

The First Division.
The first division in the Legislature showed a solid working majority of seven for the Government. Owing to the absence through illness of Mr. Craig, of East Wellington, the actual majority was six, but that gentleman is rapidly recovering. Mr. Beatty, of Parry Sound, whom the Opposition previously claimed, is a staunch supporter of the Government, as he announced before his election. Mr. Tucker, of West Wellington, nominally an Independent, has all along been conceded to the Conservatives. Counting the Speaker, the Liberal members in the House number 51 and the Conservatives 43. The Government's position is impregnable.

Now that the address to the throne is passed, the Legislature should get down to business. If the Opposition members have any regard for public opinion, they will repress their exuberant verbosity. Such talk is not cheap at \$6 per day per member. Mr. Whitney should admit himself beaten, and abandon his mock heroics.

What Should Free Public Schools Teach?

"Schools maintained by public taxation, and whose advantages are open to all regardless of what they contribute, can be justified only on the ground of their necessity to safe citizenship." So says Dr. T. S. Hamlin, in a sensible, though not wholly convincing article, in the New York Independent of the 4th inst. We should prefer to substitute the word "good" for "safe." This fact, which is almost a truism, is not always kept in mind as it should be, in determining courses and methods of instruction in our public schools. The education of the child for life, which implies much more than his preparation for making a living, is primarily the duty of the parent or guardian. It is only because there are so many children whose parents or guardians are either unable or unwilling to pay for the education of the children under their care that it becomes the right and duty of the state to undertake the work at the public expense. Universal education, as undertaken by the state is thus simply a measure of self-preservation.

If this view be accepted, and very few will deny it, it must become the prevailing principle in determining the subjects and limits of the instruction to be given in state-supported schools. It is, for instance, clear that the safety and prosperity of the state demand that the number of ignorant and idle or incapable citizens shall be reduced to the smallest possible dimensions. Nineteenth of the world's work, as Dr. Hamlin says, must be done with the hands. Is it not, then, a strange inconsistency that hitherto the education of the hands has been almost entirely neglected in the public schools? What does this mean but that nine out of every ten boys and girls who attend these schools receive no training that stands in direct relation to their future life-work? Much of their school training, on the other hand, we should be unwilling to admit that this is by any means a necessary or legitimate result—as a matter of fact, tends to create an actual distaste for what necessity will make the future life-work. This distaste is often aggravated by the fact that the muscles have not been trained, nor in any way insured to the movements which are inseparable from the pursuits in question. Thus manual labor of any kind becomes irksome, because literally tiresome. Not so with the muscles accustomed to such movements, as we contend those of every child should be. Take as an illustration of the point the difference between boys of similar age and ability, but of entirely diverse training and habits, when confronted with the necessity of doing some little job of mechanical work. The one undertakes it readily and deftly, because he knows how and has the strength of arm and the ability to use the tools required. To the other, lacking these qualifications, the molehill becomes a mountain. But while we advocate manual training for all, we are as far as possible from sharing the views of those who think too much mind-culture detrimental to manual industry, who would keep the farm boys on the farm, etc. On the contrary, we believe in encouraging a healthy circulation between city and country. The best interests of many a city lad and lass would be promoted by some form of country life, while, as is well known, the best brain of the business or professional life of the city is very often drawn from the country.

The Trouble in the East.

The situation in China is one of extraordinary complications. Russia is making a catspaw of France, her vassal, and France is making a similar tool of Belgium.

The immediate explanation of Belgium's interference lies in the fact that a French-Belgian syndicate has secured a concession to build a railway from Pekin south to Kankau, which is in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley, about 500 miles from the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang river. The British Government endeavored to prevent the ratification of the contract, and justly so. The Yang-tse-Kiang valley is in the British sphere of influence, and the Pekin Government has given a pledge never to alienate any part of that valley without Great Britain's consent.

The Yang-tse-Kiang valley, the middle kingdom of China, is by far the richest part of the empire, and contains about 200,000,000 people. The bulk of its foreign trade is British. The Americans also have large and growing interests here. If Great Britain is to retain a foothold in China at all, it must be in this region. There is no denying the fact that Russia has pre-empted the great northern provinces, excepting Shantung, in which Germany has secured a lodgement. France looks upon the whole southern part of China as her own. The Yang-tse-Kiang valley lying between the French and Russian spheres, would be the only part left for Great Britain in the event of a territorial scramble. Yet France is already pushing up into the western portion of the valley, and the line from Pekin to Hankau would be the connecting link between the French and Russian railway systems. There is no doubt the two powers are working in collusion, and Belgium has been dragged in by giving her banks a financial interest in their enterprises.

Great Britain in China is between the upper and nether millstones of France and Russian expansion, but she does not intend to be crushed.

It is hard to follow the ramifications of the Opposition—Toronto Globe.

They are as crooked as a ram's horn. They say language was made to conceal thought, but the language of some callow statesmen often reveals its absence.

Senor du Bosc threatens to return to Canada and defy the authorities to kick him out. The Senor would do anything rather than go home just now.

The American army has cost twice as much as the navy in this war. A comparison of their achievements shows two to one in the navy's favor. Naval power is the supreme factor in modern warfare.

If France should join Russia in a war against Great Britain, not a French soldier or marine would get out of France alive. The British fleet would "Santiago" the whole French coast within 24 hours.

The Lord Mayor of Old London, Sir Horatio Davies, is on his way to this continent, and will be officially welcomed in many large cities. His lordship will never feel really at home on this side of the water until he reaches London, Ontario.

Capt. Constantine, of the Yukon mounted police, has repudiated the interview ascribed to him by a Seattle paper, in which he was made to say bitter things about the Yukon administration. This is one of the fakes on which the Opposition press based its anti-Canadian attacks on the Government.

American farmers, who wonder what is to become of their surplus wheat this year will find that problem solved if there is a British-Russian war. The 6,000,000 quarters of Russian wheat imported annually by Great Britain would have to come from this continent. Still, they had better not count on so terrible a contingency as that.

Canada's prosperity is reflected in the postoffice savings bank returns for the past year. In that period the number of banks increased from 779 to 814, number of depositors from 161,151 to 179,814, the amount on deposit from \$8,223,990 to \$9,183,693, and the individual average credit from \$238.55 to \$342.47—and this despite an aggregate reduction of interest from \$1,024,511 to \$982,725. The withdrawals for 1898 were \$5,853,188 and in 1897, \$7,656,088.

Sir Sidney Fisher and Prof. Robertson were recently banqueted by the Provision Merchants' Association of Bristol, England. They set forth Canada's claims on British markets in excellent speeches, and the merchants who spoke were enthusiastic over Bristol's association with Canadian trade. Mr. W. A. Titley, who submitted the toast "Success to the Bristol Trade with Canada," pointed out that in 1895 the provisions from Canada to Bristol were 27,895 tons; in 1896, 27,127 tons, and in 1897, 44,121 tons. In 1897 London imported 850,846 boxes of cheese; Bristol 561,788 boxes; and Liverpool 417,175 boxes. Of butter, in 1897, Bristol imported 116,397 packages; London 53,684; and Liverpool 30,749. Mr. Titley added, that they used to get good cheese from New York, but now there was a little sentiment, and they tried to improve. The average of Canadian cheese and butter, he said, was better than the average of English produce; but they were able to make cheese a little finer than as yet they in Canada could do, and they would continue to do so, and to turn out a finer Cheddar than they could make in Canada.

now rapidly a false report spread! The senior member for the city of Ottawa in the Ontario Legislature, in his recent speech, touched on the respective parties in the House, and among other things he dealt with the remarks of an Opposition speaker who commented on the comparative size of the majority of the Liberal party. Mr. Lumsden's retort was that if, as had been stated, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the Liberal party in the Legislature was his right arm, it was nothing to the claim that the Opposition leader would have made had the majority in the Legislature been at Mr. Whitney's back instead of alongside of Hon. Mr. Hardy. In that case, said Mr. Lumsden, the Opposition leader would have claimed that the majority in the Legislature was not only the right arm, but the body and breeches as well. Now the Conservative papers, including their so-called "Independent" allies, are saying that Mr. Lumsden said of Sir Wilfrid Laurier what he said of Mr. Whitney, and they feel very wroth thereat. It is thus that they manufacture their grievances, and endeavor to mislead the public, but the people of this fair province are not so stupid as they endeavor to make-believe.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

STILL ON THE RAM.
The Tory Opposition at Toronto is becoming very ramshackled. — Ottawa Free Press.

UNCLE SAM'S DUTY.
We owe something more to the Philippine insurgents than immediate abandonment. We owe something more to steadfast and unobtrusive English friendliness than to indirectly turn over the ownership of the important Pacific group of islands to France and Russia, or possibly to Germany. — Bay City Tribune.

THE OPEN DOOR.
No doubt England's policy of the "open door" in the east is the one which will most benefit the world; and we, as Anglo-Saxons and as friends of "commercial expansion, will sympathize with, and be deeply concerned in the success of Great Britain's struggle against the exclusive policy of Russia in China. — Detroit Free Press.

THE OLD BOYS.
Of late the Old Boys of London, Strathroy and Bowmanville put aside the care and routine of life to spend a few hours in the more endearing in the memory of any man than the thought of the old spot where boyhood was passed; the place where he received those first impressions which have been such a potent factor in his after life? — Toronto News.

THE ALIEN MINERS.
The miner has no more right to extract from the earth the precious metals than has the lumberman, or the logger, the timber which grows on the soil, and for which he has to pay equivalent to a royalty, in the matter of stump dues. What advantage, we would like to ask, is it to the country, that aliens going into the Yukon and staking out claims of which they may turn out to be exceedingly rich, should be allowed to remove the product of the mines, in the shape of nuggets, reaching up into the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, without compensating the government in some shape or form for the privilege accorded them? — Vancouver World.

PAYING FOR THE WAR.
Every citizen of the United States will pay a share of the cost of the war. Whether merchant, manufacturer, importer, retailer, banker or insurance man, the war revenue bill has schedules of special taxes for all. The collector of this revenue will enter all the great business establishments of the country, and, by proxy, the humblest homes in the land. Luxuries for the rich, indispensable necessities for the poor will alike bear the adhesive stamp that shows a payment of so many cents on account of the war debt. Where the tax is imposed heavily on large business interests of any kind, the amount will be made up by increased cost to the consumer or last user.

Though many millions of dollars each will be derived from a number of great industries in these as in other instances the individual citizens will really pay for the war. There are countless instances in every day use that must be paid for by the person benefited, such as bank checks, notes, deeds, mortgages and other legal documents, and these emergency payments will be kept up until Spain shall have fully compensated us. — Philadelphia Post.

Worth Trying if Sick.
A verified record—1,016 persons cured in one month by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies. All dealers sell and recommend them.

This is the weather for Flies. 34 ft

"SAXON OR SLAV?"

A Resident of China on Hon. David Mills' Views.

Striking Remarks on the Great Question of the Age.

The Coming Struggle Between Great Britain and Russia.

The Tussle for Supremacy To Be Between the Lion and the Bear Alone.

High Praise for the Canadian Minister of Justice.

