to increase the bounty that nature bestows upon man.

Patrons and Prohibition.

We have been much hoping to see Patrons of Industry in this Province take a more decided position on the prohibition question than they yet have done. So far they are non-committal on the most important and most popular reform before the people, while they have taken a very decided stand on reforms of far less importance. In several of the American States the Populists, a similar organization, are becoming decided on the question. In Virginia the officials of the Populist and Prohibition parties have arranged to unite on a ticket and platform, and will be known as the Populist-Prohibition party. In Minnesota the Populists have adopted this platform: "We demand the nationalization of the liquor traffic and its management by the State without profit." In Massachusetts the Populists appear to favor the Gottenberg movement, which seems to find favor there just now. Their State convention adopted this plank: "We believe the solution of the liquor problem lies in the elimination of the element of profit, and therefore demand that the sale of liquor shall be exclusively carried on by the State, at cost, through salaried officials in such municipalities as shall apply for such agencies."

On the other hand, the Populists of Michigan appear to resolve to leave the question alone. At their recent State convention one delegate who favored prohibition offered to give a good subscription for campaign purposes if the convention would adopt a prohibition plank, but it was resolved not to take any position on the question.

We have good reason to believe that a large majority of the Patrons of Ontario favor prohibition, and that many others would cheerfully support the party in case it submitted itself to that great reform.

A House of Lords Debate.

We have made reference recently to the fact that the Bishop of London had a bill before the British House of Lords to largely reduce the number of liquor licenses issued in England, making the maximum one license to each 1,000 inhabitants in towns and cities, and one to each 600 in the country. This is about the same ratio that now prevails in this city and neighborhood. The bill was introduced by the powerful Church of England Temperance Society and by a number of leading politicians, especially of the Conservative party, and was considered an amendment to the new Government Local Veto Bill. It came up for its second reading in the Lords on July 5 and there was an interesting debate, in which the Bishop of London, Lord Norton, Lord Ribblesdale, the Earl of Kimberley, the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Meath, the Marquis of Salisbury and the Lord Chancellor took part. The second reading was defeated by a vote of 20 to 49, which did not indicate a very full house.

The Bishop of London made a strong plea for the bill and announced himself a total abstainer, though not a Prohibitionist. He urged that there were entirely too many temptations to drinking now in the way of the people and it would be in their interests to reduce them. To use the words of the report of his speech as published he said: "The ground on which the promoters of the bill stood was this, that the amount of temptation which surrounded the great body of the people was beyond all reason, that the number of public houses was far more than was necessary to supply the legitimate wants of those who desired intoxicating liquors, but as things now were the man who desired to abstain was beset with temptations wherever he went. It might be said that they were weak and contemptible and deserved nothing but scorn; but that was the very ground on which any bishop of the Church of England must make every effort to free them. He was quite confident if they could diminish the number of temptations and so save men from having their steps dogged by these perpetual attractions to evil, a very large number of those men would be able to save themselves from that which is now their curse."

The Archbishop of York strongly favored the bill. In his speech he said it appeared to him that there were too many licensed houses in existence and that the licenses were not very carefully granted. He happened to know that in his late diocese the proportion of public houses was one to every 70 of the population, which was undoubtedly excessive. If a working-man with his wages in his pocket had to pass ten or twelve public houses on his way home it would be a very severe trial to his moral strength to avoid entering them. Their lordships must never forget that whatever their opinions with regard to this subject might be, there was a strong opinion among the working classes in favor of temperance legislation.

The Earl of Meath supported the bill. He went on to say that "The temperance movement affected not only the people of this country, but also that large portion of the world in which our colonies are situated. It had been urged as a reproach against our commercial enterprise in uncivilized regions that it was accompanied by broken bottles, broken hearts, and broken heads, and he was

in favor of any action that would remove that stain from the British name. If this bill was not the right one he would urge the Government of the day, whatever its politics might be, not to cease their efforts until some legislation of this character was carried out. He was sorry to say that the drink bill of the country was still very large, and he agreed with the observation of the late Lord Shaftesbury that it would be impossible to do anything to relieve the poverty and misery of the country until they had got rid of the curse of excessive drinking. He did not believe it was possible to make men moral by legislation, but he believed it was possible to assist them in becoming moral by removing the temptations to immorality."

The Marquis of Salisbury, the Conservative leader, strongly opposed the bill and seems strongly and bitterly opposed to any prohibition legislation. His words were: "I venture to think that there is a good deal beyond the power of any government or any legislature to effect. There is one power and one power alone, that can reform the British people in this matter, and that is the power which has already reformed the upper and middle classes—namely the power of public opinion." He stands opposed to prohibition, local option, and even to any material decrease in the present number of licensed houses.

The Lord Chancellor favored advanced legislation, but wants it to be along the line of the local veto proposed by the present Government; he therefore opposed the present bill. He urged strongly, however, increased stringency of legislation. In the course of his speech he said: "During my early years of practice at the bar I was a constant attendant in the criminal courts, listening to the evidence, and sometimes taking part myself in criminal cases. Not a day passed in which it was not necessary to inquire of a witness as to his sobriety, and how he had spent his evening, and he invariably turned out that he had spent it, not in one, but in a number of public houses, and I confess I then formed a very strong opinion that if some of these public houses had not been open to him on his way home, he very likely would, on leaving the first public house, have gone home a few soberer man. If there were fewer public houses there would be less drunkenness. Therefore I do not think it would be any interference with personal liberty or individual right if a considerable step were taken in the direction of reducing the number."

