

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI, NO 223.

SATURDAY JULY 14, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9932

Over the Sea.

The Tide of Political Promotions Has Left Chamberlain Stranded.

Northampton Honors Bradlaugh With a Terra Cotta Statue.

Bicycles Provided for in the German Army Estimates.

The Terrible Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—One hundred and fifty-three new cases of cholera and 54 deaths from the disease were reported in this city during the past 24 hours.

Bicyclists in the German Army.

BERLIN, July 13.—The sum of 100,000 marks is included in the German army estimates for the present year for the supply of bicycles to the infantry. Two bicycles are assigned to each battalion. An instruction has been issued dealing with the bicycle service. Bicycles are to be used for communications between columns on the march and for communications between advanced guards. When troops are in quarters bicyclists are to fulfill the functions of orderlies, especially where mounted orderlies are wanting. They will also relieve the cavalry from relay and intelligence duties. In great fortresses the whole of the duties now devolving upon cavalry as message bearers will be transferred to bicyclists.

A Monument to Bradlaugh.

LONDON, July 13.—Northampton has at last honored the late Charles Bradlaugh, who, after historic struggles, represented it in Parliament, by erecting a terra cotta statue of him. The figure of Mr. Bradlaugh is about 7 feet 6 inches in height, and represents him in the attitude of addressing the House of Commons. The gesture of his upraised right hand will immediately recall the junior member for Northampton to any who heard his strident eloquence in public demonstrations or within the stately walls of St. Stephen's. On the pedestal are graven these words: "Thorough Charles Bradlaugh. Born Sept. 26, 1833; died Jan. 30, 1891; M. P. for Northampton 1880-91. Four times elected to one parliament in vindication of the rights of constituents. India, too, chose him her representative. A sincere friend of the people, his life was devoted to progress, liberty and justice."

Backing for Burns.

LONDON, July 13.—An appeal has gone forth for assistance to John Burns. Mr. Burns has been by far the most useful labor man in Parliament or the county council, and has done more for his class than any other member of the labor party. Battersea, for which Mr. Burns sits, is essentially a working class constituency. To place the whole burden of his pay as a member of Parliament and of the county council on Battersea is too heavy a burden for them to bear, and it is therefore natural that an appeal should be made to the friends of labor and Liberalism outside the constituency. Two London newspapers—the Star and Reynolds—have opened funds for the purpose of assisting Mr. Burns' supporters in Battersea, and it can scarcely be doubted that they will meet with a liberal response. Mr. Burns has done and is doing great service to Liberalism altogether apart from labor politics.

Tory Socialism.

LONDON, July 13.—Mr. Chamberlain has dropped for the moment his old age pensions and is now coquetting with the Radicals and Socialists over a project authorizing municipalities to enable workmen to become house owners by advancing the purchase or building money and taking it back in weekly instalments with interest, extending the time over a number of years. Mr. Chamberlain has expressed himself warmly in favor of the idea, which, of course, he knows perfectly well has not the slightest chance of ever going through Parliament. The Tory land owners are already disgusted with the radicalism of the measures made feasible under the county and parish council laws, and those of them who are ratepayers in London are feeling for the first time the pressure of municipal taxation, which they have hitherto almost wholly escaped. That municipalities should be socialized to the extent of loaning to unnumbered and irresponsible laborers money to build or buy houses will look to them like downright lunacy. Mr. Chamberlain is bound, however, "to play with the proletariat" in one way or another. His dream of taking Mr. Gladstone's place is dispelled. While the Duke of Devonshire lives he is effectually shut out of the leadership of the Conservatives, and Rosebery's rise has closed the possibility of his return in honor or influence to the Liberals, who made his career possible. No he "plays with the proletariat" as he began in politics, and his enemies sneer as they see the tide of political promotion passing him by forever.

THE NEW TREATMENT.

What One of Wallaceburg's Ministers Says About It.

Rev. S. J. Farmer, pastor of the Baptist Church of this town, has added his testimony to the many who have found Eesley's Liver Lozenges the best remedy for biliousness.

It is a fact that Eesley's Liver Lozenges are not to be classed among other patent medicines. They are a result of scientific research and what is known to the medical profession as a "specific prescription" for biliousness, constipation, torpid liver, impure blood, pimples, etc.

Mr. Brander, druggist of this town, informs us that Eesley's Liver Lozenges are used by the most intelligent and best educated among his customers, and always with good results. They are sold at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for \$1. Families do well to buy them by the dollar's worth. The druggists of London also speak in the highest terms of the value of Eesley's Liver Lozenges.

The C. E. Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—At the Christian Endeavor Convention this evening Rev. John Potts, D.D., of Toronto, Ont., delivered an address upon the theme, "Christ the Worker—a Model for All Endeavorers."

Pullman City a Failure.

Workmen Cannot Live High-Toned on Low Wages.