The fame of Hon. David Mills' article in the June North American Review, discussing the question, "Which Shall Dominate—Saxon or Slav?" has reached China, where, it is believed by many, the final arbitrament will have to be fought out, with Great Britain and Russia as the chief participants. A letter has just been received from Yokohama, written by an unusually well-informed observer of current events, who says: "I have just this moment finished reading the very able article by the Dominion Minister of Justice in the June North American Review on the question 'Which Shall Dominate—Saxon or Slav?' I have thought that Hon. Mr. Mills might not take amiss an expression of the sincere pleasure which the reading of his article afforded me, though I have not the good fortune of his personal acquaintance. The fact that I am a Canadian, and have been living for the past five years in China, where the stirring events which have occurred during that period have been quite sufficient to keenly intensify my natural interest in questions of high international politics, is my excuse for troubling you with this letter. Will you allow me to say that to me the most striking feature in Mr. Mills' article, and the one which appeals to me most, is the unique manner in which that statesman so clearly defines the undoubted fact that the contest for future world supremacy lies between the two great races, the Saxon and the Slav, and between them alone. This fact—a most important one—is not sufficiently recognized. The ambitions and aspirations of Germany, France, and the other continental powers—mere side-lights in the great international drama—are too often intermixed with the possible destinies of Britain and Russia, confusing the picture hopelessly, and rendering any reasonable conjecture as to the outcome impossible. There is no question that the only successful colonizer in the world today apart from Holland, which, after being out of the race for a great imperial future, governs successfully with a stern and lucrative paternalism some of the richest islands of the sea, is Britain. Russia, on the other hand, appears to be as successful in the process of absorption as is Britain in colonizing. It is idle to expect that France, which for 200 years back has been struggling unsuccessfully for colonial empire, or Germany, only just starting out on the imperial highway, should be considered as rivals of Britain, with her vast experience commencing with the days of Elizabeth, which has demonstrated, both in the crowded field of Asia and the uninhabited tracts of America a genius for colonizing such as no race of any former time exhibited. Undoubtedly the struggle for future supremacy must inevitably lie between the great commercial colonizer and the great imperial octopus of the North. "The Chinese problem is a peculiarly interesting one to political students on the spot. The traditional policies of Britain and Russia were never in sharper conflict, and the field is so supremely important that it is difficult to see how the outcome can be other than an appeal, in the end, to the ultimate resource of nations. It is most strongly felt here that the great weakness of British diplomacy is a refusal to recognize the fact that China is a nation in name only, that her rehabilitation as a nation is impossible, that her people—partly through corruption in high places and partly through their adherence for centuries to the overvalued peace doctrines of Confucius—are a one-sided commercial people, void of the semblance of patriotism and incapable of the slightest heroic effort. It is undoubtedly true—as our local Shanghai paper wrote at the time of Salisbury's speech, in which he referred to China as a nation of '400,000,000 brave men'—that 'a boatswain and twenty bluejackets can today take any port or fort in China.' "British policy, based as it is on a false hypothesis—through no fault of the British minister here—has given Russia a rare opportunity, while it has delayed to our disadvantage the inevitable struggle. Thinking men here are of the opinion that in the late diplomatic duel centering round Port Arthur and Wal-Hai-Wai, Russia has entirely accomplished the ends she had in view, though these ends have been attained by a series of the most flagrant breaches of diplomatic honor of which even Russia herself can boast. Manchuria and all Northern China must inevitably be absorbed in the near future, and it is difficult to see where the barrier lies that will prevent her slow but steady and continuous progress southward. It is hoped that by the opening of the port of Tientsin to foreign commerce under Russian auspices that for a time at least trade might be uninterrupted in those parts, but the recent buying up of every foot of land in that port by the Russo-Chinese Bank (a government institution) demonstrates too clearly how Russia proposes to 'encourage' the trade of foreigners in those territories. The most difficult point in the whole game was to understand by what process of reasoning Germany, herself a rapidly developing manufacturing nation, could decide to stand idly by while these vast markets were being hermetically sealed against the commerce of the world. "Heretofore I have always thought that in the inevitable struggle approaching Britain need look for no allies to help her in the fight; but the Hispano-American war appears to have paved the way for at least a possible Anglo-American rapprochement. It would certainly be a magnificent alliance, and would, to my mind, dominate the situation. I am not so sure, however, that the present crisis will be sufficiently severe to them to let them know how great a boon to them has been the sympathetic neutrality of Britain, nor am I certain that their friendliness is sufficiently secure to withstand alike the force of their historical training and the senseless attack—sure to revive—of their immeasurable ward politicians in quest of anti-British votes. I trust that my fears are groundless, and, in any event, our attitude is surely the right one; and, whatever the outcome, we can never regret the attempt. I hope you will pardon my burdening you with this very long letter. I have been so delighted with the article by the Canadian Minister of Justice, and the subject is so fascinating a one to me, that I could not resist the inclination to write you; but in starting out I had no idea of going to such length. Mr. Mills' article has been very favorably commented on by both Britishers and Americans in English-speaking circles here. "I am delighted to hear of the good times in Canada at present, and have no doubt that from now forward the progress of the Dominion will be steady and rapid. I hope the Government will take the advice of Hon. Mr. Mills, given a couple of years ago, and adequately protect the coasts of the Dominion, for, in the coming struggle, every part of the empire must be prepared for attack, whether it will or not; and to this end I have often thought it would be well to spend less money on our 'play soldiers,' and to have a smaller number of thoroughly organized, disciplined and equipped militia, but that opens another question which I must not here discuss."

PHONE 1048.
208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 Dundas St. E.
THE RUNIANS,
GRAY, GARRIE COMPANY.

This Store Will Close Every Wednesday at 1 O'Clock During This Month of August.

STORE SERVICE

That is as complete as constant study and wide experience can make it. The shoppers' convenience is uppermost in our minds. Hence our extensive alterations. THIS STORE undertakes to supply shoppers in all parts of the Dominion, without regard to the littleness or bigness of their order—we must serve you well, and every step taken is made to bend in this direction. Our store news as published in this and other newspapers regularly is for your information, and you will always find it strictly and literally true. TRY US.

Blouses and Whitewear.

Print Blouses, detachable collars, 75c, closing out at 35c.
Muslin, Percale and Cambric Blouses, detachable standing collars, regular 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, choice of lot at 50c.
A manufacturer's sample lot of gowns, chemises, corset covers, skirts, children's dresses. The entire collection will be offered at one-quarter off regular prices.

Linen Skirts.

A case of these goods just opened from New York. These goods should have arrived about three weeks ago. Prices must move them now. Linen skirts at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, worth \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2 each.

Handkerchiefs.

Special purchase of 400 dozen Handkerchiefs, plain hem stitch, fancy embroidered and fancy hem stitch handkerchiefs. We make four prices of the lot—50c, 60c, 70c and 80c. These goods are worth double the money.

Ginghams and Prints.

Nine pieces Anderson's Best Scotch Ginghams, plaids and stripes, were 90c and 85c, at 20c and 25c.
2,000 yards of Indigo Blue Plaids and Fancy Prints, regular 8c, 10c and 12 1/2c, clearing out at 5c per yard.

Parasols.

26 only—Fancy Parasols—were \$1.50, \$2, \$3 and \$3.50, clearing out price, \$1 each.
37 only—24-inch Satin de Chene, paragon frames, fancy handles, were \$1.50 and \$1.75, clearing out price, \$1 each.

SHOP EARLY.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, GARRIE CO.,
IMPORTERS.

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Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

Collars and Cuffs.

W. G. & F. Colored Collars and Cuffs, regular 25c per set, special, per set, 5c.
White Linen Collars, all sizes, regular 10c and 15c, 2 for 5c.

Our Special Sale in the Staple Department.

Will continue all next week, and those who have not already bought should endeavor to lay in a stock at the following prices:

72-inch Bleached Sheetting, twilled or plain, 19c, worth 25c.
36-inch Heavy Gray Cotton, regular anywhere 75c, for 50c.
36-inch Bleached Cotton, regular 70c, selling at 50c.
54-inch Table Linen, pure flax, worth 50c, selling at 25c.
72-inch Bleached Table Linen, regular 90c, selling at 65c.
72-inch Bleached Table Linen, regular 82c, selling for 41 1/2c.
17-inch Roller Toweling, all linen, regular 75c, selling for 50c.
23-inch Linen Glass Cloth, regular 10c, selling for 8c.
50 more pieces American Indigo Prints, selling at 5c.
32-inch Flannellettes, new patterns, regular 8c, for 5c.
100 large White Quilts, regular price 90c, selling at 60c.
Extra special—36 ends Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, 7, 8, 9 and 10 quarter, at about half-price.
A line of Ladies' and Children's Ribbed and Plain Cashmere Hose, samples, at nearly half-price.
35c Cotton Hose for 19c. Hermodorf, 15c and 20c Ladies Hermodorf, slightly damaged, 2 pairs for 25c.
30c Cashmere Hose, seamless, summer weight, for 20c.
Ladies' Drop-stitch (dile thread) Hose, were 25c, now 2 pairs for 25c.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

FAMILY ECONOMY.

Uncle (to the children, who have just had a dose of cod liver oil all around)—Well, do you like cod liver oil? Children—Oh, no; but mamma gives us 5 cents for every spoonful. Uncle—And then do you buy something nice? Children—No, mamma puts it in the savings bank. Uncle—And then you buy something by and by? Children—No, mamma buys more cod liver oil with it!—Fliegende Blätter.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

In our great cities, beauty is for the rich; bare walls and foul pavements and smoky skies for our poor, and the tumult of hideous machinery—a hell of eternal ugliness and joylessness invented by our civilization to punish the atrocious crime of being unfortunate, or weak, or stupid, or over-susceptible to the morality of one's fellow-man.—Exchange.

AN OPTIMIST.

"I don't know what I'd have done," said the Santiago Spaniard, "if it hadn't been for that optimistic friend of mine."
"He encouraged you to hold out to the bitter end?"
"No. When we were tired and hungry he was always saying: 'Cheer up, we'll be conquered in a few days.'"
—Washington Star.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE HIGHEST
In all societies it is advisable to associate, if possible, with the highest; not that the highest are always the best, but because, if disgusted there, we can at any time descend; but if we begin with the lowest, to ascend is impossible. In the grand theater of human life, a box ticket takes us through the house.—Colton.

ONE OBJECTION.

The two girls were looking over the wares in the book store.
"Do you admire Dickens?" asked one of them.
"Yes," replied the other, ponderingly. "but I think he would be handsomer if he didn't wear whiskers."—Washington Star.

Corn Sowing.

Is a process conducted by the agency of tight boots all the year round. Corn reaping is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe and sure-pure corn cure. Putnam's Extractor is now widely imitated. Beware of all poisonous and sore producing substitutes.

Cowan's
Perfection
...Cocoa
Maple Leaf on every tin.
Absolutely Pure. Sold by all grocers.
61

"The Word of an Englishman."

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side is a dark, textured background, and the right side is a lighter, textured background. The strip is narrow and appears to be a scan of a physical document.

Boys and Girls.

Mother.
We had the funniest story
In our paper to-day,
About a mule and buggy
That scared and run away.
I like to read a laughing,
And so did pa and Josh.
But mother couldn't stop to hear—
She was busy with the wash.

Last week we had a picnic
Out to Mechanicville;
I went with Lizzy Pergus,
And pa took Jen an' Bill;
The time we had a-fun-ning
Would beat a story-book.
But mother couldn't go along—
She had preserves to cook.

On Monday was the circus;
We had a glorious time.
A-squint beasts and serpents
And birds of every clime;
We went in bright and early
To see the show go round.
But mother stayed at home to sew
On Jen's alpenack gown.

Last fall when all the Rankins
Came down to stay a week,
We went one day for walnuts
"Way out on Sugar Creek";
We took our holiday
And stayed the whole day through.
But mother couldn't get away—
The scrubbin' was to do.

Tomorrow night's the concert;
I said I'd go with Jen
And Bill and True, but then
After I'd done and said it
The thought of mother came;
She never gets a holiday,
That's half-way worth the name.

She's lookin' worn and weary,
And it's coming to me
To send her to the concert,
If only she'll agree;
I'll stay and do the dishes,
To odds if Jen does coax,
Mother needs a little fun
As same as other folks.