Christian Endeavorers Speak Out.

The Christian Endeavor convention adopted the following resolutions on the question of intoxicants:

Resolved, That we recognize the sale and use of intoxicants as the greatest evil of the times, and the chief enemy of the physical, moral and spiritual well-being of man, and we hold ourselves pledged as Christian Endeavorers to seek the utter overthrow of this evil at all times and in every lawful way.

Resolved, That gratefully recognizing the providential rise, development and possibilities of the endeavor for Christian citizenship, we commend to all our societies the appointment of a committee for the arousing, instruction, and co-operation of their members, churches and fellow-citizens in the effort to secure civic righteousness, industrial peace and the social unification of their respective communities, and that their work in behalf of Christian citizenship may be so done as to be an incentive to, and expression of, that power with God which alone can give us power with men, and is to be secured only through united prayer and personal consideration.

Every Man His Own World.

A man's mind is his world. It is as much his own as if no other existed. He is, in a sense, imprisoned within its sphere. And he is so shut up to his own world of ideas, his own modes of thought, his own assortment of facts, and is so totally unable to put himself entirely into any other man's world, that true communication of ideas, and any absolute understanding of any other mind, seems an impossibility.

The limitation of each person to his own temperamental endowments, to his own stock of knowledge, to his own being, to the isolation of his own world, is so strict that it is as true of minds as science tells us it is of drops of fluid—that in reality they do not touch, that atoms even do not have absolute power of contact, that our fingers never really rest on anything on which we seem to lay them.

Every man has looked out on the world since his birth with his own eyes, and with these alone. He has gathered in a store of experience and of information which is peculiar to himself, not simply because the facts that different men acquire may be different, but because such facts are assimilated differently, combined with other sets of facts and other principles peculiar to the man himself. The whole of a man's original nature, and all that he has acquired, all that he has left, or known, or passed through, make up his world. We cannot talk with a tramp or with a scholar, with a street-gamin or with a statesman, without discovering that each of these carries about with him his own world in his own brain, into which we can never be sure we have fully penetrated, from which it is impossible to move him.

Perhaps the reality of this truth

comes home most pointedly to us when, by persuasion, argument or entreaty, we have thought that we had won someone over to our own way of thinking, our own way of looking at a subject. Suddenly we find that he is just where he was at the beginning. All we have said has made comparatively no impression. He still looks out of his own eyes, not out of ours. He is still shut up in his own world of facts and fancies, prejudices or convictions. He cannot enter our world; we have not entered his.

Does Electricity Kill?

Dr. d'Arsonval, whose interesting experiments on the physiological effects of alternating currents were described in a recent number of the Literary Digest, now claims to have shown that electricity causes death in two very different ways, either by lesion or destruction of nerve tissues, or by excitement of nerve centers, stopping respiration and producing syncope. In the latter case, death is at first only apparent, and, if taken in time, the victim may be resuscitated in the same way as in the case of drowning. Dr. d'Arsonval claims that the alternating currents used in electrocution in New York nearly always produce the second kind of death. He adduces a case of a man who was resuscitated after an alternating current of 4,500 volts had passed through his body for several minutes. Commenting on these statements, the Electrical World, July 14, recommends that the State authorities should prepare to make the necessary tests on the next criminal executed by electricity. Apart from electrocution, however, it is evident that electricians should make themselves familiar with d'Arsonval's methods of resuscitation, as by this means many lives may be saved.

Freaks of Memory.

The Gentleman's Magazine gives some curious incidents connected with memory which are, of course, its entire lapse; and such cases are not by any means so infrequent as is generally supposed. A young man, about 30 years of age, called at the police barracks in Melbourne and demanded to be informed as to his own identity. At first it was thought that the man was a lunatic; but it soon became evident that his statement as to his memory having failed him was perfectly genuine. He was taken into custody and kept in Melbourne jail, where he was the object of much attention and curiosity on the part of physicians and warders. One morning he was observed listening intently to the singing. He was questioned about it, and said, "I seem to have heard that before somewhere. What is it?" He did not understand when told it was music, but at the close of the service Dr. Shields took him up to the organ, and having shown him that the sounds he had heard were produced by fingering the keys, seated him in front of the instrument. The man struck several notes unintelligibly, and then a chord or two in harmony, and in an instant, with a look of pleasure, he commenced a selection from "The Creation," which he played correctly and well. He used the stops, and showed that he was familiar with the instrument, and in this way gradually recovered his memory.