And the Millionaire Owner Must Revise His System.

An Explanation of How the So-Called Model City Works.

(Chicago Special Correspondence Detroit News)

The whole difficulty at Pullman seems to be that the Pullman Company cannot continue to be employer, landlord, gas maker, water service manager, landscape gardener and general mentor to Pullman's population, and at the same time maintain cordial relations between employers and employed. There is evidence on the very face of it that there was a kindly, even if commercially kindly, purpose in the establishment of Pullman as an industrial town, to be inhabited by employees of Pullman industries.

These industries are varied. There are, besides the car shop, the great wheel works of the Allen Paper Wheel Company, an immense laundry, in which washing for all the Pullman cars is done, gas, water and sewage reduction stations, fire department, extensive stables, and several minor concerns employing from two to two dozen people.

The Pullman company has attempted to make everybody in its employ high-toned without giving them enough wages to be high-toned upon. It has given its people macadam streets, fine sewers, pretty park lots, recreation grounds, a public library, a market, churches, and all conveniences, not because they demanded them, but as enforced benefits, the cost of which falls upon every householder in the form of rents.

A BEAUTIFUL TOWN.

The landscape features of the town are perfect. The commercial looking shops and cars are hidden by a grove of well kept trees. Lawns along the roadways are marked by a shrubbery placed with an eye to artistic effect, and wild flowers are growing in clumps that rest the weary eye. But \$2,000 a year that landscape gardener is paid, and other thousands taken in his work are not the voluntary contribution of Pullman people to taste and beauty. The brass bands that give concerts in the park summer evenings hold places in the shops, not because of mechanical ability, but to place them and keep them in town. This is another tax on the Pullman wage fund, or rent fund. In either case it comes out of tenant laborers. As there is no freedom of earning money in town, save from the Pullman company, so there is no freedom of expending it, save by new contact with the company, when buying either the actual or artificial necessities of life.

DOES PULLMAN MAKE MONEY.

Whether or not the Pullman company makes money out of its land enterprise, or gas works, or waterworks, or any other form of enterprise it has undertaken is not in issue. The simple fact remains that when Pullman's employees want to buy such things or services they have to meet their employers in a new relation.

BUT GOOD CAUSE FOR DISCONTENT. If they form a mutual benefit society they must hire a hall from Pullman. If they give a social dance in the winter, tribute must go to Pullman. If they have a baseball or cricket match, they must hire Pullman's recreation field. If they get up a rowing match on Calumet lake, they must pay for the use of Pullman's grand stand, overlooking Pullman's lake. It is Pullman, Pullman everywhere, with not a word to say about the expenditure of money paid for the maintenance of these things, in taxes taking the form of increased rental. Their spare money, when they have any, goes into Pullman's bank to earn more for him. The fact is, as heretofore mentioned in these dispatches, that if the Pullman Palace Car Company wants to employ a population that can, and will, enjoy all the advantages set down so tantalizingly before it, the company must enable its men to earn more money, or must contribute to the cost of these enforced blessings out of its own earnings, which is the same thing. Inasmuch as Pullman claims that to do the first of these would put him out of competition, the continuance of the connection of the car company (the employer), with all other enterprises in the town, must eventually cease.

The best judgment I have been able to find in the place, and there is good judgment there be sure, is that were Pullman to-morrow to divorce his land scheme from his shops, let those who could buy homes; those who could not become tenants of other people than their employer, have some say in managing their town, and be able to build up some individualism in their city, the situation would be different from what it is now. But the Pullman system does not build up individualism in its limits any farther than is useful for its own purpose. When it becomes inimical it is able to repress it by driving it away. That's what it did with the paymaster of former days. He now returns to his place in the person of Mayor Hopkins of Chicago.

The Pullman system, while it makes a pretty town and a healthy one, does not build up a contented population.

J. A. RUSSELL.

Stationary Engineers.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Society of Stationary Engineers was held in Sherwood Hall last night, when the following officers were elected: President, Robert Lyons; vice-president, W. McLean; treasurer, J. G. Mitchell; secretary, W. Meaden; recording secretary, Peter Tean; conductor, George Powell; doorkeeper, James Harding; trustees, George Rose; Dick McNeil, P. Tean. At the conclusion of business refreshments were served, and the members enjoyed a social hour together. It was announced that at the next and some subsequent meetings President Lyons would deal with the topic of "Electrical Engineering," a subject that he is well capable of discussing.

Steamship Arrivals.

Ship	From	At
Brilliant	Liverpool	New York
Columbia	New York	Hamburg
Grecian	New York	Glasgow
Germania	New York	Liverpool
Lake Winnipeg	Liverpool	Montreal
Sarmatian	Father Point	Glasgow
July 13		
Sarmatian	Father Point	Glasgow
Lake Winnipeg	Glasgow	Montreal
Bohemian	London	New York

Debs' Proposal

To Meet the Manager's Way and End the Strike.