—Youth's Companion.

What Puss Did.
A True Story.
Puss had three kittens, and the old
speckled hen had twelve chickens.
Puss's kittens were silvery gray un-
derneath, and all sorts of lovely col-
ors on top.

Old Speck's chickens were all yellow
and very fluffy.
Puss kept her babies in a box behind
the stove in the kitchen, and old Speck
kept hers in a barrel in the woodshed.

Every day, after the hen had
swung, Puss brought her kittens out
and put them under the stove; and
likewise, every day, after the sun was
up, old Speck brought her chickens out
in the back yard.

Now, one would think, since Puss and
the speckled hen had so much in com-
mon and were such near neighbors,
that they would be good friends out-
side.

But, dear me, Puss never stepped out
into the back yard but old Speck be-
gan to scold. Puss could not even sit
in the woodshed doorway for the sake
of a little air, but old Speck would
ruffle up her feathers and begin to call
her chickens.

"Error!" she would say, lifting first
one foot and then the other. "Error!
Don't you see that cat? Error! Look
out! Error! Keep close to me!" and so
she would go on, while Puss sat with
her eyes closed, and never once
thought of the chickens.

Only a dreadful thing happened in
the speckled hen's family. The house-
maid had left a pail of water standing
near the woodshed door, and the
speckled hen's largest chicken, anx-
ious to try his wings, flew up on the
edge of the pail. He tilted back and
forth a few times, trying to get his
balance, and then, splash! he went
into the water. The poor little thing
fluttered and gasped, and old Speck,
lifting up her wings and her voice,
flew in terror about the pail.

After a while the chicken became
very quiet, and the old speckled hen
went back to her chickens, trying hard
to think what it was that made her
feel so uneasy.

Meanwhile the housemaid found the
chicken in the pail, and thinking it
was dead, but not being quite willing
to give it up, she wrapped it in a piece
of flannel and put it in the oven.

After a while the poor little drow-
ned chicken began to gasp for breath.

Oppressive Heat.
How weak and weary
one feels after the slightest
exertion these hot days.
All the strength seems to
go out of the body—am-
bition is gone. What a
difference, though, after a
refreshing glass of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.
It cools the blood and
infuses energy into every
part of the body. It
strengthens the system and
prevents sickness, head-
ache, and the indisposition
often caused by heat.

Sold by druggists every-
where at 60 cents a large
bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.
The Maritime Medical News says
"The lasting effectiveness of Ab-
bey's Effervescent Salt makes it
most palatable drink, and its re-
freshing qualities make it inval-
uable."

Then he tried to wink his eyes, and
the housemaid took him out of the
oven.
She tended him very carefully for a
day or two, and then took him in tri-
umph back to his mother.

But, alas! old Speck had for-
gotten all about her lost chicken, and
thinking she belonged to some other
hen, she flew at him and pecked him
with all her might.

"And what is to be done with this
chicken?" asked the housemaid, stand-
ing in the middle of the kitchen floor
and holding the little thing between
her two great warm hands.

"You'll have to take care of it your-
self," said the house-mistress.
So the chicken was wrapped up
again in flannel and put under the
stove. Now, flannel is not nearly as
warm as one's own mother's feathers,
and the poor little chicken felt quite
forsaken. Pretty soon he crept out from
underneath the flannel, lifted up his
small little voice, and wept.

Puss, who was asleep with her three
kittens, moved uneasily, for she did
not like harsh noises.
She peep, peep, peep!" said the chicken.
Puss stretched herself and opened her
eyes.

"Peep, peep, peep!" cried the chick-
en.
Puss looked at her three kittens nee-
dled up to her so cosy and warm, and
then she looked at the poor little for-
lorn chicken standing out in the cold.

"Mew!" said Puss, and such warmth
of love and tenderness as there was in
Puss's voice.
But the chicken, not understanding
cat-language, kept on crying. "Peep,
peep, peep!"

Then Puss got up carefully, so as
not to disturb her babies, and walked
over to the chicken.
"Mew!" said Puss again, and put her
head down right over the chicken. It
might have been Puss's motherly mew
or it might have been her warm fur
that won the chicken. Certain it is
that the little thing began to utter
the most contented and musical peeps
that ever a cat heard. Peep, peep,
peep, peep, peep, peep, peep, peep.

Then Puss settled down close by the
chicken, and the chicken cuddled up
close to the cat, and after that Puss
had a nice warm place of its own un-
der Puss's fur.

Whenever the chicken, straying away
into remote corners, began to cry,
Puss would wake up now and mew;
then the little chicken would run home,
and contentedly peep, peep, peep, peep,
peep, peep, peep, peep, peep, peep, peep.
—Frances J. Delano, in The Out-
look.

A Smile: A Laugh.
Misses—Bridget, these are ewers.
I hope you'll not call them jugs any
more.
Bridget—Thank yez, mum. Sure, an'
these cups mine, too?

A young woman was heard discuss-
ing the merits of Hamlet with a young
man who was equally famous as a
critic.
"Oh, Joe," she said, "it is perfectly
lovely, but so sad! I think it was an
unhappy chance that Ophelia and King
Hamlet. They ought to have been mar-
ried."

The young man heaved a sigh, and
looked earnestly at his companion.
"I ain't great on tragedy," said he,
"but that's how I should fix it."

The women of Brooklyn, N. Y., have
just elected Health Protection Associ-
ation, and a reporter of the New York
Tribune sees reason to believe that
their work is not in vain.

I was coming down to the bridge yester-
day in a Fulton street car, which
was pretty well filled, and noticed a
tall, lanky individual, in a military
tune and a Buffalo Bill hat, who shot
up from his seat at the far end of the
car and began making his way to the
platform.

"Where you goin'?" called out his
companion, in evident alarm.
"Goin' to spit," was the laconic re-
sponse, and when he reached the rear
woman in the car beamed approval.

The incumbent of a country vicarage
had long a thorn in his side in the
shape of a crusty old farmer, who de-
lighted in opposing and annoying the
vicar in every way possible. The par-
son, having been offered another liv-
ing, accepted it mainly to escape his
tormentor. Taking leave of the parish,
he called upon the farmer and was sur-
prised and even touched by the man's
evident regret and sorrow for his de-
parture.

"Why, I thought you would be glad
to get rid of me," exclaimed the vicar.
The farmer shook his head solemnly.
"Nay, nay!" he said in a broken voice.
"You see, sir, I've lived here for nigh
on forty years, and my experience of
our parsons is that there's never a bad
'un goes but a wuss 'un comes!"

"Beg pardon," said a polite stranger,
thinking he grazed an old man's ankle.
"Sir," said the old gentleman, "I
beg your pardon," said the polite
stranger, shouting.

Old Gentleman (unconscious of any
hurt)—Why?
Polite Stranger—I'm afraid I kicked
you.
Old Gentleman—Eh?
Polite Gentleman (shouting)—I kick-
ed you.
Old Gentleman (surprised)—What
for?

Polite Stranger—It was quite an ac-
cident.
Old Gentleman (not catching it)—
Eh?
Polite Stranger (screaming in his ear)—
Accident!
Old Man (terrified)—Where, where?
You don't say so? Anybody killed?
Polite stranger rushes off and misses
his train.

An old Scottish literary man resident
in London is wont to amuse his friends
by his extreme fondness for Burns. He
continually garnishes his remarks with
quotations from the author of "Tam
O'Shanter," and as he possesses a
caustic humor, some of his recitations
are very much to the point.

At a dinner party at his house the
other evening the conversation turned
upon women and their ways, and the
more susceptible of the male members
of the company became somewhat sen-
sitive in their appreciation of the
merits of the "eternal feminine."

proportions, is only one of a large class
of people who use up, in one way and
another, a great deal of vitality which
might be profitably applied.

Mr. Lincoln's old backwoodsman had
very heavy, overhanging eyebrows, and
one day he came rushing into his
cabin, and seizing his rifle, aimed it
carefully through a crack of the door
at a great oak tree that stood near,
and fired.

"What is it?" whispered his wife.
"A wildcat, hairy, the ornariest wild-
cat you ever see, and I missed him!"
He hastily loaded and fired again,
and then again.

"Now, hold on, Joshua," said his good
wife. "Let me look at you. Why, lawks-
a-daisy! it's nothin' but a little bug
on one of your eyebrows!"

The Poets.
In That Day.
Lord, if I find no place among thy
sheep,
Yet grant me—straying with the goats
—to keep
Some tether of thy love.
And then, embarrased on thy right
hand
I never may appear
Deny me not this only grace—to
stand.

Thy left exceeding near!
—New England Magazine.

Early Sabbath Morning.
In dear old days up country,
Before I went from home,
Oh, very sweet and saintly
Did the Sabbath morning come
With Keats's hush and quiet,
Whatever wind might blow,
And I'd hear father singing
As he walked to and fro.

The fragment of a hymn-tune
In tender lulling air
Would early as the dawn-light
Close to the clock and stair,
Now martial and triumphant,
Now soft and sighing low,
But I'd know him singing
As he walked to and fro.

And in the darkened parlor,
Where he had knelt to pray,
And craved for us a blessing
At the very break of day,
I'd hear his dear voice lifted
From its usual low and slow,
And it hallowed Sabbath morning
As he walked to and fro.

Long years have passed since father
Sang in those quiet hours;
He's found the happy country
And the fields of fadless flowers
But still on Sunday mornings
I wake, and soft and low,
I yet can hear him singing
As he walks to and fro.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

The Boy From Ballytearm.
He was born in Ballytearm, where
there's little love to do,
An' the longer he was livin' there the
poorer still he grew;
Says he till all belongin' him, "Now
happy man, I'll go to me,
But I'm off to find my fortune," sure
he says—says he.

"All the gold in Ballytearm is what's
stickin' to the whin;
All the crows in Ballytearm has a
way o' gettin' thin,
So the people did be praisin' him the
year he went away—
"Troth, I'll hold ye he can do it!" sure
they says—says they.

Och, the boy 'ud still be thinkin' long,
An' he'd across the foam,
An' the two ould hearts 'ud thinkin'
long that waited for him home;
But the girl that sat her lone an'
whistles, her head upon her knee,
Would be sighin' deep fororra—not a
word save she.

He won home to Ballytearm, an' the
two weds 'ud be livin' on,
When 'twould where she was lyin'
now, the eyes of him were wet.
"Faith, here's my two fists full o'
gold, an' I'll be goin' to me,
When I'll never meet an' kiss her,"
sure he says—says he.

Then the boy from Ballytearm set his
face another road,
An' whatever luck has followed him
was never rightly known;
But still he'll tell ye, or
may I never sin!
All the gold in Ballytearm is what's
stickin' to the whin.

—Molra O'Neill in Blackwood's Mag-
azine.

STORIES OF THE CHILDREN.
Mamma—What kind of a dolly do you
want, Mildred? Little Mildred—I want
one that will cry when I whip her.

"Oh, mamma," asked a little girl,
"the best kind of a dolly is one that
'lasts' in the middle of his sermon?"

Two little girls who had been playing
disagreed. The youngest suddenly said,
in real mamma tones: "Birdie, I want
you to understand I see just like you
mamma; I'll never see you going to be
minded." And the quarrel ceased at
once.

While teaching a class in Sunday
school recently the teacher asked:
"What was Noah supposed to be doing
when the animals were going into the
ark?" She received several answers.
At last a little girl put up her hand.
"Well," she asked, "what do you say?"
"Taking the tickets, miss," said she.

"Now, Mabel, when you say your
prayers be sure to ask God to help you
to not be a naughty little girl." Mabel
promised that she would add this peti-
tion to her prayers, so when she had
finished her usual form she spoke as
follows: "And now, O God, please keep
Mabel from being a naughty little girl."
There was a pause, then she concluded:
"Nevertheless, Thy will, not mine, be
done!"