Some of the instances of alcoholic trance, involving loss of memory, cited by Dr. Usher, are so marvelous as almost to transcend belief. Thus, we have the case of a man, a moderate wine-drinker, who, to drive away a fit of the "blues," one day drank some champagne and felt much better. From this moment his memory became confused, and when a couple of weeks later he recovered he found he had married a French lady and was on his bridal trip! Except that during the whole of this time he drank steadily of champagne and showed a tendency to fall asleep whenever his surroundings became dull, nothing unusual was noticed in his behavior, yet of the marriage itself or of the events connected with it, he professed afterwards to have no memory whatever, an assertion which was confirmed by subsequent occurrences. This is but one of many similar instances, and it is probable that many crimes for which the law has meted out its punishment may have been committed in such a trance-like condition.

In a Roman Catholic town in Germany a young woman who could neither read nor write was seized with a fever, and was declared by the priests to be possessed of a devil, because she was heard talking Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Whole sheets of her ravings were written out, and were found to consist of sentences intelligible in themselves, but having no connection with one another. Of her Hebrew sayings only one or two could be traced to the Bible, and most seemed to be in the Rabbinical dialect. Anything like a trick was out of the question, for the woman was a simple creature, and there was no doubt about the fever. It was long before any explanation, save the absurd one of demoniacal possession, could be obtained. At last the mystery was solved by a physician to whom it occurred to trace the girl's history, and who, after much trouble, discovered that, at the age of 9, she had been charitably adopted by an old Protestant pastor, a great Hebrew scholar, in whose house she lived till his death. On further inquiry it appeared that it had been

the old man's custom for years to walk up and down a passage of his house, into which the kitchen opened, and to read to himself with a loud voice out of his books. The volumes were ransacked, and among them were found several of the Greek and Latin fathers, and a collection of Rabbinical writings. In the works so many of the passages taken down at the young woman's bedside were identified that no reasonable doubt could exist as to their source. Then there is the strange story of how Sir Walter Scott producing "The Bride of Lammermoor" during an illness, was afterwards found to have forgotten entirely what he thus created. According to James Ballantyne, "The book was written and published before Mr. Scott was able to rise from his bed; and he assured me, when it was first put into his hands in complete shape, that he did not recollect a single incident, character or conversation it contained. The original incidents of the story, which he had known from boyhood, he still remembered; but he knew no more about the story he had written than he did before he began to write or even think about writing it."

That which is called considering our duty in a particular case is very often nothing but endeavoring to explain it away. —Bishop Butler.

Municipal Activity in Germany.

(New York Christian Union.) While there is no doubt that America succeeds far better than Germany in developing the industrial activity, the intellectual activity and the moral activity of the mass of her citizens, there is no less doubt that along certain lines of development Germany is succeeding better than America—and will continue to succeed better unless our democracy gives its attention to those things which German bureaucracy has studied with profit. Chief among these is the government of cities. In this field the highly-trained permanent corps of officials has accomplished results which our self-confident one-man-is-as-good-as-another system has hardly dared to attempt.

In the current Century Dr. Albert Shaw enthusiastically reviews these municipal triumphs for the whole of Germany. In Berlin they have been carried forward on the largest scale, and under conditions which best challenge American emulation. No American city except Chicago has grown as Berlin since, at the end of the Franco-Prussian war, it became the capital of the Empire. Up to that time its streets had been under royal control, its education largely under clerical control, and most of its quasi-public works had been under the control of private companies. Within twenty-odd years the municipality has taken upon itself all these functions and administered them successfully. Old streets were straightened and widened. Parks, recreation grounds and gymnastic establishments were provided. The housing of the people was brought under strict regulations, both for the securing of health for those within and the architectural symmetry to those without. The gas works and waterworks were placed under public control, to the satisfaction of the entire public. A comprehensive system of street railways was planned and leased to private companies for a limited number of years. Municipal slaughter-houses and markets were established, and, as a final triumph in promotion of municipal health without the sacrifice of municipal wealth, the sewage of the city was turned to the fertilization of 30,000 acres of city farm land, and the whole conducted as a profitable enterprise.

Such accomplishments within a single generation, by a city which formerly had less municipal life than any of ours, are proof at once of the possibility of a widened sphere of helpful municipal activity, and the desirability of a reformed civil service to which such undertakings may be intrusted.

As It Should Be.

Women students in the Chicago University take a course in domestic science. In the first term is considered house sanitation, embracing the subjects of the location, ventilation, heating, draining, plumbing and proper furnishing of a house. In the second term the study of water, food and clothing from a scientific point come up for attention, the subject of diet is considered, and food adulterations are investigated. The third term is devoted to domestic economy, when students give their attention to the administration of the household.

In Self Defense.

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About People.

William Watson's health is said to be now almost completely re-established. He is able to spend a considerable part of each day in literary work. A sonnet by him was recently printed in the Westminster Gazette.

The Philadelphia Record says that Miss Agnes Repplier, who is now visiting London, has become quite a literary lioness in that city. Andrew Lang has given a dinner party in her honor, among the guests being Prof. Max Muller, the distinguished philologist. Mrs. Humphry Ward has also entertained her at an "at home" and has spent some time in her company.

Maurice Francis Egan says if it be true, as sometimes said, that the essay has almost ceased to be written, it is not true of Catholic writers, among whom he mentions four who excel in this art: Agnes Repplier, Augustine Birrell, author of "Essays About Men, Women and Books," "Obiter Dicta" and "Res Judicate"; Alice Meynell, author of "Rhythm of Life," and Coventry Patmore, author of "Principles of Art" and "Religio Poetæ."

