

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI, NO. 273.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 998

Self-Satisfied.

Emperor William Tells His People to Rely on Him,

And He Will See Them Through the Hard Times.

British Labor Congress Opposed to Imported Aliens—Assassins Arrested in Rome—Proofs of their Guilt—Another Panama Scheme.

Bismarck's Wife Very Ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Varzin this evening says that Princess Bismarck has grown worse rapidly in the last ten hours and is now dangerously ill. Warmly welcomed.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—Emperor Franz Josef visited the Galician exhibition in Lemberg today and was received with great enthusiasm by the Poles. The cordiality of the welcome gratified the Emperor noticeably.

British Trade Returns.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Board of Trade returns for August show that the imports decreased \$3,860,000 and the exports decreased \$950,000 during the month, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Cholera Spreading.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Persons coming from the Nijni Novgorod fair report that cholera is spreading rapidly in the town and province. In Russian Poland the weekly average of fresh cases is 5,000. The mortality is about 50 per cent.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—There were 174 fresh cases of cholera and 111 deaths in Galicia today.

A Terrible Experience.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 7.—A storm broke suddenly last Saturday over eight fishing boats off the coast near this port. All the boats went down. Fifteen fishermen were drowned and eighteen swam to a barren rock. Seven survivors of the wreck died of exposure. The others signalled a passing vessel and were rescued.

The Dutch Retrieve Themselves.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Batavia says that Capt. Lindgren and his command, who were surrounded by Balines, arrived at Ampanan yesterday under the safe conduct of the Rajah of Lombok. The enemy have been driven from their position at Arven by the Dutch artillery. The Dutch forces are preparing to make another attack upon the natives.

Don't Want Destitute Aliens.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Trades Union Congress, sitting at Norwich, today passed a resolution demanding that the Government prohibit the importation of destitute aliens.

The result of the balloting for the secretary of the parliamentary committee was the election of Sam Woods. Commoner Fenwick and Tom Mann were the other candidates.

The Panama Canal.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Daily News will comment this morning on the prospect that work on the Panama Canal is to be resumed. "The good will of the concern as it stands cannot be worth much, nor are American or French capitalists the sort of people to pay over much for sentiment. If \$20,000 can complete the work there seems to be no reason why commercial success should not dawn on the enterprise at some distant day."

A dispatch received by the Standard from Paris this evening says: "The issue of new shares of the Panama Canal Company is fixed for the 18th. The capital is \$5,000,000 francs, of which 40,000,000 francs has already been disposed. The directors include representatives of the Credit Lyonnais, Credit Industriel and the Societe Generale.

Assassins Arrested.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The seven anarchist prisoners arrested here will be tried on a charge of conspiring to assassinate Premier Crispi. Documents found in their lodgings showed that they began plotting against him but a few days after Lega's futile attempt to shoot him. The prisoner Romagosa, who is hardly more than a boy, is compromised by a letter which he had written to a dangerous anarchist in Florence, but still carried in his pocket when he was arrested. In the letter he wrote "Even if hero Lega failed there are other comrades to succeed him. Their arms will not tremble."

Emperor William's Conceit.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—In his speech last night at Koenigsberg Emperor William said that knowing that the people were passing through a hard time his daily thought was how to help them. He asked their support. Instead of joining the professional opposition of politicians he had rather trustfully commune with him. He was always ready to lend them a willing ear. He had shown his solicitude and anxiety to assist the people of the province in his measures for the extension of railways, building dykes, improving the navigation of the Vistula and laying out state funds to assist the local authorities. Coming to the budget he said that measure would give fresh proof of his paternal care. Let the people preserve their minds in quietude, hoping for better times. The statue of the first emperor with sword uplifted was symbolical of law and order. Concluding, he said in the arduous struggle against the designs to destroy the constitution and the life of society, the Prussian nobility, like the ivy around the oak, cling around its house. "May it be so with the whole of German nobility, showing a bright example to the fractions of the populace who are wavering in their loyalty. Forward, under God, and dishonor to him who deserts his king."

The Post, free Conservative, says of the Emperor's speech: "His declaration of religion, morality and order against forces of the revolution will find a loud echo throughout the land."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The ivy rather lives on the tree than protects it. When the storm comes the tree does not require any ivy to protect it if its roots have struck into sound ground."

Börsen Zeitung: "It is a sign of the

Late Canadian News.

Another Victim of the Trolley in Toronto—Peculiar Death of a Charlottetown Lad.

Hon. Edward Blake is in Toronto.

Supt. Unsworth, of the International Railway, Prince Edward Island, is dangerously ill.

Rev. John Burton, Toronto, has decided to accept the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Gravenhurst.

The liquor dealers of Montreal are to have a meeting at an early date to organize an association to fight the Dominion Alliance.

Forest fires are spreading in New Brunswick. F. P. Thompson, near St. John's, has lost his \$12,000 house and his barn and hay crop.

The Dominion police have arrested Francis Martin for working an illicit still at the back of the Buckingham Mountains. Martin is 70 years of age.

Dalton McCarthy has returned from the Maritime Provinces. He says the Patrons of Industry will have a majority in the next House without a doubt.

At Callander, Ont., on Friday another unknown body, one of the victims of the steamer Fraser, which was burned on Lake Nipissing last fall, was found.

John Wilson, an Englishman, aged 30, was horribly slashed with a razor in Toronto on Friday by George Elliott, of Ottawa. Wilson refused to leave Elliott money.

The body noticed in the Niagara whirlpool was rescued Friday. It was that of a young man about 17 years of age, and has evidently been in water about a week. The hair is off the head and face, and the head is bruised and bloated.

The Hamilton finance committee will recommend that the ratepayers be asked to bonus the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company to the extent of \$25,000 to build a line from Brantford to Welland through Hamilton.

An 8-year-old son of Geo. Knox, second-hand dealer, Queen street west, Toronto, was killed by a west bound trolley car at the corner of Queen and Peter streets Friday night. His body was frightfully mangled. There was no guard on the car.

In the case of the extradition proceedings against the Italian Lascia, held at Gibraltar, the Attorney-General at Ottawa has called a release of the prisoner. The Toronto fruit dealers whom Lascia was alleged to have defrauded were paid in full.

Wm. Connolly, aged 19, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was found dead in bed Friday morning. He found a bat in the room when going to bed, and it is supposed the excitement in chasing it out of the room injured him, which hastened heart disease, the cause of his death.

READY FOR THE FRAY.

Dundas Liberals Will Fight—A Large and Enthusiastic Convention.

WINCHESTER, Ont., Sept. 7.—A very large, representative and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberals of the county of Dundas was held at Winchester Springs today. Dr. Chamberlain being present. J. A. Lallam, the president, occupied the chair. After several interesting addresses the following resolution was carried amid much enthusiasm:

"That a candidate in the Liberal interests be brought out for the Dominion elections, and in accordance therewith it be decided to have proper delegates appointed to meet Sept. 28."

The usual resolution of confidence in Hon. W. Laurier and congratulations to Hon. O. Mowat in the recent victory and a resolution of condolence in regard to the death of Hon. C. E. Fraser were passed.

WHAT IS THIS?

A Plot to Blow Up the Canadian Parliament Buildings—Killed to Keep a Secret.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—Noel Maisson was hanged here at 10:45 yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Sophia Raes. Noel Maisson was a Frenchman of about 34 years. Mrs. Raes and her husband were returning home from a neighborly visit on the night of Sept. 29, 1893, when Maisson and August Breyesso, attacked them, shooting Mrs. Raes near the heart, and battering down her husband. The motive for the crime consisted in Mrs. Raes possessing a secret which the murderers feared she would reveal. The secret related to an Anarchistic plot which contemplated the blowing up of the Government buildings in Canada. Breyesso is serving a twenty-year sentence in the penitentiary, having been convicted of murder in the second degree.

A Tremendous Casting.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 7.—The largest steel plate ever rolled was turned out yesterday in this city by the Wellman Iron and Steel works. The dimensions of the plate are 450 inches long by 130 wide, and 14 inches thick. It is intended as a radiator plate for one of the new steamers constructed for the International Navigation Company with the Cramps of Philadelphia.

News for Clansmen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The convention of the Order of Scottish Clans in this city did not adjourn until yesterday morning. The most important of the amendments adopted was that of reducing the benevolent sum from four to three classes. As it stands now the benevolent fund ranges as follows: \$1,000, \$500 and \$250. The \$100 class has been abolished, and also the \$2,000 class, except that the old men in the latter class are permitted to hold their \$2,000 certificates. They are taxed twice as much, however, as those holding \$1,000 certificates. An amendment was also adopted to the effect that all members shall be assessed in accordance with their age at the time they enter the order. The convention closed last night with a banquet.

He Practiced Free Coinage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Special Agent Harris of the Treasury Department returned from Shasta today, where he arrested James Sylvester and George Short, who have been flooding the neighborhood with counterfeit dollars for a long time. Short is a Populist and was a delegate to the recent Populist convention in Shasta county, at which he advocated the free coinage of silver.

The live merchant burrahs loudest in hard times.

HERE AND THERE.

Summer Visitors in London and Londoners on Vacation Bent.

Mr. Thomas Martin has returned to town from a trip on the steamer Lawrence. Mrs. (Dr.) Phillips, city, left last night via G. T. R. and steamer Monarch for Duluth.

A party of twelve, including Mr. Ben Seandrett, of London township, left for the Soo yesterday.

Mrs. W. A. DeCov and son leave today on a three months' visit to London, Dresden, and other places in Ontario. (Winnipeg Free Press.)

Miss Edith Gustin, city, is the guest of Miss Waller, Dawling avenue, Parkdale, Toronto.

Rev. James Ferguson, of Southampton, is a visitor to the city and to the General Conference.

Gabriel Chiera, of Detroit, proprietor of the Parisian Steam Laundry, and W. S. Wigle, of the steamer Lakeside, are registered at the Tecumseh.

Mr. Alex. Harper, of Chicago, an old London boy, made a pleasant call on friends in the Advertiser's office today. Mr. Harper is accompanied by his wife, and is on his return to Chicago from New York. He is the chief auditor for the city of Chicago, and another one of the many London boys who do well in the United States.

SOMETHING NEW.

Essex & Co. Extend the Facilities of Their Works—Their Trade is on the Increase.

Surprises never cease. They come from all quarters. Inventors do their share, and so do manufacturers, and one of the most pleasing to Londoners is the announcement that the Essex Brass and Iron Company has launched into a new departure in their business. This company has been known for fifteen years. It has been to the front during its whole existence. The goods turned out by the firm are first-class in every respect, which is acknowledged by dealers from one end of Canada to the other. But, of course, with an enterprising firm trade always is on the increase, and extension of facilities is only a matter of time. The Essex company now have a very complete outfit for all kinds of plating and polishing. Work of all kinds can be done and given prompt attention. You can get your bicycle (if you have one) polished and plated so that it will look equal to new, or you can have staves and stove trimmings replated in any style, or extended to match any shade. The firm has recently commenced the manufacture of a large number of fancy brass goods for house furnishing purposes. This is a new industry for London, and is in addition to the regular business carried on by the Essex company. Plumbers' and steam-fitters' brass goods are also manufactured in every conceivable variety. The additions to the business has naturally caused an increase in the number of hands employed, which will be good news, considering the dullness of times. Essex's business is not dull, though. It keeps on the boom. This is plain evidence that their work is of the best, and their prices are within the reach of all.

A Ripe Age.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 7.—Peter Rourke, who claimed to be 115 years old, was found dead in bed this morning at the county house, where he has been an inmate twenty years.

Stole Their Last Ride.

STANTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Toledo passenger train on the Wabash Railroad ran into some coal cars here at 8:20 this evening and completely wrecked the engine, mail and baggage cars, killing two tramps who were stealing a ride.

She's a Daisy.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Sept. 7.—Daisy Major, the 16-year-old postmistress at Wampum, this county, is short \$1,500 in her accounts. She appropriated cash and filled out money orders, with which she bought jewelry and fine apparel.

Fire at Dorchester Station.

The village of Dorchester Station was all astir about 2 o'clock this morning, when an alarm of fire was sounded. The mill of Mr. Wm. Partlo, of Ingersoll, situated on the Hamilton road was discovered to be in flames, and the villagers turned in with a will. Little to save the building could be done, owing to the lack of fire-fighting apparatus. Attention was given to adjoining buildings, and it was only by hard work that they were saved from destruction. The mill, a two-story brick structure, was completely destroyed, together with the machinery, which was of the most improved make and had only been in operation a short time. Mr. Partlo's son was manager of the mill, but he was away on his holidays at the time of the blaze. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin, as it occurred before the heavy storm. The loss will reach \$10,000.

Steamship Arrivals.

Sept. 4. At From
Laurentian.....Cape Magdalen, Liverpool
Edmon.....New York.....London
Persia.....New York.....London
Neerland.....Antwerp.....New York
Huron.....London.....Montreal

HE BOBS UP AGAIN.

Sam Murray, Whom the Doctors Had Pronounced as Incurable, Still on Deck—Now Acting as Foreman for a Big Lumber Concern.

NORTH BAY, Sept. 3.—Sam Murray's name is one that has often figured in newspaper columns during the past eighteen months, because he was cured of paralysis and blood poisoning by Dodd's Kidney Pills after half a dozen physicians had pronounced him an incurable. On the strength of physicians' certificates Murray was paid his disability claim by the Grand Trunk. Since he was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills he has been accepted as a first-class risk by a leading life insurance company. About a year ago he got a position as foreman for the big lumber concern of Davidson & Hay, of Toronto, and the fact that he was able satisfactorily to attend to the trying duties of such a position, is ample evidence of the permanency of his cure.

The earlier symptoms of dyspepsia, heartburn and occasional headaches, should not be neglected. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to be cured.

Wide Awake people always use Wide Awake soap.

Ladies' elegant bicycle given away at Westlake's studio, 201 Dundas street, with every purchase of \$3 worth of photos.



Home Needs and House Furnishings



LINENS

Saving price on anything you ask for among these goods.

Table Damask.

Just think of that full 67-inch Bleached Irish Table Damask, not long ago the wholesale price was \$1 a yard, yet we offer you a full range of patterns at 70c.

Huck Towels.

Honest Pure Linen Irish Huckaback Towels, fringed ends, good size, 12½c each; have been sold at 18c.

Table Doilies.

Plain white or colored border, fringed, only 25c per dozen.

Tray Cloths.

Hemstitched, double damask, fine quality, 55c.

Sideboard Scarfs.

Hemstitched, double damask, extra long 45c

Table Napkins.

A special line, 3x3, Richardson's Pure Irish Linen, \$2.27, sold at \$3 previously.

Quilts.

Full double bed size, fast black, extra heavy, \$1 15.

Comfortables.

Our own make, covered with French sateen, \$2 25.

Sheetings.

8-4 Extra Heavy Twilled Sheeting, bleached, 25c.

KINGSMILL'S

DUNDAS AND CARLING STREETS.

WHISKARD'S

230 & 232 Dundas St.

ENTRANCE THROUGH BOTH STORES NOW.

OUR BARGAINS

Are Every Day.

COMPARE PRICES and GOODS

We have been painting our two coats and cleaning up this week. We are now prepared for our fall trade with some very special lines of goods, beginning with a line of Ladies' Heavy Black Seamless Cashmere Hose. We sold same line ourselves last winter for 25c. We will sell them now for

15 Cents Pair.

See our west window of store 230.

We have also received a large line of Children's Seamless Black Wool Hose below the regular price. Call and see them.

See our Table Oil Cloth. Selling every day for

20 cents Yard.

Hearle Prize Soap selling at 5c cake. Our Pets, three cakes for 25c. Oatmeal Soap, three cakes for 20c. White Clover Honey Soap, three cakes for 25c.

Double Handle and Spring Curling Tongs, only 5c each. See our Black and Tortoise Shell Hair Pins, only

5c. EACH.

See our Taped Three-Yard Lace Curtains, White and Cream,

50 cents Pair,

-AT-

Whiskard's

230 and 232 Dundas St.

FALL FAIRS, 1894.

LONDON WESTERN FAIR.....	Sept. 13-22
Toronto.....	Sept. 15-19
Kingston.....	Sept. 17-21
Wellesley.....	Sept. 18-19
Quebec.....	Sept. 18-19
West Simcoe (Barrie).....	Sept. 18-20
Clarksburg.....	Sept. 20-21
Glenora (Markham).....	Sept. 20-21
Brantford (Horticultural).....	Sept. 20-21
Idleton.....	Sept. 20-21
Palmerton (Horticultural).....	Sept. 21-22
East Lambton (Waterford).....	Sept. 21-22
Watford (East Lambton).....	Sept. 21-22
Goderich.....	Sept. 21-22
Windsor.....	Sept. 21-22
Woodstock.....	Sept. 21-22
Paisley.....	Sept. 21-22
North Waterloo (Berlin).....	Sept. 21-22
East Lambton.....	Sept. 21-22
Collingwood.....	Sept. 21-22
Strathroy (West Middlesex).....	Sept. 21-22
Aylmer.....	Sept. 21-22
St. Thomas.....	Sept. 21-22
Zarich.....	Sept. 21-22
Brantford.....	Sept. 21-22
Harwich (Horticultural).....	Sept. 21-22
Stratford.....	Sept. 21-22
Brantford.....	Sept. 21-22
Seaford (South Huron).....	Sept. 21-22
Port Elgin.....	Sept. 21-22
North Bruce (Port Elgin).....	Sept. 21-22
East Grey (Fisherville).....	Sept. 21-22
South Huron (South Huron).....	Sept. 21-22
Horticultural (Springfield).....	Sept. 21-22
Tilbury Center.....	Sept. 21-22
Forest Union (Forest).....	Sept. 21-22
Clinton (Huron Central).....	Sept. 21-22
Moss and Kirkland.....	Sept. 21-22
Arthur.....	Sept. 21-22
Paris.....	Sept. 21-22
North Brant.....	Sept. 21-22
North Middlesex (Huron).....	Sept. 21-22
Arrian and Tara.....	Sept. 21-22
Horticultural (Mitchell).....	Sept. 21-22
East Altona (St. John).....	Sept. 21-22
Essex (Great Southwestern).....	Sept. 21-22
Peninsular (Chatham).....	Sept. 21-22
Northern (Wellington).....	Sept. 21-22
Chatham.....	Sept. 21-22
Walkerton.....	Sept. 21-22
Brockton and Altona.....	Sept. 21-22
N. and W. Oxford (Ingersoll).....	Sept. 21-22
Puncheon (Aberford).....	Sept. 21-22
West Lambton (Sarnia).....	Sept. 21-22
West Elgin (Wallacetown).....	Sept. 21-22
Townsend (Waterford).....	Sept. 21-22
South Grimsby.....	Sept. 21-22
Elora.....	Sept. 21-22
Smithville.....	Sept. 21-22
Orterville.....	Sept. 21-22
Nasagawaga.....	Sept. 21-22
South Norwich.....	Sept. 21-22
Wheatley.....	Sept. 21-22
Ridgeway.....	Sept. 21-22
Drumto (Glenholm Township).....	Sept. 21-22
Tilsonburg.....	Sept. 21-22
Leamington (Merrick).....	Sept. 21-22
Thorncliffe (West Nisour).....	Sept. 21-22
Frederic (Camden Agricultural Bc).....	Sept. 21-22
Dorchester.....	Sept. 21-22
Burford.....	Sept. 21-22
Bellevue.....	Sept. 21-22
Bosqueville (Thedford).....	Sept. 21-22
Tilbury West and North.....	Sept. 21-22
Barrow (Colchester South).....	Sept. 21-22

Secretaries of shows not mentioned in the above list are requested to send in their dates to the ADVERTISER as soon as possible.

Safe, Sure and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; afe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the part; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

Before storing honey in trees, bees will clean the tree of all rotten wood and refuse. They never do anything by halves.

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

The Methodists.

The Third Day of the Great Conference.

Rev. H. J. Pope Is Received by the Delegates.

Report of the Treasurer of the General Conference Fund.

An Increase of Indebtedness—Bad Debts on the Church and Parsonage Aid Books—Dr. Potts' Important Motion—The Conference Adjourns Until Tuesday.

Friday Afternoon. Dr. Stewart, New Brunswick, led the afternoon devotional exercises. Owing to the heavy business it was found that three secretaries were not sufficient to do the work, and Mr. R. W. Clarke, Bay of Quinte, was appointed to assist.

Dr. Sutherland submitted in printed form 11 proposed amendments to the constitution of the Missionary Society. The amendments were prepared on authority of the general board. The doctor also presented a draft of proposals for a mission sustentation fund. Both papers were read in detail, and the reading occupied a full hour. The first was referred to the committee on sustentation, and the second to the committee on sustentation. Dr. Sutherland stated that it had been realized that the sustentation proposals were important, grave and far-reaching. Under the head of missions the following were included in the draft proposals:

1. The foreign work.
2. The Indian work.
3. The French work.
4. The Chinese work in British Columbia.
5. All dependent fields in any of the conferences or mission districts the income of which from circuit receipts during the past quadrennium has averaged less than \$300 per annum.

Further paragraphs dealt with the creation and formation of missions. The constitution of the sustentation and contingent fund followed, and then came the regulations regarding scale of allowances on dependent fields.

The following regulations are of interest in view of a discussion that followed:

- "The minimum allowance for a married minister without children shall be \$800 per annum, with a free house, the house to be provided by the circuit or mission."
- "The term 'allowance' or 'allowances' shall be understood as including all the items of a minister's support, such as salary, board, fuel, horse keep, traveling expenses and incidentals, but not house rent."
- A delegate—the salary of a married man whose children is placed at \$900. What will the salary be of a man who has twelve children?

This caused a laugh, and Dr. Sutherland suggested that the same question in committee would cause a maximum allowance to be set.

The following paragraph from the regulations respecting increase of ministers and probationers elicited calls of "That's right," "That's proper":

"It is to be distinctly understood that candidates are received for the ministry of the Methodist Church, and not merely for that of a particular conference; and, therefore, shall be under obligation to proceed, when so directed by the proper authorities, to any part of the connexion where their services are required."

Rev. Thomas Marshall, New Brunswick, in moving for printed copies of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the Missionary Society, stated that the changes were so radical and far reaching as to cripple and destroy the mission work in the East.

Rev. J. McAlister, president of the

General Conference, moved, seconded by Rev. George Richardson, that the questions put in district meetings, respecting the character of ministerial candidates, be dropped. No other church had the question, and he did not think them necessary.

"You young men are always advocating reforms," said Dr. Carman. The audience laughed as Mr. McAlister ran his hand through his venerable gray hair and freed himself from the charge of being young.

Then Mr. McAlister took away the breath of some of the delegates by moving that the last question put to ministers on examination be expunged. Rev. E. E. Nugent, seconded. Mr. McAlister said: "Will you reverently obey your chief ministers whom to whom is committed the charge and government over you, follow with a glad heart and will their Godly admonitions."

"Reverence is due only to God from creatures," said Mr. McAlister in explanation. "Why should we reverence men, because they are our superior on earth when next year they may be our inferiors in office?"

Many long drawn "Ohs" and much laughter greeted this motion.

"I thought," said Dr. Burns, "that he was going to move to expunge the question 'Are you engaged?' It's the meanest in the whole book."

Rev. J. Lathern, Nova Scotia, moved, seconded by John Torrance, that the word "bishop" be substituted for that of "general superintendent." The latter applied to railways, waterworks and various business orders (laughter)—but the word bishop implied not rank or order, but ecclesiastical service, compatible with the distinctly Presbyterian element of the church.

These motions, with many others, were referred to their proper committees.

CONFERENCE BOUNDARIES. Dr. McLaren, Toronto, secretary of the commission on annual conference boundaries, reports as follows:

The commission met in Toronto shortly after its appointment. It consisted of: Toronto, Rev. A. Langford and Dr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C.; London, Rev. J. E. Gandy and Mr. J. W. Ryckman; Niagara, Rev. J. Wakefield and Mr. W. McGibbon; Guelph, Rev. Dr. Griffin and Mr. W. J. Smith; Bay of Quinte, Rev. J. S. Clarke and Judge Dean; Montreal, Rev. James Kines and A. P. Bradley. Rev. Dr. Carman presided and Dr. J. J. McLaren was appointed secretary. A division into five conferences was considered inadvisable. A division into four conferences was proposed, and the secretary was instructed to work out the details on certain lines and to forward the result to the members and to publish. The matter has been considered at the various annual conferences since. The commission met again before the opening of the present conference and came to the following conclusions: That there should be a redistribution of the six conferences in Ontario and Quebec into four conferences.

The four conferences to be composed: 1. The present Montreal Conference, with the addition of the Napanee and

Tamworth districts, and without the Nipissing and Sudbury districts.

2. The present Bay of Quinte Conference, less the Napanee and Tamworth districts, but including the following districts, namely, Toronto East, Whitby, Bradford, Barrie, Collingwood and Bracebridge. From the Montreal Conference, the Nipissing and Sudbury districts.

3. The present Guelph Conference and the following districts from the Toronto Conference, viz.: Toronto Center, Toronto West, Brampton, Orangeville, Parry Sound and Algonia. From the Niagara Conference, Milton district, less certain circuits.

4. The present London Conference and Niagara Conference, less Burlington, Freeman, Watertown, Milgrove and Freehold circuits.

The commission paid special attention to the lines of travel in the new distribution. The following is the respective strength of the proposed new conferences:

	Ministers	Members	Missions	Religious Influence
No. 1.....	4,383	75	23	24
No. 2.....	2,253	62,918	61	24
No. 3.....	2,280	49,533	45	24
No. 4.....	2,211	58,043	31	32

The report was considered a very able one, but aroused considerable feeling among some of the leading members of the Toronto Conference especially, and was ordered printed, pending further action, except a reference to committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The business committee recommended that the conference adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning to enable the committee to organize between 9 and 10. Also that no session of the conference be held on Monday, and that the day be devoted to committee work. Adopted.

The reception committee recommended that Tuesday night be set apart for the reception of Rev. H. J. Pope, the representative of the English Methodist Episcopal Church, and that on Friday evening Rev. J. H. Potts, D.D., Detroit, representative of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and Rev. E. E. Hoss, D.D., Nashville, Tenn., representative of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, will be received. Rev. Dr. Potts will introduce Rev. J. H. Potts, and Dr. Sutherland will introduce Dr. Hoss.

The conference adjourned at 5 p.m. to allow the temperance committee to meet and to permit the delegates to have tea with the local Methodists in Wesley Hall.

Friday Evening.

The evening session was given over to a public reception of the delegates by London Methodists. The church and gallery was well filled, and a full choir, under the leadership of Mr. J. W. Featherston, was also present. Rev. J. R. Gundy occupied the chair, and on the platform were Rev. J. W. Annis, Mr. Wm. Bowman, J. H. Potts, D.D., G. S. Milligan, L.L.D., Dr. McDonald, Mr. Edward Gurney, D. Allison, L.L.D., Dr. Carman, Rev. N. S. Sutherland, D.D., Rev. H. Dewar, D.D., W. Briggs, D.D., Dr. Lathern, Rev. S. F. Heustis, J. R. Inch, L.L.D., Mr. H. Satoh, George A. Cox, Senator Aikens, Hon. J. J. Robertson, Rev. John McDonald, Dr. Sanderson and others.

Rev. Dr. Sanderson breathed an eloquent prayer, after which Rev. J. R. Gundy delivered an address of welcome, in which he paid glowing tribute to London's hospitality on occasions of former conventions and conferences.

Rev. J. W. Annis made the address of welcome: "Fathers and brethren of the fourth General Conference," said he, "we bid you cordial welcome in the city of London, where more than 10,000 people are gathered to witness the birth of this great movement—the Salvation Army—and he rejoiced in the grand union of the Methodist Church. He closed with the words of a distinguished Indian chief: 'May your council fires never be extinguished and your sky ever be without a cloud.'"

Dr. Potts told how Winnipeg had wanted the General Conference of 1894, but at the instance of the late Rev. George Boyd London was decided on.

"And here we are," said Dr. Potts. "Alas, alas, that our noble George Boyd, who rendered immense services to this church and immense service to this city, is not with us tonight, is not a member of the General Conference, but has joined the general assembly of the Church of the First Born." On behalf of the conference the doctor accepted the welcome of the Methodists of London, as voiced by an eloquent Annis and a devoted Bowman.

Dr. Inch, New Brunswick, spoke very briefly, and Mr. Satoh was called for, but he had to decline. The choir then sang the Dextera and Dr. Dewar pronounced the benediction at 10:30.

Saturday Morning.

This morning's session started at 10 o'clock, after an hour had been devoted to committee work. Rev. J. Strathairn, of Nova Scotia, conducted devotional exercises, and then the general superintendent introduced Rev. H. J. Pope, the English representative of the mother church.

"I am sure that warm hearts and willing hands will receive Mr. Pope," said Mr. Carman. The conference rose in greeting and applauded. Rev. Mr. Ripon, Mr. Pope's traveling companion, was received in like manner, and both were accorded a fervent "well-tillite," or one hundred thousand welcomes.

SUPERANNUATION FUND CHANGES. The report of the superannuation fund commission was brought down and referred to committee.

Referring to the suggested changes the report states, it will be noted that the personnel of the board, exclusive of treasurers, is reduced from twenty-six to sixteen, which still leaves it larger than similar boards of other churches. The object of the change is to save expense. It also provides that not less than one-fifth instead of one-sixth of the ministers' subscriptions shall be added to the invested capital.

The increase is desirable. 1. In order that the increase of invested capital may keep pace with the increased number of ministers or years of service. 2. The invested capital is very inadequate. It does not represent one-half of the sum that should be held to the credit of ministers in the active work on account of their personal subscriptions. 3. The large increase in ministerial subscriptions should be accompanied by an increased guarantee of the stability of the fund.

An increase of ministerial subscription equal to 13 per cent of salary is needed to provide for deficiency caused by reduction in circuit contribution.

It is important to notice that under this large increase of ministerial subscriptions a minister in receipt of an average salary of \$1,000, during the course of 40 years' ministry, could provide himself a 5 per cent annuity of \$410.

The Missionary Society has for some years contributed the sum of \$4,200 on behalf of its Indian and foreign missionaries; the proposed change will reduce this total by about \$700.

A constitution of the fund followed, in which were included the changes already referred to.

GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND. Dr. Griffin, Toronto, treasurer of the General Conference fund, presented his report. The expenditure amounted to \$37,191.02 during the quadrennium, and the receipts were \$22,352.70. The balance due in 1890 was \$10,580.85; amount due on July 31, 1894, reached \$1,573.71.

The receipts from each conference during the last four years are given below, also (Continued on page 4.)

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

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.

Education supplies met with wings. Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc. A telegraph line now traverses the Gobi desert, in China, 3,000 miles in length.

man who was describing heaven to a cotter, and as Mr. Gurney entered the door he concluded with "Yes, brethren, we will soon be in that country where they need no stars." (Laughter.) Some witty reference to the proposed discipline amendments followed, and at the close Mr. Gurney became serious and made fitting and feeling reference to the occasion.

Misses Barnard and Hartson favored the audience with a well-rendered duet.

Dr. McDonald was introduced as "from the Land of the Rising Sun." He spoke of his Pacific voyage across, and went on to tell how poetical the names of many Japanese places were. One name given meant the land of peaceful shores. "They are making trouble on other shores just now," commented the doctor, in passing. Everyone who went there became so enamored of the country that they wished to stay there. A characteristic description of the country, its formation, its natural phenomena, its people, their manners and the country's natural beauties followed.