The Association Decline to With the A. R. U.

Other Labor Associations That a Strike Would Be Inopportune.

Debs Denies That He Or the Strike Stopped.

The Leaders Propose Now to a Bitter Contest—Business on the Roads Resumed.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCH

THE MANAGERS NOTIFIED.

CHICAGO, July 13.—After President Debs made the announcement at the U. S. headquarters of his intention to call the strike he immediately left his office. He said he would submit a proposition to the managers to take back all striking employees before seeing the general managers declined to make any statement as reasons for calling off the strike.

The proposition of Debs to call the off on certain conditions was presented by Mayor Hopkins to Chairman St. John, General Manager of the A. R. U., of the Managers' Association, who said would call a meeting of the association as soon as possible to consider the proposition. Mr. St. John was of the opinion, however, that the matter was one for each railroad to settle for itself, and that the association as a whole would not act on it.

AT BATTLE CREEK.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 13.—Headquarters of the American Railway Chicago and Grand Trunk officials (Union this afternoon asking if the strike that the strike here is ended and that had been declared off. To all the telegrams have more men here than they need, replies were sent disclaiming any responsibility for the statement of the strike being passenger trains are running on time, and freight trains have been moving for off, and telling all strikers to stay out and hours. The firemen are still out, and indications are that they are out for a long time.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 13.—Tribulation and has caused harm to our are running as regularly through here. All I said was that a proposition though there never had been a strike, had been made to the railway managers but five of the deputy marshals have looking towards a settlement of the discharged, and there is nothing for to do. The C. and G. T. pay car, which will pay off some of the striking employees for the last time. For exhortation means war to the death," said Debs live stock from Chicago arrived last night.

TO HEAD OFF CANADIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Stump today ordered three immigrant inspectors from interior cities to the Canadian border to assist inspectors there in preventing alien contract laborers from Canada from entering the United States.

INSPECTORS WILL GO TO PEERING FIRED ON BY STRIKERS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Mr. Pullman occupied several hours in preparing a dress to the public defining the position of the company with reference to the strike. He says that the deplorable events of the last few weeks have not been caused by the Pullman company taking an obstinate stand in a debatable matter or refusing to listen to reason. He goes on to state that the reduction of wages was necessary for the account of business depression, and goes on to argue that there was nothing to prevent the company from making a stand-up fight.

CONTEMPT COMES HIGH.

CINCINNATI, O., July 13.—Judge Tamm of the United States Court of Appeals found Representative Phelan, sent here to manage the local strike, guilty of contempt in interfering with the operation of the Southern Railroad, now in the hands of the United States receiver, and sentenced him to six months in jail. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 13.—Chas. Wagg, an engineer on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, who refused to go on his engine when ordered to do so, was today sentenced to the county jail for fifteen days by Judge Collins, who held he was in contempt of court.

NO TIME TO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, July 13.—After an all day session the conference of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor ended by declaring that at the present time a general strike of the allied trades would be unwise. To fully substantiate this position a special committee was appointed to report, which was adopted by the conference.

DEBS' PROPOSAL.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Following is the proposition made by President Debs to the railroad managers today: "Gentlemen,—The existing troubles growing out of the Pullman strike having assumed a continental proportion, and there being no indication of relief from the wide-spread business demoralization and disaffection incident thereto, the railway employees, through the board of directors of the American Railway Union, respectfully make the following proposition as a basis of settlement: They agree to return to work in a body at once, provided they shall be restored to their former positions without prejudice, and that the strike be ended."

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, sore to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, snarled eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The springs of vital force having lost its tension every function of the consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

except in cases, if any there be, where they have been convicted of crime. This proposition, looking to an immediate settlement of the existing strike on all lines of railways, is inspired by a purpose to subvert the public good. . . . The contest has extended far beyond the limits of the interests originally involved, and has laid hold of a vast number of interests and enterprises in as wise responsible for the differences and disagreements that lead to trouble. Factory, mill, mine and shop have been silenced. The interests of multiplied thousands of innocent people are suffering. The common welfare is seriously menaced.

At this supreme juncture every consideration of duty and patriotism demands that a remedy for existing troubles be found and applied. The employees propose to do their part by meeting their employers half way. "Let it be stated that they do not impose any condition of settlement except that they be restored to their former positions. They do not ask the recognition of their organization or of any organization. Believing this proposition to be fair, reasonable and just, it is respectfully submitted with the belief that its acceptance will result in the prompt resumption of traffic, the revival of industry and restoration of peace and order. Respectfully,

"EUGENE V. DEBS, president, "G. W. HOWARD, vice-president, "STEVENS KILLICK, secretary, A.R.U." CHICAGO, July 13.—The failure of their offer to the managers left the strike leaders only the alternatives of unconditional surrender, or a fight to the bitter end. They chose the latter, and claim the strike is as much of strike as ever, in spite of what the railway managers say. They claim to be able to make it still more effective here and declare to-day's action of the managers will solidify their men who are out, and send out many who have been undecided. Meetings were held to-night in half a dozen halls, and strong talk was indulged in. Danger of a resort to violence by some of the more excitable of strikers or the sympathizers still exists.