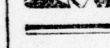
There certainly was something very characteristic in this reply by Oscar Wilde to an invitation to become a member of a club formed to put down superstitions: "But I love superstitions," he said. "They are the color element of thought and imagination. They are the opponents of common sense. Common sense is the enemy of romance. The aim of your society seems to be dreadful. Leave us some reality—some shred of the poetic. Don't let us be too offensively sane."

Mme. Albani has left some very handsome legacies to the Paris poor. Among her bequests are a fund to provide 40 savings bank books of £10 each every year to poor and deserving girls and boys, without distinction of religion and nationality; also £4,000 pounds to found beds in Paris hospitals for Italian patients. M. Gay, a councillor, gave notice of a motion which he will bring in at the next sitting, to alter the name of Boulevard des Italiens to that of Boulevard Albani.

It was Oliver Wendell Holmes who remarked that though woman tempted man to eat, he had an idea that Eve had nothing to do with his drinking. He took to that on his own account. On another occasion, at a dinner party, he remarked with affected gravity, "I really must not smoke so persistently. I must turn over a new leaf—a tobacco leaf—and have a cigar only after each"—here he paused, as if about to say "meal," but he continued—"after each cigar." When the smile ran round the table he leaned back in his chair and said: "A foreigner is an alien, a foreigner who drinks too much is a bacchanalian, and may not a foreigner who smokes too much be called a tobaccanalian?"

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"He Had Them at Home."

The Globe, London, tells the following good story of Mark Twain: "The humorist strolled out before breakfast one day, at Hartford, and seeing his neighbor, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, on her veranda, paid her a morning call. On returning home he mentioned the visit to his wife. 'But surely,' said she, in horror, 'you didn't go like that?' 'Why not?' he asked; and then Mrs. Clemens, whose one trial is her husband's nonchalant attire, drew his attention to the fact that he had on neither collar nor tie. After breakfast Mark dispatched one of the children on an errand with a small parcel, and by and by the messenger came back with a note. 'It's all right,' said he; 'Mrs. Stowe writes that she is quite satisfied, and always glad to see me, even without the customary neckwear. You see, I just sent over a collar and a tie, done up neatly, to prove that I really have such things, though I don't always put them on.'

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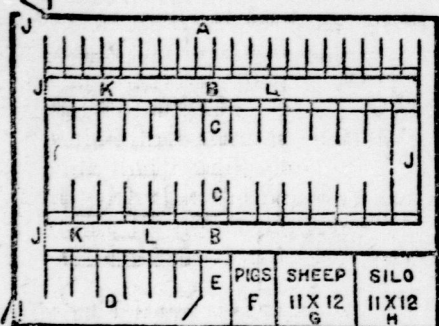
A Plan for Putting All Farm Departments Under One Roof.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, from whose pages we re-engage the illustrations of this article, writes:

Your correspondent L. A. M. wants the "plan of barn for a 100-acre farm—the same roof to cover horses, cows, sheep, pigs, poultry, hay, grain, straw, tools, carts, everything useful where general husbandry is in practice—the building to be as wide as the hill twenty feet high, and to cost between \$800 and \$1,200."

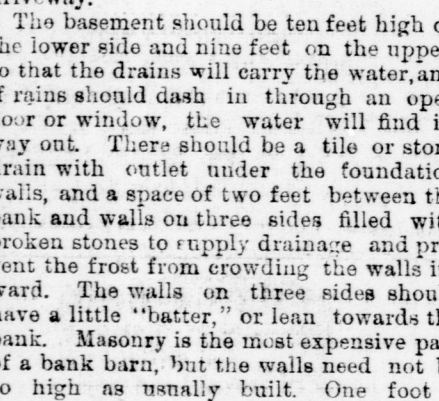
As you wisely remark, it would have been better if he had given us the number of each kind of live-stock he wants to keep, and the bulk of hay and grain to be stored.

After making an allowance of twenty acres for wood-land, waste land and permanent pasture, he probably has eighty acres of good tillable land for raising grain and hay. If so, he will need a bank barn at least fifty by seventy feet, and if he wants a silo, fifty by eighty feet will be none too large. There is much said against bank barns—that they are dark, damp, unclean and unhealthy, and no doubt some of them are objectionable on this ac-



count; but they are not necessarily so, and can be so constructed that they will be as light and dry and can be kept as clean and healthful as a barn entirely above ground. No other way has ever been devised by which so much room can be obtained, and so many conveniences secured at the same cost. A bank barn has the room of two barns under the roof of one, and the stock, if all kept in it, can be taken care of with much less labor than if kept in two. The hill where L. A. M. desires to build is twenty feet high. He should only dig into it far enough to have the bank about 5 feet high on the upper side. This will supply an abundance of earth to make the embankment for the driveway, and leave a space of four feet above the ground for windows. Most of the earth can be removed by the scraper and placed where wanted for the driveway.