They only had about 500 earthquakes in a year in Japan. The present war in Japan was touched upon. Japan was in the fight as one man, from the highest to the lowest. He related an instance of where the Junickshaw drawers carried water to the troops on the march and exhorted them to be brave. But they needed no exhortation, the doctor said. He had been asked if the war would interfere with the work of missions.

"It will interfere only in this sense," said Dr. McDonald. "Where you have a people so preoccupied as the masses of the Japanese will be with this war, naturally their attention will be so drawn that they will not be so easily reached by the Gospel. Otherwise it will not interfere."

Dr. Allison, New Brunswick, spoke well of the beauties of London and referred to the similarity in names of public places with those of London, Eng. He predicted for it a great future and spoke of it as a fit and proper place for such a conference as was at present meeting, and for the Presbyterian General Assembly that will be held here in June next.

"I will make this single observation," said the doctor, "that the people of London, the Methodists of London, by reason of the assembling here of the General Conference of the Methodist Church have an opportunity presented to them, a living and present proof, of the unified Methodism of this country." (Hear, hear.)

Music by a quartet followed. Rev. Mr. Ripon, the English traveling companion of Rev. H. J. Pope, stated that Mr. Pope was unwell, but would be present today. Mr. Ripon had been present at meetings in buildings in England associated with early Methodism, but he had never been in such a healthy Methodist atmosphere as he was at the present time.

Dr. Potts, who was called for, with Wm. Goodrich, had witnessed the birth of that great movement—the Salvation Army—and he rejoiced in the grand union of the Methodist Church. He closed with the words of a distinguished Indian chief: "May your council fires never be extinguished and your sky ever be without a cloud."

Dr. Potts told how Winnipeg had wanted the General Conference of 1894, but at the instance of the late Rev. George Boyd London was decided on.

"And here we are," said Dr. Potts. "Alas, alas, that our noble George Boyd, who rendered immense services to this church and immense service to this city, is not with us tonight, is not a member of the General Conference, but has joined the general assembly of the Church of the First Born." On behalf of the conference the doctor accepted the welcome of the Methodists of London, as voiced by an eloquent Annis and a devoted Bowman.

Dr. Inch, New Brunswick, spoke very briefly, and Mr. Satoh was called for, but he had to decline. The choir then sang the Dextera and Dr. Dewar pronounced the benediction at 10:30.

Saturday Morning. This morning's session started at 10 o'clock, after an hour had been devoted to committee work. Rev. J. Strathairn, of Nova Scotia, conducted devotional exercises, and then the general superintendent introduced Rev. H. J. Pope, the English representative of the mother church.

"I am sure that warm hearts and willing hands will receive Mr. Pope," said Mr. Carman. The conference rose in greeting and applauded. Rev. Mr. Ripon, Mr. Pope's traveling companion, was received in like manner, and both were accorded a fervent "well-tillite," or one hundred thousand welcomes.

SUPERANNUATION FUND CHANGES. The report of the superannuation fund commission was brought down and referred to committee.

Referring to the suggested changes the report states, it will be noted that the personnel of the board, exclusive of treasurers, is reduced from twenty-six to sixteen, which still leaves it larger than similar boards of other churches. The object of the change is to save expense. It also provides that not less than one-fifth instead of one-sixth of the ministers' subscriptions shall be added to the invested capital.

The increase is desirable. 1. In order that the increase of invested capital may keep pace with the increased number of ministers or years of service. 2. The invested capital is very inadequate. It does not represent one-half of the sum that should be held to the credit of ministers in the active work on account of their personal subscriptions. 3. The large increase in ministerial subscriptions should be accompanied by an increased guarantee of the stability of the fund.

An increase of ministerial subscription equal to 13 per cent of salary is needed to provide for deficiency caused by reduction in circuit contribution.

It is important to notice that under this large increase of ministerial subscriptions a minister in receipt of an average salary of \$1,000, during the course of 40 years' ministry, could provide himself a 5 per cent annuity of \$410.

The Missionary Society has for some years contributed the sum of \$4,200 on behalf of its Indian and foreign missionaries; the proposed change will reduce this total by about \$700.

A constitution of the fund followed, in which were included the changes already referred to.

GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND. Dr. Griffin, Toronto, treasurer of the General Conference fund, presented his report. The expenditure amounted to \$37,191.02 during the quadrennium, and the receipts were \$22,352.70. The balance due in 1890 was \$10,580.85; amount due on July 31, 1894, reached \$1,573.71.

The receipts from each conference during the last four years are given below, also (Continued on page 4.)

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

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.

Education supplies met with wings. Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc. A telegraph line now traverses the Gobi desert, in China, 3,000 miles in length.

WEATHERED THE STORM.

A Sturdy Financial Craft—Remarkable Record of a Home Institution.

It is a sturdy business ship indeed that has weathered the late storms of depression without the loss of a spar. A glance at another column will show that one staunch craft at least is sailing along on an even keel, well ballasted by dollars and sense. That institution is the Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company. The fourth annual report, presented a few days ago at its fine offices at 51 Yonge street was such as to inspire public confidence and gladden the shareholders. Despite the general stringency, the assets of the company increased last year \$194,000. On July 31, 1891, they were \$38,154.80; on July 31, 1894, they were \$394,237.92—a wonderful record. The profits of the past year were \$58,825.56. From this amount a dividend of 19 per cent per annum upon the amount paid into the loan fund has been apportioned to the installment shares and 11 per cent to the prepaid and prepaid interest bearing stock. There were loans in force in July, 1894, of \$441,797.19 on first mortgage securities and \$17,300 on shares. The cash valuation on a forced sale of the property mortgaged is valued by appraisers at \$1,041,698, so that the loans equal about 42 per cent of the valuation of the security. This is pretty good investment.

Messrs. J. J. Whitrow, J. H. Mitchell and A. J. Jackson were elected as the board of directors. Their names are guarantees of stability in themselves.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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.

There is but one thing as dangerous as ignorance, and that is misdirected knowledge.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

After the Grip



Mr. Joshua Smith, who was in a dreadful state, weak and miserable, after the grip, is now a cured man; never felt better. I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. JOSHUA SMITH, 201 Market Street, Brantford, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Fast Racing on American and Canadian Tracks.

The Windsor Meet—Great Fishing at Niagara—Lawn Tennis at Hamilton.

BASEBALL

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Springfield—R. H. M. 7, 9, 4. Springfield, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FOOTBALL

The London Rugby Football Club will commence the season's practice on Monday.

THE KENNELS.

GOOD FOR TOBE.

Mr. T. G. Davey, of this city, known as one of the leading dog fanciers of America, received a telegram yesterday stating that his English setter, Brighton Tobe, had won first money in the Manitoba field trials.

This speaks well for Mr. Davey, as Tobe had the best dogs from the largest kennels in America to compete against.

AT KILZICKS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The backers of Frank Slavin, the pugilist, have withdrawn their stake deposits, declining to allow Slavin to meet Pony Moore's unknown.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Sporting Life is informed that Peter Jackson will probably come to England in a few weeks and negotiate a match with Paddy Slavin.

THE TURF.

RACING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—First race, 54 furlongs—Sweetheart 1, Linnette 2, Ida Saters 3. Time, 1:16.
Second race, 6 furlongs—Wildwood 1, Pop Gray 2, Motor 3. Time, 1:09.
Third race, mile and 70 yards—Willie L. 1, King Bore 2, Major Tom 3. Time, 1:57.
Fourth race, 1 mile—Little Cripple 1, Wolsey 2, Capri 3. Time, 1:50.
Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Young Arion 1, Maryland 2, Dago 3. Time, 1:35.
Sixth race, 7 furlongs—Jackie 1, Kirkver 2, Grace C 3. Time, 1:37.

RACES AT GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Despite the fact that the day was cool and pleasant, and two stake events were on the card, the Brooklyn Jockey Club commenced its fall meeting at Gravesend track before a slim crowd, scarcely 5,000 persons being in attendance.

First race, 3 miles—Stonewall 1, Correction 2, Medicant 3. Time, 1:15.
Second race, 1 1/16 miles—Candelabra 1, Miss Dixie 2, Song and Dance 3. Time, 1:48.
Arab, Madrid, Chattanooga and Claris also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—54 furlongs—Salvation 1, Silvio 2, Manchester 3. Time, 1:08.
Halman, Kennel, McKee, Mirage and Gorman also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1/16 miles—Patrician 1, Sir Knight 2, Stonewall 3. Time, 1:45.
Senator Grady also ran.

Fifth race, 3 miles—Golden Rod 1, Second Attempt 2, Cockade 3. Time, 1:02.
Woodford, King Gold, Export, Nicolini, Deno, Utica and Eondo also ran.

Sixth race, 3 miles—Assignee 1, Waanberg 2, Adelbert 3. Time, 1:43.
Armstrong, Ben Lomond, Appomattox, Euten and Declare also ran.

THE INDIANAPOLIS RACES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—The racing today was devoid of anything sensational, except the performance of Directly, the black 2-year-old pacer, who reached his record of 2:10 1/2 by half a second. The first quarter was made in 31 1/2, the second in 1:03 1/2, the third in 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

quarters was 31 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:36 1/2, and the mile in 1:04 1/2. The colt could not keep up the pace throughout the mile, but moved without a skip or break. The time of the three

London Chosen.

Dominion Trades and Labor Congress Will Meet Here Next Year.

The Patrons Admitted After a Lively Discussion.

Sunday Street Cars Debated—The Officers Elected—Minimum Age for Factory Boys Wanted Placed at 14—Close of the Convention.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The Trades and Labor Congress resumed its business at 9 a.m. again today. It was decided to urge upon the Quebec Government the necessity of appointing building and scaffolding inspectors.

Delegate Armstrong, of Toronto, moved a resolution that the Patrons of Industry be allowed representation in the Congress in the same manner as laid down in the constitution.

Delegates Draper, Ottawa, and Delegate O'Donoghue, Toronto, were the mover and seconder of an amendment, "That the advisability of admitting members of the Patrons of Industry single-taxers and Grangers, as well as adopting the initiative and referendum system, having been referred to the different organizations, in view of the fact that only 10 organizations declared on the questions so submitted, the returns do not justify this body giving a vote which can be regarded as a representative one."

Delegate Darlington, of Montreal, moved an amendment to the amendment that the Congress welcome a deputation from the Patrons of Industry elected from their executive upon the same basis that district assemblies and trade councils are represented.

Delegate Dower opposed the motion to admit the Patrons.

Delegate Armstrong said that the Congress should be proud to admit the Patrons. The Patrons had made more progress in passing legislation in the past three years than the wage-earners had made in the last quarter of a century.

Delegate Metcalfe, of Montreal, said that his union was opposed to the admission of the Patrons, as they were farmers and not tradesmen.

Delegate O'Donoghue held that the Patrons were not the friends of labor and should not have representation in the Congress.

The question was voted upon, and Delegate Darlington's amendment, admitting the Patrons to representation, was carried with an overwhelming majority. The vote stood 31 for and 5 against.

A resolution was passed asking the Dominion Government to give letter carriers to all towns and cities in the Dominion of over 5,000 inhabitants.

Delegates Chiquette, Armstrong, Draper, Little and Dubreuil, were appointed a committee to wait on Premier Thompson to press upon him the necessity of passing an 8 hour bill.

A discussion was caused by a resolution of Delegate Page, asking the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the running of street cars on Sunday.

An amendment was moved to this by Delegate McDonald, asking the Legislature to pass an act preventing all employment of labor on Sunday, except that absolutely necessary.

Finally an amendment by Delegate Armstrong was carried. This was to the effect that when voters petition the council of a municipality it should submit the matter to a vote, and if favorable to Sunday cars, that the Legislature be petitioned in favor of it.

The following resolution was lost: "That it is inadvisable that any body be accorded representation on the Trades and Labor Congress not clearly pronounced in favor of a minimum rate of wages, the shortening of the hours of labor in all branches of industry, and in opposition to the expenditure of public money in the aiding, encouraging or bounting of immigration from abroad to the Dominion of Canada."

The next resolution which was carried was an instruction to the executive to petition the Legislature to amend the Municipal Act so that the entire electorate could vote on money bylaws.

LEGISLATION WANTED.

A resolution was also adopted recommending a change in the Ontario statutes to amend the assessment of garden or nursery property in cities, towns or villages, whether incorporated or not, be placed at a figure corresponding with what the property would freely sell for.

The Ontario Government will be asked to amend the Ontario Factory Act by increasing the minimum age of boys to 14 years.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers for 1898 were elected as follows: President—P. J. Jobin, Quebec. Vice-President—A. R. McDonald, Ottawa.

Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Dower, Toronto.

Ontario executive, John Armstrong and D. Carey, Quebec, Wm. Darlington and H. L. Langevin, Ottawa.

London was voted for as the next place of meeting. After passing some formal resolutions the Congress then adjourned to meet in London next year.

From Mining to Farming.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Sept. 7.—Two hundred and seventy German colonists from the coal and coke region of Pennsylvania got off the train at Elgin yesterday and proceeded on foot and by train twelve miles to Athens, where they have been induced by the lumber companies to take up land.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GRAND 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.

Poverty or Riches, Which Shall It Be? Though there is abundance of wealth in this country, it is not as equally distributed as it should and would be if all were educated to look sharply after their business interests. How can this be done? Every young man or woman who completes a course of training at the Detroit Business University, the question is answered in a way that brings about this institution, send for catalogue, 11 to 19 Wilcox avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wash your prints with Wide Awake Soap and notice how the colors are brightened.

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Showers in some localities.

TIP

TOP TOES.

The new style Square and Pointed Toes for ladies are very highly thought of. As fashions change they improve. Those who have visited our New Shoe Department recently think so. Perhaps it is because our styles are so new and perfect. However that may be, we are prepared to do the very best possible by all who favor us with their orders. To-day's specialties include.

Philadelphia Square and West End Pointed Toe Oxfords for \$3.33, regular \$4 goods.

Philadelphia Square and West End Pointed, large buttons, Kid Kid, hand sewn, cork sole, at \$4.25, regular \$5.00 goods.

Philadelphia Square and West End Pointed, Goodyear Welts, \$3.85, worth \$4.50.

Peerless Kid, large button, \$2.25, worth \$3, square and pointed toes.

JACKETS.

All new, very stylish, perfect fit, all colors, wide revers, tailor made, full sleeves and all other desirable features that the most fashionable belle could wish can be bought now from us. They are made in Black and Colored Box Cloths, Doe Skin, Aix-la-Chapelle Beaver, Frieze and Serge. All popular cloths.

GET ONE

Of our Solid Woven Beaver Cloth Jackets, all colors, 38 inches long, wide revers, gigot sleeves and gored skirt, only \$5; or a Black Nap Cloth Jacket, braided trim and a high rolling collar, only \$2.75. Our stock is so complete that the prices run as high as \$55. These are very choice.

SMALLMAN

& INGRAM,

147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

HURON.

The Huron creamery, which was closed down a few weeks ago, was put up for sale by auction on the premises on Wednesday and was sold to A. Q. Kobler for the sum of \$1,800.

KENT.

As a result of his investigation of several days into the consolidated debt account of Chatham, Accountant Jewell, of London, a voluminous report, accompanied by a detailed statement, explains the situation fully, and says he does not regard it as alarming, but advises for the future a conduct of the treasurer's department more in keeping with the requirements of this special account. His work has straightened out the financial affairs.

A civic committee recommends that the lake, not the river, be resorted to for the future supply of water for Chatham. The engineer estimates the cost of a lake service to the company at less than \$100,000, and for a filter service at \$20,000. The water works company have been given to Oct. 1 to decide what they will do in the matter.

The mayor of Chatham at a council meeting early this morning, feeling reference to the funeral of Mr. Wm. Wetherall, who was drowned, and his suggestion that the occasion of the funeral should be marked by the attendance of the council in a body and by the suspension of business in the city was approved.

LAMETON.

Rev. C. C. McLaurin, Sarnia, has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Baptist Church. Anxiety as to the state of his eldest son's health has led to the step.

MIDDLESEX.

The Newbury Presbyterians have decided to extend a call to Rev. S. Lawrence, of Toronto.

PERTH.

A sick stranger tried to induce Peter Wilhelm, a wealthy farmer of North Easthope, to go with him to look at a farm the other day. He introduced himself as the son of the manager of the Bank of Montreal at St. Marys, and a nephew of Mr. Plummer, manager of the Bank of Montreal at St. Marys. Mr. Wilhelm declined to go. It turned out the man was a fraud and evidently intended to rob Mr. Wilhelm in a quiet place.

Timothy Regan, a native of Logan township and a member of the Chicago force, died suddenly recently at the residence of Wm. Harragan, Kinkora, where he had arrived three days before to spend his honeymoon.

OXFORD.

The infant son of Col. Wm. Hill, of India, died lately at the residence of Mr. F. Cowan, Princeton, where Mr. Hill has been visiting for the past two weeks.

The other forenoon a poisoner entered the barn of Mr. T. Burr, Tilsonburg, and ascended to the loft administered poison to a valued mastiff which was chained there to be out of harm's way.

Smoke Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco, 5, 10 and 20c. Pings. Made only by D. Ritchie & Co. The only organized "Union" Plug Tobacco Factory in Canada.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

An Improvement in Trade in the United States.

Much Fewer Failures Than Last Year—An Increase of Failures in Canada—The Wheat Exports.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says:

The business outlook is much like an April day, alternately clouds and sunshine. In some branches strong improvement still continues, while in others trade is diminishing. In the adjustment to new conditions such conflicting signs are to be expected, and the more because the deferred business which had awaited a settlement was by no means evenly distributed. For some time to come it is likely the conditions in different trades and in even different minor branches of the same trade may vary widely. Strikes lessen for the time the working force perhaps as much as it is otherwise increased, but the strike of garment makers spreads so rapidly that an early end is considered certain, while the strikes in cotton mills have advanced prices so much that a settlement is thought not distant. Of the aggregate volume of trade no exact measure exists, but payments through clearing houses for the first week of September were 7.1 per cent greater than last year, though 29.7 per cent smaller than in 1892.

The boot and shoe industry has been less affected the past year than any other.

The cotton manufacturer, after some weeks of increasing business, which has been peculiarly stimulated by the strikes, rejoices in a really large demand, with rising prices. Several large mills have gone into operation this week and others will soon follow.

The iron manufacturer has materially increased its output since the coke troubles ended, but with the result that pig iron is weaker. The western manufacturer, in which deferred business might naturally increase its working force, and after three active weeks the business has slackened with about three-quarters of the usual transactions for the season.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The failures in August aggregated liabilities of \$14,139,447, of which \$3,172,330 were in manufacturing and \$5,678,115 in trading concerns. During the week the failures were 215 in the United States against 323 last year, and 47 in Canada, against 25 last year.

BRADSTREET'S MORE FAVORABLE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from more important distributing points make it plain that in the mercantile lines trade is fairly active, fully meeting earlier and more favorable anticipations in a majority of instances and exceeding them in some. An increased number of interior buyers at larger cities within the week has served to stimulate the feeling of hopefulness, and aside from the cotton mill strike in New England and distress in the Northwest due to forest fires the week has not brought unfavorable features.

Buffalo and Pittsburgh merchants announce more numerous orders and a larger volume of business. Prints are higher on reduced output due to the strike, and quotations for leather are stronger with increasing demand. There is no increase for iron or steel, but the demand for iron pipe at the south and west has had a stimulating effect on manufacturers. There is an improvement in the demand for money at Boston, New York and Chicago, but rates are not as high as usual this season, nor is the supply of commercial paper as large. Notwithstanding, wheat carriers have arranged for the necessary funds with Chicago banks at 5 per cent.

Special advices regarding the northwestern crop of flaxseed are that it is seriously curtailed by drought.

Exports of wheat, United States and Canada, both crops included as wheat, \$3,207,000 bushels during the six business days ending with Sept. 6. Total number of business failures in the United States this week was 207, compared with 192 last week and with 379 in the first week of September, 1893.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Advices are received from Montreal that September opens with an improved tone to trade, but orders received have increased, but prices are close. Collections are said to be better in Quebec than Ontario. There is also an improvement noted at Toronto, where the Industrial Exhibition has attracted many interior buyers, thereby helping business. At Halifax trade is quiet and collections remain unchanged.

Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$14,108,000 against \$15,225,000 last week, and as compared with \$18,356,000 in the first week of September, 1893. There are 29 business failures reported in the Dominion of Canada this week, 27 in the week a year ago and 29 two years ago.

LIGHTNING AT BLENHEIM

Kills Four Horses But Spares the Farmer's Loss.

BLENHEIM, Ont., Sept. 8.—During a heavy electric rain storm early this morning the barns of Joseph Wetherall, two miles from here, were struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with the whole season's crop. Four horses were struck by the electric fluid and killed instantly, and a son of Mr. Wetherall's and two other men were in the barn at the time but all escaped with a slight shock. Full insurance on barns; no insurance on contents.

Do you know that Wide Awake Soap is the cheapest you can use for all purposes?

Popular with Clergymen.

There has been a run among leading clergymen of the country for the Heinzman & Co. piano. Among recent purchasers is Rev. Mr. Mitchell, formerly of St. Catharines, now of Milton. The Rev. Mr. Vase, who moved a few weeks ago from Southampton to Preston, has had sent to his new address a handsome piano of this firm, finished in bittersweet walnut. Heinzman & Co. are represented in London by Mr. H. W. Burnett at 236 Dundas street.

See Them To-Day.

R. J. Young & Co

MONTEBELLO!

The First and Only

5c for Five Cents

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Vallens & Co., Manufacturers, London

H. LOVELL, Special Agent



R. J. Y. & CO.

SHOULD YOU

Require a Mantle, Wrap or Jacket this fall, we desire to say that our stock of mantles will be well worth looking at. As we were one of the fortunate houses that carried no winter mantles of any account over from last season, we will, therefore, be in a position to show you only the latest styles from the best German manufacturers and at prices that will be found right. Every day brings in new mantles and next week will see our assortment almost complete.

TO-DAY

We can only call attention to two or three very special prices, viz., \$5, \$7.50, \$10, and simply say that right now we can and will show you at these prices, Jackets that make competition stand aside. Come prepared to see bargains that are bargains, styles that are right.

OXFORD SHIRTINGS

We have opened up some surprising value in the above Shirts, and if you need this class of goods you will require to look sharp after these two great lines that we mention to-day.

1st. A splendid range of nice genteel patterns in lovely colorings, not too light and not too dark, and a splendid quality of cloth. This range is worth from 20c to 22c, but our price will be only 15c, and a big snap they are.

2nd. A cloth very similar to the above shirtings only finer, and worth in regular way 25c, but our price will be only 20c. These are new fresh goods of this

PERFECT COMPLEXION GUARANTEED

The coarsest, most imperfect complexions are beautified and made soft, smooth and white by my new home treatment. Warranted not to injure the most delicate skin.

All blotches, freckles, pimples, blackheads, moths, patches, tan, moles, superfluous hairs, roughness, etc., entirely removed and wrinkles, lines and sallowness perfectly and permanently cured.

Any lady using this treatment will, regardless of age, have a fresh, rosy, refined complexion of perfect beauty. Neck, arms and hands will be soft, smooth and white as ivory after a few days use.

Treatment harmless and inexpensive. For full particulars inclose 5 cents to

NABAM JARRE, "Advertiser" Office,
London.

Correspondence strictly private. ywt

TANGLED THREADS

"Hold here," said Dr. Rane, suddenly speaking aloud, as if he were a special pleader arguing in a law court. "Can a man be called a murderer who has never had the smallest intention of murdering—who would have flown in horror from the bare idea? Let us suppose it was—Mrs. North—who wrote the letter? Alexander suspects her, at any rate. Put it that she had some motive for writing it. It might have been a good motive—what of stopping Edward North in his downward career, as the letter intimated—and she fancied this might be best accomplished by letting his father hear of what he, in conjunction with Alexander, was doing. According to Alexander, she does not interfere openly between the young men and their father; it isn't her policy to do so; and she may have considered that the means she took were legitimate under the circumstances. Well, could she for a moment imagine that any terrible consequences would ensue? A rating from Mr. North to his son, and the matter would be over. Just so; she was innocent of any other thought. Then how could she be thought guilty?"

Dr. Rane paused. A book lay on the table; he turned its leaves backwards and forwards in abstraction, his mind revolving the subject. Presently he resumed:

"Or—take Alexander's view of the letter—that it was written to damage him with Mr. North and the neighborhood generally. Madam—say again—had she conceived a dislike to Alexander, would she have done this? The house, had no plea for doing it, and so took that means of accomplishing her end. Could she suspect that the result would be fatal to Edmund North? Would she not have shrunk with abhorrence from writing the letter, had she foreseen it? Certainly. Then, under these circumstances, how can a man—mean a woman—be responsible, legally or morally, for the death? It would be utterly unjust to charge her with it. Edmund North is alone to blame. Clearly so. The case is a little better than one of unintentional suicide."

Having arrived at this view of the subject—so comforting for the unknown culprit—Dr. Rane rose briskly, and began to wash his hands and brush his hair. He took anote case from his pocket, in which he was in the habit of entering his daily engagements, to see what hour he could conveniently visit the brick fields, in compliance with the message received. The sick woman was in no danger, as he knew, and he might choose his own time. In passing through the ante room, he noticed a note pinned to the door, which he took up, and read:

"The doctor has been here, and he has noticed something that displeased him."

"Phillips!" he called, going out to the landing. "Phillips!" And the woman, a very active little body, came running up.

"You have been sweeping the Drab Room?"

"It was so dirty, sir."

"Now look here," he cried, angrily. "If you sweep out a room again, when I tell you it is not to be swept, I'll keep every place in the house looked up. Some of the class here is valuable, and I won't run the risk of having it broken with your brooms and brushes."

Down went Phillips, taking the reproof in silence. As Dr. Rane crossed the landing to follow her, his eyes fell on his mother's house, through the large window.

The window opposite was being cleaned by one of the servants; at the window of the room underneath, his mother was sitting. It reminded Dr. Rane that he had not been in to see her for nearly two days; not since Edmund North.

Suddenly a scene of the delusive nature of the sophistry he had been indulging, flashed into his brain, and the truth shone out distinct and bare. Edmund North was dead; had been killed by the anonymous letter. But for the fatal letter he had been alive and well now. A sickening sensation, as of some great oppression, came over Oliver Rane, and his nervous fingers dropped the jar.

Out ran Phillips, lifting her hands at the crash of glittering particles lying in the passage. "He has broken one himself now," thought she, referring to the recent reproof.

"Sweep the pieces carefully into a dust pan, and throw them away," said her master as he passed on. "The jar slipped out of my fingers."

Phillips stared a minute, exhausting her surprise, and then turned away for the dust pan. The doctor went on to the front door, instead of into the dining room, as Phillips expected.

"Sir," she called out, hastening after him. "Your dinner's waiting. Will you not take it now?"

But Dr. Rane passed on as though he had not heard her, and shut the door loudly.

He turned into his mother's house. Not by the open window; not by stepping over the slight fence; but he knocked at the front door, and was admitted as an ordinary visitor. Whether it was from having lived apart for so many years of their lives, or that a certain cordiality was wanting in the disposition of each, certain it was that Dr. Rane and his mother observed more ceremony with each other than usually obtains between mother and son.

Mrs. Cumberland sat at the open dining room window just as he had seen her from his staircase landing; a newspaper lay behind her on a small table, as if just put down. Ellen Adair, as might be heard, was at the piano in the drawing room, playing, and so softly it was her delight to play the "Dead March in Saul." The dirge droned in the ears of Dr. Rane.

"What a melancholy performance!" he involuntarily exclaimed; and Mrs. Cumberland, and looked up, there was so much irritation in his tone.

He shook hands with his mother, but did not kiss her, which he was not accustomed to do, and stood back against the broad window, his face turned to it.

"You are a stranger, Oliver," she said. "What has kept you away?"

"I have been busy. Today especially,

They had an accident at the works—two men were nearly drowned—and I have been with them all the morning."

"I heard of it," he said, brought me in the news; she seems to hear everything. How fortunate that you were at hand!"

He proceeded, rather volubly for him, to give particulars of the accident and of the process he adopted to recover the men. Mrs. Cumberland looked and listened with silent, warm affection; but that she was a particularly undemonstrative woman, she would have betrayed it in her manner. In her eyes, there was not so fine and handsome and estimable a man in all Dalry as this her only son.

"Oliver, what a dreadful thing this is about Edmund North! I have not seen you since. Why did you not come in and tell me the same night?"

He turned his eyes on her for a moment in surprise, and paused.

"I am not in the habit of coming in to tell you when called out to patients, mother. How was I to know you wished it?"

"Nonsense, Oliver! This is not an ordinary thing; the Norths were something to me once. I have had Edmund on my knee when he was a baby; and I should have liked you to pay me the attention of bringing in the news. It appears to be altogether a more romantic event than one meets with every day, and such things, you know, are of interest to lonely women."

Dr. Rane made no rejoinder, possibly not having sufficient excuse for his carelessness. He stood looking dreamily from a corner of the window. Phillis, as might be seen from there, was carrying away a tureen of sauce. Mrs. Cumberland probably thought he was watching with critical curiosity the movements of his handmaid. She resumed:

"They say, Oliver, there has been no hope of him from the first."

"There was very little. Of course, as it turns out, there could have been none."

"And who wrote the letter? 'Tis what motive was it written?" proceeded Mrs. Cumberland, her gray face bent slightly forward, as she waited for an answer.

"It is of no use to ask me, mother. Some people hold one opinion, some another; mine would go for the latter."

"They are beginning now to think that it was not written at all to injure Edmund, but Mr. Alexander."

(To be Continued.)

A Grand Feature
Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

When full, the biggest ocean liner in the world is said to be able to carry \$150,000 worth of passengers on a single journey.

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

An advertisement of "Living Pictures" at New York includes the announcement "all the persons will wear clothes."

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

Aluminum is used as a substitute for leather in building up the heels of boots and shoes.

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

According to a custom of Corea all loyal Coreans must wear a white hat for three years after the death of one of the royal family.

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. 75 cents. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Over 3,000,000 acres in Dakota have been irrigated, thereby increasing the value of the land from \$77,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the bad cough is 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.

A Georgia man, who received an electric shock in the thunder storm, tells the Atlanta Constitution that he felt a "brassy" taste in his mouth for some time after.

Symptoms of Itching Piles.
Itching; stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals the 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.

At the railway stations where served are known by the simple but suggestive picture of a crossed knife and fork against the name of the station.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

SUCCESSFUL LOAN COMPANY.

Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company.

Profits of the Year—Greatly Increased
Assets of the Institution—Satisfactory
Showing in the Reports Submitted at the Annual Meeting—Board of Directors Re-Elected.

The fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company was held on Aug. 28, 1894, in the offices of the company, Commercial Travelers' Association Building, 51 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Among the shareholders present were: J. J. Withrow, Esq., Hon. Joseph E. McDougall, E. F. Clarke, Esq., ex-M.L.A., William Badenach, Esq., J. H. Mitchell, A. J. Jackson, Toronto; Wm. H. Denny, Acton; Thomas Miller, Stratford; George Forbes, Charles Forbes, S. Vise, Toronto; H. Wilson, Markham; William Smith, Toronto; M. S. Swanson, Toronto; C. Q. Fraser, Hamilton; J. McL. Stevenson, Barrie; W. R. Macdonald, Stratford; Francis S. Wallbridge, Belleville; William H. Acheson, Toronto; John Vickery, Richmond Hill; C. D. Scott, Toronto; C. W. Moir, A. Price, Toronto; E. Axworthy, Brantford; S. S. Smith, Toronto; W. H. Adams, Norval; D. J. Macdonald, Toronto; E. Finlay, Georgetown; Dr. C. B. Smith, Toronto; A. D. Carley, King; J. V. Wadland, Woodstock; J. F. Switzer, Streetsville; J. W. Miller, Toronto, and others.

Minutes of meeting held on Aug. 29, 1893, were read and confirmed. The following report was then read and received:

To the shareholders of the Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company of Toronto, this the fourth annual report is respectfully submitted.

The report which follows will be read with more than passing interest at this time, from the fact that the period it covers has been one of prolonged financial depression.

Notwithstanding the general stringency, the assets of the company have increased during the year by upwards of \$194,000. It is interesting to note the steady growth of the business from its commencement, as set forth in the following:

Comparative statement showing the growth of the company:

	Total Assets.	Real Estate Mortgages.	Share Loans.	Profits Earned.
July 31, 1891.	\$38,154 89	\$13,352 32	\$2,122 41	1,824 63
July 31, 1892.	141,699 82	133,352 32	10,134 63	10,134 63
July 31, 1893.	300,196 88	280,196 42	34,407 91	34,407 91
July 31, 1894.	496,237 92	459,637 19	56,121 62	56,121 62

During the past year, covered by this report, loans have been made to the amount of \$199,567 59, and loans have been repaid to the amount of \$19,543 30.

The mortgages in force today, exclusive of loans upon stock, aggregate \$441,797 19, 717 members, or an average of \$616 each.

Loans on stock only aggregate \$17,300.

The profits of the business for the past year with the balance of \$2,411 20 brought forward amount to \$53,825 56.

From this amount a dividend at the rate of 19 per cent. per annum upon the amount paid into the loan fund has been apportioned to the installment shares, and dividends at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum upon the amounts paid into the loan fund have been apportioned to the prepaid and prepaid interest-bearing stock.

The dividends amount in all to the sum of \$84,881 21, leaving the satisfactory balance of \$3,944 35 to be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account.

Receipts and Disbursements of loan fund from July 31, 1893, to July 31, 1894:

Balance brought forward, credit.	\$12,324 39
Dues.	17,021 63
Paid-up interest-bearing shares.	51,687 72
Loans and stock.	347 80
Depositors' account.	1,824 63
Interest.	20,687 38
Dividends.	16,347 02
Fines.	1,845 75
Forfeitures.	14,774 64
Profits from withdrawals.	2,125 38
Withdrawal fees.	358 00
Transfer fees.	167 00
Loans repaid and settled.	19,543 30
Interest on account current.	264 38
Total.	\$267,592 28

Loans on first mortgage, with accrued interest and premium.

Loans and stock repaid.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Interest on first mortgage.

Taxes on loans due and payable.

Taxes on loans due and payable.	352 25
Insurance premiums, etc., on loans due and payable.	5,993 41
Office furniture, etc.	1,419 32
Cash on hand.	1,054 83
Balance on deposits, trusts and corporation.	19,396 15
Total.	\$24,315 96

LIABILITIES.

Installment shares.	\$304,679 12
\$50 prepaid shares, interest-bearing.	135,819 97
\$50 prepaid shares.	3,591 84
Depositors' account.	1,824 63
Dividend on installment shares.	41,828 02
Dividend on paid-up interest-bearing shares.	13,146 22
Dividend on paid-up shares.	884 58
Balance carried forward to credit of profit and loss.	3,944 35
Total.	\$494,237 92

J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

AUDITORS' REPORT.
We certify that we have examined the books of account, vouchers and securities of the Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company, and that the foregoing statements are a correct showing of the affairs of the company as on July 31, 1894, and that the mortgages on which the sum of \$441,797 19 is owing, are in the possession of the trusts corporation of Ontario, and can be withdrawn only on the requisition of the secretary and general manager, countersigned by two of the trustees.

W. AND E. A. BADENACH.

RESERVE FUND.
Amount to credit on deposit, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

LOAN STATEMENT.
Total amount loaned to July 31, 1891, \$34,078 32

Total amount loaned to July 31, 1892, 107,466 06

Total amount loaned to July 31, 1893, 164,234 10

Total amount loaned to July 31, 1894, 192,449 97

Total amount loaned to date, \$498,237 45

Total amount of loans repaid to date, 30,230 30

Total, \$468,007 15

LOANS IN FORCE JULY 31, 1894.
Loans on first mortgage security, \$441,797 19

Loans on shares, 17,300 00

Total, \$459,097 19

Cash valuation at forced sale of the property mortgaged, as valued by appraisers, \$1,041,698. Ratio of loans to security: Loans, \$1 to security \$2 36.

Loans equal about 42 per cent. of the value of the security. In addition to this the shares of the borrowers, which are constantly increasing in value, are assigned to the company as collateral.

Loans on shares are limited in amount to 90 per cent. of the withdrawal value of the shares pledged.

The adoption of the report was then moved by Mr. J. J. Withrow, seconded by Mr. J. McL. Stevenson, of Barrie, and carried unanimously.

Several amendments to the bylaws of the company were then moved by Hon. Jos. E. McDougall, seconded by Mr. William H. Denny, and carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. William Smith, seconded by Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Belleville, the retiring members of the board of trustees, Hon. Jos. E. McDougall, E. F. Clarke, Esq., and William Badenach, Esq., were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing term.

Hon. Jos. E. McDougall then moved that the present board of directors, Messrs. J. J. Withrow, J. H. Mitchell and A. J. Jackson, be re-elected for the ensuing term. The motion was seconded by Mr. William H. Denny, of Acton, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Thos. Miller, of Stratford, seconded by Mr. William Smith, moved the adjournment of the meeting, which then closed.

MILK OFFENDERS PUNISHED.

A Number of Cheese Factory Patrons Fined for Watering and Skimming Milk—Some Costly Work.

Though Mr. T. B. Millar, traveling inspector and instructor for the Western Dairyman's Association, has visited more factories than usual this season, there have been very few prosecutions of parties for tampering with milk until the last few weeks.

As is usually the case, as soon as the dry weather begins to dry up the pastures and to lessen the supply of milk, the temptation to take a little cream off the can, or to add a little water to the milk, becomes so strong that some of those supplying milk to our cheese factories cannot withstand it. In fact, it seems to be chronic with some individuals to get something they have no right to whenever the opportunity occurs. Tampering with milk supplied to cheese factories seems to many to be an opportunity which can be taken advantage of without any immediate danger of being caught. But the results, given below, show that they may often be mistaken.

On charges laid by Mr. Millar the following patrons of cheese factories were fined for tampering with milk:

Tried before Henry Barron, J.P., Forest, Ont.—John Cope, Alfred Sparling, John Pollock, A. J. Jackson McDonald, patrons of the Urtico factory in Plympton township, Lambton county, pleaded guilty to sending deteriorated milk, and were fined \$5 and costs each.

Before A. Rogers, J.P., Jarvis, Ont.—Thomas Murphy, of Townsend township, Norfolk county, pleaded guilty to skimming milk. Fined \$5 and costs.

Before David Abel, J.P., Port Dover, Ont.—Henry Bellack, of Woodhouse township, Norfolk county, pleaded guilty to adding water to milk, and was fined \$5 and costs.

Before Thos. Gibson, J.P., Fordwich, Ont.—Ed. Lambkin, of Howick township, Huron county, pleaded guilty to adding water to milk. Fined \$5 and costs.

Before Squire Green, W. Waterford, Ont.—Fred Elmore and Walter Williams, patrons of the Villa Nova factory, township of Walpole, Haldimand county, were charged and convicted of skimming milk supplied to the factory. They were fined \$20 and costs, amounting to about \$30 each.

As will be seen there is considerable variation in the amounts of the fines imposed. This is largely due to the attitude of the magistrate, and not to one offense being so much greater than the others. Where a patron has deliberately tampered with the milk a \$20 fine is not at all too much; while on the other hand the \$5 fine is too low and not large enough to have any deterring effect upon others who may be inclined to indulge in the same kind of robbery. A few more \$25 or \$30 fines would have a more wholesome effect in putting a stop to tampering with milk supplied to our cheese factories.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

SIX YEARS AN INVALID.

Tried Various Medicines Without Relief—Received Marked Benefit From a Few Doses of South American Nervine—Now Completely Cured Through Its Use—Words of a Grateful Wife and Mother.



MRS. R. ARMSTRONG, ORILLA.

When nervous prostration and weakness take hold of man and woman they become practically unfitted rightly to perform any of the duties of life. How sorrowful is the case of that wife and mother who is so afflicted—unable to enjoy life herself, and equally unable to impart pleasure or happiness to husband and children around her. Many mothers and wives suffer thus. Such was the condition of Mrs. R. Armstrong, of Orilla, Ont., wife of the co-proprietor of the Bible Society in that town. Under date of May 1, she writes: "I have suffered for over six years with nervous prostration, weakness, indigestion and dyspepsia, and have had several doctors attending me. I have taken a number of proprietary medicines but found very little relief from any of them. I was influenced to give South American Nervine a trial, and I must confess that it has done more good than any other medicine I have ever taken or medical treatment of whatever kind received. From the first few doses I found great relief. In all I have taken six bottles, and can truthfully say that South American Nervine is the one medicine that has effected a cure in my case. It would be strange if I did not cheerfully recommend it to all who have suffered as I have done." Would the thousands of suffering women in all parts of this Dominion be relieved of their trouble? Then seek South American Nervine. To the discouraged mother it will give quick relief, and return to her the much desired health and strength. Working immediately upon the nerve centers, science has demonstrated, it cannot fail to cure. In this important respect it differs altogether from every other medicine. It is not any mere experiment to use it. South American Nervine is sold by all reliable druggists, among which number in London we would mention Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Park

THE HOME DRESSMAKER

THEY HAVE A LARGE FIELD FOR THE EXERCISE OF THEIR TALENTS.

Hints Which Will Be of Value and Interest to the Great Fraternity—Two Very Pretty and Easily Made Dresses for the Little Girls.

In getting ready for any season, says a writer in the housekeeper, it is wise to take account of stock on hand and let that be the keynote of new purchases. Often one will possess a dress that is just the thing to make over, or by the purchase of a little material a new dress will be the result. It does not always pay to make over, when a dressmaker must be consulted who will charge as much for remodeling as if an entire suit were made. Nor does it pay to buy expensive goods to put with the old. But the home-dressmaker has a large field for the exercise of her talents, and every woman should learn as much of the art as will enable her to make all her household dresses and simple wraps. In this way much can be saved, and often two or more dresses can be combined or dyed. With little or no expense she may be neat and well dressed.

Skirts are still quite wide at the bottom and hang in full folds all the way down the back, being tucked underneath to keep them in place. A good way to widen a last year's skirt, is to insert a half-circular piece of the material, or of black moire about a quarter of a yard in depth. Finish with a narrow trimming of silk braid or jet, and a little edging



WORTH DOING WELL. The same at the same where the piece fits in.

A simple gown of any light silk can easily be made by an inexperienced person. Make with an overdress caught up on one side with a ribbon rosette, and a band of ribbon at the edge. This should show a silk skirt trimmed with bands of ribbon. You may have one that will answer. Face it with an eight-inch strip of linen canvas, which will give the necessary stiffness. The waist is gathered into a belt, and has a yoke edged with two rows of ribbon. The puffed sleeves have the same edge of ribbon, and there is a belt and sash of wider ribbon. To make one of the pointed overdresses, you must cut the scallops first, and when plaited up, they will form the fashionable point. In caps, shoulder frills, etc., always cut the scallops, then plait into place.

A plain, full skirt may be made of India silk, with a narrow ruche of the same, and revers, chemise and sleeves of contrasting material. A dress of soft gray cloth with white and jet trimming, a black chiffon, and a large black hat of the same make a pretty costume. Any of the cotton fabrics may be simply made for house and street wear. A plain full skirt with one or two ruffles, headed with braid or bands of the material. A round waist, fitted over a lining and a ruffled fichu crossing to the right side and fastened under the arm, completes a dress that a novice can make. The fichu is separate and can be laid aside in the house.

Capes are in infinite variety, and must be worn while the puffed sleeve continues. They are easy to make and remake. Old ones may be lengthened by frills of lace, or widened by plaits of velvet or silk in the back or front, the top being first cut off to form a round yoke, which may be outlined with feather trimming or a frill of the material. A pretty one has two accordion-plaited frills of black net, which form draped ends in front. These are separated by one of velvet, cut circular, so that it will hang a little full. This may be trimmed with jet or lace and a ribbon bow in front. A full frill of lace for the neck, and the net frills may have a narrow edge of lace or a simple hem. Old lace or net may be used for this, and old silk for the foundation, but it should have a pretty lining. In using old goods, be sure to freshen and clean them. Gasoline answers for all such purposes.

Worth Doing Well. The girl of moderate means, who is able to make her own gowns, stands a better chance of being well-dressed than one who must employ a second-rate dressmaker. The girl who is quick with her needle, and quick to observe new ideas in fashions, may, by the aid of good patterns such as are shown above, soon learn to fashion her gowns, so that they will look as well or better than any she might hire made. More fortunate is she who possesses a good chart and knows how to draft and cut her own patterns, for she can appropriate to her own use any of the suggestions and illustrations found in the magazines.

But in order to succeed in this work, neatness of finish is imperative, and that is what the soul of many a young home-dressmaker abhors. For instance, the waist seams are usually nicely pressed, but frequently the seams of the skirt have never felt the weight of an iron. The lining must be basted upon the goods before it is cut out. When the parts are basted, fitted, and stitched together, press every seam, carefully and thoroughly. Beside the seams, every edge, collar, belt, wrists and basque edges, hems of all ruffles, etc., should be pressed, all on the wrong side.

ALL ABOUT PICKLES.

A Practical Housekeeper Tells Her Valuable Experiences.

The fruit season is to the housekeeper what haying and harvesting are to the farmer—a very busy time. And she feels quite as complacently self-satisfied when the last quince is "tied down" and she looks over her well-filled fruit closet as the farmer when he surveys his full barns and granaries.

Cans, catsups, jams, jellies, preserves—and pickles. For with all our sweet things we must not forget the acids the appetite craves, particularly along toward spring when we begin to get "bilious." Sugar is a great source of energy, but nature's remedy for an inactive liver is an acid. And although pickles are probably not the most innocuous form in which we can gratify our craving for something sour, they are not, when properly made and not eaten in excess, worse for the digestion than a great many other things we indulge in.

Much of the good or ill that resides in a pickle is due to the vinegar with which it is made. The pickling or white wine vinegar of commerce is not above suspicion. It is made by chemicals, and sulphuric acid largely enters into its composition. It eats the pickles, and its action on the lining of the stomach is very injurious. Its use is to be avoided.

There is no equal to the vinegar produced by the slow acidulation of fruit-juice, as when cider is converted into vinegar. It is the most healthy form, and the cleanest and purest. The failure of the apple crop for the past two seasons has largely reduced the supply in first hands and pure cider vinegar has been hard to get. But it is so much more desirable for pickle-making and every other culinary use, that every farmer's wife should plan a year ahead for an ample supply.

All sour pickles, and all sweet pickles not made of ripe fruit, are soaked for twenty-four hours in a brine, the usual proportion being a large cup of salt to a gallon of water. The use of the brine is to draw out the acid or strong flavor of the green fruit or vegetable, leaving the pulp ready to absorb the vinegar and spices. The first vinegar into which green pickles are put usually draws out more of this acid principle and should be drawn off, thrown away, and fresh added. The pickles will then keep without fermenting.

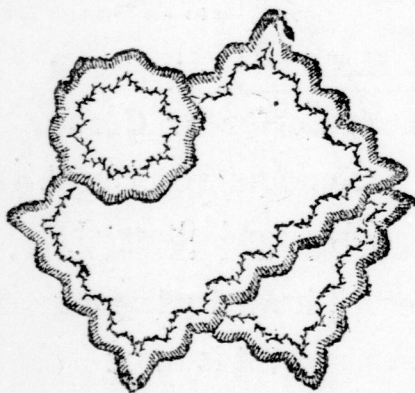
A few of the "first principles" of pickle-making are these: Do not use vinegar that is too strong; it "eats" and softens the pickles. Keep pickles tightly covered; vinegar is "killed" by exposing to air. Do not let vinegar boil; let it come to the boiling point; skim if necessary, and use at once. Never put pickles in a jar or crock that has held grease. Wherever possible, put pickles in cans or bottles and seal when hot. Remember that freezing spoils pickles.

To keep pickles sound and firm when in brine, add half a bushel of grape leaves to a barrel of cucumbers. The leaves also vastly improve the color. If a scum rises on top of pickles, several slices of horse-radish will clear the vinegar if put in the jar.

The housekeeper usually makes cucumbers the basis of her supply of pickles. The small-sized, shapely young fruit, about four inches long and an inch or so in diameter, are preferred; these, after being wiped with a soft cloth, are packed in layers with salt, preferably in stone or wood; the juice of the cucumber with the salt forms a brine in which they remain till wanted for use, when they are freshened by soaking three or four days in tepid water, renewed daily; then put into vinegar. Care must be taken to keep them under brine, and also under the vinegar. An old plate turned over with a weight on top, does this nicely.—Ohio Farmer.

Table Mats.

The housewife who finds it necessary to save carefully every piece that adds to the washing, and who still values dainty and neat table appointments, will find several



NEAT TABLE APPOINTMENTS.

sets of pretty table mats a great help in preserving the purity of the tablecloth, and thus decreasing the weekly wash. Seven mats, one round and three pairs of oblong, of assorted sizes, go to make a set. The size of the mats must depend upon that of the dishes. Heavy, white linen duck, worked with a pointed border of buttonhole edging, done in coarse linen floss, with a vine of herring-bone following the outline of the border, makes the most durable and expensive mats. They are also pretty with straight edges, hemstitched or finished with a vine in feather stitching. These are much more dainty and far less work than mats done in crochet or corset lacing.—American Agriculturist.

A Cheap Bath Mat.

Have you tried taking a sponge bath in your bedroom? And have you noticed how impossible it is to avoid "slipping" carpets and rugs? Perhaps you have wished for the rubber bath mats, so useful in preventing all the trouble, but often too expensive for the average purse. If so, try this substitute.

Get a yard and a half of wide table oil-cloth—the sixty inch is best. Also get enough rather large-sized rope to go around the square. Fold the edge of the cloth over the rope, and sew it firmly all around. You will then have a waterproof mat with a raised edge that will catch all drippings. The mat may be cut round if one prefers it so.

When not in use it may be folded up, and occupies but a small space. It is not too large to be placed in the trunk when traveling, and with its use one need not miss much the often absent bathtub.

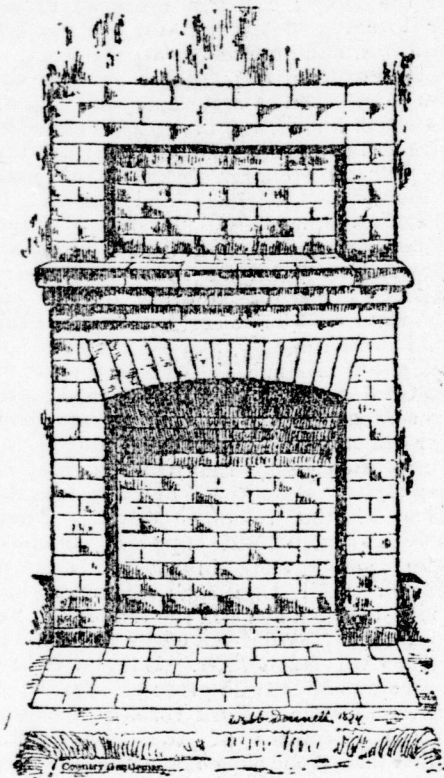
ARTISTIC BRICK WORK.

WEBB DONNELL GIVES SOME LUCID IDEAS OF CONSTRUCTION.

An Erroneous General Idea Combated and a New and Modern One Substituted—How to Construct a Handsome Mantel—The Material.

Those who are about to build or remodel their homes, and who have in mind the construction of fireplaces, may get a hint from the accompanying illustration. The work shown has just been built in a new house, and the effect is much more artistic and beautiful than can be indicated by a simple pen and ink sketch.

There seems to be a general idea that the brick-work about a fireplace must end a short distance above the opening; but in that case the best effect of the brick-work is lost. In the case mentioned, it is carried up to a height of over six feet, forming a mantel and a handsome panel above,



In which may be placed with excellent effect a marble clock. The opening in the fireplace is three feet wide and three feet high, and has the number of courses of bricks above the opening that is shown in the cut. The panel is three inches deep, and the upper course of brick in the mantel projects three inches, giving a mantel of six inches; but the design is to have a slab of red granite fitted above the projecting bricks which will project an inch over the upper course.

The bricks are dark red pressed, laid in red mortar, made by mixing dry Venetian Red paint with common mortar into which a little had stirred would best be added. It will take 400 pressed bricks to construct such a chimney and mantel, the backing of course being done with common brick, and about twenty-five pounds of Venetian Red paint to color the mortar. The brick work should project a little way into the room, to give the best effect. In the back of the panel may be set a mirror of plate glass which will very beautifully reflect the color of the brick-work. Old-fashioned brass andirons with shovel and tongs will go admirably with such fireplace.—Webb Donnell, in Country Gentleman.

THE FARM BOYS.

What Their Mothers May Do to Keep Them at Home.

Close observers have for a long time deplored the fact that so many of the farms of our country are passing into the hands of foreigners. The boys born and bred on the farm, instead of stepping into their fathers' places, leave the old homestead as soon as they become able to earn their own livings. Sometimes they drift out to the less thickly populated towns, but too often they crowd into the large cities and spend their lives as petty clerks or under-paid, because unskilled, artisans.

One factor in the well-being of the family is too often ignored by the housewife, and that is the quality of food given to her children. She says that it is almost impossible to get fresh meat so far from town, and that it is cheaper and easier to use the contents of her "salt barrels," which are always at hand. I believe that this is false economy. Unless the body is properly nourished the mental and moral well-being of the child suffers. Crimes flourish on poor eating. This very monotony of diet is one of the things that unconsciously disgusts young people with farm life. With little additional expense the housewife can make her table attractive by an intelligent use of the materials at her command. Granted that it is impossible for her to get fresh meat, which is not always the case, provided that she makes the getting a matter of consequence, there are many things nutritious and palatable at her hand if she will only learn new ways in which to cook and serve them. Eggs can be prepared in many ways, and are excellent bone makers. Vegetables, especially fresh salads, are blood purifiers, and these the farmer's wife can have in a perfection for which her sisters in the city sigh in vain. In milk and cream there are infinite possibilities, and some of the best soups are made of peas, potatoes, beans and celery. Codfish, sturgeon and smoked halibut, with cream, are dainties on the hotel menu, and can be easily prepared. Even that most indigestible of farmhouse goodies—smoked beef—can be made appetizing by cooking with nicely seasoned milk. Cereals of all kinds form a pleasant variety, especially with cream. Poultry of all kinds should be at the mother's command, and the children themselves can learn to care for the fowls. The vegetable garden, also, can be placed in charge of the boys.

The father must help in this good work. Instead of sending all the good edibles away from the farm, and keeping what will not sell for the family use, it will be well for him to give as much intelligent care to the housing and feeding of his boys and girls as he gives to the stabling and feeding of his stock. He tells you that he must look after the cattle if he wants them to amount to anything, and forgets that his children demand the same care if he would have them fulfill the same conditions.



AMONG THE SCIENTISTS.

The Very Latest News of Their Doings and Discoveries.

Bolota, the product of a tree in Sumatra, threatens to become a rival of India rubber and gutta-percha.

The Danish Government has undertaken, during the years 1895 and 1896, a deep-sea exploration in the Greenland and Icelandic waters. The expedition will be accompanied by a botanist.

Dr. V. Schifner has sent to the Botanical Institute of the German University of Prag a very large collection of dried plants and spirit-material from Western Java. He is intending also to visit Eastern Java and Sumatra.

The phylloxera, or the vine pest, is making such ravages in the sherry wine districts of Spain, according to United States Consul Adams, at Cadiz, that the Government has appropriated \$100,000 for the extermination of the disease.

A special mouthpiece for public telephones is being introduced in Germany with the object of avoiding the spread of the diseases carried by the condensed moisture of the breath. A pad or a large number of discs of paper, with a hole in the middle, is inserted in the mouthpiece and the upper disc of paper is torn off after every conversation.

The question as to which is "the most fashionable language" has apparently been definitely settled by Professor Van-berly, who recently lectured on the subject of "Fashionable Languages" before the members of the Buda-Pesth English Club. "English," he says, "may now be called the most fashionable language in the world."

Certain species of ants make slaves of others. If a colony of slave-making ants is changing the nest, a matter which is left to the discretion of the slaves the latter carry their mistresses to their new home. One kind of slave-making ants has become so dependent on slaves that even if provided with food they will die of hunger unless there are slaves to put it in their mouths.

In Cleveland county, North Carolina, monazite mining is becoming a paying industry of the State. Recently a Mr. Gettys, representing the Wisconsin Incandescent Light Company, of Gloucester, N.J., purchased 10,500 pounds, paying six cents per pound. The mineral is recovered from the surface in the beds of streams and washes by the farmers or placer miners in much the same manner as gold, and has associated with it in certain localities some gold.

The art of making rubies, according to a royal institution lecture by Professor Judd, is now extensively practiced. The ruby is simply crystallized alumina or oxide of aluminum. The artificial rubies known as the Geneva rubies are as hard as the natural ones from Burmah, are identical with them in chemical composition and molecular structure, and are only slightly inferior in color and lustre. They are largely used as watch jewels, and doubtless many of them pass as natural stones for other purposes.

At Wingen, in New South Wales, 204 miles from Sydney, is a burning mountain, one of the most remarkable sights to be seen in Australia. It is 1820 feet in height, and is supposed to be a large coal seam which has in some unaccountable way become ignited, and has been burning for many years, certainly long before the advent of the white man in this portion of the colony. The course of the fire can be traced a considerable distance by the numerous depressions of chasms occasioned by the falling in of the ground from beneath which the coal has been consumed.

The process of producing artificial silk, invented by Dr. Lehner, was shown to a party of scientists, at Bradford, England, recently. Waste cotton, wool, jute, or other suitable material is reduced to an emulsion by means of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, when it is formed into threads by forcing it through glass tubes of small bore, and is passed over a series of rollers and wound in the ordinary way on bobbins. Before the artificial silk is used in manufactures, or is sold, it is denitrated to destroy the explosive properties, and is also rendered inflammable, which will render it suitable for many purposes, especially as it is said to resemble real silk very closely.

M. Charles Margot, of the physical laboratory of the University of Geneva, says "L'Industrie" has just made a curious discovery. He has found that by rubbing on glass with an aluminum point we obtain clear metallic lines, which cannot be removed by washing, no matter how often repeated. This property which aluminum possesses of adhering closely to glass, or in general to any substance having silica as its base, is most plainly shown when the surface is dampened or covered with a very light coat of moisture, as, for instance, when a man breathes upon the surface of the glass. An indispensable condition is that the glass and aluminum point shall be clean.

The Nile Valley is now receiving a good deal of attention from geologists. At a recent meeting of the London Geological Society, Captain H. G. Lyons, of the Royal Engineers, read a paper in which he maintained that it was carved out by the river in the Miocene period. The course of the river above Cairo seems to have been determined by a great fault, which follows the valley for many miles upward. Captain Lyons regards all the sandstone of the Nubian region as an estuarine deposit formed on an area afterward gradually invaded by the Cretaceous Sea. A series of folds runs through this bed of sandstone, and along them occur many springs of the cases, the water-bearing beds being brought by them nearer to the surface

ABSOLUTE ACCURACY.

AN ENGLISH ASTRONOMER'S DEVICE BY WHICH HE WOULD SECURE IT.

An Astronomical Clock With Photography as Its Basis—The Conditions Upon Which the Perfect Clock May be Attained—Secondary Corrections of Error.

Photography is the basis of the new astronomy; but if the photographic plate is a more accurate observer than the eye, it makes a demand peculiar to itself, for increased delicacy and accuracy of instrument—that was the text of the first part of Sir Howard Grubb's lecture last night at the Royal Institution. To take the simplest of his instances. Suppose the eye is observing a star with a view to taking its measurements, and the star moves off the cross lines of the telescope—why, then, of course there is nothing simpler than to shift the telescope and bring the star back into the field again. But suppose a photographic plate is at the eyepiece, then it must always receive exactly the same impression of the star. The telescope must move by clock-work with the star so that the star always appears in exactly the same position on the plate. In the photographic method the record of the observation is not that of any one moment—it is the aggregate of all the impressions made every second and every part of a second during the exposure. The photographic plate, unlike the eye, takes notes of and records every position of the star image, and not the one selected position, as the eye does; hence it is easy to see the great necessity of having the utmost possible perfection in the clock-driving arrangements. In other words, if the star "moves" and the plate does not, the impression left on the plate will be a streak and not a defined image.

The perfect clock, therefore, for accuracy in the instruments of the future is the perfect clock—it is the necessary, though not the sufficient, condition.

An astronomical driving clock must have a continuous wheel motion; it must have a stability far beyond that necessary for ordinary work; and the slow motions must be extremely perfect. Sir Howard Grubb had brought a perfect clock with him. It was a massive, complicated arrangement, looking less like a clock than a calculating machine; and roughly speaking it combined the principle of a pendulum clock with that of the rotating wheel clock. The wheel clock, a good frictional governor, will go uniformly from second to second, "tick," said Sir Howard, "the uniform motion clock that I ever met with can be depended on for long periods. This one can be depended upon to about one second in 600" which is to say that it is a perfect clock for ten minutes. But one of the star plates shown last night had suffered an exposure of twelve hours; and for this another agency is called in operation. This is an independent pendulum. A pendulum properly hung is absolutely reliable; it changes its period never. So what is done is to make the pendulum correct the movement of the rotating wheel once a second. There are electric currents made and broken by the pendulum at every swing, and there are three electric contacts with the axis of the driving clock. They are so arranged—it is impossible to say more—that if the wheel is revolving at the proper speed the current travels through one of the other contacts, and so acts upon co-axial wheels as to retard or accelerate the speed of the driving wheel. This correction is made once a second.—London Graphic.

Paragrapher's Points.

"How are you getting on with your new servant girl?" asked the caller. "Our new servant girl!" replied the hostess with some indignation in her voice; "why, she has been with us for four days!"—Washington Star.

"Why," she said, as she watched the tumbling waves come in, "do they call them breakers?" "I cannot tell," he replied in solemn tones, "unless it's because it costs me \$7.50 a day to get near them."—Washington Star.

"Commend



to Your Honorable Wife" —Merchant of Venice, and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is

Cottolene

that I am better than lard, and more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 3 and 5 pound pails, but am

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

NEW GROCERY STORE!

One of the best in the city.

W. T. STENBERG 615 Richmond Street, Phone, 1021.

Rescue the Perishing

SAVE THE DYING.

Give New Life to Those Burdened With Disease.