THE STRIKE STILL ON.

Scores of telegrams were received at the headquarters of the American Railway Chicago and Grand Trunk officials (Union this afternoon asking if the strike that the strike here is ended and that had been declared off. To all the telegrams have more men here than they need, replies were sent disclaiming any responsibility for the statement of the strike being passenger trains are running on time, and freight trains have been moving for off, and telling all strikers to stay out and hours. The firemen are still out, and indications are that they are out for a long time.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
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London, Saturday, July 14.

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

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely.
—(PRINCE BISMARCK.)

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

—Of course it's hot. Who denies it? But tell us what you are going to do about it? Assassinate the man who prepares the weather prophecies? That would not do any good. The Government would appoint a man that would send reports just as red hot as the man who now officiates. Besides, the man does the best he can. Then think how much cooler it is here than in Hamilton and Toronto. People have been sizzling in those places. It's hot in New York—so hot that no one is cool enough to order a strike that would be doomed to failure. It's hot at Ottawa, too, and the Governor-General is up the Gatineau with nothing on but his trousers, a balbriggan undershirt and a solitary suspender. The members of Parliament are so hot that they have to go down to the restaurant to pour water on themselves every few minutes. They are beset by office-seekers who pant with heat and desire for a chance to perspire for their common country. The heat, with the assistance of the Curran bridge manipulators, has shrunk up the surplus in the Dominion treasury until it is found to be melted into a deficit of \$500,000 or more. It's hot everywhere except at the North Pole, and the explorers promise to make it hot there, also, when they reach it. Calmly reflect on the situation. Summer down. Be happy that you are alive and well and likely to exist for some time yet. A cooling breeze is always coming. The sizzard will yet be chased southward. Snow is due before Christmas.

—Called off—The strike. Mr. Debs. The Dominion Parliament.

—Mr. Debs no longer competes with Mr. Cleveland for first place in the bossing of the great American republic.

—Cook county, nearly the whole of which is occupied by Chicago, will have a pretty penny to pay the railway and other corporations which have sustained losses by the recent rioting. The losers will lodge a claim against the county, and will be able, under the law of Illinois, to recover three-fourths of the loss sustained. This is one reason why Mayor Hopkins of Chicago was so anxious for a speedy settlement of the whole affair. The taxpayers will have to foot the bill.

—A model city in the management of which the workmen residents have no say can hardly prove a success. That is the conclusion which readers must reach after studying the special correspondence in another column. Workmen who are called upon to maintain a superior style of household and surroundings must be paid good wages in order to pay their way, or discontent will ensue. Mr. Pullman may not regard it as his duty to be a philanthropist when dealing with work people, but it must now be clear to him that he cannot compel a man receiving \$10 a week to live at a \$20 a week rate without getting into trouble.

—A number of men are at work erecting portable houses at the concourse of Coney Island, near New York. Inquiry as to what they were for elicited the reply: "For Edison. Watch and wait." It is said that Edison is going to experiment in using the sea waves as a motive power for generating electricity. It is stated to have long been known to him that by floating a series of large casks attached to each other by chains, and anchored so as to rise and fall with the waves, they could, by means of rods communicating with ratchet wheels placed in power houses on the shore, be made to revolve dynamos and generate electricity. If electricity can be generated in this novel manner, there is not a water fall in the country that cannot more easily be turned to account for a similar purpose.

ONE of the things which it seems difficult for the public mind to grasp is that there is a decided difference between the knot and the mile. It is certainly about time to have it thoroughly understood that the two are not the same thing. It seems easy enough to remember that a mile is only \$7 per cent. of a knot, the latter being approximately 6,082 feet in length, while the statute mile measures 5,280 feet.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The Ottawa Journal points out that "a deficit of \$500,000 in current expenditure or 'consolidated fund' is in sight for the Dominion year just ended, with an additional deficit of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 spent on 'capital account.'" What can be expected from an Administration which never lets a contract that is honestly carried out? The country has paid millions of dollars to the hoodling element in the last thirteen years, and they in turn have supplied the huge bribery fund that has kept the present Administration in power. Is it not a fact that in every investigation the main excuse of the men who have robbed the public purse, by the dozen and one device presented to them, has been that the plunderer was needed to meet election fund subscriptions and assessments? The country needs a change.

LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

The great strike at Chicago has failed, as was made evident to most people almost as soon as it was resolved on. Mr. Debs undertook the impossible, and he has now to sue for terms. If he had been a man governed by a reflective temperament rather than by impulse he would have thought twice before setting on foot a railway strike that had no sympathy from such bodies as the Orders of Locomotive Engineers and Conductors, and did not have the united support of the railway men.

As strikes invariably cause loss to both workers and employers, they are always to be deprecated except as a last resort. For this reason, it is reassuring to find a growing feeling in favor of arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes. To be effective, however, arbitration must be resorted to before a strike is declared. Then it is possible to have conciliation and concession on the part of both sides. If this fact is emphasized by the commission which President Cleveland has promised to appoint to investigate the whole matter, the United States will get measurably nearer an equitable settlement of all disputes arising between employers and employees. The experience at Chicago has proved that the methods there pursued are most damaging, not only to the original disputants, but to thousands of innocent persons. The country cannot afford a repetition of the Chicago troubles.

CHEESE IS KING.

Thus exclaims the Trade Bulletin of this week, which points out that, notwithstanding the fact that the shipments of cheese from Montreal were again heavy last week, amounting to 107,488 boxes, against 35,113 boxes for the corresponding week last year, making the total shipments for the season up to July 7, 457,199 boxes, compared with 284,642 boxes for the corresponding period last year. The market opened this week decidedly firmer, with sales of about 3,000 boxes of finest Quebec cheese at 9 to 10 cents. This is an advance of 1/2 to 1 cent on last week's sales. Finest Ontario has also sold at 9 1/2 cents, and the whole tone of the market has undoubtedly a firm tenor on this side, helped by an increase in cable limits. That the market should assume such a persistently strong tone in face of the heavy exports from Montreal and New York, which amount to 845,658 boxes up to July 7, against 591,961 boxes for the corresponding period in 1893, or an increase of 253,697 boxes, shows that the consumptive demand in Great Britain must have been far beyond all precedent even allowing for what may have gone into store on both sides of the Atlantic. Already about \$2,700,000 of English hard cash has been distributed in Canada in exchange for our cheese products; and with the prospects of six times this amount being distributed before the season is over, Canadian exporters may well say "Cheese is king." In fact, had it not been for the ready cash that has been realized on this staple product the present dull times would have been much duller. The money that has been paid out in the country for cheese has already been felt in improved remittances by many wholesale firms in different trade departments, and even they have had to admit that "Cheese is king."

DOCTORS AND THEIR PAY.

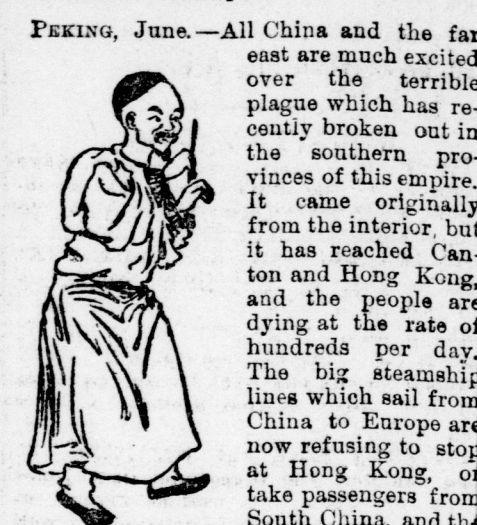
Dr. Hammond, in the North American Review, suggests that a physician should be paid in accordance with the financial ability of the patient. The richer the patient the greater should be the fee, is his view. Probably this is the more equitable arrangement. Certain it is that the poorer the patient the greater becomes the likelihood that the fee will be small, or have to be forgiven. No men are called upon to do so much work free of charge as are doctors. They have hearts, and they cannot see a sick man or woman who has nothing wherewith to pay them their debts, hence the average doctor has to lose many dollars every year. Despite this fact, a medical man has informed us, no class in the community makes a more heroic endeavor to pay their honest debts than the very poor. There are men and women in the very humblest of circumstances who set an example to those who live in comparative affluence. These hard-beret and often unfortunate people cannot bear to have a debt hanging over them a moment longer than they can pay it, and they often go without reasonable sustenance that they may get even with their creditors. All honor to such sturdy independence!

A LETTER in the London Times announces that, after prolonged negotiations, the tomb has been secured in Jerusalem which Gen. Gordon identified with that of Our Lord, and also a good portion of the land adjoining. The tomb stands in a garden, and, if it is indeed the actual sepulchre of Our Lord, this garden must be the one that belonged to Joseph of Arimathea. The land skirting the base of the well-known Skull Rock has also been secured—the mound believed to be, by some of the most competent authorities, the actual site of the Crucifixion. The price for the whole property is \$2,000.

BLACK DEATH IN CHINA

THE TERRIBLE PLAGUE RAGING IN CANTON AND HONG KONG.

It is the Black Plague of History—its symptoms and its terrors—Chinese Coffins Fewer Than the Occupants Ready for Them—The Lepers.