A little girl in a Chicago church has
made a valuable contribution to the
new literary literature. She told her
mamma the story of Adam and Eve.
"Dad, he made Adam, and he put him
in a big garden, and he put him to
sleep. He did; 'n' then he took out
his brains and made a woman of the
brains, 'n' then Adam he wasn't lon-
esome no more."

A GREAT PAINTER

Interesting Stories of the Late Sir Ed-
ward Burne-Jones.

Some interesting stories are told of
the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones. It
appears that the first drawing of Ros-
setti that fell into his hands really de-
termined his whole life course. He
went to town in the vacation of 1855,
not to speak to the master—that was
beyond his hopes—but at any rate to
see him in the flesh. His biographer
has given an interesting account of this
important moment in the history of
modern English art. Mr. Ruskin had
at this time impressed Rossetti into
the service of the Workingmen's Col-
lege, and thither Burne-Jones repaired
one evening. The visit was to give
him two of the determining friendships
of his life—Rossetti's and Mr. Ruskin's.

"He sat for some time in the glaring
gas-lit room among the new and un-
familiar company, feeling most pitiful-
ly ill at ease, wondering, as each
fresh comer passed the door, 'Can that
be he?' At length Mr. Vernon Lush-
ington, attracted by his eager face,
spoke to him, and soon found out that
he was his pupil at work, and asked
what he had done with the draw-
ings. Burne-Jones immediately brought
out the precious work, whereupon
Rossetti and his disciple, in two or three
"You have," he said, "nothing more to learn
from them."

In private life Sir Edward Burne-
Jones was modest, shy and retiring.
"My public life," he said to an inter-
viewer a few years ago, "belongs to the
nation, and I will gladly answer any
questions you like to ask about it. My
private life, on the other hand, I re-
gard as my own. I do not care to have
the curtain drawn aside from it. It
puzzles me much, he continued with a
sigh, "to know what special inter-
est the public can take in the ordinary
domestic life of a man, whether he be
well known in his public capacity or
not. My pictures are for the people—
my inner life for myself and my
friends. His garden studio was often
open on Sunday afternoons to visitors,
but he did not care himself to live in
a glass house. But those who had the
privilege of his intimacy among them
not less a judge than James Russell
Lowell, spoke with enthusiasm of his
culture and his wide and deep knowl-
edge of literature and art."

Unlike most painters, Sir E. Burne-
Jones never made a practice of forcing
his work in order to be in time for any
of the annual exhibitions. He pre-
ferred rather to paint his pictures in
his own way and to suit his own time,
and never to let any one of them leave
his hand until he felt that he could con-
scientiously let it go. Thus it was that
some of his principal works occupied
his attention during a long series of
years, so that the dates of their pro-
duction can only be vaguely approxi-
mated. He also formed the habit of
painting some of his pictures first in
water and then in water colors, or vice
versa, with marked variations both in
their size and treatment.—St. James'
Gazette.

BRAIN FAG.
A well-known editor tells how
Milburn's Heart and Nerve
Pills cured him of this
nineteenth century
nerve trouble.

"Brain fag" is a new disease. Our
forefathers did not know it. To them the
terrible strain on the nervous forces that
falls to the lot of business, professional or
literary men of the present day was un-
known.

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HUMAN LIVES often depend on physi-
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personal responsibility for his patient's
welfare. The number of prominent and
successful physicians who daily prescribe

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Accepting the TEMPTING OFFERS to enjoy
a short vacation under the parental roof, at
the mineral springs, the bathing and health
resorts, angling in the brooks and rivers, camp-
ing near the lakes, or visiting one of the in-
numerable attractive spots, with which the
country traversed by the Canadian Pacific
Railway abounds, on

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when Round Trip Tickets will be issued at
SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE.
To all Stations in Canada, Montreal and West.
Good going all trains Aug. 12, 13 and 14, and
returning up to and including Aug. 16. To
secure accommodation and avoid the rush re-
sulting from the issue of these tickets early from
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August 15, 1898.

To all stations in Canada, Montreal and
west return tickets will be issued at
Single First-Class Fare
Good Going on All Trains, Aug. 13, 14,
and 15, and for Return Until
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OF CANADA
The direct Route between the West
and all points on the Lower St. Law-
rence and Lake des Hurons. Passen-
gers of Quebec, Montreal, St. John,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward
and Cape Breton Islands, Newfound-

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax
daily (Sunday excepted) and run through with
daily change between these points.
The through express train cars of the Inter-
colonial Railway are brilliantly lighted, de-
corated by skilled hand, and are the most com-
fortable, thus greatly increasing the comfort
and safety of the travels.

Comfortable and elegant buffet, sleeping and
day cars are run on all through express trains.
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resorts of Canada are all along the Inter-
colonial, or are reached by this route.

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and Passenger Route.
Passengers for Great Britain and the Continent
can leave Montreal Tuesday morning and
arrive in London by the Atlantic Mail Steamer at
Wednesday, or they can leave Montreal on
Wednesday morning and join outward Mail
Steamers at Halifax on Thursday.

The attention of shippers is directed to the
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intended for the Eastern Provinces, Newfoundland
and the West Indies; also for shipments of
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markets, either by way of St. John or Halifax.
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about the route, also freight and passenger
rates, on application to

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for Port Arthur, Fort William and
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OUR NEW RULER

A Running Sketch of the Earl of Minto's Career.

The Record of the New Governor-General as a Military Man—Severely Wounded in an Egyptian Engagement—His Interest in Agriculture and Stock Raising—The Charming Countess of Minto.

The appointment of the Earl of Minto as Governor-General to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen is hailed with satisfaction throughout Canada. Lord Minto will not assume his official duties until the disadvantage of being a stranger, for he is widely known throughout the provinces. It might be truthfully said that he is already a popular man.

The arrival of the Earl and his charming wife, the Countess of Minto, is sure to strengthen the regard now entertained for them. They will be the handsomest couple ever occupying Rideau Hall, and fully capable of maintaining the social prestige of their high position. With them will probably come three highly accomplished and lovely daughters and two sons, forming an exceptionally interesting family. Lord Minto comes of one of the best known families in Scotland, and has a fine record in military and civil life. He is the fourth Earl of Minto, and a descendant of Gilbert Elliot, whose great-grandson, Sir Gilbert, was created Baron Minto in 1797. His family name is Gilbert John Elliot, and he succeeded to the title in 1891. He is very wealthy, owning an estate of 16,000 acres, which includes the domain in Roxburghshire, near Jedburgh, and property in Fifeshire.

The new Governor-General is 58 years old, tall, athletic and distinguished in his bearing, and one of the most courteous and approachable of men. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and took his degree at the latter place. During his college days he went in for athletics strongly, and attested his prowess in rowing, sculling and running by winning numerous trophies. His love for outdoor sports still continues to the extent of bicycle riding, an amusement which the Countess of Minto shares with him very often.

Lord Minto has had a varied military experience, and has seen hard service in several campaigns. Upon finishing his education he joined the Scots Guards in 1867, and served three years in that body. This was his preliminary training for a long and honorable career. He followed the Carlist army in Navarre and Biscay in the north of Spain in 1874 as a correspondent for a London newspaper, and in



THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF MINTO.

1877 was sent to Turkey by the intelligence department as an assistant attaché under Colonel Lennox, detailed to follow the Turkish army in the Russo-Turkish campaign. He was present at the bombardment of Nikopolis by the Russians, and witnessed the crossing of the Danube by the victors. He was laid up in a hospital with fever several weeks, during which the Russians must have stood toward the Balkans, and upon getting out again he was fortunate in being first to notify England by telegraph of the fact that the Russians had crossed the mountains. The hardships of this campaign compelled Lord Minto to return home before the war was finished.

In 1878 his lordship went to India, and going to the front in Afghanistan, joined Lord Roberts. He was present at the battle of Kandahar, and followed him all through the campaign in the Kurram valley. When Lord Roberts succeeded to the vacancy created by the death of General Colley in 1881, he invited Lord Minto to join his staff and become his private secretary. Peace was arranged, however, before any active service began, and the next year Lord Minto went to Egypt as a captain in the mounted infantry. Lord Minto received his first baptism of blood very soon afterwards, being severely wounded in the first engagement. As soon as he rejoined the mounted infantry, remaining with his picked organization until it was disbanded at Cairo. Most of his officers were either killed, wounded or invalided.

Lord Minto came to Canada in 1883 as military secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Governor-General. One of his first acts in a military capacity was the organization of 800 Canadian boatmen for service in Egypt. In 1885, when the rebellion broke out in the Northwest under Riel, Lord Minto accompanied General Middleton's Canadian volunteers to the scene of the outbreak in the capacity of chief of staff. The conclusion of this campaign closed Lord Minto's active service, but he has taken a hearty interest in military affairs ever since. Upon his return to Scotland in 1887 he took a prominent part in organizing the Border Mounted Rifles, and when the Scottish Border Brigade was formed the next year his lordship was appointed brigadier-general. This brigade holds maneuvers every second year at Minto, and has won numerous prizes in competition against the regulars.

Lord Minto is not a military man only. He takes a deep interest in other affairs, and especially in agriculture and stock-raising. He is one of the strongest supporters of the border agricultural societies, and has contributed many valuable prizes toward bettering the conditions of the farming community.

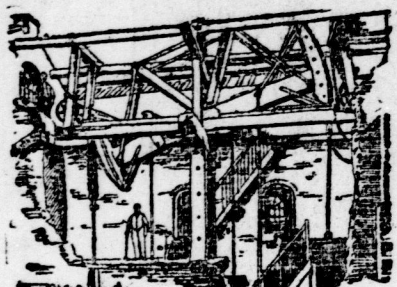
Lord Minto married Mary Caroline Grey in 1883, just before coming to Canada. She is the daughter of General Charles Grey, who was private secretary to the Queen. She is a remarkably handsome and charming woman, and is as popular in the border district as the Earl. Their mansion at Minto, which is the little village from which the family takes its name, is a palatial structure situated about six miles from Hawick on the Forth. There are many historical associations connected with the mansion. It has for many years been visited by men and women famous in art and science, literature, poetry and politics. In days gone by Sir Walter Scott and Thomas Campbell were frequent visitors, the latter writing "Lochiel's Warning" while guest of Sir Gilbert Elliot.

Hard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

OLD STEAM ENGINES.

One Built by the Original Watt Just Put Out of Active Service—The Newcomen Engine.

Probably one of the best examples of historical engines, writes Bryan Donkin of London, Eng., is the Earlsdon, an old Newcomen pumping engine, still occasionally worked at the Caprington Colliery, two miles from Kilmarnock, near Glasgow. The history of this engine is uneventful. It was set up at Caprington in 1806, and has been used almost continuously ever since, at the same place, practically without any renewals or alterations. The grandfather of Mr. Hugh Dunn, the present manager of the colliery, was in charge of the works in 1806, and the engine has, therefore, been, so to



BOULTON & WATT ENGINE, BIRMINGHAM CANAL COLLIERIES, ERRECTED IN 1777.

speak, uninterruptedly in the hands of one family. Some time ago it was proposed to remove it, but, as it was found still serviceable, giving little trouble, and capable of useful work on an emergency, it was left in position. On one occasion, when the workings in the mine were flooded to a depth of 80 feet, it was set to work night and day, and pumped out the water in six weeks.