Paine's Celery Compound is the Sufferer's Best Friend.

Another Wonderful Cure in Manitoba.

Life Was Once a Burden to Mr. Fairhall.

Now He is Hearty and Healthy.

Mr. Fred Fairhall, of Fairhall, Selkirk county, Man., writes for the sole purpose of benefiting thousands in Canada who suffer from the troubles and afflictions that made life a misery to him in the past. Comment on our part is unnecessary, as Mr. Fairhall clearly proves that Paine's Celery Compound was the direct means of saving his life. He writes as follows:

"Having read of some remarkable cures in the Winnipeg Weekly Tribune, permit me to add my testimony in favor of your valuable medicine."

"I had been troubled with indigestion and bilious diarrhoea for six years. These troubles, with hard work, brought upon me in the spring of 1891, nervous prostration. From a state of activity I was reduced to a condition that I could not work. My memory, which previously had been retentive, failed me; I could not sleep, and I felt a great depression of spirits. I was so distressed at times both in body and mind that I often wished to die, and I frequently prayed to God, if it was his will, to take me."

"I thank God all this has passed away. Paine's Celery Compound with God's blessing has been the means of curing me. I have taken ten bottles of the compound, which I purchased from Mr. R. W. Oliver, Killarney."

"I am now perfectly restored in mind and memory; my appetite is good, and I am improving steadily in health. For all these blessings I am more than thankful, and have strongly recommended Paine's Celery Compound to many of my neighbors."

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

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

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

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

SESSION 1894-5.

The calendar for the Session 1894-5 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, courses of study, degrees, etc., in the Several Faculties and Departments of the University, as follows:

FACULTY OF LAW, (Opening Sept. 3.) FACULTY OF MEDICINE, (Sept. 20.) FACULTY OF ARTS OR ACADEMIC FACULTY—Including the Donalds Special Course for Women, (Sept. 17.)

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Including Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry, (Sept. 18.)

FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE, (Oct. 1.)

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL, (Sept. 3.) Copies of the Calendar may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. W. Brakenridge, B. C. L. Acting Secretary. ADDRESS—McGILL COLLEGE. XT

NOW IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR.

THE WEEK:

A Journal for men and women—is published every Friday at 5 Jordan street, Toronto, by The Week Publishing Company. Subscription, \$3 per annum.

THE WEEK:

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

"One of the ablest papers on the continent."—[Illustrated America, Oct. 1]

TO BUILDERS & THE TRADE

An opportunity is solicited to quote you prices for all kinds of interior finish and for machine work of every description. Turning of any design done in the neatest manner. Benched seats and rails, blinds and screens, sash, doors and frames in all styles. Prices right. Respectfully yours,

J. C. DODD & SON, Cor. Wellington & Bathurst Sts., City. TELEPHONE NO. 571.

GERMAN CAVALRYMEN.

THE UHLAN ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE OF THE LIGHT BODY.

History of the Unique Corps—Its Work As Compared With That of Other Armies—An Officer and How He Looks On Parade.

What the wily Cossack is to-day to the Russian regular divisions; what the treacherous Pandour was to the Austrian columns when they encountered Frederick the Great; what the "Numidian without a bridle" was to Hannibal in Italy; what the restless Partisan horseman was to the huge squares of Darius, the great king—that the Uhlans are to the German military machine. He is the eye of the army, or, to speak more accurately, he and his fellows are its antennae, its feelers. When you think that a modern army marching on a single road is often thirty or forty miles long, and that it needs many hours to display into line, you can readily conceive the importance of its antennae, and bodies of light cavalry thrown out in a network along all the roads in front and on the flanks of a marching army perform the same duty as the feelers of the centipede. They are even more essential to its safety.

"That nation which lengthens its weapons shortens its existence," has been said, but the saying is not true. Too many instances exist to prove the contrary. Philip of Macedon won his victories over the invincible Greeks by training his men to use the 21-foot sarissa; the Swiss peasants broke up the all-powerful feudal cavalry by their impetuous array of pretended spikes of equal length, and while the legion with the gladius did eventually overcome the phalanx with the sarissa; while Gustavus's light-armed Swedes defeated the heavy pikemen of the Spanish school, this was in each instance a victory of mobility against unyielding, rather than one of short weapons against long.

The Uhlans are a lance pure and simple, and in the Franco-German war was practically the only horseman who was armed with a lance, though since then his usefulness has caused the extension of the weapon. It was he who did the bulk of the scouting work of the Germans, alone or in company with the hussars, and he earned for his efficient work a most enviable reputation in France. There has, during the war of the last half of this century, been no outcry against military violence louder than that which the French sent up to heaven against the Uhlans during the war of 1870, and yet it is doubtful if he fairly earned the opprobrium heaped upon him. War is not a gentle profession. "My men are not nuns!" once exclaimed grim-visaged Tilly, and it is only within a generation that war has been divested of utter barbarity. Even in Napoleon's day, the passage of an army was tenfold worse than a plague of grasshoppers; the insect spared women and children; no person or thing escaped the hunger or the lust of the soldier.

The Uhlans are a picturesque fellow. In his jaunty uniform, brass epaulettes and gay trappings, and holding aloft his 10-



AN OFFICER OF THE UHLANS.

foot lance, from which flutters a black and white pennant, he fills the eye as a typical light-horseman. Carrying his blankets, rations, ammunition and a few feds of oats for his mount, he and his dapper little steed are ready for a 100-mile march, if need be, before he has to forage. He is not called on to traverse deserts or snow-capped, pathless plains, as our cavalrymen must do; but he may at any moment be hurried at a gallop with information to headquarters in the rear, and he may have many an hour's hunt for the general in command of the van. He was, during the war of 1870, a most excellent scout; and it was part of his business to make his presence felt, to make himself and his ilk well feared. In no other way was his life safe, for he was apt to be waylaid and shot down by franc-tireurs at every cross-road. He was, to the French peasant, the embodiment of malice, the forerunner, the simulacrum of the hated German; the Gallic hill had risen, and no act of his, even in self-defense, but was exaggerated into dire brutality. In French art, the simple-hearted, rose-cheeked Brandenburg lad is pictured with the face of a Vandal of the Middle Ages; which is natural enough; but, on the whole, the Uhlans are no worse than any cavalryman who rides in the advance of an invading army. Small bodies of men, moving independently in an enemy's country, always commit some havoc, in olden times the most cruel, even bestial, acts were looked on as a necessary concomitant of raids. In our day, happily, the soldier is no longer a human brute, but is by force of his own intelligence and decency, as well as by law and regulation, kept within some bounds. So with the Uhlans. "Give a dog a bad name"—and the French gave the Uhlans a reputation he did not deserve.

The Uhlans as a rule are well mounted. His arms and equipments are not heavy—that is, not heavy for a soldier—and he himself is never an over-big man. It would puzzle the outsider to follow him in a day's march. But then the cuirassier weighs, "armed and equipped as the law directs," a full fifty pounds more than the Uhlans does—and fifty pounds on the march is as much as ten pounds in a race.

The Uhlans weigh less—say 140 pounds; and his rig is lighter—say 60 in all. Even this is a heavy weight compared to that of

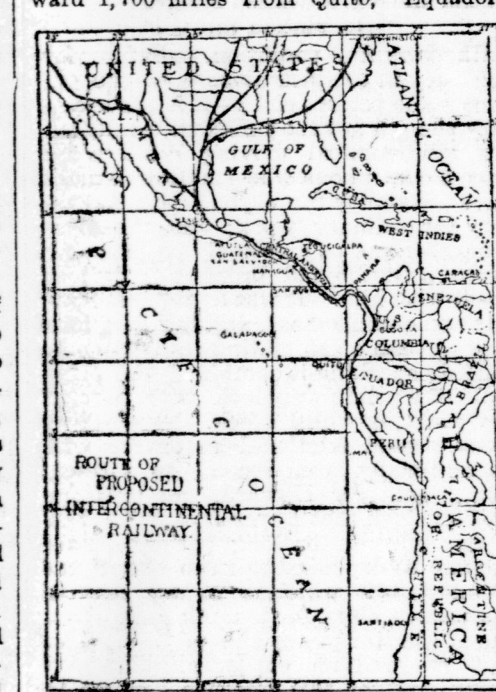
civilians, who add but 15 or 16 pounds to their own avoirdupois when they ride out for their daily exercise. The fact is that no one but a man who has seen service in times of war knows how hard-worked are both the soldier and his steed; nor, indeed, of how much hard work both are capable. The Uhlans and the hussars are the light cavalry of the German army; and for this service are chosen the light and active men, while the heavyweights are put into the cavalry of the line. Not only must the Uhlans be light and active, he must be intelligent to a degree. Of small use would be an Uhlans who was active enough to ride far and discover the whereabouts of the enemy and yet so stupid that, when he had got back to the commander of his party, he could not tell what he had seen. The Uhlans must not only be able to "get there," but he must be of some good when on the spot. He must have keen eyes to see, fair intelligence to understand and a correct tongue to report.

TO JOIN THREE AMERICAS.

Something About the Survey of a Very Important Railroad.

The final official reports of Uncle Sam's great railroad survey through Central and South America, for a line to connect the "three Americas" by rail, are soon to be issued to the public. There will be three volumes, printed in English and Spanish together, profusely illustrated. One volume will be devoted to each of the three government expeditions that were sent into the field in 1891.

Of these three separate parties, corps No. 1, under Lieutenant M. M. Macomb, surveyed a line from Ayudon, on the southern frontier of Mexico, 800 miles south-east through Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the Savegre river. Corps No. 2, under Engineer William F. Shunk, surveyed northward 1,700 miles from Quito, Ecuador,



MAP OF PROPOSED ROUTE.

through Colombia and Costa Rica to the lower terminus of Lieutenant Macomb's survey. Corps No. 3, under Engineer William D. Kelly, surveyed 1,734 miles southward from Quito, through Ecuador and Peru to Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas. The whole line, consisting in loops already projected or in process of construction, will measure 4,500 miles, extending from the lower border of Mexico, to which the Mexican railways now run, clear down to the upper boundary of Argentina. Engineer Kelly completed his task first, and although his corps was No. 3, his report will constitute the first volume of the report of the intercontinental railway commission. Engineer Shunk's volume will follow shortly after, and Lieutenant Macomb's will conclude the series. Each volume, brimming with beautiful photographic reproductions of life and scenery in the tropics and among the snow-capped Andean ranges, besides descriptions and incidents of adventure and practical engineering data, will be of absorbing interest, as the advance proofs indicate, and will show that an intercontinental railway such as is proposed can without question be built whenever the various American republics or individuals set about doing it. All three of the expeditions report that the respective governments and people of South and Central America received them with open arms, treated them as proteges and rendered them officially and personally every assistance and attention in their power, showering upon them courtesies and civilities without stint, so keenly are the Spaniards south interested in the execution of the grand project.

The route pursued by corps No. 1, being comparatively level, presents no problems whatever. The territory traversed by the second and third corps, however, in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, is much more difficult, involving numerous steep ascents and descents, with vast yawning chasms between. The cost of construction, it is estimated, would vary from \$20,000 to \$60,000 per mile, according to the physical and topographical character of the country. But the total average would not exceed \$35,000 per mile, and at that rate the aggregate cost of a standard gauge line would fall considerably below \$148,000,000. Works of greater magnitude in railroad building have been executed in our own country between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans than are involved in establishing connection between North America and the southern republics. Russia's new 7,000 mile railway across Siberia is itself a much more stupendous achievement than this would be, and, except politically, it promises no such desirable results, as may be imagined when the population of Mexico, Central and South America is on a conservative estimate placed at 45,000,000.

No Kick Needed.

"Why don't you get a boy to keep your desk in order?" inquired the caller. "It looks awfully littered up."

"I keep it this way," said the man at the desk, "to show that I'm always busy."

"But why—Oh, I see! Good day,"—Chicago Tribune.

Asking Her Hand.

Suitor—I love your daughter, sir, and I come now to ask her hand.

Father—Well, what do you want to do?

A ROYAL BALLOONIST.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR HOPES SOON TO MAKE AN ASCENSION.

The New Air-Ship Tested at Berlin—It is Built Upon a Unique Principle—Toy Balloons Steady It—Filled With Compressed Gas.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the German Emperor is ambitious to be the first crowned head to make a balloon ascension, and the aeronautic section of the German army is now experimenting in Berlin with a new-fangled balloon of the captive kind, which will have the honor of elevating His Majesty to a higher altitude than he has ever yet achieved.

The correspondent in Berlin witnessed the initial experiments with the new balloon at the great Tempelhof Grounds a week ago, and procured an accurate picture of the new aerial monster, which also shows how it is managed.

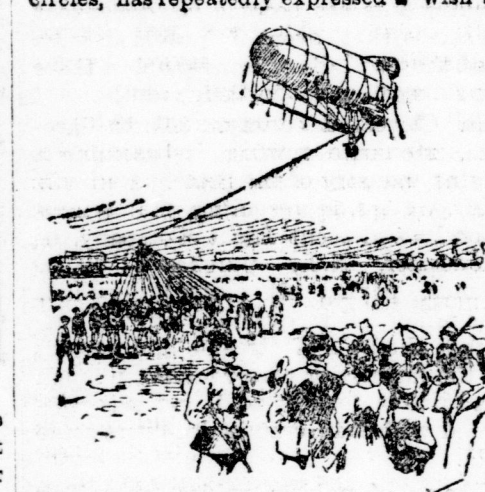
It is an invention of one of the chiefs in the aeronautic section, and consists of a balloon having the shape of a cylinder boiler. On one end of it are two smaller round balloons, and beneath them hangs the basket, which, by numerous ropes, is fastened to the balloon proper.

The correspondent asked one of the officers assembled what advantages were expected from the new form of the balloon. He answered that the peculiar shape was chosen in order to steady it. The small, round balloons have been added for balancing purposes. They can be regulated from the basket.

At the time when the balloon was tried a strong wind was blowing, but it seemed to have little effect on the air-ship, which was frequently lowered to give different officers a chance to investigate its advantages. They went up with instruments for making observations and measurements, and all reported their entire satisfaction with the new air-ship.

The balloon was fastened by a strong cable to a windlass and carriage and was allowed to rise to an altitude of 3,900 feet. Thirty soldiers on as many ropes united in bringing it down when the command was given.

The Emperor, it is said in Berlin army circles, has repeatedly expressed a wish to



A GERMAN BALLOON.

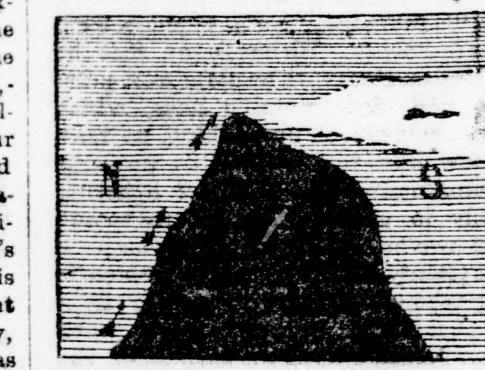
make an aerial journey, but up to the present time the commander of the aeronautic section has persuaded His Majesty to desist, as the balloons in use did not guarantee absolute safety. The Kaiser, though courageous enough, followed this advice, principally because he did not wish the commander to assume unwarranted responsibilities. The new balloon, according to the tests just completed, seems to be just the thing for an imperial aeronautical expedition.

The German army, in anticipation of the Kaiser's new passion, has of late paid especial attention to aeronautics. Army balloons are now filled in a novel way from dasks containing compressed gas, which by an ingenious process is turned into hydrogen gas in very short time, and by a process simple enough to be managed by ordinary soldiers. The compressed gas is transported in steel flasks made out of a whole sheet without seams. This is a most important invention, as it does away with the principal objection to the use of balloons in war time, namely, the difficulty of procuring the material for filling.

Another achievement of the German army in the balloon line is the destruction of balloons by shrapnel at an altitude of nearly ten thousand feet. The other day balloon shooting was carried on at the artillery yards near Berlin, and of a hundred shots fired only one missed.

The California Snow Banner.

One of the most magnificent natural phenomena is a Californian snow banner. When a northern storm sweeps over the Californian Alps, which run from north to south, one can sometimes see a brilliant white cone-shaped banner streaming before the wind from each mountain top. The banners are often several miles long, and are formed of the fine snow from the mountain crevices, loosened by the storm and swept up over the north side of the mountain top and



blown toward the south. When the sun illuminates this snow dust its brilliancy is extraordinary.

This phenomenon is rare. Its cause is to be sought in the peculiar regular formation of the mountain top and sides. These latter are slightly curved on the northern side, probably by ice action. This curvature hurls the snow up against the top of the mountain, where it is shaped in the peculiar manner by the action and force of the wind. Translated from Nordstjernen, Copenhagen.

Origin of a Phrase.

"Fugitive trains" was added to railroad nomenclature during the big strike. It applied to freights that started out for a certain destination not knowing whether they would "get there" or somewhere else.

THEATRES OF OUR ANCESTORS.

Gestures, Moans, and Cries Were Prominent in Their Days.

In the Revue des Deux Mondes of the 15th of December, M. Jusserand, the well-known authority on mediæval England, describes the theatre in mediæval England and how they went to the play. The great object of early English dramatists and actors was to make their audience laugh, and gesture was thought highly of, both in places of amusement and in church. The very preachers, we are told, essayed to express their thoughts more clearly by imitating the groans and cries of those martyrs whose deaths they were describing. The people, observes one historian, when going to church thought they were going to the theatre; instead of thinking of their prayers, occupied themselves with looking at the antics of the preacher.

The Irish wags seem to have had many a predecessor in "Merrie England." Extraordinary scenes used to go on in the churchyards both before and after a body was laid to rest. The Bishop of Winchester had to issue an order forbidding "dishonest games in the cemeteries, especially on high days and holidays." Both in villages and cities there was a craze for pageants; a death, a wedding, a departure for the Holy Land, was made an excuse for bringing out the finest clothes and uniforms, and organizing a procession, of which giants, dwarfs, gilded animals and flower-bedecked cars formed part. As all the world knows, the first plays ever acted were miracle plays; they took place during four great church feasts of the year, especially at Christmas and Easter. In Chaucer's time these "Mysteries" were immensely popular, and there is constant allusion to them in the "Canterbury Tales." For centuries every drama was composed from some incident in the Bible or in church history, and each scene was laid either in Rome or in Palestine, or in the Garden of Eden, for Adam and Eve, the serpent and the angel, were very popular dramatic personae. It was during the fourteenth century that a fresh kind of play styled "Moralties," began to take the place of the religious drama. These comedies were still supposed to have some good end in view, and were befitting their title each dialogue had a moral tucked away in the tail of it. Yet the miracle-play did not cease to exist in Europe till much later. William Shakespeare was already 15 years of age when the Archbishop of York forbade the further performance of the "Mysteries," which had at one time made the towns of London and Moulton already been dead three years when religious dramas were forbidden in France by orders of the king, Louis XIV.

Fashions Among the Ainus.

The dress of civilized nations is often sufficiently ridiculous, but our own oddities do not render us the less disposed to laugh at the oddities of other people. This being true, we can afford to be amused by Mr. Howard's description of the clothing worn in cold weather—by the hairy Ainus, those strange little inhabitants of farther Siberia and part of Japan.

The only material of which they ever have a complete suit is fish skin. Such a suit is sometimes elaborately, though coarsely, embroidered. The resemblance between this embroidery and that of North American Indians is remarkable.

How the fish-skin is prepared is still a puzzle to me. Though pretty skin, it is very tough, and has more pliability than might be thought possible. Shoes even are made with it but not exclusively of it; it generally forms the linings of the uppers. The thicker clothing is grotesqueness itself. For medium garments, especially for the covering of the back and chest, birch bark is used, other materials being stitched to it. For the coldest weather the clothing is made of the oil of the Eskimos and the Kamtschadales. The grotesqueness of it is much too much for its shapes as from the variety of the materials.

In one of these Joseph's coat dresses were mixed patches of sable, bear, deer and fox-skins, including the tails, in haphazard fragments, while behind and before there was underneath all these a large piece of birch bark. The coat I afterward found, was intended incidentally as a protection against accidental shots from poisoned arrows, which the Ainus use more in winter than in summer in their hunting excursions.

A New Phase of The Great Fair.

In the last number of the Entomological News Professor Smith refers to a grave danger that the Columbian Exposition has menacing the farmers with. His point is out the fact that the grain in the "Palace of Agriculture" was seriously infected with the grain-moth, and that from this centre the whole country may be invaded by this pest. In the New Jersey exhibit we are told that "every jar of grain was simply a nest of moths and larvae, and everywhere the same appearance prevailed; that in fact the whole building had become one vast breeding ground for these insects. In view of the fact that not only this but other, perhaps equally injurious, insects have found in the same manner a centre from which to scatter, he wonders whether the results may not yet lead some to pronounce the Fair an unmitigated nuisance. Some of the foreign plants may have been the means of introducing new insects that, by finding in this country favorable habitats, will scatter and multiply to the disgust and annoyance of agriculturists generally. New weeds may also have in this way gained entrance. As ministry is a marked human characteristic it will not be surprising if the vices of other nations are not copied here and an epidemic of new forms of immorality prevail.

A Word to the Unwise.

Care should always be observed in washing children's faces not to let the soap get into the eyes. A physician writes: I think it cruel to allow the face and eyes to be washed over with soap in the coarse and rough way in which I have often seen it done. Some nurses appear to take a sort of morbid delight in its employment in this way. Even to wash soap in the eyes is a very painful ordeal to go through; in the end it inevitably produces chronic, sometimes acute ophthalmia. Children should be spared this barbarity. In washing children's faces with soap a fine flannel, a sponge, or the corner of a towel should be used.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Pure Gold.

The finest specimen of native gold ever found was in a Ural nugget, which gave nearly 99 per cent. of gold, the balance being silver and copper.

A Thin Sheet of Iron.

In a Welsh tin factory has been produced the thinnest sheet of iron ever rolled. It would require 4,800 of them to make one inch in thickness.

TAKING A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

Mr. Thomas Adams Tells the Happy Result That Followed.

He Was Suffering From a Severe Attack of Rheumatism—Would Have Given Anything to Secure Relief—How a Cure Was Brought About.

(From the Brantford Courier.)

A brief statement in respect to the recovery of Mr. Thomas Adams, of St. George, will no doubt be of considerable interest to suffering humanity in general and particularly to those who may profit somewhat by the experience hereinafter set forth. Mr. Adams is a stonemason by trade and resides about a mile east of St. George. At present he is operating the Pattern Mills and is well known and respected in the neighborhood. In order to gain all the information possible concerning the circumstances of the cure, a representative of the Courier proceeded thither to investigate the case. Mr. Adams was found at work in his mill. He is a man of about 35, healthy and vigorous, a man whom one would not suspect of having had any ailment. When interviewed he cheerfully made the following statement: "About three years ago when at work at my trade I contracted, through over-exposure, a severe attack of muscular rheumatism, which confined me to the house for three weeks, during which time I suffered the most excruciating pain, being hardly able to move. I was so bad that I could not lie down, had to just let myself fall into bed. When attempting to rise I had to turn over upon my face and crawl up, there being only one position from which it was possible for me to get up. I had given anything at this time in order to secure relief. My first thought was to call in a regular practitioner, so I procured one of the best physicians in the neighborhood, but he did not seem to get control of the malady. After treating me for some time he left of his own accord, saying he could do nothing for me. About this time a friend of mine persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Finally, I decided to give them a trial. I soon experienced a decided improvement and was mending rapidly, the terrible pain left me and I had considerable relief and was able to get around with the use of a crutch. After the further use of the Pink Pills I was so far recovered as to be able to resume work and since that time have been free from the complaint. I do not now feel any of the soreness and stiffness of the joints, I can get right up in the morning and go to work without any feeling of uneasiness whatever. I have every confidence in Pink Pills and heartily recommend them. I believe them a good thing to take at any time to get the blood into good condition and if I felt any illness coming on I would, instead of calling a doctor, send at once for a box of Pink Pills."

When strong tributes as these can be had to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that their sales reach such enormous proportions, and that they are the favorite remedy with all classes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a grippé, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all troubles arising from mental worry, overwork, or excessive fatigue.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape), at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company at either address.



CHOCOLAT MENIER

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.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

CHOCOLAT

MENIER

ANNUAL SALES EXCEEDED

83 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on

sale, send his name

and your address to

MENIER, Canadian

Branch, 110 St. John

Street, Montreal,

Que.

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and

carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in

private practice and for over thirty years by

people with entire success. Every single Specific

a special cure for the disease named. They

are without drugging, purging or reducing

the system, and in fact, do the Sovereign

Remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ROGS CURED. PRICE.

1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations... .25

2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... .25

3—Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat... .25

4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults... .25

5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis... .25

6—Paralysis, Toothache, Rheumatism... .25

7—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... .25

8—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation... .25

9—Suppression or Painful Periods... .25

10—Whitish, Too Frequent Periods... .25

11—Cramp, Laryngitis, Hoarseness... .25

12—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions... .25

13—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains... .25

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

15—Consumption, Influenza, Cold in the Head... .25

16—Whooping Cough... .25

17—Kidney Complaints... .25

18—Nervous Debility... .1.00

19—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed... .25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, 25 Cts.

Hold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Dr. HUMPHREYS' Specifics (44 pages), mailed FREE.

HUMPHREYS' Specifics, 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

"SAVINGS LEAD TO WEALTH."

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, ONT.

"As building and loan associations become more of a settled institution, and less of an experiment, the mystery that formerly to the popular mind surrounded them and their earnings is being cleared away and in its stead is to be found the solid certainty of mathematics. That this condition obtains is a matter of congratulation to the real friends of the association. Nothing is more susceptible of demonstration than what the profits will be on building-loan stock, the amount of installments, interest and premiums being known, and the people are beginning to know it."—Illinois State Auditor Gene, in his report of 1893.

If you desire to become a member of "The People's" call and get particulars of our different classes of shares. Begin to save now. Our shares cost 60 cents per month; five \$3 and ten \$6.

Members can borrow at any time. No delays. No publicity. No valuation fee. August series now being issued.

W. M. SPENCER, President.

LIEUT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, Vice-President.

W. M. SPITAL, Secretary-Treasurer.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Managing Director.

LAWN MOWERS

—AT—

REID'S HARDWARE

New high wheel; new model; besides cheaper grades.

LAWN HOSE,

(Best Four-Ply.)

LAWN SPRINKLES,

(Various Styles.)

No. 118, North Side Dundas Street,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

We ought to measure our actual lot, and to fulfill it; to be with all our strength that which our lot requires and allows. What is beyond it is no calling of ours.

See one of Dr. Ryerson's early articles on the Temperance question in this issue.

The CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD is a family weekly journal devoted to temperance and kindred reforms. It is published simultaneously in London and Toronto, with a large circulation in each city.

It is regularly read by many clergymen in Canada, Protestant and Roman Catholic; it also reaches every W. C. T. U. union in the Province, and all divisions of the Sons of Temperance. It also is regularly received by all former subscribers of the Canada Citizen, a long-established Toronto journal which has been amalgamated with it, and also by the former readers of Wives and Daughters, a well-known woman's journal. Besides it is regularly supplied, as a supplement, with the London Saturday Advertiser, and the Western Advertiser (Weekly), both of which have large circulations among the most intelligent and well-to-do people in the very best and most prosperous section of all Canada.

The CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD reaches great numbers that no other temperance journal ever reaches, or that no one religious or political journal is read by, including both women and men of all parties and creeds.

It is safe to say that there is not a better advertising medium in all Canada for many lines of business.

It is published in a form and made up of matter that insures its being preserved and read by every member of the household. Address—

CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD,
London, Ontario.

Subscriptions taken at "Advertiser" Office, London.

Sunday, Sept. 23, will be the quarterly temperance lesson day in the Sunday schools. The text is in Daniel, chap. i, v. 8-20, on Daniel's abstinence. Mr. J. W. Stearns, 58 Reade street, New York, the well-known temperance publisher, has printed a lesson leaf for that day which workers will do well to procure. Samples free. Price 50 cents per 100 copies.

The movement of excluding liquor dealers from church membership in the United States seems to have become pretty general. Dr. Joseph Cook, the great Boston divine, asserts that the following great churches of that country now refuse to admit liquor dealers to church membership: Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregationalist. These, it is well known, are among the largest and most prosperous of all the churches of the country. The Roman Catholics are now also taking advanced steps in the same direction.

The London Globe, in the following paragraph, unwittingly shows how little moral suasion can often do to reach the people that ought to be reached in some way. It says: "Temperance reformers are the most impractical of people. In England and America we have had some fine specimens of their suggested legislation, but none of them have had the fine inspiration of Count Tolstoi. The worthy Russian 'crank' has written a moral opera, 'The Distiller,' to cure the Russian peasant of his fondness for vodka, but the experiment has not so far been very successful, as the Russian peasantry refuse to go to the opera."

Among the curiosities among our Canadian statutes now are laws providing for the extermination of the thistle and the black knot for the better protection of the farmers, and laws licensing, legalizing and sanctioning the liquor traffic, a much greater source of harm and evil to the farmer's entire family than any other danger that confronts them in all Canada. It did not require any popular plebiscite or Royal Commission to convince our legislators regarding the propriety of enacting the thistle-black knot laws; it seems to need an endless number of such sources of "information" to enable them to see what is their duty regarding the last.

Dr. Ryerson On Temperance.

Extracts from an Editorial in the
Christian Guardian of Sixty-
Five Years Ago.

There now lies before me a bound volume of the first year's numbers of the Christian Guardian, now 65 years old. My grandfather, who was one of the United Empire Loyalist pioneers of this country, became a member of the first regularly ordained Methodist class, formed at Adolphustown on Sunday, Feb. 20, 1792, and he seems to have become also one of the first subscribers to the Christian Guardian, established in 1829, which has been regularly published ever since, and is now the oldest religious journal published in Canada. He continued to be a regular reader until the time of his death. He also carefully preserved and filed the various numbers, for newspapers were few and much prized in those early days. The first year's numbers were neatly and strongly bound by himself in his old age, and are now a source of much curious and valuable information.

Rev. Egerton Ryerson, then quite a young man, was the first editor. When quite an old man he one time informed me that he had not had much experience as a writer at that time and editorial work was not an easy task for him, but the various numbers give good indication of the same industrious painstaking that distinguished all his after work. His editorial articles were few, but they were written with much of the same vigor that characterized his later literary efforts. There was also a good summary of the general and religious news of the day. The paper, which has always been plainly and neatly printed, is still an excellent specimen of newspaper typography and arrangement.

THE TEMPERANCE POSITION.