CHINESE DOCTOR.

tries surrounding this part of the world the plague exists in Canton are full of rumors and fears that the plague is its danger greater than it would be will be carried to Japan and elsewhere it broken out in any other city of the disease is practically an unknown. Canton is the commercial metropolis to the physicians of to day, but it is the biggest of the said to be the same as that which devastated business cities, and it contains tated Europe during the middle ages, anything like 3,000,000 of people. Its which was so awful in its ravages that its population is said to number more got the title of "the black death." It ran 300,000, and many people are born, over Europe again and again from the and die upon its waters. Its people sixth to the eighteenth centuries, and it is the brightest in China, and they are said to have caused more deaths than any traders and the best workers among the said to the great epidemics which human flesh celestialists. They will command higher has been heir to. It is the pest which the Chinese from any other Daniel Defoe describes in his story of this, and you find Canton men engaged great plague of London of 1665 and 1669 business all over China.

and it has done terrible damage in Arabi. The black plague, on account of the poor and Persia within the past generation. It of the people and their poverty, will came a few years ago from China to longer in Canton than it would in an Southern Russia, and the Czar stationer American city. There are practically no troops about the infected districts, and the Chinese medicine is worse than no medi. The plague that ravaged Europe in that. The missionary hospital will do fourteenth century came from China, anch. It is one of the best hospitals in it has been known to have existed for East, and it does a great deal of good. some years past in one of the Chinese prope chief Chinese charitable institutions vinees above the Burmese frontier. Canton are a blind asylum, from which The black death broke out in Canton in 1893, and for a foundling asylum, supported out of time the average of those who died from it is salt tax, and a leper asylum. This last was about 200 per day. This average in a banyan grove two miles from the steadily increased, until in March state of the city. It contains about 500 in April it was 500 per day, and the mortuaries, and more horrible creatures do not at the present time is very large. It is on the face of the earth. Many of said that the Pearl river, which flows past them have their fingers and toes eaten off the city, and upon which hundreds of the disease. Some have lost their noses thousands of people live, contains man floating corpses, and that the undertakers are unable to make coffins enough to supply the demand. To-day the dead in Canton are carried out and disposed in all sorts of ways, and the greatest trouble is found in getting rid of them. Often the pal bearers, who are paid to carry the coffin to the grave, are stricken with the disease on the way, and of the four who start out with the body only one or two return.

There are not coffins enough for the grown persons and the children are being buried in baskets or wrapped up in pieces of matting. In some places the babies are not buried at all, and the baby towers are full. These baby towers you find all over China. They are little buildings, with windows high up near the roof. The babies are laid on the windows and are pushed inside to decompose as they will I saw, near Shanghai, the bodies of babies thrown out upon the roadside, and skeletons are often left by the poor for the dogs to eat. To-day many of the dead and others have skeleton-like bodies, half Canton have not a burial plot, and their bones and flesh of which has rotted coffins are left on the top of the ground. Just now these lepers are an impor. This, in the case of such an infectious element of the black plague. They disease as the black plague, cannot but blackmail the funeral processions and levy of great danger to the rest of the people tribute on the mourners. If they are and the plague is said to be steadily spread paid they raise a hue and cry and ing over the surrounding country. Southern to split country. The coffin and ex of the coffins are hermetically sealed byume the dead. There is not much danger varnishing them again and again with if their doing this as to the black plague sort of lacquer varnish, and as the wood corpses, for to touch one is almost sure often four inches thick, in ordinary time, but the people fear them all the they do not cause much trouble from theime, and the leper fees are a legitimate offensive smell. Now, however, the hastard of the Chinese funeral expenses. As with which the dead are disposed of doct is, leprosy seems to be on the increase. not admit of such treatment, and the ver there are more lepers in Canton than can air about Canton is laden with the pest.

The sanitary board of Hong Kong visitan the Chinese, and such an occasion as ed the plague-stricken parts of Canton brings out all of the witches and some weeks ago, and made a report on thoothsayers. I hear that the streets of disease and its symptoms. It comes upon Canton are now filled with priests exorcise one without warning in the shape of ing the devils of the plague, and that the fever, which raises the temperature of the people go through the city in bands beating patient in a short time to 165 degrees anongs and drums to drive the demons upward. There is no chill and no wetness. At the head of one band was a premonitory sign of the patient, who had on a hideous dragon mask, a severe headache, and he shows signs and the dragon boats which are kept for stupor. After 12 hours the glands of the annual dragon-boat festival have been kept, the amputa or the groin begin throughout out. All sorts of praying go on swell, and they soon become as big as before the different josses and the ances- hen's egg. These swellings are hard antral tablets, and every one connected with exceedingly tender, but they do not supple the burial of the dead are making money. rate. In some cases a vomiting of blood a large class of merchants sell nothing else occurs, and within a few hours the mabut silver and gold paper, which is bought quarters where it is raging it has marto be burned in the same way, and the deatn decimated the population. In oners in white goods will be getting rich, small street the sanitary board of HonWhite is the color of mourning in China, Kong found thirty deaths, and in anotheand the family when they repair to the out of 70 people only forty have survived demetery wear clothes of white, tied on at the gates of the city first. Dead rats are found everywhere, and they are found in a box the other day and dropped a man took a coffin, and generally send an extra suit of into it every time a coffin was carried outpaper clothes along to keep the corpse At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he counted warn when it becomes a ghost.