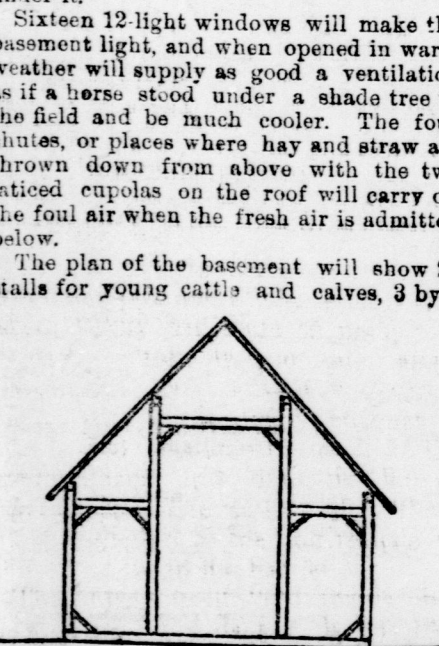
The basement should be ten feet high on the lower side and nine feet on the upper, so that the drains will carry the water, and if rains should dash in through an open door or window, the water will find its way out. There should be a tile or stone drain with outlet under the foundation walls, and a space of two feet between the bank and walls on three sides filled with broken stones to supply drainage and prevent the frost from crowding the walls in. The walls on three sides should have a little "batter," or lean towards the bank. Masonry is the most expensive part of a bank barn, but the walls need not be so high as usually built. One foot is



Between the basement sills and the barn floor sills are posts, weather boards and windows. Part of the foundation wall on the side next the driveway must either be built to the floor sill or a short bridge constructed to span the space between the end of the embankment and the floor. The latter will preserve the sill better, and will permit (if desirable) a window or cistern under it.

Sixteen 12-light windows will make the basement light, and when opened in warm weather will supply as good a ventilation as if a horse stood under a shade tree in the field and be much cooler. The four chutes, or places where hay and straw are thrown down from above with the two inclined cupolas on the roof will carry off the foul air when the fresh air is admitted below.

The plan of the basement will show 20 stalls for young cattle and calves, 3 by 9



feet, including mangers and walks behind; 28 cow or cattle stalls over 4 by 7 1/2 feet, with gutters, and a walk behind, 34 feet; 5 horse stalls, 5 by 10 feet; one box stall, 6 by 10; one pig pen, 6 by 10; sheep pen, 11 by 12; silo, 11 by 12. The bank where the sheep pen is located is about 5 feet high, and as sheep should have a separate yard from cattle, there should be an opening in the wall there with door and stairs for sheep and shepherd to go out and in. If no silo is wanted its space in the basement can be used for calves, sheep, or something else, and in the upper story for tools.

The owner can keep his poultry anywhere

in the basement (overhead) he sees fit, by making the perches close up under the floor, and having a wide shelf under them to catch the droppings, which should be high enough to pass under without stooping, and of course cleaned off and droppings carried out as often as the stables are cleaned, which should be every day. We keep part of our fowls in the basement, and they do well. They are never allowed in the upper story. Their roosts are entirely out of the way. They pick up scattered feed, eat insects and maggots, that become flies if not destroyed, and make themselves generally useful.

Our pig-pen is in the basement, and is so warm and comfortable in the winter that the pigs grow and fatten as fast as they do in the summer. If cleaned every day, the barn is kept free of odors and agreeable as if no pigs were housed in it.

L. A. M. will hardly be able to build such a barn as he wants for \$800 or \$1,200. Mine (50 by 70) cost over \$1,500.

THE GUINEA FOWL.

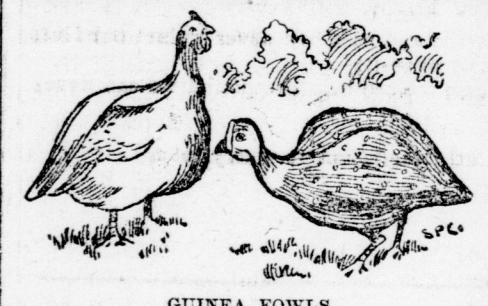
Birds Which Deserve More Attention Than They Now Receive.

There are a good many varieties of this bird, all of which are supposed to have originated in Africa. The two kinds most generally known are the speckled, or pearl, and the white, the former being the more common variety. They are prolific layers during the summer season; they mature early, and their flesh is fine and tender. The meat of the white Guineas is white, the skin being yellow; the speckled have dark flesh; both have a gamey flavor.

The birds mate in pairs. They usually commence to lay in May or June. The eggs, though small, are rich in flavor. The shell is very hard, and if the eggs are set under a hen, the nest should be filled with dirt and set in a cool, moist place. The period of incubation is twenty-six days. When young they are delicate, like turkeys, and continue so until they change their coat of soft down for one of feathers. They should be fed and managed like young turkeys, and, like them, will be inclined to seek high roosts, but should not be permitted to do so.

Guinea fowls are very useful as protectors of other young fowls from the attacks of hawks, crows or rats, as they are quick to give the alarm in a loud, shrill cry, most unpleasant to the unwelcome intruder. The only objections to be urged against these birds are their noise and quarrelsome habits. In the poultry yard they are spiteful (especially the cocks) to young chicks, and are, generally speaking, of a very pugnacious disposition.