The Guardian, from the very outset, was a strong advocate of the temperance movement, and has continued such to the present day. The very first number before me contains an extended report of a temperance address by the Rev. John Ryerson, who took a very active interest in the formation of temperance societies about the country at that time. A few weeks later there is an excellent report extending over two weeks' numbers of a very elaborate and eloquent address on the same subject by Dr. John Rolph, of Toronto, who was then an ardent advocate of temperance, and who occupied so prominent a position in the educational and political affairs of this Province for many years afterwards. His earnest and outspoken advocacy of a movement then not popular, but what he deemed was true and right, is an excellent example that numbers of Canadian politicians of today—men of lesser prominence and ability, and of less courage, too—would do well to follow. He had in him, evidently, the stuff to make up a typical Reformer. There are, during the year 1830, accounts of the formation of a considerable number of temperance societies, which were about the first formed in the country, in various sections from the Niagara peninsula to the banks of the St. Lawrence, in the old "Matilda district." The early Methodist preachers took an active part in the formation of these societies, and seem to have taken a good deal of pains to extend their membership beyond the pale of their own churches, with the very proper conviction that the movement was one that all could, with good advantage, unite in, irrespective of creed or party. The seed thus sown has resulted in great good in helping build up the strong sentiment that prevails in behalf of temperance and prohibition today, not only in the various Methodist communities but throughout this fair Canada of ours. Perhaps nowhere in the world is there a stronger and healthier temperance sentiment throughout the entire community than among the native-born population of old Upper Canada. Some of the older inhabitants who still remain with us and who took part in the planting of the early temperance movement in this Province have now good reason to see that their labor has not been in vain.

LAWS AGAINST INTemperance.

On Saturday, Feb. 13, 1830, the Guardian contained a leading editorial article of over three columns in length, headed "Laws Against Intemperance," which attracted a good deal of attention and caused a good deal of comment at that time. That was in the days when almost everybody drank, and the magistrates of that day were—some of them at least—better known as "judges of good wine" than for their knowledge of the law. Abstaining magistrates were few and far between; in fact, it required a good deal of courage for one of them to stand out at all as a total abstainer, especially at any of their official dinners or such gatherings. The gist of Dr. Ryerson's elaborate article at that time was that magistrates should be temperance

men. Some of its propositions would not seem very advanced today, but they were considered quite "fanatical" at that time.

Another matter mentioned incidentally which is now one of considerable historical interest, is the fact that allusion is made to the first petition on the temperance question ever presented to our Parliament—the pioneer of many hundreds and hundreds that have followed; in fact, more than have been presented on any other one question demanding Canadian legislation. The article begins by saying:

"We understand that a petition from certain inhabitants of Belleville has been recently presented to the House of Assembly, praying that honorable body to take into consideration the evils occasioned in the Province by intemperance, and to devise more effectual means for the suppression of that destructive vice. This, we believe, is the first petition of the kind ever introduced to our Provincial Parliament." Some day I may try and look up that petition in our parliamentary official records in our Provincial library and give some more particulars regarding it.

ABOUT DRUNKEN MAGISTRATES.

The editorial above referred to goes on to state: "We have heard that a petition from one or two townships was sent some one or two years since to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying his Excellency not to appoint any more drunken magistrates among them; but we have never heard of the Legislature being appealed to before on this subject. It is a very important subject, worthy the serious attention of every philanthropist, and especially of the most careful deliberation of those who are appointed by the people and authorized by the constitution to promote the best interests of the country."

Men, even of advanced views, had hardly yet got the conviction that the only effectual way of stopping drunkenness is to stop the manufacture and sale of the cause of it all. Experience, however, has demonstrated that, Dr. Ryerson went on to write:

"Drunkenness undoubtedly may, with perfect safety, be put upon a level with profane swearing and Sabbath-breaking, which legally subject the offender to an ignominious fine and disgraceful imprisonment. But unless some farther remedy should be applied the law in respect to intemperance would be like that in respect to profane swearing, merely nominal. The crime would be considered undefinable, or the execution of the law would be prevented or retarded by disinclination on the part of the magistrate, and the drunkard would eventually indulge his morbid appetite with as little restraint as he does now, and as unblushingly as many men, even public men, now take God's holy name in vain and violate the instituted Sabbath day."

Times have changed since then, however. Drunkenness and swearing are not so common among public men, and the laws have become far more strict and are being much better enforced, with some pitiable exceptions.

Dr. Ryerson then urged the importance of rigid law enforcement—a matter regarding which there is yet much room for improvement. He went on to say:

"But this circumstance argues not against the existence of such laws—it only shows the necessity of devising effectual means to secure the prompt and salutary execution of the laws. The best laws and regulations cannot promote any valuable purpose without a diligent and unyielding administration of them. Such an administration of them must unquestionably be secured, in respect to any laws that may be passed for the suppression of intemperance."

SOBER PUBLIC OFFICERS.

He then went on to write: "As to public officers, they must certainly be held amenable for their conduct in every respect in which their conduct affects the interest of the State. And this it doubtless does in three ways. 1. By their example. 2. By their maintaining, or derogating from, the dignity of their office. 3. By their administration of it. How far the existing laws require their accountability in these respects, it is not necessary for us to inquire; that they do not so, in most cases, in respect to intemperance, we presume no one will pretend to deny. And if it can be shown that intemperance in public officers is highly injurious to the interests of the state in the above mentioned respects, we think it will follow by undeniable inference, and by inference of more than ordinary power, that that very intemperance should incapacitate such persons from thus perniciously filling such important offices. Magistrates are, as an elegant writer expresses it, 'like a public pageant upon which all eyes are fixed; they are those houses built upon a summit, the sole situation of which renders them visible from afar; those flaming torches, the splendor of which alone betrays and exposes them to view.' Hence, then, the vast influence of their public example, and hence the

necessity of securing the preponderating power of that public example upon the side of public morality, upon the side of the public good. If 'one sinner,' in ordinary cases, 'destroyeth much good'—if, to use the words of Dr. Paley, 'the drinker collects his circle, the circle naturally spreads; of those who are drawn within it, many become the corrupters and centers of sets of circles of their own; everyone countenancing, and perhaps emulating the rest till a whole neighborhood be infected from the contagion of a single example'—if such be the baneful influence of intemperance example in the common walks of life, how still more dreadfully contagious must it be in the elevated persons of magistrates who, as an able divine well remarks, 'possess more direct power on the public mind than any other class of men in the community.' And as it is by virtue of their office, that they possess the greatest part of their power, ought not the authority which placed them in that office, require the concurrence of their example, in rendering that office, not a source of weakness and evil to the nation, but, as the Governor of the Universe designed it, 'a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well'?

"If, therefore, any magistrate should, like the wicked servant in the Gospel, 'begin to eat and drink and to be drunken, ought not, by some specific enactment, his talent of power be immediately taken from him—lest he pervert it to farther evil—and be given to another, especially since the primary object of human laws and punishment is, not to require satisfaction for, but to prevent the commission of crime."

THE DIGNITY OF THE OFFICE.

Regarding this important matter the doctor went on to argue: "The dignity of the office should be maintained. And can anything so perniciously derogate from the dignity of any public office, and more particularly that of an administrator of public justice, than drunkenness? Eschines commending Philip, King of Macedon, for a jovial man, that would drink freely. Demosthenes warmly answered, 'That this was a good quality in a sponge but not in a king.' So we may say, that drinking is a good quality in a sponge, but not in a magistrate—and when a magistrate thus demeans himself, what is he better than a 'sponge,' and how shamefully does he degrade his office in the estimation of those for whose welfare it is established. 'They are (says the homily of the Church of England against gluttony and drunkenness) they are unprofitable to the common-wealth; for the drunkard is neither fit to rule nor to be ruled. They are a slander to the church and congregation of Christ, and therefore St. Paul doth excommunicate them among whom whoremongers, idolaters, covetous persons, and extortioners, forbidding Christians to eat with them.' When an individual then betrays his high and responsible trust, derogates in so flagrant a manner from the dignity of his office, turns what was designed to be a 'minister of God' into a beast, and, as it were, draws his very patrimony through his throat, should not the crime be legally and tangibly specified, and the unfaithful steward be immediately removed from his abused stewardship?"

It would be well for the Premiers of today, both Provincial and Dominion, to take this important question of two generations ago into their most serious consideration.

As the present paper is already too long for an ordinary newspaper article there are some other considerations, in the same famous editorial, that may be given later on.

THOMAS W. CASEY.

Latest Cleanings.

CANADIAN.

—The Montreal Y. M. C. A. Bicycle Club requires its members to agree that while wearing the club uniform they will neither smoke nor patronize any place where liquor is sold.

—A man reporting himself as a dentist was found in a Toronto liquor dive one night last week when it was raided. He gave a fictitious name to the police and was afterward fined \$10 and the costs for that offense.

—Toronto evening papers of one day last week reported a shooting affair on College street in that city in which Dr. Dawson had a narrow escape of his life. John E. Taylor, a furniture dealer, fired twice at him, but fortunately no harm was done. Taylor had been drinking pretty heavily and accused the doctor with immoral conduct.

—Some months ago Mr. W. W. Smith, president of the Brome county (Quebec) Temperance Alliance was brutally assaulted and left lying unconscious on the railway track. The man Kelly, arrested for the assault, now pretends to make a clean breast of it and asserts that he was hired to do the deed by a number of "respectable hotel keepers," but only got one-third of his promised reward. Brome is a Scott Act county and Mr.

Smith has taken an active part in enforcing the law against liquor sellers.

—Some weeks ago a fire occurred at the Portland Cement Works at Shallow Lake, not far from Owen Sound, destroying nearly \$20,000 worth of property. It is now reported that Provincial Detective Rogers finds, on investigation, that the watchman in charge of the premises at the time, had been drinking heavily the night of the fire and his carelessness largely accounts for the serious loss sustained.

—Rev. Mr. Wye, a Church of England minister of Amherstburg, Ont., has been in trouble with his people for some time, serious charges having been made against him. Among them were drinking and drunkenness. Bishop Baldwin, of London, ordered an investigation and the charges were sustained. It has been ordered that his license be canceled and he be removed from the parish.

—At a meeting of the Mississquoi County (Quebec) Alliance held last week there was a good deal of complaint about the non-enforcement of the license law in the county. A resolution was adopted calling on the Provincial Government to take more efficient steps in that direction where complaints are made. A number of leading workers were in favor of submitting the Scott Act for adoption again, but no definite action was taken.

—There was a bicycle tournament at Nanapan two or three weeks ago and a large crowd was in town in consequence. That night as a local railway train ran out the engine driver stopped and reported they had run over and probably killed a man on the track. The conductor and others went back and found a man with the badge of a club lying beside the track and much more drunk than hurt. He had been wandering on the track in a fuddled state and was struck and thrown off, but not much hurt. As the young man was well known and respectfully connected nothing was said of it, but his escape from an instant and terrible death was miraculous.

—Judge Wurtel, in addressing the grand jury at the opening of the criminal court in Montreal last week made some observations regarding Sunday liquor selling it would do some of our Ontario officials good to read. He said: "Another practice which is very hurtful to the well-being of our people is that of opening taverns and saloons on Sundays, or of ostensibly closing them, but at the same time allowing people to have access to them, and of supplying them with liquor. The Sunday frequenters of these taverns and saloons fatten the publicans to the detriment of their own families, and oftentimes, as the records of this court testify, they disturb the quiet of the day of rest, and conduct themselves in a manner which is a disgrace for themselves and a scandal for the city. The evil caused by this infraction of the law calls for the utmost vigilance on the part of the municipal and revenue police, and for the adoption of stringent measures to suppress it."

—A HOME GUARD reader hands us the following rather tough yarn clipped from one of the Toronto dailies. We don't believe a word of it, however: "A citizen of Montreal, lately on a visit to Ottawa, while passing down the hotel corridor to his room at a late hour, happened to hear violent groans and sobs issuing from one of the rooms. As the door was open, he entered and recognized a fellow-Montrealer, prominent in political and business circles, and famous for his religious and alcoholic tendencies. He was kneeling at his bedside, clinging to the side of the bed, and sobbing as if his heart would break."

"What's the matter, old man?" inquired our friend, touching the sufferer on the shoulder.

"I'm so drunk I can't say my prayers," was the tearful response."

UNITED STATES.

—The Rev. Joel Jewel, the teetotal pioneer, still living at Troy in his 92nd year, has for 68 years been an abstainer.

—August is the month for re-issuing liquor licenses in Chicago. A paper of that city states that there were 1,500 less issued this year during the first half of the month than during the corresponding period of last year. The hard times had most to do with it.

—A Chicago telegram says: "A morning papers says 'Attorney-General Olney will serve an amended bill of information in quo warranto proceedings on officials of the Pullman Palace Car Company this morning. He has decided on a line of attack. He proposes to contest the right of the Pullman Company to engage in the saloon business in its palace cars.'"

—The St. Louis Christian Advocate, writing of the Satoli decision regarding Catholic liquor sellers, remarks: "What a commentary on a church claiming to be Christian that it is a matter of note when its leaders condemn the liquor traffic! But, after all, there is hope in this utterance, and if the Catholic Church will only fully array itself in opposition to this nefar-

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.

If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in any one, or all of them, than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

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

ous business, it will be a great victory for temperance."

—An English paper, writing of the recent great Christian Endeavor convention at Cleveland, Ohio, says: "None of the meetings in connection with this convention were so enthusiastic as those devoted to the discussion of temperance and good citizenship. The strongest utterances of Mr. John G. Woolley's stirring appeals for the churches to take the lead in the warfare against the saloons were enthusiastically cheered. Miss Frances Willard also addressed the convention, receiving for herself and the cause she represents a magnificent greeting."

GREAT BRITAIN.

—The English Alliance News says: "Dr. Wilkinson, surgeon to the Tyne-mouth Volunteer Life Brigade, has cautioned the volunteers against the danger of administering alcohol to half-drowned persons. It regards it as a fatal mistake to give them brandy, at any rate until the wet clothing has been removed and the temperature raised in a warm bed. And even then, we should add, they will be better without it, and with a good cup of tea or milk in its place."

—An English exchange says: "The Church Congress to be opened at Exeter on Tuesday, Oct. 9, is to have a discussion on 'Temperance Work and Legislation.' (1) The present position of the question in regard to the community generally; (2) temperance legislation, its limits and possibilities, and the need of co-operation in securing it; (3) temperance work in the church; The mayor of Exeter will preside, and the readers and speakers announced are Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.; the Lord Bishop of London, Rev. T. P. Ring, Rev. F. E. Ridgway, D.D.; Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., M.P., and the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar. On Oct. 10 Mrs. Temple will preside over a women's meeting, at which 'Temperance work among women' will be one of the topics discussed."

GENERAL.

—In Egypt the culture of tobacco has been prohibited by a decree of the Khedive. The penalty imposed is \$1,000 per acre.

—Women are coming to the fore everywhere as doctors. A Mohammedan woman has been appointed chief medical officer of the town of Kasawan, India.

A Toronto exchange says: The per capita consumption of beer in Bavaria is 62 gallons per annum. This would be two and one-half gallons per week for each person of beer-drinking age. Water in Bavaria must be as little known as a beverage as it is in Kentucky.

—In Wellington, New Zealand, in the House of Representatives, after a long debate, a motion providing that the sale of beer, wine, and spirituous liquors should be discontinued at "Bellamy's" (the Parliamentary refreshment-room) has been carried. The motion, which at first was treated as a joke, was, on division, adopted by 27 to 24 votes.

—The annual returns of the Army Temperance Association in India for the year ended June, 1894, show that practically about one-third of the British army now in India are total abstainers. During the year the number on the rolls have increased by no less than 4,655, making a total at present of 22,369 as compared with 13,487 in 1890. There were eight general courts-martial held for the trial of British soldiers. Of those tried all were non-abstainers. There were 1,450 district courts-martial, and of those only 34 were abstainers. There were 1,150 regimental courts-martial, and of those tried only 39 were members of the association. Out of a total of 2,608 courts-martial in the year only 73 were held for the trial of members of the A. T. A. It is also noteworthy that all the members are young men whose ages average about 26 years.

PARMELEE'S PILLS possess the power of acting specifically upon diseased organs, stimulating the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease, and great is the power of this cleanse and purify, that most every name and from the body. Mr. D. well P. O., Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills and excellent medicine, and well."

W. C. T. U. Department.

PRESIDENT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, 843 Dundas street.
TREASURER—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Flora Carson, Prospect avenue.
RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ella Cosford, 23 Cathcart street.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ada Henderson, Dundas street east.

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

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

Ocean Grove Notes.

One letter intended for this column must be wandering about somewhere on the great highways of communication—a postal derelict—as it has failed to reach the department. The hot weather, the camp-meeting, and a very heavy mail, have formed a combination unfavorable to newspaper work.

I ought to follow the above semi-apology by an all-round one, for having occupied, this summer, so much of the space of this small corner. The fact is I left home in June with such a list of promised articles, that personal effort was apparently reduced to a minimum. But alas! Sickness, unexpected duties, and that "summer tire" that afflicts us all occasionally, laid violent hands on my bright prospects, and compelled me to get to work whether I would or no.

The Auditorium dedication—Aug. 9 to 12—was in all respects an unparalleled success. Sunday, Aug. 12th, was the crowning point of interest, as on it the debt must be raised, and the building dedicated.

Three bishops, several hundred clergymen of various denominations, and many prominent laymen were amongst the audiences that crowded the various public edifices. When, at the morning services, the announcement was made that the sum of \$26,000 was yet due, those were few who entertained any hope of its complete reduction by nightfall, in order to make possible President Stokes' dream of the dedication of a debt-free building.

Last summer \$40,000 was raised on Auditorium day; and an additional \$3,000 sent in before the week closed. The enterprise was then only in prospect—not a sod had been turned or a beam laid. When one considers that, with small exceptions, the givers were non-residents, summer visitors with home churches to support, and that the country was then in the throes of a serious financial crisis, the liberality displayed then was surely worthy of much commendation.

But to secure an added \$26,000, while the money stringency was scarcely less alarming, was not to be thought of said the popular voice. All such comments, however, left out of calculation the one great hope of those whose faith and prayer had been taking hold on the real owner of "the silver and the gold and the cattle on the thousand hills."

When the morning meeting came to a conclusion with only \$13,000, promised "I told you so" sat on many faces. In the afternoon Dr. Hanlon's Bible class contributed another thousand odd, and then it seemed as if everyone had done their best and the remaining \$12,000 must drop out of the skies if it were to materialize at all.

A meeting of all the prominent workers was called at 4 p.m. Disappointment looked out of many eyes. Some hoped against hope—of these was President Stokes. "Where can it come from?" was the query. All sources appeared exhausted. A quiet looking gentleman had joined the group, and after listening a while said: "I have been much impressed with the magnitude of the work done here, the heroic faith of Ocean Grove, and the earnest appeals made for aid, and I propose to help you raise the last dollar." Then followed certain proposals that turned that depressed little conference into a hallooing meeting.

At night the Auditorium was again thronged. When the sermon was over and the subscriptions opened the stranger, sitting alone in the center of the lower floor, electrified the house by proposing to give one-fourth of the first proposition of the evening, which was to raise \$4,000. The collectors had been dealing in \$50 and \$100 for some time, and this \$1,000 created a breeze.

Let me say in passing that there was practically no solicitation. Besides the inquiry, "Anyone round here want to subscribe?" "Any money in this direction?" etc., the collectors went only where they were called and did not make personal appeals.

The stranger's start, heartened up the givers, and the amount was shortly realized. The next \$4,000—the committee in charge had so divided the indebtedness—was boomed forward by a little speech from the same kind and the promise, in the name of one-third the amount.

\$12,000 was reached; once turned to that center of the occupant rose. President Stokes has a horror of the Lord's Day, and expresses all such manifold proposals to increase

his subscription by \$250 for each of his children, of whom he had fortunately eight, the people broke all restraint and cheered lustily. Amid waving handkerchiefs and a chorus of thanksgivings the last \$2,000 was fairly rushed in.

All this time the small sums had been accumulating unnoticed. These, when counted, realized over \$2,000, thus providing a nice little margin for possible shrinkages. The name of the one who proved such a friend in need was J. Emory Andrus, a business man of Yonkers, N. Y.

At 10:30 the Doxology was sung over the closed subscription lists, and Bishops Bowman, Walden and Fowler began the dedicatory services. These were brief and very impressive.

As over \$9,000 in actual cash had been handed in, and the hour was too late to permit of its deposit in any place of safety, a couple of trusty men were detailed as guards. Shortly after midnight an effort to capture the money was made, and frustrated. Had not the guards been well armed the scheme would doubtless have succeeded.

"All over Ontario there are unions working 'on half time' for lack of funds. One hundred dollars in the treasury would give the work an unheard-of impetus. All believe, theoretically at least, that God is the capitalist of the universe. His coffers are bursting with coin that a little faith and sacrifice on the part of his stewards might set circulating through the needy channels of this work. Why not get together and pray about it?"

"It can't be done," said one of Sunday's doubters. "It can, if it ought," replied a faithful heart. Surely results proved this true.

MAY R. THORNEY.

Save Our Boys And Girls.

The temperance question is many sided, and when one is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of its principles, one cannot but decide it to be good in theory, good in practice, beautiful in all its parts, and magnificent as a whole. Its various phases have been amply discussed and light thrown upon it as conducive to personal advantage in the matter of character, comfort and enjoyment, also upon the ground of Christian expediency, as a powerful moral auxiliary; also as an agent of worldly and social prosperity to the individual, and commercial prosperity to the nation; also as a physiological safeguard from medical testimony; also positive Bible authority. But the political economic stand-point is the least discussed and yet probably the most important, as its limitations are limitless. We have not time to go into the argument of the value of temperance principles upon the labor question, but surely the deductions would be as easy as well as forcible. Never in the world's history has the angel of peace rested on such quiet wing, the commercial glory been greater, or science made greater strides, but the stern faces of millions of unemployed stares the nation and asks "What is to be done?" Strong drink robs from labor, because of the small ratio of employees necessary in its manufacture to the amount of capital invested. This same capital going into legitimate channels would increase labor and the production of saleable articles. Strong drink robs also from food, because of waste of food material used, and it also raises prices of food because of the great consumption in manufacture of alcohol. It is stated that one-half of the food grown in Great Britain is used in the distilleries and breweries. Therefore the summing up is lower wages and smaller purchasing powers. There is a fine scope in these two thoughts for a man of financial turn of mind to become a humanitarian. We are all anxious about the future welfare of our children and so the ways and means become important. It is not a question of over-crowded population in England today, but the right use of the treasury committed to its stewardship. Why the anxiety to prove the desolating power of the liquor traffic? Why the determination of governmental powers to environ this traffic with all sorts of limitations and safeguards. What illogical, political economists, receiving revenue and expending as much again in protection against its results, because of its ill effects. The investigations of physicians, judges and magistrates go to show that alcohol makes total wreck of moral principle, mental capacity, and physical strength. One drunkard makes disaster enough to cause a na-

tion to weep. What is a nation but a collection of homes, and if one home gets out of harmony into discord ought not the whole nerve force of the nation feel the shock and come to the rescue? What is political economy but greatest good to the largest number? Is not the nation's structure built upon the same principle that we are the body of Christ, and if one member suffer all suffer with it? The liquor traffic has oft-times been brought before the judgment seat, and has been proven a social criminal and murderer, in that it sears the conscience, corrupts the heart's affections, brings a blight upon every moral, every religious and every domestic feeling, renders a man a nuisance to society, a curse and burden to his family, and a suicide to himself, in so dreadful a sense of the word that it would have been good for him that he had never been born. And the commencement of all this can be traced to social customs and heredity. Will you not lend a hand in saving our dear boys and girls by becoming total abstainers and using your influence to have them instructed with such sound total abstinence principle that their footsteps may be saved from the traps set to snare them.

Think of it, every drunkard falling by the way has his place filled by a bright boy or girl! Will you act as a decoy or as a lighthouse to guard them against straying their life's bark? What is the measure of your love? Love is a principle that rouses a man to action, not a stunted measure, driving a hard bargain of service. Love does not say with Shylock, "It is not in the bond. Show it me in the bond. I will have my bond." But the love of Christ constraineth me to a grand, noble, exhaustless passion, which will not stop short of the entirety of service for a Saviour's dying love. How would you fight the flames back to rescue a child from physical torture or death in a burning house, sacrificing limb, and even thoughtless of life. How would you rush to snatch a poor street arab from prancing horses' feet, or dash into the angry waves to the drowning one! The instinct of love your neighbor makes you do any of these involuntarily. How can you then sit idly by and hear the spider say to our innocents step into my parlor, and not raise voice or hand to draw them back? How can you see their feet drawn step by step toward the fascinating gaze of the rattle-snake and not break the illusion? Why if you saw a sparrow, as valueless as we esteem it, fluttering fascinated by a snake, you would break the magnetic spell. How is the net being woven but by making the associations of this traffic of no importance in our home circle, treating it as a necessary evil, tolerating it by not so much as a word of censure, letting the boys and girls drift toward it by our indifference. How will the charmer catch their glance, by their not being warned to avoid giving the opportunities of being charmed? We occasionally read of the swoop of the eagle upon a child, bearing it away, and how the whole neighborhood is aroused and not satisfied until the eagle perish for its audacity. But we are content to have the spider, rattle-snake and eagle (representing the quiet artfulness, magnetism and strength of the licensed liquor traffic) have full sweep to prey, marauder and kill their victims as they please, and we take good care neither to warn or fortify. We are content to sit with eyes raised to heaven, and say it is God's will, with a pious hypocrisy that shall rise up in the day of judgment against us as the blood of slain innocents. We are by our silence silent partners in this business. I pray you save our boys and girls. What will be the result if we determine to do this? A nation of pure, clean morals, founded upon Christian ethics. A political record no longer a bond-man to liquor machinery, but free to work upon the golden rule, bringing out the statesman in Christian armor. Laws formulated for the protection and upbuilding of all, not as now for the few. Corners and monopolies would have no opportunity to grow. Why? Because if the church would do her duty we would have a purged Christian manhood. And the only way to accomplish this is to educate the children into their duty as citizens of a temporal and spiritual kingdom, helping them to understand that God's holy word must not be perverted or misrepresented. That the shall not of the Bible must be obeyed. The church must take total abstinence for its standing or disobey the Word of God. The church was established to make plain paths for the people to walk in for this life and the life eternal, and to give instructions from the Word how to keep in this narrow and straight path. The Bible says: "Ye must not kill," it also says: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor strong drink." "Ye must not have any gods before me," also, "Woe unto him that riseth up early in the morning to follow strong drink, that continue until night, till wine inflame them; they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operations of his hands."

The Holy Word is full of exhortation on this subject and speaks to princes, magistrates, judges and ministers, as well as to the people generally. The responsibility of this education falls first upon the church and then each member has a share as an example both in daily walk and words. Precept and example go hand in hand. Now how can the children be taught? Let every little church world look

after the lambs of the flock. Let every Sunday school have in connection a Band of Hope and Band of Mercy. Our churches are all so anxious to have our young banded in Mission Bands and junior Christian Endeavor. I meet this objection. We have so many societies for the children and no room for a Band of Hope. The Band of Hope is next in importance to the Sunday school. Who fills the jails and almshouses but former Sunday school scholars? Why, because either of intemperance or laziness. The Sunday school does not attempt to teach the ethics of alcohol science, neither could it, for lack of time. A Band of Hope means something more than pledging the children to a life of "Total Abstinence" and trying to get others to abstain. It is the giving of practical physiological instruction on effects of alcohol on their house beautiful. Teaching the processes of distillation and fermentation, also grounding them well in the fact that alcohol is neither food, drink nor fuel, but an enemy and a thief, not only doing nothing to repair the waste tissues of the system, but absorbing from all parts of the body the greatest friend "water." It has also the duty of sounding the tocsin strongly for prohibition by showing the children their power as future voters. This work also includes Bible teaching, pledges of mercy and white cross. The work of our hands then, is preventive and educative, also teaching purity of heart, moral cleanliness of body, and kindness to mute creation. I must say I think there is a good deal in a name, after all, though there might be the same amount of fragrance in each. But "Band of Hope" implies so much of simplicity and springing hopefulness. We are also teaching our boys that war is inhuman and barbarous, and that peace is the Christ-teaching, and it seems as though we were not true to this principle if we band our young together, under military names. We have truly a battle to fight, but it must not be fought with weapons of war, but with the whole armor of God. It is our duty to impress upon the children that this teaching is to help them to fit themselves for the duty devolving upon them, to be prepared to take part in a great battle against evil, that the liquor traffic is a social criminal and it is their privilege to put down this law breaker. The future of this traffic is in the hands of our boys and girls. The duty of the hour is to educate and prepare for this responsibility.

MRS. EMMA PRATT.

Provincial Superintendent of Juvenile Work.
Hamilton, May 28, 1894.

The W. C. T. U. and Neglected Children.

One of the conventions which we can heartily commend to our friends is the Child Saving Conference of Ontario, to be held in Toronto about Oct. 18. Mr. Kelso wishes us to state that members of the W. C. T. U. will be welcome to attend, the desire being to increase the general interest in work on behalf of dependent, defective and delinquent children. Under the new Provincial system ladies residing in the smaller towns and villages of the Province can render valuable service by assisting the children's aid societies to find homes for their little proteges, and in caring for them after they are placed out.

To learn about methods of work and to become familiar with the many laws relating to children, as many as possible should attend this convention. All the laws will be fully explained, also the industrial school and reformatory system, the orphan's and infant's homes, baby farms, the curfew law, the importation of English children and other matters. Those who can possibly attend should write to Mr. J. J. Kelso, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. He will be glad to send any desired information. It might be added that delegates will receive a return railroad rate of one fare and a third.

"Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for him." In Hebrew, "Be silent to God and let him mould thee." Keep still and he will mould thee to the right shape.—(Martin Luther.)

Purity of Native Wines.

(Montreal Witness.)

The talk about encouraging the use of pure, wholesome native wines in Canada in order to do away with drunkenness is all cant of the worst kind. The result of the Government analysis of native wines bought of dealers in Montreal is that not one sample of unadulterated native wine was found in the whole city. In order, apparently, to increase the amount of alcohol in native wines, sugar was added, and some samples were found fortified with alcohol. Some of the samples are declared to be "unwholesome," which has obvious reference to some other bad qualities than the principle of intoxication. Of seventeen samples of wine analyzed in Montreal only five were found certainly pure, five were found doubtful, and of these five alcohol had been added in most cases, and sugar probably in two or three, while the remaining seven were adulterated. Native wines are, it appears from Montreal's record of Government analysis, of all wines those which are most likely to be impure and most unwholesome. The argument in favor of the use of native wines falls to the ground; native wines are found to be worse than others, bad as they all are.

Canada's Drink Losses.

Quantities and Cost of Liquors Consumed—Other Direct and Indirect Losses.

A Walkerton correspondent of the HOME GUARD writes requesting us to give the figures of the amount of liquors consumed in the Dominion of Canada each year, the amount of money expended on intoxicating beverages, the number of persons who die annually in this country through drink and the direct and indirect cost to the people of the liquor traffic.

We have several times published statistics covering these points and intend to do so from time to time, but as they are often inquired for we will summarize them here just now.

1. Regarding the amount consumed per year the following figures are obtained from the Dominion official reports:

According to the Trade and Navigation Returns there were imported for consumption two years ago 1,759,764 gallons of various kinds of liquors. During the same year according to the Dominion Inland Revenue Returns there were 3,497,232 gallons of proof spirits distilled in this country, and there were also 16,946,245 gallons of malt liquors brewed. These added together are as follows:

	Gallons.
Imported liquors.....	1,759,764
Canadian proof spirits.....	3,497,232
Canadian malt liquors.....	16,946,245
Total.....	22,199,241

Every gallon of proof spirits represents from two to four gallons of ordinary liquors such as are regularly sold by retail for consumption. This may be put down against the quantities of such spirits used for mechanical and chemical purposes.