the cash and found he had 170 in the box

The disease is very sudden in its attacks and the only safety from it seems to be to get out of its range. For weeks the people have been flying from Canton, and a letter of the city first. Dead rats are found everywhere, and they are found in a box the other day and dropped a man took a coffin, and generally send an extra suit of into it every time a coffin was carried outpaper clothes along to keep the corpse At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he counted warn when it becomes a ghost.

The Father—You're not exactly the kind of a man I would like for my son-in-law. The Suitor—Well you're not my ideal of a father-in-law, but we needn't be chummy unless you wish.

A New Kind of Coal. "Do they get good soft coal at these mines?" "Madam, it is so soft that we call it the pianissimo brand."

It's funny that one rarely pores over a dry book.

SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10.

Raising the Wind!

That's what you might call a pretty difficult matter just now, in a financial sense. We suggest a fashion of doing it which doesn't take a fortune. A small amount of money and a little bit of exertion—These will

BRING THE BREEZE

TO-NIGHT AT CHAPMAN'S!

BLOUSE WAISTS—Ladies' sizes, in Print, Sateen, and Swiss Spot Muslin, worth \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50, your choice to-night 75c.

SHIRT WAISTS—Ladies' White Shirt Waist Blouses, worth \$1 35, to-night \$1 05.

PARASOLS—Silk Gloria Parasols, black and fancy handles, worth \$3 50, to-night \$2 38.

PARASOLS WITH FRILLS—Colored, a variety of shades, only 58c.

SILK MITTS—Ladies' Silk Mitts, evening shades, worth 35c, to-night 18c.

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 15c pair, to-night 11c.

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, worth 35c, to-night 21c.

HOSE FOR BOYS—Strong Ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, worth 25c, to-night 17c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Colored and Black Lisle Thread Gloves, worth 20c, to-night 15c.

FANCY TORTOISE SHELL HAIR PINS—Worth 40c, 50c and 75c, a big snap, to-night only 15c, 20c and 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—White Hem, stitched Handkerchiefs, to-night 8 for 25c.

VESTS—Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, only 5c each.

BLOUSE WAISTS—Fine lawn, frilled, trimmed with embroidery worth \$3, to-night \$2.

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE—Ribbed, spliced heel and toe, worth 50c, to-night 38c.

EMBROIDERY—24 inches wide, only 25c.

WOOL GRENADINE—15 pieces Black Wool Grenadine, worth 15c yard, to-night 7 1/2c.

DRESS GOODS—A great bargain, 175 pieces, assorted colors, Serges, Debiges, Cashmires, Whipcords, Canvas Cloths, Cheviot Tweeds, Serpentine Cloths, Grenadines and Crish Cords, worth 50c, 75c and \$1 yard, your choice to-night 25c yard.

CHALLIE—All wool, black grounds new patterns, worth 40c yard, now 25c.

CHINA SILK—5 pieces Figured China Silk, suitable for dresses or waists, worth 50c yard, to-night 30c.

DAMAGED—Eight Dress Patterns, slightly damaged, worth 75c and \$1 yard, to-night 25c yard.

SILKS—15 pieces Figured Japanese Silks, beautiful shades and patterns, just the thing for waists, worth 75c, to-night 50c yard.

LACE CURTAINS—20 pairs White Curtains, worth \$1 50, to-night \$1 20.

LACE—Cream, white and beige, the best value in London, at 5c, at 8c, at 10c.

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS—worth \$2, to-night \$1 15.

AMERICAN WHITE QUILTS—Full size, easily washed, worth \$1 50, to-night \$1 25.

SATEEN—A few pieces Fine French Sateen, worth 25c and 35c, to night 15c.

SWISS MUSLINS—In checks, very fine, worth 20c and 25c, now only 12 1/2c.

SHEETING—Heavy Twilled Sheet- ing, 2 yards wide, only 20c.

PRINTS—Fine Heavy Cloth, worth 10c, now 6 1/2c or 16 for \$1.

WRAPPERS—Ladies' Wrappers, perfect fitting, good washing materials, all sizes, only \$1 85.

Terms Cash.

CHAPMAN'S,

126 and 128 DUNDAS STREET.

A Veteran's Story



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 529 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with Consumption.