The young can easily be trained to run with hens, and when so reared will not be



GUINEA FOWLS.

so apt to quarrel with them. When first hatched they are quite wild, but when kindly treated and often fed, they will become sufficiently tame to eat from the hand, and will not wander far from home. The white variety are more tame than the speckled.

It is advisable to start keeping guinea fowls by either purchasing eggs and hatching them under domestic hens, or procuring them when young, when they are more likely to localize themselves to their owner's wish than if purchased as older birds. If adults birds be purchased they will require boxing up for three weeks or a month and feeding carefully to tame them, otherwise they are liable to wander off at their own sweet will, possibly never to return.

But in spite of these disadvantages, as a semi-domesticated bird, it is very profitable upon a farm or anywhere where it can have free range and plenty of liberty, clearing the ground of myriads of insect life, and being a small feeder in comparison with ordinary poultry.

Ontario Dairy Experiments.

Bulletin XCIII. of the Ontario Agricultural College is devoted to giving the results of tests of milk made at the Special Dairy School at the College. The tests were made in two directions, one being to ascertain adulteration with water, or skimming of the cream, and the other to establish a scale by which milk could be bought and paid for according to the fat contained in it. In the first test the lactometer was used in order to find the specific gravity at a temperature of sixty degrees Fah. When the temperature could not readily be fixed at sixty degrees, 1 is added or subtracted from the indication on the lactometer for each degree above or below sixty. The specific gravity of pure milk ranges from 28 to 34, and that of skimmed milk is 33 to 36. This means that if water weighs 1,000, milk weighs 1,025 to 1,034, and when the milk is skimmed the fat taken out the milk weighs 1,032 to 1,035, as fat is lighter than water.

In order to find the proportion of fat (butter) in milk, the Babcock tester was used. In this the sample of milk to be tested is put into little bottles at 70 degrees if possible, and a little acid is put into each bottle, which will coagulate the casein and other solids, and leave the fat floating on top. To bring it all to the top of the bottles, they are put into a revolving holder, which whirles them around at the rate of 700 to 1,200 revolutions per minute. The fat being the lighter, accumulates in one end of the bottle, which is graduated in a scale on the outside, showing the percentage of fat and of the skimmed or separated milk. The test should show 8 per cent, or more of fat; 87 to 89 per cent, of water, and 3.5 to 9.5 per cent, of solids not fat. If below 8 per cent, of fat is shown, the milk has been skimmed. Full directions are given in the bulletin for making the tests absolutely correct. The bulletin gives a table showing that 1,000 pounds of milk having 8.7 per cent, of fat is worth \$8.25 when made into butter which sells at 24 cents per pound, while it contained 4 per cent, of fat it would have been worth \$8.92, each patron of a factory where the Babcock tester is used, gets pay for his milk according to its value and not according to its measure.

A Few Practical Hints.

Every owner of a home or a farming country or village, says the Cultivator, should aim annually to make some improvement of his surroundings. Buildings were erected years ago in haste, leaving the grounds with more or less of a rough surface. Being now covered with grass, the owner does not wish to have the surface broken and the sod spoiled; but he may make a smooth lawn by gradually filling the depressions with fine earth or sand to a depth of an inch in the hollows. The grass quickly penetrates this thin bed, and by repeating the operation several times during the season, he may with little cost and no breaking of the surface, have made a great improvement.

THE BUSY BEE.

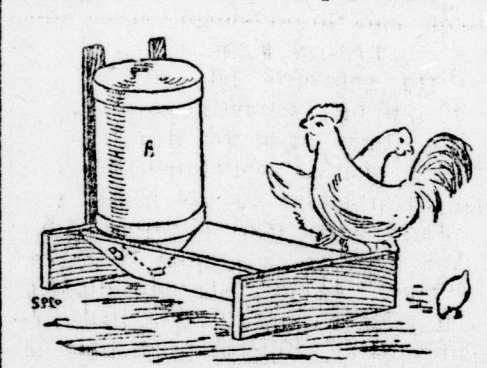
Some Information Concerning the Profitable Insect in Summer.

This promises to be a profitable year for the bee-keeper. The early spring bloom was plentiful and the general rains which are now saturating a parched soil will soon make plentiful the white clover and the other summer blooming plants. In the management of bees a writer in the Epitomist says: In May we left the bees all or nearly all, equalized, so that they were nearly the same strength. We are now drawing very near the surplus season of the north and west, as these are the locations we are giving instructions for; of course, in the south, where bees fly every day in the year, fair weather operations must be commenced earlier in the season. We should now watch to see when the bees commence honey gathering. If we remove the cover to a hive and give the bees a puff of smoke we shall see when they begin to build little bits of white comb at the top of the frames, or begin to build on to lengthen out the cells with white comb. This is just the time to put on our surplus arrangements. Now, if we are to run for extracted honey, we want an empty story filled with empty combs. We first smoke the bees and open the hive by removing the cover, and place a perforated honey-board on the hive. We now place the upper story, containing the empty combs, on top of the other hive, and place the cover on the upper story. This perforated honey-board is made of zinc and is perforated so that the worker bees can readily pass through it, but the queen and drones cannot; so no eggs are laid in the upper story. When the combs are filled with honey in the upper story we are ready to extract the honey. This is done by smoking the bees, removing the frames, shaking off all the bees and uncapping all the cells with a knife made for that purpose. The combs are then placed in the extractor, and, by turning a crank which is attached to a gear, the honey is all thrown out clean by centrifugal force. Then these combs are returned to be filled again.