2. Regarding the number of dollars spent for liquors there cannot be any direct and accurate figures produced. Some such estimate as the following, however, is not far off the mark: An old dealer informs us that, on an estimate, there are about 60 drinks to each gallon of spirituous liquors and about 20 to each gallon of malt liquors. That would make some 339,000,000 drinks of our Canadian malt liquors and 315,000,000 more of spirits and imported liquors. Allowing that all these were sold at the uniform cost of 5 cents per drink—which is not one-half the cost of many kinds of imported liquors—the sum total would be not less than \$32,720,235.

3. In connection with the indirect cost must be considered the time and labor wasted, the cost of accidents, punishment of crimes caused in consequence of intemperance, grain wasted and the like. The general estimate is that for every dollar spent directly in drink, another dollar, at least, is lost indirectly in consequence of the results. This would make the cost, direct and indirect, amount to at least \$65,440,466.

4. Regarding the number of deaths caused by drink, direct and indirect, the estimates vary all the way from 4,000 to 6,000 per year. It is not possible to arrive at the exact figures. Perhaps the medium between the two—say 5,000 per year—would be near the mark. That would make an average of about one victim per year for each liquor selling establishment in full blast in the Dominion, which is a pretty moderate estimate. The number of victims is much greater than is often imagined.

In England, a few years ago, the celebrated Norman Kerr took a good deal of pains to try and obtain correct figures regarding the number of deaths by drink in that country and his conclusions were that they numbered not less than 120,000 per year. In the United States some painstaking statisticians compute the number at not less than from 150,000 to 200,000. Comparing our population with either of these great countries and the average quantities of liquors consumed our average of 5,000 drink victims each year would be a very small one.

5. In connection with the quantities of grain annually destroyed in Canadian liquor making. The Excise Returns report that the distillers used 1,003,807 bushels and the maltsters and brewers 1,581,648 bushels, or over 2,500,000 bushels in all. That much grain must be deducted from our surplus which might otherwise have been exported and brought back to Canada say \$2,000,000 in hard cash, to be added to the money in circulation in the country. For actual commercial purposes that grain was worse destroyed than though burned in store houses or sunk to the bottom of the sea in ship loads.

6. As to the crime and other such deplorable results the estimate made by the venerable Premier and Attorney General of Ontario—Sir Oliver Mowat—may be taken as a safe and reliable one. No other man in Canada—because of his age and experience as a public officer, and mature judgment—is in a better position to judge. In an address in the Legislative buildings in Toronto a little over a year ago, he declared his firm conviction, after a quarter of a century of observation and inquiry, that "three-fourths of all the crime and misery, poverty and insanity of Canada, is caused by intemperance."

Our national loss from year to year, the direct result of the liquor traffic, is far away beyond the conceptions of

most people. There is the loss of time, of money, of health, of energy, of wealth producing and of human lives and immortal souls. No other cause in Canada is so productive of loss, economically and morally.

T. W. CASEY.

A Lever for Public Comfort.

Herbert Spencer has said that good nature becomes a crime among Americans. Americans who study their countrymen realize that this is too true. Good nature and laxity are two entirely different things; the one is a virtue, the other is a vice. Laxity is good nature carried to the point of vice.

We know that good nature not controlled by conscience and judgment in a wife and mother means untrained children, careless servants, extravagant management, and the usual accompaniment of untidiness. The good nature of the many becomes the annoyance, the burden, of the few. We have as a result indifferent public officials and servants. It is a mistake to suppose that the burden of life is lightened by enduring indifference, impudence, imposition, injustice, from clerks, porters, servants, or from any person who is paid to perform certain duties. The moral effect is bad for the employee. He is a better man when held to the strict performance of his duties; his moral degeneration begins when he finds that he can receive his wages while he renders indifferent service. We are morally bound, if we would reduce the sum total of discomfort, to do our share towards exacting the full measure for which we pay—not arbitrarily, but justly.

The good nature which is controlled by judgment secures the measure of service for which it pays, and helps to bring up the moral average of the race. —[The Outlook.]

A Japanese "Joan of Arc."

Apropos of the interest in Corea just now, regarding its possible conquest by Japan, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew, who had just returned from the latter country, contributes the following: "It would not be the first subjugation of Corea by the Japanese, but the former victory was gained by a woman." Several historians refer to this, but a special record is given by Miss Bacon in her account of Japanese women and girls. After touching on the early traditions of the "Sunrise Kingdom" she says: "Toward the end of this legend dary period a figure comes into view that for heroic qualities cannot be excelled in the annals of any nation—Jingu Kogo, the conqueror of Corea, who alone, among the nine female rulers of Japan, has made an era in the national history. She seems to have been from the beginning like Joan of Arc, a hearer of divine voices." She tried to persuade her husband to go to the conquest of an unknown land, westward. He refused to believe there was any such land, because it could not be seen. She got a further vision that he would never see it, but that she would conquer it for her son, who would be born after the father's death.

After her husband's death she put down the rebellion in which he had been killed, and immediately prepared for the expedition. Griets quotes her words to her generals: "The safety or destruction of our country depends upon this enterprise. I intrust the details to you. It will be your fault if they are not carried out. I am a woman and young. I shall disguise myself as a man and undertake this gallant expedition, trusting to the gods, and to my troops and captains. We shall acquire a wealthy country. The glory is yours if we succeed; if we fail, the guilt and disgrace shall be mine."

This appeal was heartily responded to, and the work of recruiting and ship-building began with a will.

"It was a long preparation that was required, and sometimes to the impatient woman it seemed unnecessarily slow, but at last all was ready, and the brave array of ships set off for the unknown shore, the Empress feeling within the new inspiration for her babe, as yet unborn."

"They had a good voyage, and the conquest of Corea followed. The King and a large suite met them on the shore and offered allegiance to the people from the mysterious East, whose coming had been foreshadowed in dreams and visions."

"The expedition returned laden with vast wealth, not the spoil of battle, but the peaceful tribute of a bloodless victory; and from that time forward Japan, through Corea, and later by direct contact with China itself, began to receive and assimilate the civilization, arts, and religions of China. Thus, through a woman, Japan received the start along the line of progress which made her what she is today, for the sequel of Jingu Kogo's Korean expedition was the introduction of almost everything which we regard as peculiar to civilized countries. With characteristic belittling of the woman and exalting of the man, the whole martial career of the Empress is ascribed to the influence of her son, as yet unborn—a son who, by his valor and prowess, has secured for his defied spirit the position of god of war in the Japanese pantheon. We should say that prenatal influences and heredity produced the heroic son; the Japanese reason from the other end, and show that all the noble qualities of the mother were produced by the influence of the unborn babe."—[Woman's Signal.]

Our Young People.

Bravery Half the Battle.

(A Hindu Tale Retold.)

There was once a wise old goat. One day he took refuge from a storm by running into the first cave he saw. It proved an excellent shelter, but it belonged to a lion; and soon the goat heard the lion coming home.

"Aha!" remarked William Goat to himself, "this is a place where wit is of more use than sharp horns!" And when the lion came in he found the goat calmly stroking his beard.

"How very lucky!" exclaimed old William, just as the lion was about to spring upon him.

"Lucky?" said Leo, stopping half way; "for me, you mean?"

"Not at all," answered William; "I mean for myself. It is my business to hunt lions."

"I never heard of such a thing!" answered the lion, laughing scornfully.

"Very likely not," replied the goat. "But then I'm not an ordinary goat. I am the lion-hunting kind. We are rare, but there are a few of us still left. I made a vow that I would kill ten lions this week, but they are scarce and so far I have slain only five. You will be the sixth."

So saying he lowered his head and charged the lion with pretended ferocity. Not expecting the attack the lion turned and ran out.

No sooner was William the goat sure that the lion was at a distance than he started off too, but in another direction.

Meanwhile, Leo met a jackal, and told him about the story the goat had made up.

"What nonsense!" said the jackal, busting into a roar of laughter. "Why, I know old William Goat well. He is no fiercer than any other goat. Come with me and we'll quickly make an end of him." So they turned back toward the cave, and soon finding the goat's tracks they made for him at top speed.

William Goat luckily caught sight of them before they saw him.

"Now," said he to himself, "I must make-believe harder than ever or I am lost."

Thereupon he turned around and ran towards his pursuers at full speed. As soon as he was near enough he cried out in as angry a tone as he could put on:

"Why, Jackal, how is this? I told you I needed five lions, and here you bring me only this little one!"

At this Leo was again overcome by fright, and he took once more to his paws towards the deepest part of the jungle. The Jackal called after him in vain, and, being really a coward, did not dare to face old William Goat alone.

So William arrived safe at home to the great joy of Nanny and the little kids.—[St. Nicholas.]

A Disappointment.

Little May came in from school. All her features were aglow.

"Miss Travilla wants us all, Mother dearest, may I go?"

"Cause she wants to form a band," Ran her happy little song.

Mother turned to see the clock; "Very well, but don't be long."

Too well trained to answer "Why?" May looked up in sad surprise.

Mother, busy, did not see. Tears were standing in her eyes.

Alice, waiting at the gate, Wondered at the long delay.

Slowly out upon the porch Came the disappointed May.

"Hurry, May, or we'll be late. Why, you're crying—what is wrong?"

Broken-hearted, May replied, "Mother says I can't belong."

—Youth's Companion.

Tommy and His Poem.

Tommy at the age of 10, meant to be a man of letters—a poet, perhaps.

He felt sure there was a poem in him somewhere, so one morning he went into his father's library, just as he thought a poet should go—got out a dozen sheets of paper, a good supply of ink, the best pen he could find, pulled off his coat and sat down to write.

All this was very easy and very delightful, and Tommy wondered why he had not written a few poems before.

"It is so easy to write poetry anyway," thought he, "not a bit of trouble. Now what is there hard about this?"

"Maud Muller, on a summer's day Raked the meadows, sweet with hay," That's nothing at all. Of course any boy knows that it was on a summer's day the raking had to be done, and just to say Maud Muller was the one that did it, is easy enough. Or this:

"Under a spreading chestnut tree The village smithy stands." Anybody could get that up, if he only happened to know where the old blacksmith had his shop—it's as easy as saying "Jack Robinson!" In fact Tommy came to the conclusion that writing poetry was about the simplest thing in the world, and he wondered why everybody was not a poet.

"And now," said he, "I must begin." So he arranged one of the sheets of paper, dipped his pen into the ink and started to write, and then, for the first time, it occurred to Tommy that he ought to have a subject to write about. Of course this had to be done before anything else, so he went to work and thought, and thought, and thought. He got up and walked about and thought, looked out of the window and thought, then sat down again and thought.

"Now there's Maud Muller," said he, "she would do, but somebody else has written her up—then there's the boy that stood—but no, he's been fixed up, too," and Tommy wondered why everything he thought of had already been written about. It was too provoking.

"Now let me see," said he. "Tommy, come here and draw me some water" called his mother from the piazza.

Down went Tommy's pen, and down went Tommy's brows.

"It's too bad," he cried, "to be stopped this way to draw an old bucket of water. I wish—but the old bucket of water had to be drawn, and before Tommy got back, he was also called on to bring in some stove wood and to gather some vegetables from the garden."

He did get back at last, however, and fell immediately to searching for a subject.

"I have it! I have it!" cried he, after some five minutes, "the very thing. Hurrah! Ned! Ned! Of course that's it. I'll write about Ned."

And Tommy could scarcely sit still for delight. Now, Ned was Tommy's very best friend, and just the splendid fellow alive, he was so full of fun and pranks, and could climb so, and run and jump and do anything, everything; anybody could write a poem about Ned, there were such lots of things to say and it was all so easy.

"And then," said Tommy, "I'll not tell a soul a word about it, but just send the poem off to the paper, and when it comes out all published and Ned sees himself all written up it will be too funny for anything. I wonder what he will say, and father, mother and everybody."

"Ned, a poem by Thomas Jackson Dobbins—isn't that grand?" said Tommy. "And maybe some day they will put it in the Reader instead of 'The Village Blacksmith,'" and Tommy was all aglow with excitement. "And now—"

"Tommy, come here quick and drive the chickens out of the flower-yard!" called his sister Kate.

Down again went Tommy's pen, and down again went Tommy's brows.

"Oh, bother!" said he. I wish there wasn't a chicken on the place, not a chicken! Kate is everlastingly calling me to run after some of her old roosters!"

But the old roosters had to be run after, and then there was four or five other things that had to be done before Tommy was allowed to return to his literary labors.

"I hope they will let a fellow alone now for a few minutes," said Tommy, as he picked up his pen, "and here goes for the first line. Ned Newton—" and then Tommy stopped to think, which he did aloud. "Ned Newton—on—a—summer's day—but no, that won't do. It's too much like 'Maud Muller.'"

So he thought and thought, but nothing would come except "Ned Newton on a summer's day."

"It's easy enough to write poetry," said he, "if you could only once get started; that's the trouble. All the rest is as easy as nothing. Now let me see. 'Ned Newton—on a—' I wish Maud Muller was in Halifax—that's what I wish! If I could only get the first line. I've got it here it is!" cried he, after a little, "and it's a good one, too, and all my own!"

Then he wrote down this, the first line of his great poem:

"I know a boy whose name is Ned."

"And now we'll go it," said he. "Tommy, come out and turn the grindstone for me," shouted his brother Joe.

Down again went Tommy's pen, and down, still further down, went Tommy's brows.

"There they are again!" cried he; "it's Tommy this and Tommy that; Tommy, Tommy, as if I was the only person on the place. It's a shame!"

The idea of a poet being stopped in the midst of a great poem to turn a grindstone was dreadful, but the poet had to go.

"I could write all the rest easy enough," said Tommy, when he came back, "if I could only get a second line that rhymes with the first—that's the trouble!"

So Tommy labored and struggled and toiled with his poetic fancy, but the second line would not come.

"It's strange," said he, "all the poetry I know is so easy, but this piece somehow—"

"Tommy," called his younger brother Dick.

"I won't go," muttered Tommy, "I just won't!"

"Come to dinner," said Dick.

"Oh," said Tommy, "that's better, for I'm tired to death writing poetry, anyway, and as hungry as a bear. I will just put Ned in the drawer here and finish it some other time."

Tommy spent the afternoon playing with Ned instead of writing about him, and found it much easier and much more pleasant, and his great poem was never written.—[Youth's Companion.]

With the Poets.

Out of Doors.

The human soul for sunshine made, Grows wan and gracile in the shade, Her faculties which God decreed Various as summer's daedal breed, With one sad color are imbued, Shut from the sun that tints their blood;

The shadow of the poet's roof Deadens the dyes of warf and woof; What'er of ancient song remains Has fresh air flowing in its veins, For Greece and eldest Ind knew well That out of doors, with world-wide swell

Arches the student's lawful cell. Away unfruitful lore of books, For whose vain idiom we reject The spirit's mother dialect, Aliens among the birds and brooks, Dull to interpret or believe.

What Gospels lost the woods retrieve, Or what the eves-drooping violet Reports from God, who walketh yet His garden in the hush of eve! Away ye pedants city-bred, Unwise of heart, too wise of head, Who handcuff Art with thus and so, And in each other's footprints tread, Like those who walk through drifted snow;

Who, from deep study of brick walls Conjecture of the waterfalls, By six square feet of smoke-stained sky Compute those depths that overlie The still tarn's heaven-anointed eye.

—J. R. Lowell.

Mammy's Hushaby.

Hushaby, hushaby, lil' baby boy, Shet yo' eyes tight an' drap off ter sleep;

Coon was a-pacin' 'long at a mighty jog When he seed a 'possum curled up on a lawg;

"Good eb'nin', Brer Possum, I see glad you a'n't a dawg!" Hushaby, lil' baby boy.

All de lil' mawkin' birds asleep in dar nes', When night comes den sleepin' is de best,

Tek up m' honey boy an' hug him ter m' bres', Hushaby, lil' baby boy.

Hushaby, hushaby, lil' baby boy, Watch dawg bark an' booger man run;

Down in de medder lil' bunnies race, Frolickin' an' jumpin' all about de place—

Jess yo' quit dat laffin' right in yo' mammy's face— Hushaby, lil' baby boy.

Of brindle cow's a-calling, "goo' night, goo' night," she said, Time all lil' chilluns fer ter be in bed;

Tight shet go dem bright eyes, down drap dat curly head— Hushaby, lil' baby boy.

—Richard Linthicum, in Chicago Times.

To Him That Hath.

When the Giver made the wings, He called the little birds to come; He put on them the glorious things, But their great delight was dumb.

"Who," he said, "shall have the song?" Quick their hearts began to beat; Wings began to stir and long, Joy ran wild in head and feet.

"Oh, what bliss, what bliss to fly!" Sang the bird within the breast. Ah, that joy must speak or die! So He smiled, and gave the rest. —[Carl Spencer in Christian Union.]

The Sovereign Poet.

He sits above the clang and dust of time, With the world's secret trembling on his lip. He asks not converse nor companionship In the cold starlight where thou canst not climb.

The undelivered tidings in his breast Suffer him not to rest, He sees afar the memorable throng And binds the scattered ages with a song.

The glorious riddle of his rhythmic breath, His might, his spell, we know not what they be. We only feel, what'er he uttereth, This savors not of death, This hath a relish of eternity.

—William Watson in London Spectator.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thos. Sabin, says: "My eleven-year-old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the street railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, when the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

A young woman hunting for some eggs remarked that they must have been mis-laid.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

How to Remake Bad Boys.

Franklin H. Briggs, chief of department of mental and manual instruction in the State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y., has just published, in pamphlet form, a paper he recently read before the Unity Club of Rochester, on "Boys as They Are Made, and How to Remake Them." It is an earnest appeal for manual training, and it is peculiarly interesting to see the author start with Drawing as the foundation principle for right moral training. In so doing, he acknowledges the correctness of the Greek idea, and admits that modern education has not advanced much beyond it. He says:

The story is that a philosopher, in ancient times, viewed a procession marching by. The head, composed of gray-haired heroes, bore a banner with the inscription: "We have defended the State." "Ah!" said the old man, "if we had such men always! Where shall their successors be found?" As he meditated, the center of the line came in view. Here were men in the strength and vigor of manhood. They bore a banner with this declaration: "We are the defenders of the State." For a moment the sage's face lit up with a glow of satisfaction and he said: "What state can be in danger of disruption and subjugation while her honor and integrity are upheld and defended by such warriors?" Then he grew sad, and after a while he exclaimed: "But what shall happen when these pass away?" While he thus sorrowed, the left of the procession approached the spot where he stood. There marched the boys with springing step and smiling faces. They carried high their banner, and upon it the wise man saw these words: "We will defend the State." The gods be praised! he thought; "the perpetuity of the State is assured."

The writer here asks the question: "What makes the alley-boy what he is? What makes your boy what he is? Three things that neither of these boys could nor can control: Their birth, their surroundings, and their education."

He next shows the effects of the environment, of vice, drunkenness, etc., and finally comes to the question: "How shall boys of this class be remade?" and his answer is:

"Substitute the kindergarten for the home and street during the day; establish one in every locality where the poor abound. The kindergarten gives the child the mental, physical and moral exercise that it needs. It develops the child in a natural way. How much longer will our churches go on trying to save a few hardened sinners of mature years, who do not want to be saved, and ignore the innocent children? Like the ancients who left the crippled and infirm children exposed upon the mountains to perish, so we leave these children of misfortune to moral and intellectual starvation. It is not enough to plant the kindergartens. The public school kindergarten does not reach the class that most needs it."

"What about the boys who are beyond the kindergarten age now? Put them into manual training schools. Our public schools are all right in their place, but they have in too many cases reached the point where the pupils are for the schools, not the schools for the pupils. In the manual training schools we want men and women with a purpose, and a will, and a heart. They strike blows at ignorance and falsehood where lukewarm instructors cannot strike. The workshop should form an inseparable concomitant of every school. Children delight in doing; this is why the kindergarten is so effective as an educational agent."

"Our school for the boy should have drawing for its corner-stone. Drawing, that his hand may express the beauty of flower, landscape, figure and face that delights his soul; that he may transmute into tangible form the idea of shape and figure of the object he desires to describe. And modeling, drawing's twin sister, should accompany it. In my experience many a boy who has been considered a dunce dates his awakening from the hour when he found out that the formless clay could take on shapes of beauty beneath his touch."

"And then the other members of this same family, the use of wood working tools. It helps a boy to find out what square means. When he can saw to the line every time he has a greater respect for truth. When he habitually becomes exact in the use of tools the great battle is won. Your skilled mechanic is not usually a liar. His respect for exactness makes him how to the line in his speech."

"These three then, drawing, modeling, and wood-working in its various forms, should lie at the foundation upon which our remaking structure should rest. They enable one trained in them to see things in new ways; in fact, for training the perceptive and conceptive faculties they stand without a rival."

The writer next advocates music and demands that natural history and science be introduced into the common school so that the great mass of people may learn. Nature has a warm place in every child's heart. Nature has too long been a closed book to the masses." He then speaks at length about several of the industrial reform schools of the country, and remarks:

"No greater folly was ever perpetrated than to hold an habitual criminal in prison for three or four years, and then turn him loose upon the

community to rob, plunder, and to slay. Let the criminal be instructed and trained to steadiness in obeying the commandments, and that can be done by manual training."

Just for Fun.

Office-boy—Dere's two men out dere wants to see yer; one of 'em's a poet and t'other's a deaf man. Editor—Well, go out and tell the poet that the deaf man is the editor.

"We don't want bear stories," said the editor. Our readers demand something spicy." "Well," said the man with the manuscript, "this story is about a cinnamon bear."

Wife—I mended the hole in your waistcoat pocket last night after you had gone to bed. I am a careful little woman, am I not? Husband—Yes, but how did you know there was a hole in my waistcoat pocket?

An old colored servant in a New England household was asked by his master to carry a note to a house in another quarter of the city.

"Are you sure you know where the house is?" asked the gentleman.

"Well, sah," responded the servant, with a roll of his big eyes, "I only wusht I hab as many dollars as I knows whar dat house am, sah!"

FOILED FOR ONCE.—"How many things did the woman next door borrow to-day?" asked Mr. Figg.

"Only the telephone," answered Mrs. Figg. "I was the first time she had ever used one, and I don't think I ever saw a woman more disappointed."

"Couldn't she use it?"

"Oh, yes; she learned how to use it quickly enough, but what broke her heart was that it was fast to the wall. She had thought she could take it home with her to keep till we called for it."

The story is told of a New York man suddenly grown rich, who, having set up his carriage in great state, went to harness-maker to have a "silver letter" put on the blinders of his horses.

"What is the initial?" as the harness-maker.

"The what?" said the rich man, looking blank.

"What letter shall I put on?" inquired the harness-maker, suppressing his amusement.

"Well, I hadn't quite made up my mind," answered the customer, "but I guess W is about as handsome a letter as any, isn't it?"

It was the Duchess of Gordon, a clever and beautiful Scotchwoman, who successfully dumfounded a pretentious dandy. He was beside her at a supper-party, and in order to gain her good graces, affected a liking for the Scottish tongue, declaring there was not a Scottish phrase he did not understand. "Rax me a sprawl o' that hubbly-jock," replied the Duchess, without changing a muscle of her face. The exquisite look appalled, and then slunk away in confusion, while the commission was performed by a cavalier hailing from the north of the Tweed. She wanted a turkey wing.

A young lady was spending some weeks at a Scottish country house; and just before dinner, one evening, two cousins of the host—one of them the great man of the family—arrived unexpectedly. Shortly before dinner was announced the butler sought the young lady, and said to her, confidentially:

"We're puttin' on yesterday's soup; and, if there shouldna be enouch, you maun decline."

"Decline soup!" exclaimed the young lady, much amused. "But, you know, John, that wouldn't be manners."

"No," said John, coolly; "but they'll think ye ken nae better."

"Phwat is an intillic, Dinnis?" inquired Mrs. Herlihy of her stolid-faced husband.

"Shure, an' how can Oi tell yez?" responded Mr. Herlihy. "There niver was wan o' thim amongst the Herlihy's that iver Oi heard of, an' Oi'm wan that kapes to his own payble."

"The praste was after tellin' me that Fayther Dolan had a great intillic," pursued Mr. Herlihy.

"Shure, an' its some sort of a fayver, thin," said her spouse, with decision. "It's that that killed the poor man, without a doubt."

"An' is it goin' the rounds?" inquired Mrs. Herlihy, anxiously. "It's only a wake since Fayther Dolan died, an' there's our Johnny lookin'—"

"Niver you fret about Johnny," counseled Mr. Herlihy; he's a chip av the odd block, an' if he gets an intillic it'll be because somebody has give it to him on the shtirthe. Kape him to home wid yerself, Nora, an' he'll be all right."

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and lung diseases.

Saving a Deserter.

Many incidents have been given showing President Lincoln's kindness of heart in pardoning military offenders in the Union army who were condemned to death. The following is both new and authentic: A prominent public man, having an appointment with Mr. Lincoln, noticed as he approached the executive mansion a forlorn, middle-aged woman sobbing convulsively near the entrance. Touched by her grief, he asked if he could help her.

"I must see the President," she exclaimed, "and these men will not let me go in! My son is to be shot this afternoon for desertion. Three days I have been here begging to be allowed to have a word with the President."

The whole story was soon told. Her husband had died in battle. Two sons had also fallen. Her youngest boy had enlisted, and deserted from sheer homesickness. He had been arrested while on the way to pay a visit to his mother, and had been tried and sentenced to death. The execution was to take place that afternoon wherever his regiment might be.

The poor widow had made a friend who had the wit to serve her. He bade her follow him into the Executive Mansion, and to wait for him in an ante-room while he was pleading her cause. Joining the president, he told her story.

"Where is she?" asked the president "Behind that door."

"I will see her at once."

Opening the door, he saw the white-faced widow trembling from nervousness and ready to break down at the first word. He strode across the room and patted her gently on the shoulder.

"What's the matter with you, mother?" he asked, in that simple, homely way that was characteristic of him.

"O, Mr. President, save my boy! save my boy! You only can do it."

Then she repeated with moans and sobs her story. The president listened with intense sympathy. A few incisive questions brought out the few details which she had to give.

"Your husband was killed in battle?" he asked.

"Yes."

"You have lost two sons already in the army?"

"Yes."

"This is the only one left?"

"The only one."

"He must be pardoned, whatever he may have done. I will go at once to the War Department to see about it."

The president found it impossible to ascertain where the deserter was under arrest. The officials told him that it would be impracticable to obtain information in time to prevent the execution.

President Lincoln was a very determined man when his heart was set on anything.

"I shall not be balked by red tape!" he exclaimed. "That boy must not be shot. I shall suspend all military executions for 48 hours until you can find out where the boy is."

A general order was telegraphed to all army headquarters. All executions were stayed. The young deserter was discovered and pardoned.

Lincoln had no more painful duty than that of sealing the fate of deserters. He was humane and merciful to a degree that was subversive of discipline in the opinion of military men. But he knew how to be just.

Summer Beverages.

The National Temperance League, of England, has published a number of excellent recipes for temperance drinks. We republish some herewith. The HOME GUARD readers may be interested in trying them. They may satisfy the taste of those who feel that "people must drink something" and ought not to indulge in intoxicants. We give them for what they are worth:

Barley water.—Ingredients: 2½ ounces pearl barley, 2 quarts water, 1 lemon, sugar. Was the pearl barley, simmer it in the two quarts of water until reduced to half. Strain it into a jug, add the thin rind and juice of half the lemon; sweeten to taste and when cold strain again.

Blackberry Syrup.—Mash any quantity of blackberries, and to one quart of pulp add one pint of water; let it remain till the next day, then run it through a bag and to every pint of juice add one pound of loaf sugar, broken small, and a little tartaric acid; boil for 20 minutes and, when cold, bottle. Four tablespoons to a tumbler of water.

Chocolate syrup.—Ingredients: ½ pound powdered chocolate, 3 pints of boiling water, 3 pounds loaf sugar. Dissolve the chocolate in the boiling water, add

The Roman Catholic Bishops on Liquor Sellers.

Since the decision of Mgr. Satolli, the Pope's delegate to America, confirming Bishop Watterson's determination to withhold church blessings and privileges from Roman Catholic benevolent societies having liquor sellers among their principal officers, the whole question is exciting more interest both in the pale of the Roman Catholic Church and out of it than ever before.

Archbishop Ireland, archbishop at St. Paul, and one of the ablest and most respected bishops in the States, is strongly with the new decision. He has been an active temperance worker for years and now declares his intention of going in more strongly for the enactment of prohibition laws than ever before. He declares his conviction, after many years' experience, that to try and stop drunkenness by moral suasion merely, allowing the selling to go on as before, is a serious waste of time and effort. The Bishop of Minneapolis is with him in his advanced position.

The New York Voice has sent out a circular letter to a number of the leading bishops on the question, and has published a number of the answers, a summary of which we give here for the information of the HOME GUARD readers:

Bishop McGlorick, of Duluth, writes that Mgr. Satolli's ruling is worthy of all praise. He says: "I have always taught that the saloon is a dangerous place both for the keeper and his victims. The ideal saloon, where conversation is pure, the visitors temperate, and religion is held in honor, has yet to be found. The whole liquor traffic is bad, ruinous to our people, and subversive to law and order."

Bishop Messmer, Green Bay, Wis., writes: "Last December I published a diocesan regulation forbidding our church congregations to elect saloon keepers to the office of trustee or of secretary or of treasurer of such congregations. I fully agree with the spirit of the Satolli regulation and the principles underlying it." The bishop, however, draws a pretty fine line between manufacturers and wholesale dealers in liquors and saloon keepers. To most persons it would seem evident that all are in the same boat, and each fully responsible for his share in the business.

Bishop S. J. O'Connell, of Omaha, issued recently a pastoral letter exhorting the members to total abstinence and commending Roman Catholic temperance societies. In it he said: "In every city and large town are found low drinking houses where rough characters congregate. The language and conduct of the frequenters of such places need not be described. The moral atmosphere of these places is reeking with corruption. They are the plague-spots from which death and desolation are carried into the surrounding neighborhood. The man who begins to frequent one of these places may be regarded as lost to his family, to his country and to his God. I most earnestly exhort all the faithful to shun these places and to have as little as possible to do with those who are responsible for their existence. Bring a healthy public opinion to bear on these enemies of God and man, and it will eventually compel them to give up this nefarious business, or it will at least drive them out of the neighborhood that has been cursed by their presence."

Bishop Michand, of Vermont, says that as "Vermont is a strong prohibition State, the laws being very stringent and usually enforced, we have no reason to be disturbed on that question in this land of pure water and pure air."

Bishop Hennessey, of Kansas, and Bishop Fink, of the same State, take very much the same position, and for the same reasons, though they approve of the decision published.

The Southwest, a liquor organ, says: "It seems to us that of all the opposition to the saloon that has ever developed in this country, this is the one likely to produce the greatest effect if followed out to its logical conclusion."

The Pro-Slavery Parallel.

It has been a subject of frequent remark how similar were the "arguments" in defence of slavery, when it existed, to those defending the legalized existence of the drink traffic to-day. Scripture texts were then found in favor of slavery. The example of righteous men was referred to, the teachings of the New Testament, and all that. Now, however, that laws prohibit negro slavery, both in Britain and America, no such teachings would be tolerated, either by our pulpits or press.

Boswell, the celebrated biographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson, gives a capital illustration of the parallel "arguments" in his great biography. That was written while negro slavery was still a legalized institution in England. Much as he admired Johnson he could not help characterizing him as a crank on the great slavery question. Boswell then went on to argue as follows for slavery, as it then existed. How much they remind us of the arguments in behalf of "vested rights" and "personal liberty" on the prohibition question to-day!