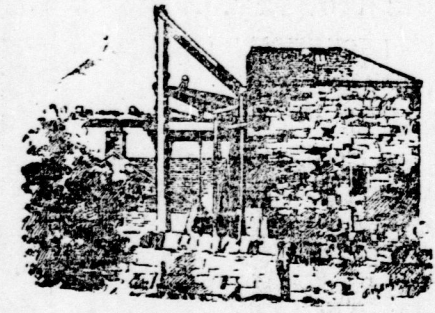
The engine, with the boiler beneath it, stands in an isolated house, with half of the beam projecting, as shown in the cut. It is single-acting, single-cylinder, and the piston descends by the vacuum formed below it. The diameter of the cylinder is 30 inches; stroke, 5 feet 3 inches; diameter of the pump, 9 inches; stroke, 5 feet 3 inches or the same as that of the motor piston, as the beam is of equal length on either side of the main bearings. The lift of the main pump is 170 feet, and both engine and pump work at 12 strokes per minute. The steam pressure in the boiler is about one-half pound above atmosphere, vacuum in the cylinder from diagrams recently taken, 8½ pounds. The engine indicates 9.65 horse-power, and the pump, 8.32 horse-power. Mean unbalanced pressure under the piston, 7-16 pound, due to the vacuum from the condensation of the steam.

The only structural change made in the engine since it was first set up was the substitution, about 50 years ago, of a cast-iron beam, with radius bar and parallel motion, for the original old wooden beam with "cradles" at either end. The engine has, however, worn several boilers since first started. The top of the cylinder is open, and to prevent the passing of air below the piston a jet of water from the pump plays constantly above the piston. If too much water accumulates, it is let off through a hole and pipe, at a suitable level, to the hot well.

For the photograph of the second engine I am indebted to Messrs. A. & W. who, it will be remembered, acquired the celebrated Soho Works of Messrs. Boulton & Watt a few years ago, and carry on the business under the title of Messrs. James Watt & Co. It is said that this is the oldest Watt engine in the world. It is in the possession of the Birmingham Canal Navigations, and was constructed by Messrs. Boulton & Watt in the year 1777, the order being entered in the firm's books in that year as a single-acting beam engine, with chains at each end of a wood beam, and having the steam cylinder 82 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 8 feet, and erected at a canal company's pumping station at Smethwick.

During the present year—1898—this remarkable old engine, which has been regularly at work from the time of its erection to the present year, a period of say, 120 years, was removed to the canal company's station, at Ocker Hill, Tipton, there to be re-erected and preserved as a relic of what can be done by good management when dealing with machinery of undoubted quality.

It is worthy of note that the Birmingham Canal Navigations favored Messrs. Boulton & Watt in 1777 with the order for this engine, and in 1898, or 120 years afterwards, the company has entrusted the same firm, Messrs. James Watt & Co., Soho, Smethwick, with the manufacture of two of their modern triple-expansion



THE NEWCOMEN ENGINE, CAPRINGTON COLLIERY, 1806.

vertical engines, to be erected at the Walsall Pumping Station, having 240 horse power and a pumping capacity of 12,719,000 gallons per day.

A Celestial Bankrupt.
A Wellington Chinese trader, known as William Joe Gett, formerly a Chinese interpreter, says the Sydney Mail, has just filed his schedule. Here is an extract from his "statement of the causes of bankruptcy," which, written in red ink, covered four pages of foolscap. After detailing his trading experiences, the Celestial writes:

"I see my troubles endless to come. I can't get my money to pay. I am helpless. During last three years over thirty-six creditors support my business. During last two months not a one let me have a penny on tick. Fish never can live in a dry pond without water. Engine can't move along without wall supply of coal. Boy can't fly his kite without tail on it. Housekeeper pour out all tea to the cup no redilled water, how she give you more tea you require! All empty out just the way like my business."

Literally a Scorch.
While Councillor B. Freedman, of Swansea, says the London Globe, was riding his cycle along the Mumbles road the other day his celluloid gear case caught fire, and before he could jump clear burnt his trousers off him. There's a scorcher for you!

The State of Texas is about 76,000 square miles larger in area than Spain.

WORTH \$200,000,000

Duke of Westminster. Greatest of Landed Proprietors.

He is the Favorite Example Cited by Henry George and His Disciples to Prove the Justice of Single or Land Tax—A Democratic Peer Who is Popular.

One of the strongest advocates of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States is the Duke of Westminster. The Duke is the richest man in Great Britain, and there are those who say he is the richest man in the world. His wealth is estimated at \$200,000,000, and the only man who is said to be more wealthy is Li Hung Chang, who is rated in the popular estimation as possessing \$300,000,000. Moreover his fortune is tangible and certain to constantly increase. It is, most of it, in real estate that increases in value from year to year. The income that the Duke from his enormous real estate holdings is nearly \$5,000,000 a year.

As the largest proprietor of real estate not in acres but in value—the Duke of Westminster has been a favorite example cited by Henry George and his disciples to prove the justice of the single tax. There is no man in the world who has benefited more by what Mr. George calls "unearned increment" than has the Duke. The origin of the great fortune is this: In the sixteenth century one of his ancestors bought an immense farm for an insignificant price. No one dreamed in those years that the property would some day have nearly 6,000,000 people, but during the last 150 years the city has grown up all around this farm. The family has retained most of this ground. With the increase of population it has become enormously valuable and is covered with buildings. All of his ancestors have been thrifty. None of them have squandered their money in riotous living, and now a marriage has been made in the entire line that has added to the family wealth.

Yet, in spite of his wealth, the Duke is popular. There are few men in England who enjoy greater favor with the masses. He is a truly democratic peer, making the distinction between democracy and the vulgarly and viciousness of Aylesford, Queensberry or other notori-



DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

tous aristocrats, dead and alive. His tenants love him, and people of all classes have the highest admiration for him.

His popularity was not gained in politics or diplomacy, but from association. His hospitality is unbounded, and his many ancestral seats are always filled with guests. The few who are all the year around. It is in the hunting field that the Duke finds the greatest joy. He is a true sportsman and does not care whether his companions in the chase are princes or peasants. He is a true sportsman, not society. He is the best judge of horseflesh in the United Kingdom, and is not wholly theoretical in his information. He can fit a racing shoe to a horse's foot with the skill of a master smith.

His horses are the pride of his life, and he has a magnificent stud farm on the estate on which his principal country seat, Eaton Hall, is situated. This is in Cheshire, near Hawton, famous for the home of Gladstone. The lords of the studs are the great Bend O'or and Ormond. The Grosvenor stables—Grosvenor is the Duke's family name—have a celebrity that has existed for a century. The colors were carried by a Derby winner in 1790, Touchstone winning the great prize. He was thirty years in the stud and the result has been a long line of prize winners. The other Derby winners from the Grosvenor stables were Rhadamanthus, Bend O'or and Shotover. The Oaks stakes, the second in importance of English racing events, have been won by the Grosvenor colors no less than nine times. The Duke has taken kindly to trotting, and has favored the introduction of trotting meets in England. He is breeding trotters, some of which are quite fast.

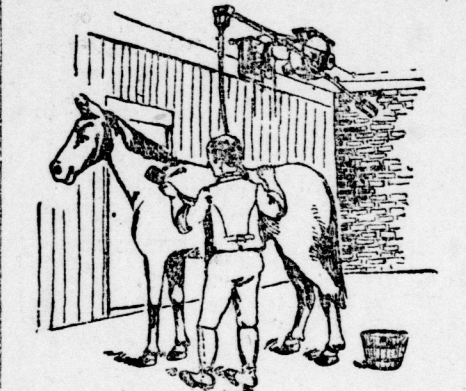
Yet in spite of the prowess of his stable it is said that he takes his racing honors coolly. He supports racing because it is the national English sport, and he believes it the duty of dukes to encourage it. When one of his horses wins he takes the victory quite calmly, while the rest of the vast audience are shouting themselves hoarse with excitement. This sense of duty is one of the Duke's strong characteristics. Indeed it might almost be said to be a ruling passion with him. In a limited degree he considers that he holds his property in trust for the nation, though of course he is the sole trustee. In consequence the great Rubens room at Grosvenor House has been identified with meetings of many kinds—chiefly of an ecclesiastical, humanitarian or public improvement character, at which the Duke presides. Whenever a deserving association desires to spend an improving and interesting day the Duke throws open his magnificent collection of pictures, statues and old china at Grosvenor House for inspection. And they are well worthy of inspection. The great Rubens room is a huge square apartment, the walls of which are adorned with four colossal paintings of patriarchs and apostles, which stretch almost from floor to ceiling, and from corner to corner. The pictures were painted by Rubens in Spain in 1629. They were formerly in a convent near Madrid and were purchased by the Duke's ancestor, Earl Grosvenor. The Earl had a great reputation as an art collector, and his collection is valuable. This modern masterpiece is the first to hold the title of Duke of Westminster. He began life as the second son of the

second Marquis of Grosvenor and Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire. His mother was a daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland, who had married a Scotch lady of the highest birth, who was Countess of Sutherland in her own right. The Grosvenors trace their descent from Gilbert le Grosvenor, who was one of the companions of William the Conqueror, and the descendant of a family which is stated to have flourished in Normandy for a century and a half before the conquest of England, and obtained its surname from having held the great and powerful office of grand huntsman (gros veneur). Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, for that is his name, was born at Eaton Hall, the family seat in Cheshire, in 1823.

THE ELECTRIC GROOM.

A Horse Thoroughly Brushed in Two and a Half Minutes—Imparts a Silk-Like Sheen.

The list of automatic machinery for performing duties that were originally required to be done by hand is a very large and growing one. It is an undisputed characteristic of the age. Of this the most conspicuous example is the electric groom, which has recently been brought out by a large manufacturing company. One would imagine that in the case of so menial a task as the grooming of a horse it would not pay to have it done by machinery. Extended experiments on practical lines in large stables have, however, demonstrated the efficiency and economy of the apparatus.

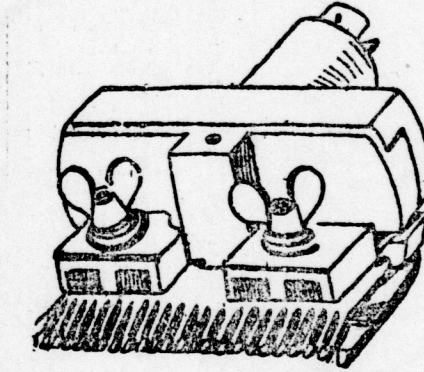


BRUSHING A HORSE BY ELECTRICITY.

so varied and unique are the machines of this order that it does not seem probable that the most ordinary manual labor will be supplanted by machinery in the not very distant future. As an illustration of this assertion take the "electric groom," which has recently been brought out by a large manufacturing company. One would imagine that in the case of so menial a task as the grooming of a horse it would not pay to have it done by machinery. Extended experiments on practical lines in large stables have, however, demonstrated the efficiency and economy of the apparatus.

The list of horsemen who appreciate the value of the mechanical grooming apparatus is growing as rapidly as the 2,300 list. The machines consist of an electric motor of one-half horse power, with the necessary resistances and connections for driving the brushes. They can be operated of any style of circuit, alternating or continuous, and are supplied to meet the requirements of various voltages. The apparatus is attached to the ceiling of the stable, and a long flexible cable carries it to its extremity a round brush, as shown, which is revolved at a high speed much in the same manner as the drill of the dentist's engine. This brush can be reversed in direction of rotation. The arm carrying it is balanced, so that there is greater ease in manipulation. By means of a single machine operated by one man a horse can be thoroughly cleaned in two minutes and left with a fine sleek coat.