A better way is to have an extra set of combs go to the hive to be extracted, and remove the frames, shake off the bees and then this extra set; then take this set to the honey-house, or wherever the extracting is to be done, and extract the set and use them for the next colony. Some small beekeepers do not extract until the last of the season, preferring to have two or three extra sets of upper stories, with frames, and as soon as one is nearly filled they go to the upper story and put another one under it, thus having three-story hives and sometimes run it up to four or five stories; then when they have leisure they do the extracting. Sometimes, and very often, large apiaries have to be worked on this plan on account of not having sufficient labor or time in the pressing part of the season. If the honey is kept extracted out of the combs bees very rarely swarm, but all their attention is turned to honey-gathering, so a large crop of honey is the result. If we are to run for comb honey, then the operation depends somewhat on the style of our surplus arrangements. One thing, however, is a settled matter with bee keepers, that is, the honey must be stored in section boxes of some style, and the market of our country calls for a one-pound box and he who uses any other style will find it difficult to put his honey on the market, that he has made a mistake. The honey box that may now be called the standard is 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches, and when separators are used, as they always should be when a twenty-eight-pound case is used, they will weigh, when well filled, just about one pound. This is the simplest case now in use on the L or simple seven-ten frame hive. If brood frames, with seven-eighths inch thick top bar, are used, then we will require a slatted honey-board to be placed on top of the frames, and then set the case on top of the honey-board. This case should contain twenty-eight one-pound boxes. We prefer a standard of V-shape, the lower point extending down half the depth of the section, as this is precisely the shape bees begin to build a comb from the start. Thin pieces of wood, called separators, should go between each row of four section boxes; then a quilt should be placed on top of the sections, enameled side down. If the new Root hive is used or a thick top broad frame, then the slatted honey-board can be dispensed with. But the case I like by far the best is a small case, each holding six or seven boxes, and each independent of the other; four cases just cover a hive.

Water Fountain for Chickens.

The illustration presented herewith, re-engraved from Orange Judd Farmer, represents a simple method of supplying water regularly with pure water. It consists first of an ordinary V-shaped trough B, made from common fence boards. This can be any desired length, but eighteen inches is sufficient. In this at one end invert a five gallon can or jug A, which has been previously filled with pure water. To



FOR WATERING FOWLS.

keep it erect, drive two stakes at the end of the trough and lean the can against them. If further support is necessary, tie it to the stakes. As soon as the water is lowered in the trough below the opening in the top of the can, a little air is admitted and water flows out to take the place of that consumed. By this means water can be kept pure and wholesome and, if the vessel be made of earthenware and placed in the shade it will keep cool for a long time. During warm weather possibly as much disease in the poultry yard originates from unclean drinking vessels as from any one source, and a little time spent in constructing this fountain will be well spent.

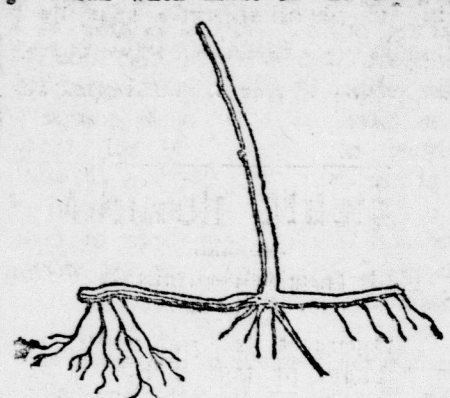
Hardy Vines.

A useful and curious vine is the Dutchman's Pipe, (Aristolochia sapho). This has very large leaves, grows fast, and has flowers which resemble an old style tobacco pipe, from which its name, pipe vine is derived. There are many miscellaneous vines of great value. The Akokia quinata is one of the best, being a rapid grower, having five-foliate leaves, and bearing sweet-scented, plum-colored flowers. Another is the bitter-sweet, Celastrus scandens. This has small, white flowers, of no attraction at all, but when fall comes the blossoms have changed to bright scarlet berries, which hang on the vines all winter long.

ROOTING A GRAPE CUTTING.

Method by Which Vines Can be Successfully Duplicated.

The illustration shows a method of making grape cuttings by which more roots will be formed and greater strength developed than when made in the ordinary way.



ROOTING GRAPE CUTTINGS.

It often becomes desirable to duplicate choice vines which can be done most successfully by the method herein described. Lay down a branch bearing a shoot and bury it for one summer allowing the shoot to stick out of the ground. Roots will develop from the base of the shoot as well as from the buds on either side of it as shown in the cut. At the end of the year cut away the original branch so as to leave the roots similar to those shown in the illustration. The shoot is then ready to be planted. This will make one of the strongest kinds of new vines. Almost the same result may be obtained by removing the section of the branch before burying taking care to cut it beyond the first bud on either side of the shoot. However, it is likely that the cuttings will not become as strong in such cases as when the branch is buried.—Ohio Farmer.