He went on to say: "To abolish a status, which in all ages God has

sanctioned, would not only be robbery to an innumerable class of our fellow subjects, but it would be extreme cruelty to the African savages, a portion of whom it saves from massacre, or intolerable bondage in their own country, and introduces into a much happier state of life, especially now when the passage to the West Indies and their treatment there is humanely regulated. To abolish the slave trade would be to

"Shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

We venture to predict that in half a century from now the arguments used today in behalf of the legalized drink traffic will be used as similar curiosities.

The Lords and Temperance Legislation.

There is good reason to know that neither the Senate of the Dominion of Canada nor the House of Lords in England fairly represent the sentiments of the people on the important question of temperance legislation. From the class of men appointed to our Senate for some years past we have much reason to fear that when the time for the enacting of a Canadian prohibition law comes progress will be seriously blocked there.

An editorial correspondent of the New York National Temperance Advocate has just been writing of a visit to the British Parliament and has this to say:

"On the drink question the House of Lords, as at present constituted, seems a hopeless body for any effective temperance legislation. Should the Direct Veto Bill, which has the promise of Government support in the House of Commons, ever reach the present Lords it is quite certainly foredoomed to defeat at their hands. Even so mildly restrictive a measure as the Licensing Law Amendment Bill, promoted by the Church of England Temperance Society, and introduced and advocated in a persuasive speech by the Bishop of London, was recently unceremoniously defeated. The chief restrictive feature of the bill was to limit the number of liquor licenses, but it was explained that it was not proposed to limit the number of licenses in any such way as would really interfere with the power of obtaining liquor by those who really wanted it. And it was further proposed that such publicans as might have to surrender their licenses under it should receive compensation therefor. Even this bill, after a remarkable speech by Lord Salisbury in opposition to it, and to all temperance legislation of any sort—a speech which will delight all brewers, distillers, and liquor vendors everywhere—the Lords rejected by a vote of 49 to 20."

Toronto District, W. C. T. U.

The attendance at last meeting was very large and proceedings marked with more than ordinary interest.

A touching reference was made to the severe afflictions which had fallen upon Mrs. Spence, sen., an esteemed White Ribboner, in the sudden death by accident of her son, and sincere sympathy was expressed for the bereaved mother, wife and friends.

Reports of garden party and excursion to Grimsby were given, showing a balance in favor of the society in both cases. A communication from Miss Willard was read, written from the mountain nest in the Catskills in reply to an invitation sent herself and Lady Henry Somerset to visit Toronto. The note expresses thanks for the invitation, but gives very little hope of a visit.

It was decided that the annual meeting of the district be held on Sept. 27—last Thursday in the month. There will be a morning, an afternoon and an evening meeting at 56 Elm street. Reports of this year's work will be given, and officers for the new year elected. Much interest was evinced in arrangements for fair work. The W. C. T. U. tent will be found almost in the same place as last year, south of the Dufferin street entrance. The ladies will serve tea, coffee and other refreshments and will give all visitors a warm reception. Literature will also be distributed and there will be a pledge book on hand for those who may wish to sign. Remember the W. C. T. U. tent.

It's a Curious Woman.

who can't have confidence in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Here is a tonic for tired-out womanhood, a remedy for all its peculiar ills and ailments—and if it doesn't help you, there's nothing to pay.

What more can you ask for in a medicine?

The "Prescription" will build up, strengthen, and invigorate the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. In "female complaints of every kind and in all chronic weaknesses and derangements, it's the ONLY GUARANTEED remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every tired-out or suffering woman, she'll have her money back.

Nothing urged in its place by a dealer, though it may be better for him to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

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

The Temperance Orders

[The HOME GUARD will be glad to be supplied with fresh and crisp news items from the Sons, Good Templars, Royal Templars, or W. C. T. U. from any part of the Dominion. Postcard items preferred. Keep the fellow-workers informed of "how our cause speeds on its way." Address all such news items to Thomas W. Casey, 27 Elm street, Toronto, Associate Editor. We will also be glad to have active agents for the HOME GUARD in every working temperance organization. Liberal terms will be given.]

Sons of Temperance.

The executive committee of the Grand Division has decided to supply each division with a copy of the HOME GUARD from this to the time of holding the Grand Division session in December. No one will, we think, refrain from freely pronouncing this publication a sheet worthy of our patronage. Both editorials and the selection of news pertinent to the cause are done with good taste and judgment. The paper is, in fact, a "vade mecum" for all whose hearts are in sympathy with the great reform we are working for. Not only is the HOME GUARD a temperance advocate, but at the same time it is a happy combination of this and a family newspaper, throughout the whole of which pervades a moral tone that makes it a welcome guest in every virtuous household. Your executive committee feeling the need of a means of communication between the subordinate divisions and knowing the benefit that comes of receiving the refreshment of encouraging news of life and progress in other parts of the field, and of giving to our brethren in parts where the order is isolated or perhaps languishing, the stimulus of reports of grand achievements and advancement in various locations, have tried the use of this paper. An "organ" is of the greatest utility in every society or movement for accomplishing these ends, for cementing the fraternal ties, and keeping the divisions in touch with each other. It is also a convenient means of bringing the executive closer to the whole membership, while by the constant flow of pure thoughts and the refreshing breath of current news our zeal is kept aglow and stagnation is prevented. While our order cannot see its way clear to establish an organ of its own we think we can not do better than to avail ourselves of the columns of the HOME GUARD, which have been thrown open to us on moderate terms. We have provided a copy for each division during the past half year and we trust our employment of your funds has been wise and beneficial. In divisions where the paper has been used as we directed and expected, there can be little doubt of it. We need what this paper supplies and during the coming three months we hope these columns will be used to our pleasure and advantage. The paper should be taken regularly to the division room and during "Good and welfare," any item of news likely to interest or entertain the division should be read aloud by the deputy or some other member, as well as all editorials or contributions that will be instructive. This may induce discussion, and thus one of the great benefits our order bestows will be attained. In divisions where the deputy neglects to furnish the papers the publishers should be instructed to address it to a more faithful brother. The recording secretary or some one especially appointed should and will be expected to forward postcard news items of all that transpires in their divisions, such as officers elect, visits paid by grand officers, county deputies and others, public meetings, important resolutions, methods used for maintaining and building up divisions, obituary notices, etc.

The subscription price of the paper is so low that it is within the reach of all, and our members should, and are most urgently requested to see that a thorough canvass is made forthwith for subscriptions. By proposing a trial trip of three months the cost will be a mere bagatelle. Outside of its interest to us as Sons of Temperance it has solid worth and merit as a clean family newspaper. See that your division or some one in the division makes up a list of subscribers at once. The fall season with its long evenings is upon us. Now is the time to build up our divisions and extend the order. Let every member remember, "that whatsoever our hands find to do for the good of mankind, do quickly, for the night soon cometh when no man can work."

Now brethren, if we have that love for the order that our obligation enjoins upon us, let us rally to the work; extend the operations and influence of our own divisions, search out new localities where to plant our order, that the glorious principles of love, purity, and fidelity may flourish, and the star of our order shine forth with increasing brightness. J. M. WALTON, Grand Treasurer.

Kettleby, Sept. 1, 1894.

NOVA SCOTIA WORK.—We have just received from W. S. Sanders, of Halifax, Grand Scribe of Nova Scotia, the printed proceedings of the third quarterly session of the Grand Division of that Province, held at Freeport on the

7th ult. These quarterly reports give good indication of the active work being done by the largest of the grand divisions in America.

According to the statistical summary there were 12,859 members reported in good standing in the various divisions of the Province. The net gain of the divisions for the previous three months was 838 and the net loss 424, making a total gain to the order of 414 for the quarter. The per capita tax paid in during the quarter amounted to \$544.80.

The agency committee reports that during the quarter 71 public meetings were addressed by the two lecturers employed, three new divisions were organized and three resuscitated. No less than 94 day schools were visited by them, at which an aggregate of 2,805 scholars were present. They traveled 1,202 miles in their work and \$101 were collected at the meetings for the agency fund. "Push and Progress" seems to be the motto of the Sons of Nova Scotia.

ONTARIO ITEMS.

The Grand Scribe, W. H. Bewell, Whitby, will be glad at any time to receive information from any friend of the work of any localities where new divisions can be organized or dormant ones resuscitated. Such information can greatly help in promoting temperance work. The HOME GUARD will be glad to have some active persons in each locality act as its agents in obtaining subscribers, and correspondents in supplying fresh news.

Uxbridge Division, H. Nolan, W.P.; W. J. Underwood, R.S., returns a net gain of fifteen in membership for the past quarter.

Elmira Company of Loyal Crusaders, Miss Berta Snyder, W.C., recently organized under the auspices of Elmira Division, is in a prosperous condition. The division has recently removed to a more suitable hall.

Prescott Division, Samuel Henry, W.P., Miss Fanny Coates, R.S.; Lochwinnoch Division, A. J. Lindsay, W.P., John Stevenson, R.S.; Elmira Division, E. J. Laschinger, W.P., J. M. Carswell, R.S., are among the divisions making good progress during the past quarter.

Meaford Division, W. J. Spence, W.P., has engaged the Ball singers for two entertainments to be given about the end of September.

It is gratifying to note the activity and zeal displayed by many divisions this early in the fall. We confidently look forward to an aggressive and successful fall and winter's work in the order.

Which district will be the winner of the Grand Division trophy is a question that interests several of our district divisions. Let each district division do its very best to win. Whether successful in winning the trophy or not, the persistent well-directed efforts by divisions and members put forth in that direction will be a blessing to many, and in this respect at least, all the earnest work done, will be accompanied by true success. "To do good is to get good."

J. M. Walton, G.T., and W. C. Bogart, County D.G.W.P., are arranging for a series of official visits at an early date amongst the divisions of North York.

P. S. McDermid, D.G.W.P., Notaw Division, reports division in a prosperous condition.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., visited Maitland Division on Aug. 28, and met with a hearty reception. There was a good meeting. The division is in good spirits and in earnest.

The G. W. P. visited South Augusta Division on Aug. 19, Kemptville on Aug. 30, and Oxford Mills on Aug. 31. He had a hearty reception and successful meetings. At Kemptville the division held a social tea and entertainment after the public meeting.

Anchor of Hope Division, Widder P. O., recently organized, reports good progress and good prospects.

Pansy Division, Elgin P. O., Fletcher Warren, W. P., Mrs. P. Halladay, R. S., reports division in good order with growing interest. The division is at present improving its hall.

Woodbridge and Pine Grove Division, Woodbridge P. O., John Longhouse, W. P., Thomas Wallace, R. S., reports a net gain of seventeen in membership for the past quarter.

J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., visited Prescott Division on Aug. 27. Good meeting; division in good condition.

Edward Carswell, P. M. W. A., the well-known and distinguished lecturer, is again at home after his usual summer round at the great temperance camp meeting grounds. He is always ready and willing to work upon very reasonable terms on behalf of our order and the cause. Any of our divisions wishing to engage his services for a lecture or a series of lectures should address him at Oshawa, Ont., for terms, dates, etc.

The Good Templars.

The regular quarterly meeting of District Lodge, No. 12, I. O. G. T., was held in Temperance Hall, Toronto, Wednesday, Aug. 29, Bro. J. T. Croft in the chair. There were about 100 delegates present representing the fourteen lodges in the city. Thirty delegates took the district degree. Besides a very large amount of important business transacted a deputation from the R. T. of T. led by Bro. Ferguson

was received. Each delegate spoke warmly for more unity of action and spirit by temperance societies. The deputation was very cordially received and delegates were appointed to return the visit at the next meeting of the R. T. of T. District Council. Bro. J. D. Andrews, grand chief Templar was present and received a warm welcome. He made a very practical and impressive address. The reports of the officers and committees showed the Good Templar order in the city to be in a very good condition, several of the lodges reporting substantial gains.

D. SMELLIE, D. Sec., 148 Cumberland street, Toronto.

TORONTO DISTRICT.—Toronto papers report a successful quarterly meeting of Toronto District Lodge on the 29th ult. Fourteen city lodges were represented by about 100 delegates, and 30 new members took the district degree. The reports were favorable regarding the work and progress of the order in the city. Bro. J. D. Andrews, G.C.T., was present and gave a good and practical address. A delegation from the Royal Templars was present and extended fraternal greetings. Delegates were appointed to attend the next Royal District council meeting.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The following are the names and addresses of the officers of Prince Edward Island Grand Lodge for the current year: G. C. T., Rev. W. H. Spargo, Murray Harbor, S.; G. V. T., Mary B. Musick, Kuross; G. C. T. S. Robert, Red Point; G. S. J. T., Adelaide E. Horton, Murray Harbor, S.; G. S. Secretary, A. D. Fraser, Murray Harbor, S.; G. Treasurer, L. U. Fowler, North Bedegue; G. C., Wm. McLeod, Bridgetown; G. M., J. D. Stuart, L. Montague; G. D. M., Jessie Creed, Sturgeon; G. A. S., Janie Forbes; G. S. Sentinel, H. H. Hiltz, Upton; G. G., Jas. L. Mathieson, Dundas; G. M., Jas. M. Dalzie, Murray Harbor, N.; P. G. C. T., Rev. W. A. Mason, Georgetown.

IGNORING THE PRESS.—Two numbers of "The International Good Templar," the monthly organ of the entire order, have been published since the Grand Lodge of Ontario held its annual meeting, and though the magazine is published in Toronto and has a member of the Grand Lodge for its managing editor, not one line appears regarding the late session or the work of the year. Why the leading officials so ignore the press seems truly wonderful to intelligent workers. Matters were quite different in this respect when the order was in a very much more prosperous condition.

SCOTTISH TEMPLAR.—The last number of the Glasgow Reformer received contains the following item, by which it will be seen that the Scottish Good Templars are making more of public demonstrations than their co-workers in Canada: "The semi-annual celebrations, in connection with the Independent Order of Good Templars, begin in Glasgow today with a procession and demonstration at Nelson's monument. Special sermons will be preached in various churches throughout the city tomorrow (Sunday) and another demonstration will take place in the afternoon at the Green, and a grand social meeting will be held in the city hall, Candleriggs, on Monday evening, at which the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association will be represented by ex-Bailie Selkirk, J.P., and ex-Provost Dick, Glasgow."

THE CHINESE FRONTIER.—A Good Templar soldier in Upper Burma, on the frontier of China, wrote as follows to an English brother Templar: "I have been sent forward on detachment, so have transferred from my lodge in the Yorkshire Regiment—The Yorkshire Rose Lodge—to a lodge formed up here, called 'The Chinese Frontier' Lodge, as we are the nearest lodge to the Chinese border. We have now 70 lodge members here and hope to make up 100 before the quarter's end. Five members are Hindoos, and can be relied upon to keep from the drink. We have other lodges in India, formed of natives who are doing good work. One of our Church of England chaplains—fresh from England—does not favor abstinence, and would not even be president of the C. E. T. S. because its members voted for it being worked wholly on abstinence lines. He said at a public meeting that whisky was good to add to drinking-water to kill any germ of disease in the water; but the American Baptist minister replied that he had been in India more years than the clergyman had days and had found no need to add anything to the water to make it drinkable, and had never had one day's illness during the whole time. I am sorry to say that when the troops go forward from here a ration of rum is served out to them, and few soldiers refuse it when thus given as rations."

The Royal Templars.

CENTRALIA.—An open meeting of Centralia Council, 515, was held on Friday evening, Aug. 31. The hall was filled to overflowing and the entertainment was all that could be desired. Solos, recitations and music by the newly organized Quartette Club with

an able address by the Rev. W. H. Butt on "Capital and Labor" made up an excellent programme. These public meetings will be repeated.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Expeller; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

The silent pressure of the hand is often of more vital benefit than a whole volume of good counsel.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery, or diarrhea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

The Canada Citizen, of Toronto.
The Canadian Home Guard, of London.
Wives and Daughters, of London.

Published weekly simultaneously at London and Toronto, at \$1 per year; trial trips at 25 cents for three months. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom unusually liberal terms of commission will be given. Special terms to temperance and church organizations. Sample copies sent free to those desiring, or whose name and address are sent for that purpose. Address CITIZEN and HOME GUARD OFFICE, London, Ont.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
Moles, Warts, and all facial blemishes permanently removed by Electrolysis. G. R. Foster, The Forum, 400 Yonge and Gerrard streets, Toronto.

GOOD POSITIONS

Secured by our graduates in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, or Telegraphy. At salaries of \$25 to \$200 per year. Experienced and able teachers. Write at once for illustrated catalogue. NIMMO & HARRISON, Business College, Cor. Yonge and College streets, Toronto, Can. Mention Citizen and Home Guard.

LUCAS HOUSE (Temperance)

60-70 TERAULAY ST. (COR. LOUISA), TORONTO, CANADA.
Take street cars from station or boats to Louisa street.
The situation is very central, being at the northwest corner of the new courthouse, and within three minutes' walk of Masser, Music Hall, or T. Eaton's large store. Intoxicants excluded; rebuilt and fitted; 30 rooms; modern and best exposed plumbing; reading-room; well-furnished parlors; hot and cold baths. Our guests will find a comfortable, quiet, home-like resting-place. Only \$1 per day. Come and support a temperance house run by a temperance man. J. C. CAS & CO., Proprietors, Phone 83.

STAMMERING

And Stuttering Permanently Cured
By Linton's Famous Educational System.
Fees are not payable until a complete cure has been effected. Write for circulars.
THE LINTON INSTITUTE,
65 Shuter Street, Toronto, Canada.
G. WINDSOR LINTON, Superintendent.
When writing mention Citizen & Home Guard.

GOVERNOR'S NIPPLE OIL

For Cracked or Sore Nipples.
This oil, wherever it has been used, has been found superior to any other preparation. One trial is sufficient to establish its merits. Should your druggist not keep it, ask him to procure it, or send us 21 cents in stamps and we will send you a bottle by return mail. C. J. COVERTON & CO., druggists, Montreal.

DEBENTURES

Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold.
Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government.

STOCKS.

New York, Montreal and Toronto Stock purchased for cash or on margin and carried at the lowest rates of interest.

H. O'HARA & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange,
Telephone 915. 54 Toronto Street

Gibbons' Toothache Gum

Is sold by all druggists, or sent on receipt of 15c.
J. A. GIBBONS & CO., TORONTO, - ONT.

LADIES.

Medicated Silk Sponges for medicinal purposes. Send 3 cent stamp for circular. MADAM DE FROES, 90 Maitland Street, Toronto.

ANALYSTS.

O. S. JAMES, GRADUATE, S.P.S., AN ALYTLICAL chemist, room D, 19 and 21 Richmond street east, Toronto. Residence, 102 Howard street. Phone 1,757. G 1414

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SILAS JAMES & SON, DOMINION AND PROVISIONAL land surveyors, civil engineers, draughtsmen and valuers, 18-21 Richmond street east, Toronto. G 1414.

BEST

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

FARM AND GARDEN

VALUE OF WHEAT STRAW.

A Splendid Article on Its Use for Food and Fertility.

The successful farmer is usually the one who allows little waste, utilizing the by-products of the farm, as well as those of fixed value. From quite extensive observation I find that on a large per cent. of our farms, straw is held to be of little value and treated accordingly. In some localities "straw board" factories are established, which consume thousands of tons of straw, for which they pay about \$1 a ton in the stack, and this brings the farmer something at least, but on thousands of farms the threshing is done in the field or wood lot, and the straw left without even making a decent stack of it, and farmers do not get a value of 50 cents a ton from it. Often these same farmers lack hay to winter their stock and buy at \$10 or more a ton, and many times their stock sleeps on barn floors, full of cracks or with auger holes bored in them to let the urine through. The quantity of straw per acre, and the proportion of straw to wheat, varies somewhat, but the average shows about two pounds of straw for one of grain, or a ton of straw for each 164 bushels of wheat. I think I am entirely within reasonable bounds when I say that the farmer ought to get a value of \$5 a ton out of this straw, and this if realized, will nearly or quite pay the expense of growing the crop, and enables us to realize some profit from wheat even at 50 cents a bushel.

I base this valuation of straw on its food value and also its fertilizing value, and this is shown by its chemical analysis and proven in actual use as food on the farm. Counting average hay as worth \$10 a ton, wheat straw is shown to be worth \$7.90 a ton for food. Its fertilizing value, as shown by chemical analysis, is \$2.44 a ton, allowing the same valuation for its nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, as is allowed for these in commercial fertilizers. Whether the farmer realizes either of these values from straw, depends on his intelligence in handling it; but if he can save a ton of horse urine, which has a chemical valuation of over \$8, by bedding with a ton of straw, all of which urine would be lost without it, it will not pay to sell the straw for a dollar or two a ton, or to leave it in the field. And if he can save two tons of hay by feeding three tons of straw, without increasing the cost of his grain food or unfavorably affecting his animals, then he certainly can make money by utilizing his straw. To get the greatest fertilizing value from straw, it should be used liberally for bedding live stock on water-tight floors, so that no urine will be lost. The urine of the horse is very rich in nitrogen and potash, but contains no phosphoric acid; and as this manure heats very readily, and the nitrogen is volatile and escapes readily in gas, and the potash is soluble and leaches out easily, it can be seen that intelligent management of horse manure is required to get the greatest benefit from it. My plan is to clean the stalls daily, spread the manure and straw in an adjoining stable, and keep enough stock loose on it to tramp it solid and keep it moist; and when it has accumulated to the depth of two or three feet, we take it to the field and spread it on sod which is to be plowed the following spring. Managed in this way, we reduce the labor of handling to a minimum, and there will be no loss of valuable properties by evaporation, and anything that leaches goes into the ground just where it is needed.

I believe that it is best in feeding straw to make the grain ration a little heavier and let it consist of bran, oats and oil meal rather than corn, as these foods are more nitrogenous, and balance the ration better; and I think it is better to give no hay or corn fodder, for if they are expecting these, which are more palatable than straw, they will not eat it so well, but if they are supplied with good fresh straw and fed bran, they will soon eat it freely and thrive well on it. It would be best to feed the ground feed mixed with cut straw, and then let them have loose straw to pick besides, and twice a day clean out the mangers and put what is left under the stock for bedding.

I would not feed straw exclusively to cows giving milk, or to young growing animals, but horses when not at work and store cattle two years old and upwards, will do well on it. I know several farmers who feed their teams no other rough feed during the winter, and their horses are in fine condition when spring comes. One of the difficult things is to convince the farmer that bran is more valuable to feed with straw than corn, and most of them will feed corn when they could sell it and buy a much larger weight of bran. To-day I can buy bran at \$12 a ton, and corn is selling at 50 cents a bushel, and 40 bushels of it are required to make a ton of meal after it is tolled, and yet a majority of farmers will feed corn even when there is a greater difference than this in the price. Each year I feed more bran, and appreciate it more, and I now feed it as a part of the ration in fattening both hogs and cattle, and am convinced that it is true economy to do this, as there is less danger of indigestion than when the grain ration is corn exclusively, but especially when feeding straw, which has a very low albuminoid ratio, bran, which has a high albuminoid ratio, is valuable. On large farms, where the straw often amounts to a hundred tons or more, it can be stacked so as to furnish both shelter and food by making the stacks so that cattle can go under them, and thus, disperse the cattle so that they will bulk up in the warm straw sheds at night. The cattle will help themselves to the straw and a few

pounds of ground feed a day will keep them in good condition.

I would advise some of our farmers who have never fed straw to try it for their teams this winter. Weigh them at the beginning of the experiment and once a month afterwards, and regulate the grain ration so that they will gain in weight if in thin flesh, or at least hold their own if they are in good condition at the start. Lay in your bran in the summer, when the stock has accumulated in the mills and the price is low. I have done this for many years, and have never saved less than \$3 a ton by it, and sometimes \$8 or \$10. There is no risk in storing large quantities of bran, as it keeps perfectly. My store-room for bran is on the third floor of my barn, and a spout seven inches square inside brings it down to a bin holding a half ton in the stable in the basement. I think high up in the barn in the best place to locate the bran bin, as there is no dampness there, and the bran comes down easily by its own gravity.—Waldo F. Brown, in Country Gentleman.

Push the Pigs.

The intelligent farmer has been doing this all summer, in fact ever since they were born, but some pigs do not get a great deal of pushing at any time. If they have been neglected so far, begin now to get them in shape to fatten. This does not mean that they shall be fed much corn; in fact none is necessary. But they should have plenty of bran and middlings wet up with milk or water, and grass to eat as they like. Plenty of fresh water is also necessary. Don't think because you give them wet feed they do not need drink. If it is offered them they will show that they do.

Give them clean quarters. Don't say they are only hogs and prefer filth. I believe hogs are much maligned in this respect. A hog may lie in filth, but that is no reason to show that he would not prefer a bed of clean straw. I firmly believe, and observation bears me out, that a pig kept clean by washing will grow faster than one whose skin is plastered with mud and filth. Where there are many pigs it might be convenient to keep them clean, but with only a few a weekly scrubbing will certainly be beneficial.

Come to think of it, why should not a hog thrive better with a clean skin as well as a horse or a cow? It certainly would be conducive to the health of the animal as furnishing a more desirable article of food when his pigskin comes to be killed. Charcoal, ashes and salt, mixed, make an excellent preventive of disease for hogs. They will not eat too much if allowed to run to it at will.

Of course, in pushing the pigs it is intended to market them at six or eight months old. The day has gone by to keep them a year or more before selling. They may be made to give greater growth the first six months in proportion to the expense of feeding than ever afterward.

Pens are excellent for pigs. They furnish everything needed to make quick, healthy growth. Corn for the last few weeks, all they will eat, will put them in excellent shape for market.—Ohio Farmer.

Separating Cream.

Butter made from cream in submerged cans has not that delicacy of flavor of butter from cream raised in open cans, and is readily detected by a critical observer. A method is fast coming into use which is simple, inexpensive, a saving of ice and labor, preserves the quality of the open can and saves time almost as well as the mechanical separator, without the expense.

The milk, warm from the cow, is strained into a can till it is half full; then fill the can with cold water, which aerates milk, and immediately reduces its temperature to about 70° F., even in the warmest of weather. All the cream will rise to the surface in less than three hours.

The combined milk and water is drawn by a faucet from the bottom of the can till the cream appears, which is then drawn into a separate vessel. As the cream is separated in less than three hours, the can or cans used for the morning's milk are ready to be used for the night's milk; all that need go into the house is the sweet cream, thus lightening the labor there. The diluted skim-milk is fed to the pigs, the costly butter fat extracted from it being replaced by the cheaper fat of corn meal, in such proportions as are needed to feed to growing or fattening stock.

No time is lost, no labor required, nor expensive machinery to keep in repair when using the dilution process. As soon as the milk is mixed with water the separation goes on naturally, while the farmer is attending to other duties.—Ohio Farmer.

Small Fruit and Poultry.

It is useless to expect to raise small fruits and poultry on the same piece of ground, because the two are incompatible and the amateur may as well know it first as last. From the time plants are set out until the fruit is ripe they will constantly work injury to it. Chickens weighing less than a pound may be permitted to run at large among raspberries, blackberries and grapes after the fruit is gathered up to blossoming time again, and they will be of considerable benefit by destroying insects injurious to these fruits, but from the time the fruit begins to form until they are gathered they must be kept out if a crop is desired. And there is no season or time when chickens of any age or size will do a strawberry plantation any good whatever.

Taxes to Pay Cheerfully.

There are two taxes that every farmer should pay cheerfully. The first is the school tax, and the second is the road tax. Good roads make good citizens—good roads help to depopulate Hades, and, well they save our horses, our wagons and our temper.

Keep the Boys on the Farm.

Give your own sons as good a chance at least as you give the hired man.

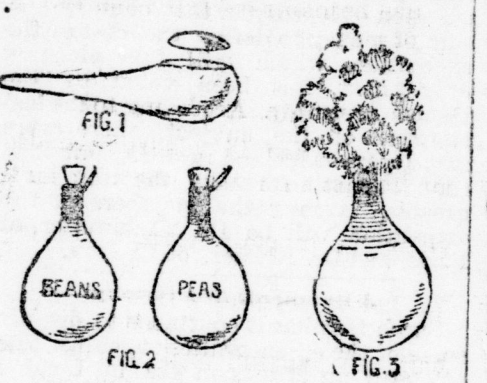
THE DIPPER GOURDS.

HOW THEY CAN BE MADE TO SERVE A NUMBER OF PURPOSES.

Walter H. Garrison Tells How to Make the Best Artistic and Useful Articles Out of These Fence Corner Growths—Three Varieties of Manufactures Illustrated.

The common dipper gourds, whose seeds spring up perennially in the yards and fence corners of hundreds of farms over the country, may be made to serve many useful purposes. The gourd vines which are trained to run up fences and trees or other upright objects usually yield gourds with straight stems; while those which grow window-vine fashion, on the ground, have curved or crooked stems. Either kind may be used to make the useful and serviceable dipper, without which no old-fashioned housekeeper considers her kitchen complete. The best way to make a dipper is to use a tolerably sharp saw and saw off carefully a third of the ball of the gourd, as shown by Fig. 1. The seeds are to be cleaned out and the gourd boiled in water for an hour or more. A little borax or alum should be added.

No better receptacle in which to put garden and other seeds away for next year's use need be desired than good dried gourds, with the stems cut off, and a stopper of soft wood or cork fitted in like the stopper of a bottle. When the end of the stem is neatly sawed or cut off, the seeds or pit should be removed with a wire or sharp stick, and the gourd boiled to toughen it. Before fitting the stopper a cord may be wound around the neck which will prevent any liability to crack when the stopper is put in tight. The neck is dipped in melted wax to keep the



MADE-UP DIPPER GOURDS.

cord in place. A loop of cord serves to hang up each gourd on a nail, or they may be placed on upper shelves, as the seeds are put in them, after being well dried. The labels from seed packets may be pasted on the gourds to represent the kind of seeds contained in them, or the names may be printed with pen and ink.

Gourds made into seed receptacles are shown in Fig. 2. For saving seeds the small gourds are the best. Larger gourds, with the stems cut off and the seeds removed, make a neat mantle or table ornament, in which small bouquets of flowers or wild grasses may be handsomely arranged. Ornament the gourd with brush and paint, or pen and ink, after your own ideas, and half fill with sand to give weight and put in any pretty flowers or grasses you have and see if the effect is not tasty as well as inexpensive. Gourd bouquet holders are shown in Fig. 3. If desired these holders may be stained any color with the common dyes.—Walter H. Garrison, in Farm and Home.

Seeding for Hay and Pasture.

Many varieties of grass seeds are recommended for seeding for the above purposes. On the open market timothy hay brings the highest price, popular prejudice placing it at the head of all hay. There is, however, says the Orange Judd Farmer, a demand springing up for a good quality of hay made from mixed grasses.

The principal benefit to be derived from the sowing of a mixture composed of such varieties as meadow fescue, fescue, orchard grass, etc., is their permanency. Where fertility of the soil is kept up by top-dressing they will retain their heavy cropping and excellent pasturing qualities for a number of years. The grasses being early, the hay crop can be cut nearly two weeks ahead of timothy and being fibrous rooted all start quickly so that a heavy second crop or abundant fall pasture is afforded. These grasses can also be pastured without injury, as they do not form a bulb at the base of the stem in the fall as is the case with timothy. Another advantage of these mixed grasses is that by varying the mixture they can be adapted to a variety of soil, from heavy clay, through the various grades of loam to light, sandy soils.