By the simple substitution of a pair of horse clippers for the brush attachment the apparatus can be employed for clipping horses, and this constitutes one of its most meritorious features for use in large stables, where the annual tax for clipping the horses twice a year, as is almost necessary, is quite a serious one. As the horses can be brushed down in a few minutes after clipping, the use of the apparatus for clipping horses is rapidly growing, and is quite popular with large stables, as it insures the best of care of the horses with a minimum of labor, as one man and one of these machines can do the work of five or six grooms. Moreover, there is a large field for outside work in public stables which



THE ELECTRIC CLIPPER.

very often is sufficient to pay for the cost of the apparatus in a very short time. They are not as yet expensive, but when more extensively introduced their cost will, no doubt, be considerably less.

Peeping Toms of Korea.
In an interview in the Young Woman, Mrs. Bishop, the traveler, says: "In Korea you never see girls out of doors in the daytime, except some of the lower classes going to the wells, and they are tied up so that no one can see them. Women only go out in the capital of Korea when a great number of men must retire to their houses. The only men who may go out are those who are blind, and those who are going to the drugist's with a prescription. And as men are scarce in the world over, it is not surprising that a great many men are 'blind,' and that many have to go to the 'drugist's' when evening comes. Indeed, the number of hypocrites who go about tapping with a stick is rather ludicrous."

A Weird Marital Complication.
Says the Bombay Advocate of India: A pretty little marital complication recently happened at Benares. A married gentleman named Nathu had deserted his family for several months, when some men personally acquainted with the truant saw him bathing in the Ganges. They lost no time in conveying the news to his unhappy spouse, who in company with his mother at once hurried to the spot to reclaim the vagabond. Surrounded on all sides, he had to succumb to the logic of events, with as good grace as he could. A few days later, however, the genuine Nathu appeared on the scene and fiercely denounced the other gentleman as a rank impostor. But the wife insisted that she had got hold of the right man (thru) and refused to have anything to do with his rival.

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHY MAN DRINKS

Whiskey, Beer, or Any Beverage Containing Alcohol.

Prof. George B. Partridge of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., is Analyzing Man's Craving for Strong Drink—His Experiments Show Surprising Effects of Alcohol on Man's Complex Powers.

Why does a man drink whiskey? This is the question which George E. Partridge, a senior Fellow of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has set out to solve. He is still in the midst of his experiments, and it will be years before he completes them.

Mr. Partridge has, however, already established the fact that alcohol diminishes a man's capacity for physical work. It increases his power for the first half an hour, and then decreases it.

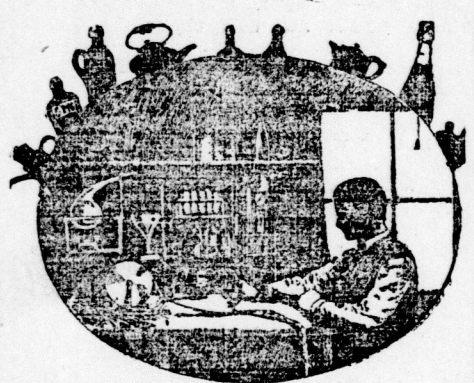
He has also found that it weakens a man's intellectual powers and confuses his ideas.

He is studying the relation of drink to crime by visiting criminals in prison. He is observing the stimulating and nutritive powers of other liquids besides whiskey. Among these are beer, tea, coffee, hot tea, milk and wine.

Mr. Partridge's experimental work has been very interesting. He has brought willing subjects under certain scientific conditions into a state of intoxication, and subjected them to a variety of psychological tests. One of the most interesting of these is the test of association of ideas. For instance, he would take the subject when perfectly sober and suggest some word, asking that the subject reply with some other word associated in his mind with the idea expressed. Should Mr. Partridge say "man" the subject might reply "woman," or if he said "white" the subject might say "black," and so on. Mr. Partridge has a list of four hundred of these words, and it is his custom to propound them to the same subject in various stages of intoxication and note carefully the result.

In proportion to the degree of intoxication he has found his subject unable to give a reply associated with the thing suggested.

Mr. Partridge has been engaged on definite work with himself as a subject, to ascertain the effect of alcohol upon the muscular power, in other words, to solve the problem whether alcohol increases or diminishes a person's capacity for work. His investigator pursued his experiments with whiskey and with pure alcohol of full strength. This he



MEASURING PULSING POWER.

took in doses of twenty grams of 93-1-3 per cent. solution in water about one day in four.

He took the dose at 7.55 a.m., and at 8 o'clock began his muscular work. This consisted in pulling for one hour on a hand dynamometer, or grip machine, the strength exerted in each pull being registered by means of a tape that was slowly pushed along, so that, when the hour was up, the total was shown on the dial. The subject pulled with a ticking machine and made a total of six hundred pulls an hour. A maximum pull with the right hand was about 150 pounds.

During a part of the experiment, which lasted for two months, records of the pulls were taken on a revolving drum. Each day's work was about 90,000 pounds, or forty-five tons. As a result of this series of experiments, when figured and averaged for two months, records showed that the power to pull on the dynamometer about 5 per cent. in the first half hour, and that in the second half hour the amount of work he was able to do fell off just about the same amount, so that the hour averages up the same as the normal hour.

Experiments in the second hour, however, indicate that the power continues to fall off from the normal, so that in the end the drink of alcohol proves a detriment in diminishing the capacity of the subject for muscular work. Mr. Partridge regards these experiments as very satisfactory and conclusive, especially as before entering upon them he had never taken alcohol as a beverage or as a medicine.

With the volunteer assistance of a friend, Mr. Partridge is testing the effect of the liquids on the physical powers, the tests consisting of taking liquids and pulling on the dynamometer. These experiments are but just begun, but have not progressed beyond the hot milk stage. Scorching, aromatic spirits of ammonia and whiskey will be tried next.

He has taken hot milk as a standard by which to compare the other liquids. In turn he will ascertain the effect of tea, coffee, beer, wine and other liquids. Mr. Partridge says that so far his investigation of the drinking habit has been conducted along four lines, which may be summed up in four questions:

"What does alcohol do to a man?"
"Ought a man to drink intoxicants?"
"What shall be done to prevent the abuse of intoxicants?"
"What is the effect of the drink habit upon the welfare of society?"

Mr. Partridge has undertaken to find the relation of the impulse for taking stimulants to the impulse of the normal mind. Medical men have studied the impulse to drink from a pathological point of view—looking for symptoms of disease. Mr. Partridge is studying it from the standpoint of psychology—seeking its origin in the normal mind.

He has reached no definite conclusion as yet, and his further experiments will be watched with interest.

Strange Series of Weddings.

This is from the Sydney Daily Telegraph: A unique series of weddings took place in the Catholic Church at Adelphi on Saturday last, when the Misses Hoffman (three) were married to three brothers named Quinn. Two of the brothers were married were twins, and also two of the sisters. One other brother of the Quinn family is already married to a sister of the Hoffmans.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Browsiness, Flushing of Face, Loss of Appetite, Constiveness, Bruises on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

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BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

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IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

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SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT—so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wring. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not satisfied no pay. Washing and ironing in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

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INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

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FRIENDS PREVAILED

A Nervous Toronto Woman Walked the Floor During the Night for Hours at a Time—She Makes a Statement.

TORONTO, Ont.—"I was troubled with nervousness. It was impossible for me to keep still and if the spells came over me during the night I had to get up and walk the floor for hours at a time. My blood was very poor and I was subject to bilious attacks. My feet would swell and I was not able to do my own housework. I treated with two of the best physicians here but only received relief for a time. I became discouraged. One day a friend called and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I laughed at the advice but I was prevailed upon to procure one bottle. Before I used it all I began to feel better. I took several bottles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills. Now I can eat and drink heartily and sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me and also strengthened me so that I now do all my own work. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sufferers from nervousness, weakness or general debility." Mrs. H. F. PARK, Degraff Street.

Hood's Pills: easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

THE MARKETS.

Local Market.
London, Saturday, Aug. 13.
Wheat, new, per bu. 65c to 66c
Wheat, white fall, per bu. 65c to 66c
Wheat, red fall, per bu. 65c to 66c
Wheat, spring, per bu. 65c to 66c
Oats, per bu. 23c to 24c

Today's receipts consisted mostly of vegetables, fruits, meats and hay. Very little grain arrived. Changes in values were confined to potatoes, which were higher. Potatoes and apples were lower. Plums were very poor in quality. The following list shows today's prices:

GRAIN	
Wheat, white fall, per 100 lbs.	10 1/2
Wheat, white spring, per 100 lbs.	10 1/2
Wheat, red fall, per 100 lbs.	10 1/2
Wheat, red spring, per 100 lbs.	10 1/2
Oats, per 100 lbs.	8 1/2
Barley, per 100 lbs.	8 1/2
Rye, per 100 lbs.	8 1/2
Beans, per bu.	20 1/2
PROVISIONS	
Honey, comb.	10 1/2
Honey, extracted.	10 1/2
Butter, per lb.	10 1/2
Eggs, per dozen.	10 1/2
Chicken, per lb.	10 1/2
Beef, per lb.	10 1/2
Lamb, per lb.	10 1/2
Pork, per lb.	10 1/2
Ham, per lb.	10 1/2
Butter, per lb.	10 1/2
Eggs, per dozen.	10 1/2
Chicken, per lb.	10 1/2
Beef, per lb.	10 1/2
Lamb, per lb.	10 1/2
Pork, per lb.	10 1/2
Ham, per lb.	10 1/2
LIVE STOCK	
Cows, each.	50 1/2
Beef, per lb.	10 1/2
Pigs, young, per lb.	10 1/2
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	10 1/2
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	10 1/2
Chickens, per pair.	10 1/2
Ducks, per pair.	10 1/2
Geese, per pair.	10 1/2
HAY AND SEEDS	
Hay, per ton.	7 1/2
Straw, per ton.	2 1/2
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	
Asparagus, per doz.	10 1/2
Brussels sprouts, per doz.	10 1/2
Carrots, per doz.	10 1/2
Cauliflower, per doz.	10 1/2
Celery, per doz.	10 1/2
Cucumbers, per doz.	10 1/2
Eggplants, per doz.	10 1/2
Kidney beans, per doz.	10 1/2
Peas, per doz.	10 1/2
Potatoes, per doz.	10 1/2
Spinach, per doz.	10 1/2
Squashes, per doz.	10 1/2
Tomatoes, per doz.	10 1/2
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.	
Beef, quarters, per lb.	10 1/2
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	10 1/2
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	10 1/2
Pork, hams, per lb.	10 1/2
Butter, per lb.	10 1/2
Eggs, per dozen.	10 1/2
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Pork, per lb.	10 1/2
Ham, per lb.	

NOT LOVED, YET WEDDED.

CHAPTER I.

Five o'clock had been struck by every well-regulated clock in London. It was towards the end of the year, so darkness had already set in. The street lamps gave out a welcome light, and those of the Euston station fought the wintry gloom with a brilliant success.

It was a busy hour at that railway station. Trains were arriving; trains were preparing to start. The platform was a scene of hurrying passengers and busy porters, while the noise of cars coming and going rose to the very roof, and lost itself in vague far-off echoes.

Amidst this turmoil a young man paced backwards and forwards, apparently too absorbed by painful thought to heed the bustle around him.

Above middle height, he possessed a well-made figure, and the graceful, easy carriage of a gentleman. His complexion was dark; his features, cut after the Grecian mold, exceedingly handsome; while the earnest, open, frank expression of his clear, brown eyes, bespoke the character of their owner without the aid of words.

For a quarter of an hour he had perambulated the platform, casting frequent, impatient glances at the clock, the laggard hands of which seemed to irritate him beyond expression, when, after consulting the horologe for the twentieth time, he inquired of a porter hurrying by:

"At what hour did you say the next train starts for Buckingham, my good fellow?"

"Five, my lord," replied the man, who had learned the passenger's title from his luggage.