HOUSE PLANTS.

A Practical Gardener's Hints Upon Their Proper Care.

The four most important requisites for the successful culture of plants are: 1st, proper temperature; 2nd, sufficient light; 3rd, fresh air when practicable; 4th, proper attention to watering.

1st, Temperature.—This will, of course, vary for different plants, but the majority of flowering plants, in common cultivation, will thrive in an average heat of 60 degrees by day and 50 by night. A few degrees over or under will make no very material difference. Coleus, and a few other things will develop better in a higher temperature, and roses and others will take lower, with advantage, but the above will be found about the best medium for general collection.

2nd, Light.—Light is a great desideratum, as but few flowering plants will flourish and bloom satisfactorily without it. In winter, especially, it is necessary to give plants as much sunlight as possible. In summer, when more air can be admitted, it is not necessary, in the hottest time a moderate shade will be found beneficial for almost anything.

3rd, Air.—The rule is to admit air at every possible opportunity, being careful, however, not to chill the plants. 4th, Watering.—This requires a good deal of attention. Many people have the idea that so much water should be applied daily. This is a serious mistake. Many plants which need a great deal of water in summer, do not need so much in a week in winter. It is better to let the soil in the pot get dry before watering, then soak it thoroughly and do not water it again until dry. At all times the foliage should be washed sufficiently to keep it always in a clean, healthy state.

Insects.—If taken in time are easily kept under. It is when plants are neglected that vermin become so numerous, and in some cases, to make it almost impossible to get rid of them. The most common insects are the following: Aphid or Green Fly.—An application of tobacco, in the form of smoke or tobacco water, will finish them.

Red Spider.—A very minute insect, scarcely to be seen. Its presence may be known by the leaves appearing as if shrivelled. The best remedy is to keep the leaves moist on both sides, as the spider cannot stand moisture.

Scale.—Appears clinging to the bark of Oleanders, and other hard wooded plants. A solution of whale oil soap, or where that cannot be had, strong soap will kill them, afterwards washing the bark well will prevent further attacks.

Mead Bug.—It is a white, downy looking fellow, which occasionally appears. A touch of alcohol on a feather will kill him. The preventive for all insects is to look over your plants occasionally, and, with a small brush, or your hand remove and kill any that may be seen. This is more quickly and easily done than you would think, till you have tried it, and it is sure.

Earthworms.—Occasionally get into pots, and loosen the earth around the roots. When signs of them are observed, a little lime-water dislodges them.

The Bark of Fruit Trees.

As a general thing healthy trees are able to get rid of the old bark without any help from the cultivator; but in many cases they are all the better for having a little help from man. In many species of trees, there is an arrangement provided by nature, for helping a plant to get rid of its bark. These are called in scientific language "sucker cells," that is, say, cork cells. These appear at first on the outer bark, as small brown spots. From year to year, however, they develop, sometimes eating into the bark in longitudinal lines, and in this way form the cracks which ultimately result in what is known as rough bark. As it is thus the design of nature to get rid of the outer bark, it is good practice to help nature in this work. For this purpose, washes of various kinds are found in practice extremely useful. In fruit culture, soapy solutions have been found very effective and in the unscientific work of successful farmers even lime wash has been found beneficial. In some of the interior counties of Pennsylvania, a farmer would almost as soon think of never cleaning his horses, as letting his orchard trees go without a coating of lime wash once a year. The practical results of this treatment speak for themselves. No healthier trees, or more successful fruit crops can be had than result from this practice.—Mechanics Monthly.

Best and Cheapest.

A better or cheaper egg food than the sunflower seed, would be hard to find. It gives a gloss to the feathers and a vigor to the fowl that nothing else will. Grow them in fence corners, spare spots in the garden back yard, and anywhere a seed can "take hold." It is best to feed but once or twice a week—but it counts in an increased number of eggs, every time. Sometimes the fowls have to be taught to eat them, by starving them to it, but when they have once learned the trick they never refuse them thereafter.—Western Rural.

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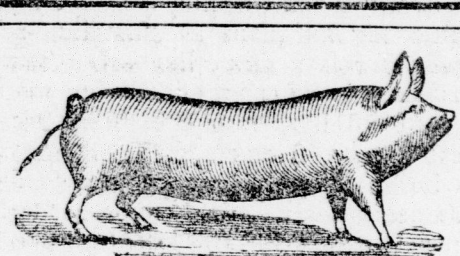
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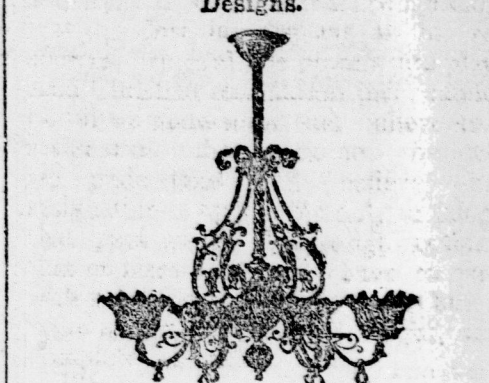
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