The seeds of these grasses are much lighter than timothy and greater care is necessary in the sowing and not less than three bushel per acre should be sown. To those who have been accustomed to sow timothy this will seem an unusually heavy seeding, but there are more seeds in a half bushel of timothy than in three bushel of such a mixture.

The subject of more hay and better pastures is becoming an extremely important one to the farmers of the eastern states who are unable to compete in grain and corn growing with the vast areas of the western states. With the present low cost of these products caused by overproduction, it is in many cases cheaper to buy than to grow.

Plums in the Chicken Yard.

A writer in the Indiana Farmer last fall said: Theories vanish by the side of facts in every vocation. I have, at the present writing, three plum trees loaded with ripening fruit, and two others with not a plum left. The five trees were set on the same kind of ground seven years ago and have had the same culture. The same results have been derived for the past three years: the three trees bearing a full crop of sound fruit, and the two a crop of wormy fruit worthless. The three fruiting trees are in the chicken yard; the others outside. The ground in said yard is not plowed, but early in the spring is swept and kept hard and smooth. Under these trees I scatter bran and screenings, and "biddy" does the work of eating the pestiferous insects. While looking for the little seeds and specks of bran she garnishes her food with the spicy curculio. I know this to be true for I have the evidence.



POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE.

Our trade-mark on Buff Wrapper around every bottle.

THE WONDER OF HEALING.

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

Refuse Substitutes, made crudely, sold cheaply.

Used Internally and Externally.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

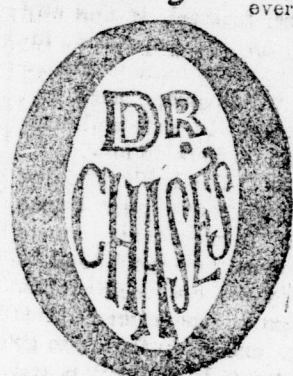
Prices, 50c., Cheap, \$1., Cheaper, \$1.75, Cheapest.

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

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

ITCHING AND PIN WORMS. PILES

No More Misery.



Gives Instant Relief.

ITCHING PILES is an exceedingly painful and annoying affliction, found alike in the rich and poor, male and female. The principal symptoms are a severe itching, which is worst at night when the sufferer becomes warm in bed. So terrible is the itching that frequently during sleep scratches the parts until they are sore—ulcers and tumors form, excessive moisture is exuded. Piles are peculiarly affected by this disease, causing unbearable irritation and trouble. These and every other symptom of Itching Piles or Irritation in any part of the rectum, it will instantly stop itching, heal the sores and ulcers, dry up the moisture.

PIN WORMS is an ailment entirely different as to cause than Itching Piles, yet its effects and symptoms are exactly the same. The same intolerable itching; the same creeping, crawling, stinging sensation, characterized by both diseases. Chase's Ointment acts like magic. It will at once afford relief from this torment.

REFERENCES: Newmarket—J. T. Bozart, Mr. Kitta. Sutton—Mr. Sheppard, Mr. McDonald. Belleville—R. Templeton, druggist. Tottenham—James Scammon, J. Reid. Barrie—H. E. Garden. Hamilton—R. G. Deane. King City—Wm. Walker. Churchville—David Grosse. Bradford—R. Davis, J. Reid.

The celebrated Dr. Chase's Ointment is made expressly for Itching Piles, but it is equally good in curing all Itchy Skin Diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, etc., etc. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 Cents. Mail address—EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Bradford, Ont., Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada.

Closing Out Snap!

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

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS' 174 TO 180 KING STREET.

Derby Plug

SMOKING TOBACCO.

5, 10 AND 20c PLUGS, "UNION" MAKE.

ITS SALES ARE

BIG!

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.

Headquarters for Guns, Rifles & Sporting Goods.

Agents for Winchester Rifles and Repeating Shot Guns. Agents for W. W. Greener's Celebrated Hammer and Hammerless Guns. Agents for J. P. Clabrough's Celebrated Hammer and Hammerless Guns.

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

FURNITURE

First-Class Furniture at Cut Prices.

Buy now while trade is dull. - Make money when the chance is offered you.

LONDON FURNITURE MAN'G CO.

184 to 198 King Street, London, Ont.

HOLERA MORBUS

ALWAYS PROMPTLY CURED BY PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

The Canadian Packing Company's PURE LARD

Every package stamped with our name

Hellmuth Ladies' College

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The next term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 12. The omnibus leaves the postoffice at 8:20 a.m.

COURSES.

Academic, Music, Art, Elocution and Elective.

Charges for Day Students—

For FULL ACADEMIC COURSE, including Literature, Mathematics, French, German, Sciences, etc., \$10 per year.

The above charge includes the use of the omnibus. For circulars address

REV. E. N. ENGLISH, M.A., Principal, 72nd St.

BICYCLES

Price Lists for 1894.

WM. PAYNE, London.

TELEPHONE 607.

Needham & Leigh, PLUMBERS,

Have removed to 322 Ridout street, Phone 3012.

And any orders given in will be promptly attended to. We do Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating. Also put in and repair Electric Bells. Jobbing a specialty.

CAUTION!

Whereas peddlers and others are traveling through the country selling spectacles of inferior quality and representing themselves as being my agents, I hereby caution the public against buying from such persons, as I have no traveling agents.

Test Eyesight and Fit Spectacles Only at My Store.

Correspondence respectfully solicited, and will be glad to give any information regarding the eyesight.

CHAS. POTTER,

(Established 40 years.)

31 KING STREET EAST TORONTO

The London West Coal and Wood Yard

The undersigned, having opened a yard for the sale of coal and wood, solicits the patronage of the residents of the Village and vicinity. All orders will be secured prompt attention. A trial order solicited. Terms cash. Phone No. 1032.

DAVID BORLAND.

THERE IS JUST ONE THING THAT the citizens of London and vicinity would do well to make a note of, that, at 115 Dundas street, books and magazines of all kinds and styles are bound neatly, cheaply and tastefully.

W. J. MOFFAT

BOOK BINDER, 157

W. Chapman, BUTCHER,

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

269 DUNDAS STREET.

All TEAS Reduced

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

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

Finest May Pickings.....40c, or 5 lbs for 1.75

Fine Young Hyson.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Young Hyson.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice Young Hyson.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or 5 lbs for 1.00

Extra Choice Congou.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Extra Choice English.....30c, or 5 lbs for 1.50

Finest Ming Congou.....25c, or

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 16.

Text of the Lesson, John iv, 9-26—Memory Verses, 11-14—Golden Text, John iv, 14—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

9. Jesus, having left Judaea to go into Galilee, in passing through Samaria stops to rest at Jacob's well. If the sixth hour of verse 6 is the same as the sixth hour of chapter xiv, it was 6 o'clock in the morning when Jesus, resting on the well, meets the woman of Samaria who had come out to draw water and asks her to give Him to drink. This woman is the woman's first response to His request.

10. His reply is that if she knew who asked her, even the gift of God, she would have asked Him for living water. If she had ever read the Scriptures and memorized Jer. ii, 13, she might now have thought of the words of the Lord, "They have forsaken me, the fountain of living waters."

11. As in the case of Nicodemus, He is talking with a natural person who cannot understand spiritual things. She can only think of this deep well and this water by which they now are. But she who wondered that a Jew should ask anything of her is now asking something of Him for already He has interested her in a water she knows not of.

12. She knows something of Jacob and the story of this well and begins to speak of what she knows. She calls him "our father Jacob" and acknowledges him as a great man, the giver of this well from which he and his had drunk, but she does not know the God of Jacob.

13. Jesus does not take up the question of the comparative greatness of Himself and Jacob, but keeps to His subject and the woman's real need, which is living water. The woman knew that while this was a good well and good water she had to come again and again, because of her and others' need, but perhaps she had sometimes thought of and felt a deeper thirst than that of the body.

14. Here is surely something strange—a water that will keep one from ever thirsting, because it will be well in them, ever springing up, and tried in a single sentence He speaks of it as "the water which will give." He has asked her for water, but He has water to give that she knows not of. Paul tells us that the rock from which Israel drank in the wilderness was Christ (I Cor. x, 4), and the same spirit says that if Israel had only hearkened to God He would have satisfied them with honey from the rock (Ps. lxxxi, 13, 16).

15. She is not interested enough to ask Him for this water, but only in order to save her making journeys to this well for her daily need. She thinks of nothing yet beyond the natural water for the need of the body, for she is still carnal, and the natural man is wholly occupied with, "How shall I obtain somewhat to eat and drink and wear?" Jesus said elsewhere how to make sure of these with-out any anxious care (Math. vi, 31-33).

16. In order to make her see her need of the living water which He longs to give her, He will now show her herself, and therefore this request. There is no sending for the physician till we know that we are sick; there is no sense of a need of righteousness better than our own, till we see that our own is filthy rags. Therefore the Spirit's first work is to convince of sin (John xvi, 8, 9).

17. Her conscience is aroused; she has her attention called to her manner of life. What we are is manifested in what we do. Yet she would hide from Him if she could, for it is the garden of Eden story over and over again. The guilty are afraid and seek to hide from God. By her answer, which was true, she would cover up if she could the real truth. But covering sin will not prosper. It is only by confession and forsaking that we obtain mercy (Prov. xxviii, 13).

18. The eyes of fire now search her through and through, for all things are naked and open to the eyes of Him with whom we have to do (Heb. iv, 13; Rev. ii, 23). There is nothing hid which shall not be manifested (Mark iv, 22). Be sure your sin will find you out (Num. xxxii, 23). O Lord, Thou hast searched me and known me and art acquainted with all my ways (Ps. cxxxix, 14).

19. Having seen herself in all her sinfulness, she now looks upon Him with a new light, for the light from Him had shone upon her. Like Isaiah, she has seen upon the King (Isa. vi, 5). Job had heard of Him, but when he looked upon Him then he abhorred himself (Job xlii, 5, 6).

20. Yet she would evade the main issue by a question of place, like those who when shown their sinfulness would turn it off by saying, "It do not belong to your church, or, which church do you think is the right one?" or by a controversy as to what various people believe.

21. He discards all question of place and holds her face to face with God. It is not a question of what the fathers did or taught or believed, but only a question of what the Father commands. There are creeds many and churches many, so called, but only one God, the Father of all, who is above all and through all and in all (Eph. iv, 6).

22. This saying, "Salvation is of the Jews," along with, "Salvation is of the Lord" (Jonah ii, 9), includes the whole story of whom to worship, for God has chosen Israel as the people who are to fill the earth with fruit, and Jerusalem as His throne, and Jesus of the tribe of Judah to sit on that throne (Isa. ix, 6; Jer. iii, 17; Luke i, 32, 33; Heb. vii, 14).

23. God, the Father, has revealed Himself in Christ, for God was in Christ (II Cor. v, 19), and Jesus said, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father" (John xiv, 9). It is not the fathers we are to worship, nor saints nor angels, but only the Father, revealed in Christ. He is the way and has said, "No man cometh unto the Father but by me."

24. No outward form of worship can be acceptable to God. It must be from the heart in the power of the Spirit. Even the sacrifices commanded in the law became vain oblations when they became a mere form (Isa. i, 11-14). A worship that is taught by the precept of men or is merely a lip worship, while the heart goes after covetousness, is abominable to God (Isa. xlii, 13, 14; Luke xlii, 31, 32).

25. Once more she tries to evade the issue by saying, "When Christ comes, He will tell us."

26. By this word of Christ the controversy ended. There stands before this woman "I Am" of the law and the prophets, and the one question now is, Will she accept Him or reject Him? She accepted Him as the Christ (verse 29), and through her testimony many more believed in Him as the Christ, the Saviour of the world (verses 39-42).

TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.

An Expert Tells How Preparations Should Be Made for Removal.

Those about to plant trees, and who desire to set out large ones, are often persuaded not to do so by those who believe only small trees thrive. Indeed, to the general observer there can be but one opinion formed from what is seen, which is, that the best results follow the planting of trees of small size. But while this is so, it need not be so. Large trees, if properly prepared, can be planted with as much chance of success as attends the setting of smaller ones. In a general way it is understood that the life of a tree depends upon its roots. Yet how surprising it is that with this knowledge there should be such indifference to the preservation of them when trees are dug up. The life of a transplanted tree, be the specimen large or small, depends on the roots, their number and their vitality. Forest trees, and other ones, which have stood a long time without removal, have but a few thick roots, and when removed it is next to impossible to get but a small portion of them. With small trees there is no trouble in getting nearly all they possess, and this is the only reason why small trees do better than large ones. When this matter is well understood, the one who desires large trees will set himself to work to produce more roots on them before he removes them.

Fortunately, this is not very hard to accomplish. At almost any time of the year the trees can be root-pruned, and the heads shortened in at the same time, which brings about the desired result. I prefer either spring or fall for the work. We will suppose the tree to be a good size, say six inches in diameter. A circle is dug around the tree, a distance of about five feet from the trunk. It is dug deep enough that all the roots are encountered, and all of them are cut off, making a clean cut, not a ragged one. Then the same earth that has been thrown out is to be thrown in again, if it be good, but if poor it will be much better to get well-decayed manure and mix with it before filling it in. At the same time prune the tree in well, shortening the branches one-half, cutting them in such a way that will tend to bring about a well-shaped tree. Should this work be done in the spring, the tree would be in a better condition to move the coming fall than it would have been, but it would be still better if left until the fall following. The cutting of the roots is to encourage small ones to form, and this they do, a dozen or more taking the place of every large one which is cut off. I have seen very large fruit trees moved by farmers in this way, as well as hickory and oak trees from the woods. Nursery-grown trees would be no better than forest trees but for the fact that their roots are often cut in transplanting, hence they make quantities of small ones.—Joseph Mehan, in Prairie Farmer.

Some Common Weeds.

The climbing poison ivy climbs by tendrils, ascending trees as high as forty to fifty feet, or climbing over fences. The stem is quite woody, and sometimes attains a thickness of two inches. Some confound this with the Virginia creeper, but the leaf clusters of the latter have five leaflets, while this has only three, much wider and more oval in outline. Flowers greenish, and fruit in dull white berries.

Views differ regarding the way in which the poison from these plants is communicated. Some maintain that actual contact is necessary; others that it is given off from the leaves during sunshine when wet by dew; some attribute it to the pollen, and others say that the plant gives off a gaseous vapor. Persons affected show redness about the eyelids, ears and throat. These parts soon show inflamed blotches rising in blisters, the whole face becomes so swollen that sometimes blindness is produced for days. In some cases the poison spreads over the arms and other parts of the body, and the patient suffers with fever and headache, or even becomes delirious. It is not uncommon for those once affected to experience attacks from year to year without coming in contact with the plant again. Remedies:

(1) Apply a strong solution of bi-carbonate of soda (baking soda) to the pustules as soon as seen. This is highly recommended. (2) Bathe affected parts with sulphate of soda (glauber salts). (3) Rub on a lather made from common potash soap with a shaving brush. (4) Make a paste of sweet cream and gunpowder and apply three times daily to the eruption with a soft feather. This remedy is unfailing and gives relief in a few applications.

The pictures in this article are members of the Leguminosae (Pulse Family), an order of great economic value, supplying us with valuable plants such as beans, peas, clover, etc. The flowers are irregular and in some respects present a resemblance to a butterfly. There are usually ten stamens, nine united in a sort of tube, the remaining one detached from the rest; the seeds are generally borne in pod-like structures. The last out represents the wild carrot, a biennial which grows 2.4 feet high and resembles a carrot in many respects. Our common carrot is this naturalized; but as a weed this species has become a great nuisance. Hand pulling and destroying as fast as it produces flowers will be effective. Cutting well below the surface should also be successful.—Prof. Pantan, O.A.C.

Forestry in Baden.

The general law of forestry is laid down as follows in the forest laws of the Duchy of Baden: The forests are to be so cultivated by the cutting down and removal of old large trees that, without loss of time, a young forest can take their place.

PROFITABLE SAVING.

The Use of a Bible Text in Running a Well-Kept Farm.

We often think of Christ's command, says the Ohio Farmer, "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost," and wonder how many good Christian farmers in the country obey it. In no other business is there so much waste as upon the farm. This is not usually the result of pure neglect or indifference so much as necessity, though in thousands of cases the waste is needless and little short of criminal. A gentleman from north Ireland recently made a tour through this country and staid for a few days at the home of the writer. "Your people own too much land," said he. "There is entirely too much waste. Your farmers raise crops and waste much of them. Much of their land is useless, and simply an expense. It seems to me that it will pay to economize land and labor here as well as in our country, where nothing goes to waste that can possibly be saved."

Conditions are different in the two countries. Land is cheap here and dear there. Labor is dear here and cheap there. Here, farmers cannot do all the work themselves, necessary in utilizing their land and saving all their crops, and the savings will not pay for the hired labor necessary, in all cases. Where land is plenty and cheap, the "puttering" that would save a dollar would lose two dollars in many instances. On our large farms the labor must be done by horses, etc., to the largest extent, and land that cannot be utilized in this way must remain idle. As our population increases and land becomes more valuable these conditions will change also, and eventually our farmers will save and utilize just as European farmers do now.

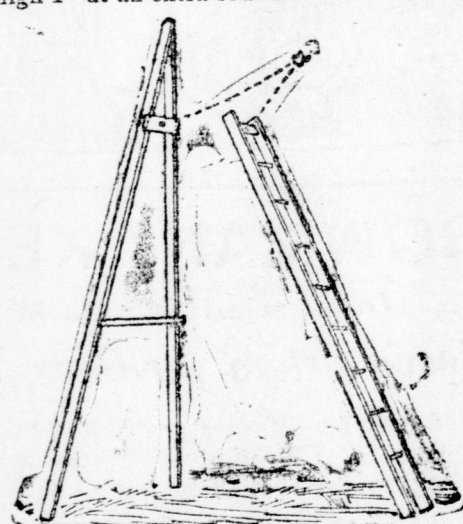
Habit sticks to us. The habit of doing farm work on the wholesale plan begets the habit of waste. In most cases farmers do not save as much as they could, and in many instances they waste all their profits. Every one should go to the extreme limit of profit in saving, and stop there; to go further is loss. Do not be penny wise and pound foolish. A contemporary calls attention to the fact that a Chicago packer has put in an evaporating apparatus to recover the salt in corn beef brine. These packers waste absolutely nothing. Every part of the slaughtered animal is utilized—the entrails, the horns and hoofs, the hair, the bristles, the blood—and now they intend to recover the salt from brine that has been used. No wonder they get rich.

Success is secured by attention to the details of any business—the little things that together make up the whole. If this is done, the big things will come out all right. We may learn useful lessons from farmers across the water, even though our surroundings are so much different. Our conditions change faster than our habits. The necessity of greater care and economy is already upon us, but we have so long practiced the loose and wasteful methods that they stick to us, and we really do not know why we do not succeed better. We change our habits only as we are compelled to do so.

In these times of low prices and great competition it will pay, especially, to economize in the direction we have indicated. Every leak should be stopped. Every blow should count. The scorching, rainless summer has cut the forage crops short over a vast area of country. Feed will be scarce and high, and the farmer should save every grain and straw possible. It will be a good year to practice upon the corn fodder crop—a crop that is most shamefully wasted in ordinary years. Properly taken care of and judiciously fed out, it is almost as valuable as timothy hay, ton for ton. It will be criminal to waste any of it this year. "Gather up the fragments, that nothing may be lost."

A Good Orchard Ladder.

In pruning my young orchard last spring I wanted a small ladder to reach the upper parts of the apple trees, and made a very satisfactory one in the following way: Having a small light ladder about 9 feet high I cut an extra round in 4 inches from



SELF-SUPPORTING ORCHARD LADDER.

the top of 1x3 inch oak, the ends being reduced to fit easily into a 2-inch hole in each side piece. I bored a hole in the center of this round for a 2-inch bolt. For the support I made a V (inverted) of two pieces of 1x2 inch heart pine, mitred off at the top ends and fastened by wire nails clinched. Three feet from the apex I put a 4 x 1 inch oak strip to meet the flat round of the ladder and nailed it securely against the edges of the V; a hole is bored through the center of this to receive the 2 inch bolt at a. A brace 4 or 5 feet lower down completed the arrangement.

The ladder stands firmly on its four feet, even though the ground is very uneven, the double joint at the upper part giving freedom of adjustment, and is very steady when you mount it. The upper part of the support is a good thing to hold on to when you are at the top. When needed elsewhere, the ladder can easily be disconnected.

For gathering fruit a heavier one may be used for two men, rounds to be put on the support so that a man can mount it on either side.—Country Gentleman.

A Soil and Climatic Pointer.

Soil and climatic conditions have much to do with the success of given varieties of strawberries. Plant largely only of those that have done well with you or in your locality on soil and in situation like yours.

A Pointer for Gardeners.

Look out for the single big weed. If in bloom pull up and burn.

How a Competitor Was Beaten.

The National Grocer relates an interesting case of how a grocer tried to take a customer away from a competitor. He was a pushing, thick-headed fellow, and went to the house of the lady to discover what time she usually went to the kitchen to give the orders for the day.

He started in business by quoting prices that, in some instances, could not have been matched by manufacturers or packers. The goods were to be of the same quality as those generally supplied.

He sent the proper goods at a loss to himself for considerable time, contrary to the usual course under such circumstances.

The lady was a good buyer and excellent pay, and her grocer had always given her the best article he could get.

Our readers may imagine that when he found his business with her dwindling away, that he as quickly as possible discovered the cause. It was a case of give and take, and this grocer was a man of few words, but exceedingly prompt in action. He concluded that he must frankly state the situation to his customer, and beat the other fellow out of sight.

By this time the intruder had become anxious to get profit, and had begun to substitute inferior articles as often as possible. So that when the grocer began his onslaught on prices in his turn, and kept up his quality, the other fellow soon had to retire.

The reader may now promptly ask: "Did the grocer continue to sell at the new prices?" Well, hardly; in an extended conversation with his patron, he showed her she had been a large beneficiary in the fight which had just ended, and that as his adversary had retired, that old relations would be resumed. And they were resumed to the satisfaction of both.

The Leprosy Problem in Iceland. Iceland is to be visited by a commission of doctors, who are to study the question of leprosy in that country. A sum of money to defray the cost of the expedition, which will take place on July 6 next, has been voted by the Danish Assembly. According to the latest statistics on the subject, there were fifty lepers in Iceland in 1889, but it is thought that in reality the number is greater. Among the members of the expedition will be Dr. Eichmüller, of Paris, and Dr. Neisser, of Breslau.

A Bernhardt Eccentricity. Sarah Bernhardt continues to display some of the eccentricities of genius. She attended an afternoon tea in London the other day, clad in an enormous seal-skin ulster, which covered even her feet.

The day was very warm and the seal-skin ulster, which she wore very comfortably in her luxurious garment, and everybody else forgot the heat in an awed survey of her.

Beethoven's Harmonies. She—in the summer time Beethoven wrote most of his music in the open air. He (a melodist)—And still he didn't get much air into his music.

House Cleaning is considered and acknowledged to be a necessity. The nature of man is opposed to filth. If, however, the cleansing of the house is necessary to health, how much more necessary to health should we consider it to keep the Temple of God—the human body—free from the taint of impurity. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is like the thrifty housewife, going through every nook and corner, searching out the accumulated filth, purifying the system and restoring perfect health.

It's the only blood purifier, liver and lung invigorator, so sure and certain in its curative action that it can be sold through dealers, on trial, being guaranteed to cure or money restored.

GEORGE PARISH. I have Bedroom Suites from \$10 to \$12. Sideboards from \$7 to \$20. Good assortment of new and old Cooking Stoves on hand. Old furniture taken in exchange. 357 TALBOT STREET, South of King street, ywt

LEADING HOTELS.

Madison Avenue Hotel, NEW YORK.

\$3 PER DAY AND UP. American Plan.

FIREPROOF and FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Two blocks from the Third and Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroads.

The Madison and Fourth Avenue and Belt Line Cars pass the door.

H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.

Passenger Elevator runs all night.

GRIGG HOUSE The Commercial Hotel of London

Remodeled and refurnished, and is now the leading house of Western Ontario. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.

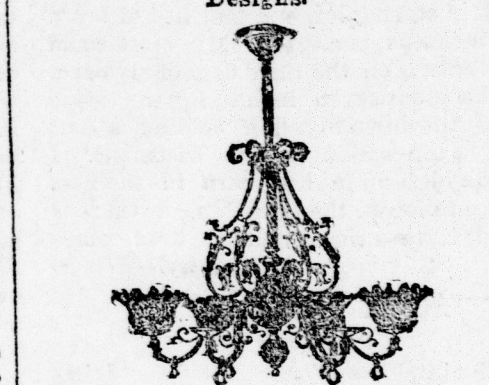
J. E. HOEHAUS, proprietor.

GAS-ELECTRIC

Combination Fixtures.

GAS BRACKETS and HALL LAMPS, Also Gas and Electric Globes,

Etched, Tinted and Colored, of English, Canadian and American Designs.



JAMES BARWELL, 98 BAY STREET, . . . TORONTO

Designs furnished for churches or public buildings.

South Bend Plows —ONLY— \$10 00.

Syracuse: Plows

NEARLY ALL KINDS OF Plow Repairs

—AT— A. WESTMAN'S

111 Dundas Street. Branch Store—654 Dundas Street. LONDON, ONT.

GEO. W. PITT WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

ALL WORK FIRST-CLASS. 160 DUNDAS STREET. A.T. D. Trumpp's Jewelry Store.

Eyes tested free, and glasses properly adjusted. Every case guaranteed.

Hamilton Ladies' College Reopens Sept. 6, 1894.

ALL TEACHERS honor graduates of universities or colleges. Regular courses for graduation in literature and science, music, art, elocution, etc. Excellent accommodation, inspiring instructors, refining associations and pleasant surroundings. Address the principal, A. BURNS, S.T.D., L.L.D. ywt 35k

Coins! Coins! Coins! MONEY LOANED On real estate, notes, furniture, carpets, etc. Send postage stamp for reply.

JAMES & J. R. MILNE, 38 Dundas street, London, Ont. Dealers in coins, tokens and medal s.w.y

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. L. E. AND D. R. R.

Semi-weekly excursion to Port Stanley Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fare, 30 cents.

Cheap excursions to Cleveland still continued, going on arrival of 5:40 train from London Saturday, returning Monday night from Cleveland. Fare, \$2.70.

CLOCK Corner of Richmond and Dundas streets.

Open from 7:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. For the sale of all classes of Railway and steamship

Tickets.

Make no mistake; if there are cheap fares for any point, passengers will get the benefit of them from E. De la Hooke, Agent.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO Navigation Co.

Steamer Magnet

Will leave Hamilton every Tuesday at 11 a.m. and Toronto every Tuesday at 5 p.m., calling at all Bay of Quinte ports and Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, and Montreal, passing through the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight.

Fare for the Round Trip by this Steamer from Hamilton, \$10; Small Fare, \$5. From Toronto, \$7.50 Single, and \$14 Return. Meals and Berths included.

For Tickets or further information apply to G. M. GUNN & SON, LONDON, . . . ONT. ywt

European Travel

London and Northwestern Railway.

Tickets to all parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and to Paris; most interesting scenic and historic routes; shortest and quickest. Liverpool to London: luxurious equipment; vestibuled trains; parlor, sleeping, dining cars; absolute block system.

Baggage checked New York to London. Full information, folders, maps, freight, etc. C. A. BARATTON, G. P. & F. A., 82 Broadway, New York. D. BATTERSBY, Canadian Agent, 121 St. James street, Montreal.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Will sell Round Trip Tickets from LONDON TO—

Toronto Industrial Exhibition

—AT— SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE.

Good going Sept. 4th to 14th, inclusive, and on Sept. 10th and 12th at \$2 50.

All tickets are good for return until Sept. 17, 1894. The Manitoba and Northwest exhibit will be there, and on Sept. 12, 11, 13 and 14 a free illustrated lecture on "Our Own Country" will be given.

Thos. R. Parker, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner of Richmond. City office open 7 a.m.

CUNARD LINE "LANE ROUTE"

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service.

ETRURIA.....Saturday, Sept. 15, 5:30 a.m. CAMPANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 16, 10:30 a.m. LUCANIA.....Saturday, Sept. 16, 10:30 a.m. ETRURIA.....Saturday, Oct. 6, 10:30 a.m. CAMPANIA.....Saturday, Oct. 20, 9:30 a.m. LUCANIA.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 9 a.m.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 11, 2 p.m. SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1:30 p.m.

Rates of Passage.—Cabin, \$10 and upwards. Second cabin, \$5 to \$10, according to steamer and accommodations; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets issued from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the continent, and of Mediterranean ports.

VERNON H. HOOKE & Co., general agents, 4 Bowling Green, N. York. E. DE LA HOOKE, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas Sts.

A. G. SMYTHE Bank of Commerce Building, first door north of Dundas street.

Lake Steamship Line One of the fast electric-lighted steamships ALBERTA and ATHABASCA

Is intended to leave OWEN SOUND every MONDAY AND THURSDAY, calling at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., only, and making close connection with the through trains at Port William. The connecting express will leave London on and after May 7 at 4:15 a.m.

T. R. PARKER, AGENT

GRAND TRUNK TORONTO AND RETURN

From SEPT. 4 to 14— SINGLE FARE. On SEPT. 10 and 12— \$2 50.

All tickets good for return until Sept. 17. COMPANY'S OFFICES: "CLOCK CORNER" Richmond and Dundas Sts. AND G. T. R. DEPOT.

Through Tickets TO ALL POINTS, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Via the fast passenger line MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." Time tables, maps, fares and all information at the city office, 395 Richmond street. Telephone 205.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAYEN, Gen. Pass. Agent. Can. Pass. Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

BRITANNIC.....Aug. 29. SALONIC.....Sept. 15. GERMANY.....Sept. 12. "TRITONIC".....Sept. 19. GERMANY.....Sept. 30.

"Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers. From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates.—On Teutonic, \$10; Maestri, \$9 and upwards; second cabin rates, Maestri and Teutonic, \$10 and \$15; round trip, \$15 and \$25, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germany and Britannic, \$10 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, \$3. Company's office, 41 Broadway, New York.

For further information apply to EDWARD DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON. Clock corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Mowille.

From Montreal. From Quebec. daylight. 9 a.m. Parisian.....Sept. 1. Sept. 2. Mongolian.....Sept. 8. Sept. 9. Laurentian.....Sept. 15. Not calling. Sept. 22. Sept. 23. Sardinian.....Sept. 29. Not calling. Sept. 30. Numidian.....Oct. 6. Oct. 7.

RATES OF PASSAGE. First cabin from \$14 and upwards; return \$30 and upwards. Second cabin \$10 and upwards. Steerage to Liverpool, Derry, London, Belfast, Glasgow, at lowest rates, everything found.

STATE LINE SERVICE New York, Londonderry and Glasgow. From New York. STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Sept. 11. STATE OF CALIFORNIA.....Sept. 22.

Cabin passage, \$10 and upwards; return, \$20 and upwards. Second cabin, \$10. Steerage at lowest rates. For tickets and every information apply to E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas Sts. and Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

JOHN PAUL, 161 Richmond street.