"Confusion!" muttered the nobleman, when again alone. "Half an hour yet to wait. What might not occur in that time? Brief as the delay, it may prevent me seeing him alive. Never again may I hear his voice, nor feel the pressure of his hand. Oh heaven! my dear father!"

He clasped his hands with a sigh of intense grief that could not be wholly controlled, and swung round on his heel to continue his walk. And as he did so, his eyes fell upon a figure, which for the space immediately occupied his attention.

It was that of a woman, tall, but, from the graceful contour, evidently young. She was closely veiled, and attired in dark, plain garments, and stood in the midst of the pushing crowd, apparently bewildered, frightened by the ceaseless noise.

Her evident timidity and loneliness instantly aroused Lord Mortmain's compassion and chivalrous instincts.

He took a step forward, then stopped. How was he to address her? Might not his doing so be misconstrued—perhaps regarded as a rudeness?

While he hesitated, for the moment forgetful of the Buckingham train and the dying parent, to whose bed a telegram had summoned him, the object of his interest stood looking out to the right and left, occasionally extending her hand nervously to a hurrying porter, but withdrawing it as if too timid to touch him.

Lord Gerard Mortmain held women as heaven's kindest, most beautiful gift to man—beings to be revered and protected with all respect by the stronger sex. Old or young, plain or handsome, did they need aid, he felt it man's duty to bestow it.

Hence—though it cannot be denied that when, as at present, the object was certainly young and graceful, the inducement was greater—conscious of his own purity of intent, casting aside further hesitation, he resolved to offer the female his services.

Just, however, as he had arrived at this determination a shrill whistle gave warning of a train; the bell rang; the crowd, dividing the two, rushed wildly to and fro.

For a second the female stood motionless, then, raising her veil, there appeared a bewildered, terrified glance around.

The raising of that small portion of black lace was to Lord Mortmain as the sudden breaking of dawn upon a lovely landscape. Starting back, an exclamation of admiring wonder burst from his lips.

"How beautiful!" he ejaculated. "What a superb face!"

Then he sprang to hasten to her side, but too late.

The girl, for she was little more, had dropped her veil, turned, and, before he could reach her, darted heedlessly, it seemed, across the carriage-way among the cars.

Lord Mortmain uttered a loud cry as he perceived the shaft of a hand-som nearly strike her shoulder.

The driver shouted warning; but, stooping, the girl ran swiftly on, and disappeared.

So interested was the young nobleman, that he forgot the point of following, when a hand was laid on his arm.

It was the porter. Touching his cap he said:

"The Buckingham train, my lord, starts in five minutes."

The words recalled to Lord Mortmain. Once more he only remembered that his father lay dying, and hastened off with the man.

"Is my luggage in?" he asked.

"Yes, my lord; and I've seen you shall have this carriage to yourself. I have put in your rug and a foot-warmer."

Thanking him in a fashion that made his hand go twice to his breast-lettered cap, Lord Mortmain, springing in, threw himself in a corner of the carriage.

NOTICE!

Cheaper Than Daylight.

Light your bedrooms, summer resorts and tenting camps with Paraffine Candles during the hot weather.

10c per lb. 6-lb Candles, 50c. Complete assortment of Campers and Picnic Supplies.

Canned Beef, Tongue, Ham, Chicken, Turkey and Duck.

SLICED HAM A SPECIALTY. Sardines, Shrimps, Lobsters, Herring, Mackerel, Salmon, etc.

FRUITS—CANNED AND IN GLASS. Best Assorted Fancy Biscuits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Cocoa.

TRADING STAMPS GIVEN. Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co

169 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE IN TRADING STAMPS

IRON HIGHWAYS

C. P. R. Earnings—Traffic Through the St. Clair Tunnel.

Great Cost of Constructing the B. and W. R. Through Holmdel.

Fifty men were yesterday shipped west on the C. P. R. to work on the Ontario and Rainy River Railway.

The Grand Trunk passenger department is engaged in making special arrangements to facilitate the comfort and convenience of the visitors to the Toronto Exhibition.

The Massey-Harris Company employees are arranging for a large excursion to Niagara Falls via the C. P. R., on Aug. 20. It is expected that 2,500 people will visit the Falls.

Receivables from traffic on the C. P. R. for the week ending Aug. 1, \$468,000; for the same week last year, \$487,000; decrease, \$19,000.

The records show the following figures for traffic through the tunnel during July: East bound cars, 8,960; west bound, 8,850. The month was one of very light business.

There is considerable talk of extending the C. P. R. to Goderich and all the way through the road to be built through their cities.

The city council the other evening the matter was discussed, it being stated it was quite probable the C. P. R. would be extended from Drumbo via Stratford and thus to the lake terminus.

The Railway and Engineering Review says: It has been decided by the Canadian Pacific Railway company to build the long contemplated line between Brantford and Woodstock.

The setting in of winter, thus completing their line through from the Niagara river to the lake, will be a great advantage to the company.

The C. P. R. has been under a leasing arrangement with the Grand Trunk for the carriage of traffic which the new line will accommodate.

The finishing of the road will give London a through connection by the Canadian Pacific with New York as directly as it is now given to Montreal and the Canadian seaboard and will make London the headquarters of the western division of the C. P. R.

Chief Engineer Middleton, of the B. and W. R., is in Woodstock in connection with a number of the leading business men. It is stated that the great cost of constructing the line through Holmdel may deter the company from adopting that route, and send them over the T. H. and B. into the city.

Mr. Middleton states that the road will be a most intricate engineering feat, and its accomplishment at this time will be a great credit to the contractors.

By the return of the Superintendent Williams and his official staff.

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COURT CALENDAR

Dates for the Sittings of the High Court at London and the Divisional at Toronto.

September—Saturday, 10th and 17th; Thursday, 22nd and 29th. October—Saturday, 8th and 15th; Thursday, 20th and 27th. November—Thursday, 3rd and 10th; Saturday, 12th; and Thursday, 19th. December—Thursday, 1st and 8th; Saturday, 17th.

Dates for the Divisional Court sittings at Toronto have also been set and the presiding judges named as follows:

For the week beginning September—Common Pleas—Chief Justice Meredith, Justice Rose and MacMahon. Sept. 12, Queen's Bench, Chief Justice Meredith, Justices Falconbridge and Boyd, and Justice Ferguson. Oct. 10, Common Pleas, Chief Justice Meredith, Justices Rose and MacMahon. Nov. 7, Queen's Bench, Chief Justice Meredith, Justices Falconbridge and Boyd, and Justice Ferguson. Dec. 12, Common Pleas, Chief Justice Meredith, Justices Rose and MacMahon. Dec. 19, Queen's Bench, Justices Falconbridge and Boyd.

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For the Young People

We want the young people to know of the benefits to be derived from pursuing a well-defined course of study in a modern business school. Write the Forest City Business and Shortland College, London, Ont., for catalogues of either department.

J. W. WESTERVELT, R.P., Principal.

Extra Light Trousers

For the hot weather, are almost indispensable. We'll make 'em up in short order for you.

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Merchant Tailor, 372 Richmond Street

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST, 489 PARK AVENUE,
Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 202.

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, ETC.,
County Buildings, Court House Square

FAIRBAIN
MERCHANDISE
TALLOR
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

Cool Smoking...

Is the result of the use of GOLDNER'S Smoking Tobacco.

202 1/2 DUNDAS STREET.

THE SKELETON IN MOST HOUSES is bad plumbing. It's out of sight, its defects are sometimes unsuspected, but it is none the less a constant menace to the health. When we do plumbing it is well done—it is as near perfection as human skill can bring it. It stays done, too, it isn't constantly getting out of order. Safety and economy both urge you to come to us. J. J. JOHNSON, 280 Dundas Street. Phone 1264.

FITZGERALD
and FITZGERALD,
Larrieters, 171 Dundas Street,
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If You Want
Time for building purposes or Coal and Wood at the right prices, try the C. P. R. Coal and Wood Yard.
Fresh Lime Always On Hand.

Office and yard, corner Piccadilly and Richmond streets. Branch office, 58 Richmond Street. Telephone, 354.

Geo. McNeil.

If You Have Any Suspicion...

That your watch is not keeping as good time as it should bring it to us. Our watch expert will guarantee to put it in good running order. He's right at home with repeaters and complicated watches. Charges are moderate.

H. Davis & Son
JEWELERS,
170 DUNDAS STREET.

White Palace Ceylon Tea Store.

Wednesday morning sharp at 8 o'clock we open our doors, 561 Richmond Street, opposite the "V." The ladies of London are requested to call and sample our special brands of Silver Leaf Ceylon tea in bulk, Melagana Ceylon sold in lead packages, prices 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c and 60c per pound, and the finest office, school, Cocos, Baking Powder, Extracts, etc.

A. W. ROWLAND,
581 Richmond Street.

THE SAENGERFEST

Dr. Luckner, M. P. P., Chosen Vice-President—The Other Officers.

Berlin, Ont., Aug. 13.—The Saengerfest is over. Yesterday morning the different societies met at the Saengerfest Hall and passed resolutions of thanks, etc. In the afternoon a huge picnic was held at Woodside Park. A procession was started from the market square, headed by the Berlin Musical Society band, participated in by the various societies on foot and in carriages. The three days' programme concluded with fireworks and a torchlight procession. The Saengerfest throughout has been a big success. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Herman Becker, Detroit; vice-president, Dr. H. G. Luckner, M. P. P., Berlin; secretary, H. Kapschinsky, Detroit; treasurer, Louis West, Bay City, Mich.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

The Fly has come to the front. 24 ft

Your Furs

Will need renovating, or it may be you want them remodeled into the 1898 fashion. We have now all the latest designs and styles. Send in your furs. It's a pleasure to give ideas and quotations. Now is the time to have your garments attended to, as we can give them better attention.

SPITTAL,
SABINE & CO.

Furriers--146 Dundas St.

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STRENGTH IS NECESSARY

In a fish line. If you have a poor line it may break at the critical moment and you will lose your fish. We have some splendid lines at very reasonable prices. We can sell a fine braided linen waterproof line for 20¢, a good braided silk line for 30¢, and a waterproof silk line at 50¢. Have you seen our Sericum braided silk line? Tested and guaranteed to stand 25 lbs. pull. They never break. We have lines from 10 to \$1.50, and from our stock can suit you as to price and quality.

WM. GURD & CO.,
186 Dundas Street.

FINE TAILORING
SOUTHCOTT'S
361 RICHMOND ST.

FINE AND COOLER.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 12, 11 p. m.—The low area which was over Michigan last night is passing slowly east across the Ottawa valley, and that which was near the New England coast has disappeared. Light thunder showers have occurred in many parts of Ontario. The temperature fell to within a few degrees of freezing this morning in western Manitoba, and light ground frosts probably occurred in some localities. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Kamsloops, 63—88; Calgary, 52—78; Winnipeg, 42—64; Port Arthur, 40—78; Parry Sound, 62—74; Toronto, 70—85; Ottawa, 66—80; Montreal, 62—80; Quebec, 62—74; Halifax, 60—74. Probabilities:—Lower lakes: Moderate winds, mostly north and west; fine and a little cooler. Local temperatures:—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday were 75 and 63 above.

One Reason

why our bread is always the same, "that we've never in a hurry when it has been raised" sufficiently, we have even capacity enough to bake the whole batch. That's why our big bread is nutritious. Most grocers sell it.

JOHNSTON BROS.

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London Advertiser.

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107.....Business Offices
134.....Editorial Room
178.....Job Departments

UNION LABEL

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Mr. Richard Sparling, of Gray & Carrie, Woodstock, has secured a position in London.

—The Rev. W. Hill, who has been confined to the house for some weeks, will resume his duties on Sunday next.

—The lad, Willie Atkinson, of Princess Avenue, who lost his leg at Chatham recently, is getting along very nicely.

—Bishop O'Connor, of this city, will hold confirmation services in the Roman Catholic Church in Lucknow on Sunday, Sept. 4.

—A lad named Stanley Sutherland, of 345 Thames Street, son of Mr. Alex. Sutherland, fell out of an apple tree yesterday morning, spraining several

A Scorching Cut

in Bicycle Hose.

We are selling the samples of one of the best English makers. All high-grade quality, beautiful colors and combinations, made to sell at \$1.50 to \$2 a pair. Here today in our window at.....

59c

BOUGHNER.

ribs and cutting his face quite badly. A doctor was called in to attend to the lad's injuries. He will be confined to the house for several days.

—Mr. Franklin Wright is at death's door. He is suffering from a stroke of apoplexy. The physicians hold out no hope of his recovery.

—The many friends of Mrs. James Corbett, of Glenora, will be pleased to know that she has successfully undergone an operation at St. Joseph's Hospital.

—Rev. Dr. Beaumont, of this city, is expected to conduct the services in the Anglican churches at Belmont, Harrietsville and Dorchester station tomorrow.

—The annual picnic of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland of Elgin and Middlesex was held at Port Stanley yesterday. The crowd from London and St. Thomas numbered 500.

—Rev. Geo. A. Mackenzie, a Congregational minister from London, Eng., preaches for his brother tomorrow at the Christian Workers, King Street. Mrs. Mackenzie speaks in the afternoon at 2:00.

—Rev. Geo. A. Mackenzie, a Congregational minister from London, England, will preach tomorrow at the Christian Workers', morning and evening. Mrs. Mackenzie will address the afternoon meeting.

—Rev. Dr. Courtice, of Toronto, formerly of this city, who was a passenger

Eczema TEN YEARS

Suffered Untold Agonies, Limbs Swollen So Could Not Get About.

Abolished Physicians Signally Failed. Was Absolutely Disheartened. Had Lost All Hope.

Gave Cuticura A Trial, Which Resulted in Absolute and Perfect Cure.

For ten years I suffered untold agonies from that dread disease Eczema, my lower limbs most of the time being so swollen and broken out that I could hardly go about. I had to wear slippers so that I could move about at all. My brother, a physician of thirty years' practice and extensive experience, had tried in vain to effect a cure and signally failed. I tried other physicians of splendid ability with like results, and had reached that point where I became absolutely disheartened, and in fact had lost all hope, when a friend induced me to give CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial. I used two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP and two boxes of CUTICURA Ointment, and it resulted in an absolute and permanent cure. I am now perfectly cured, sound as a dollar, and to CUTICURA REMEDIES I attribute my almost miraculous cure. I refer all interested to the Postmaster of this place, any of the ministers, citizens of our vicinity indiscriminately, and especially to my friend, John A. B. Shippey, attorney at law, who persuaded me to give CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.

DAVID M. SAPP, Plymouth, Ill.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS CUTICURA Remedies instantly relieve and speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when all else fails.

SHIPPY CUTICURA REMEDIES FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES—Worms, boils, warts, Croup, Sore, eruptions, with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollient skin cure, and mild dose of CUTICURA (bath), greatest of blood purifiers and humors cures.

Sold throughout the world. Porters, Druggists, Chemists, Soap, Toilet, Stationery, etc. Write to Cuticura Remedies, Inc.

It's a Difficult Matter

To get good Lobsters. STERLING brand is reliable. Not discolored, but clean, delicious meat in every tin. We have the new pack in

Flat Cans, 1 pound,
Flat Cans, 1/2 pound,
Tall Cans, 1 pound.

Canned Meats.

Boqueless Chicken and Turkey..... 25c
Chopped and Corn Beef..... 25c
Best Lunch Tongue..... 30c
Finest Ox Tongue, large size..... 75c

Arrowroot.

The best imported St. Vincent Arrowroot, in 1-lb bottles, 25c Bottle.

Imperial Table Jellies

a real delicacy. They're deliciously flavored and made from the purest materials only. There is no table jelly made "just as good." Don't take our word for it. Try for yourself. Twelve fruit and wine flavors.

Two Packages for 25c.

Apollinaris.

We handle the genuine imported Apollinaris.

Heinz's Baked Beans In Tomato Sauce

are just the thing for picnics—in fact, they are a relish at any time.

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PHONE 317.

THE PROOF

of the pudding is in the eating. Same with bread. If you use Eureka Bread you will never eat any other. Made fresh daily.

THE PARNELL-DEAN
Steam Baking Company, Limited,
76 Bloor Street. Phone 92.

ger on the S.S. Lake Ontario, which arrived at Quebec Thursday, offloaded at the burial at sea of two passengers who died on the way across the Atlantic.

—Another excellent concert was given in Victoria Park by the Musical Society Band last night, and was greatly enjoyed by the large crowd present. The pieces were frequently applauded and encored.

—Winnipeg Tribune: Rev. J. W. Pedley, of London, preached at both services at the Central Congregational Church yesterday. In his evening discourse he referred to the picturesque vote about to be taken. He hoped it would carry, but if it did it would not enforce itself. The people must be behind the law to secure its enforcement.

—The Children's Aid Society held their regular monthly meeting Thursday afternoon, with Sheriff Cameron in the chair. Inspector Sanders presented a report, showing that 15 children had been placed in homes during the past month. He also gave an account of his trip to Wellington county, where a number of wards are now in good homes.

—Parkhill Gazette: We regret to learn that Dr. A. Hotson, formerly of London, but now of Parkhill, in attempting to rescue the people in the ill-fated boat during a storm at Kettle Point, in which the young lady from Montreal lost her life, had his shoulder dislocated and his arm broken above the elbow. Dr. Hotson, we are pleased to learn, is fast improving.

—Mr. Graham, principal of London model school, is giving a series of lectures on psychology, science of education, methods in English and mathematics, at the convention now being held at Loretto Abbey, Toronto. Next week Mr. Graham goes to Walkerton to a similar convention to be held at that place. Inspector John Dearness will be Mr. Graham's colleague in Walkerton.

—Toronto Telegram: While assessment appeals were being heard by Judge Morgan at Toronto yesterday, Rev. Mr. Winfield, a colored minister from London, who is soliciting subscriptions for the B. M. E. Church on Denison Avenue, appeared on the scene. He received a subscription from the judge, with permission to canvass the gentlemen in the room, which he did, with good results.

Long-Wearers

Long-Wearers, Short-Costers—such are Kingsmill's Carpets. If you have a new house or an old house to furnish, a whole mansion or a single room, you'll find Kingsmill's the ideal place to deal. No designs but the latest, no colors but the newest, no price but the lowest, and no goods but good goods at Kingsmill's.

Short-Costers

..Silver Jubilee..

WESTERN FAIR.

London, Sept. 8 to 17, 1898.

To be opened by Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Applications and entries coming in rapidly. Space and stabling allotted as entries are received. Everything points to a most successful exhibition. The "ART LOAN" in the "NEW ANNEX" will be London's Best. Many very valuable pictures have been secured.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS WILL EXCEL.

The two best Acrobatic Troops in America, Sie Hassan Ben Ali's new troupe of Touat Arabs, Prince Okabe's Imperial Japanese Performers, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and a number of Vaudeville Artists.

Grand Fireworks Display, including the "Battle of Manila Bay," assisted by all the special attractions.

Auction sale of booths, etc., Aug. 17, 8 p.m., on the grounds. Prize lists and programmes free.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Gartshore, Thos. A. Browne, PRESIDENT. SECRETARY.

PLAYING WITH FIREARMS.

Two boys were playing with a two-penny revolver yesterday morning at the rear of 428 Park Avenue when, by accident, a shot was fired. The ball went through a window in the office of Mr. W. H. Edmunds and entered the ceiling. Mr. Edmunds and another person were in the room at the time and were greatly startled by the accident. The boys skeddaddled, and their absence led to a nonsensical rumor that the shooting was with deadly intent.

PROBABLY A FAKE.

Watford Guide-Advocate: The following, written on a small piece of paper, was found pinned to a tree by Mr. David Patterson, in the bush opposite his residence, near Oil Springs, on Wednesday morning: "Oil Springs, July 29, 1898. To whom it may concern—I am the peg-leg and I am in this bush. Who ever wants me can get me, but I would advise them to get their life insured. I am well armed, and will sell my life dearly, so come and get your \$500 dollars. Signed, Peter Jackson."

PATENT REPORTS.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors by the American government. This report is especially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal: Harold J. Bell, Niagara, Can., acetylene gas generator; George Cronmiller, Welland, Can., basket stand; James McAllister, Owen Sound, Can., gangway doors for box cars or steamboats; Charles Pickering, Richmond, Can., smoke stack (reissue); David Ross, Vancouver, Can., door for closing steam retorts; Cyrille Levesque, Toronto, Can., index book (design).

BRILLIANT RECORDS.

Three of the London Collegiate Institute students have passed the junior matriculation scholarship examinations at the University of Toronto. They are William C. Bray, Miss Annie May and S. McGibbon, and the achievements of the clever trio are most creditable to themselves and the local institute. No other school has more than two prize winners. W. C. Bray ranks for six scholarships, the total value of which would be over \$1,000, but as only one scholarship is awarded to a student, he is obliged to forego all but that in mathematics and modern languages. He stood second in the list for general proficiency, and ranked first for the Edward Blake scholarship in science, and second for the Edward Blake scholarships in mathematics. He was sixth on the list in history, and won second-class honors in modern languages and English. Miss May was awarded the Mary Mulock scholarship in classics, for which she stood second, and she also stood third in history, eighth

in mathematics and took second-class honors in English. S. McGibbon won the second Edward Blake scholarship in science, for which he stood third. He took first-class honors in chemistry and physics, and second-class honors in biology.

CORBETT-COOK.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, when Miss Sadie Cook was united in marriage to Mr. Alf. Corbett, of the Singer Manufacturing Company, this city. Rev. W. J. Ford tied the nuptial knot in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride looked charming in a traveling dress, and carried a beautiful bunch of bridal roses. Miss Minnie Cook, sister of the bride, assisted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Corbett was supported by Mr. Crews. The newly-wedded couple received many choice presents, among which were two handsome chairs from the employees of the Parisian Steam Laundry, where Miss Cook was employed for nine years. After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Corbett left on a trip to eastern points. They will reside on Wellington Street.

SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN INVENTORS.

The following list of patents, recently granted to inventors residing in Canada, is reported for the London Advertiser by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont.: Canada patents—Thos. C. and Eli Hodgins, Lucan, Ont., automatic manure carrier; J. Goldstaub, Plum Coulee, Man., oilment; J. L. Landy, Wilsonville, Ont., disc for seed drills; A. Norman, Toronto, Ont., motor vehicle; A. Von Hagen, Victoria, B.C., dunnage bag; J. W. Brownell, Linden, N. S., washing machine; H. R. Reynolds et al., Stouffville, Ont., ash sifter; J. Tasse, Montreal, Que., cigars (trade mark); W. J. Tremear, Toronto, Ont., Canadian criminal cases annotated (book copyright). United States patents have just been granted as follows: P. M. Wood, Ivy Lea, Canada, safety attachment for gun locks.

PORT STANLEY

Accident to a Londoner While Riding Down Fraser Hill.

Port Stanley, Aug. 12.—Percy Hon-singer, of Wellington Street, London, met with a very painful accident yesterday about 8 p. m. Percy tried to ride down the Fraser hill, but, on account of his decaying steppings, he lost control of his wheel and fell, receiving several gashes on the forehead.

Dr. Mothersill, who was immediately summoned, dressed the wounds and pronounced Percy's condition not serious.

This is the third (and it is to be hoped the last) accident here this year. PERC-LEG.