Doctors said both lungs were affected and he could not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before he had finished one bottle his cough began to get loose, the choking sensation left, and night sweats grew less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially to his comrades in the G. A. R. HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, protection and appearance.

Fought to a "Finish."

A Chicago Pugilist Gets His Skull Fractured.

London Asylum Cricketers Do Up the Hamilton Eleven.

Arrangements for Finishing the London Regatta Events—Various Sports Events.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.
At Pittsburgh—R. H. E.
New York..... 8 10 5
Pittsburgh..... 10 8 3
Batteries—Westervelt and Farrell; Ehret and Mack. Umpire—Emslie.

At Cleveland—
Philadelphia..... 8 10 5
Cleveland..... 16 14 8
Batteries—Callahan and Buckley; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Cincinnati—
Boston..... 22 29 2
Cincinnati..... 7 13 5
Batteries—Staley and Hyatt; Parrott, Tannehill and Murphy. Umpire—Gaffney.

At St. Louis—
St. Louis..... 10 8 8
St. Louis..... 11 12 8
Batteries—Hawkes, McMahon and Clarke; Dauterstein and Twineham. Umpire—Hartley, Quinn and Boones.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.
At Syracuse—R. H. E.
Syracuse..... 8 9 1
Binghamton..... 5 11 3
Batteries—Barnett and Hess; Delaney and Rafters. Umpire—Kittick.

At Troy—
Troy..... 11 13 2
Wilkes-Barre..... 2 1 1
Batteries—Mackin and Cahill; Blackburn and Warner. Umpire—Doeschner.

At Providence—
Providence..... 10 16 1
Providence..... 10 16 1
Batteries—Sullivan and McAvoy; Healey and Berger. Umpire—Swartwood.

At Springfield—
Springfield..... 9 13 1
Buffalo..... 6 13 1
Batteries—Dolan and Leahy; Hoffer and Urquhart. Umpire—Snyder.

FLY.
An exciting game of baseball was played on the Erie flats between the Anchors and Athletics, resulting in favor of the latter by a score of 28 to 21.

The Newboys' anchors defeated the Junior Athletics on the Erie flats yesterday afternoon. Score, 17 to 14.

AQUATIC.

REGATTA RACES.
The races unfinished at last Saturday's regatta of the London Rowing Club will be rowed this (Saturday) afternoon on the course down the river. They include the doubles and singles. A tilting tournament will enhance the programme.

LACROSSE.

At Clinton, Friday—Beavers of Seaford, 4; Dauntless of Clinton, 0.

GOLF.

The enthusiastic golfer is certainly to be found in the far north. A contest between teams representing Orkney and Shetland was played last month, and in order to fulfill the engagement the Shetlanders had to travel by sea a distance of over 100 miles.

Lady Margaret Scott is again the English golf champion. She retained the place she won last year by defeating Miss Pearson by 3 up and 2 to play in the final round, at the recently contested ladies' championship at Littlestone. Much interest is taken in the forthcoming professional championship to be played at Sandwich.

ATHLETICS.

The New Glasgow Enterprise says: F. P. Meikle, champion shot and hammer thrower of Canada, has been invited by a number of Nova Scotians, including D. S. McLeod, the world-famed wrestler, to represent Canada at the mid-summer fair at San Francisco, at putting the shot and

HOT WEATHER.

What is more desirable for this warm spell than a

SUMMER SUITING?

I have still on hand a choice and select line of tweeds to choose from, which can be secured at very low prices. Call and see them.

HARRY LENOX

Corner Richmond and Carling Streets.

5c. - 5c.

SMOKE

VIRGINIA

CIGAR.

Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.

H. McKenna, Sole Agent.

MONTEBELLO!

The First and Only

5c. for Five Cents

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR.

Vallens & Co., Manufacturers, London

E. LOVELESS, Special Agent.

throwing the heavy hammer. Those who saw the champion at Landdowne put a 162 pound shot 45 feet, and gave a splendid exhibition of hammer-throwing, say he has few equals living. Mr. Meikle is a powerful athlete. Chest, 43 inches; thigh, 27; calf of leg, 17; biceps, 16; neck, 17.

In Parliament.

Turcotte Whitewashed by the Tory Majority.

Strong Opposition to the Proposed \$750,000 Steamship Subsidy—But the Bill Gets Its Second Reading.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, July 13.—The motion to adopt the report of the committee on privileges and elections confirming A. J. Turcotte, member for Montmorency, in his seat, moved by Mr. Girouard, was opposed by Mr. Edgar, who moved an amendment declaring that Mr. Turcotte, by reason of contracting with the Government, had forfeited his seat. This was rejected by 84 to 54—a Government majority of 30. Messrs. McNeill, McCarthy, O'Brien and Weidon voted against the Government on this. The main motion was rejected by 82 to 53—a Government majority of 29. On this division Mr. Dickey joined his fellow-Conservatives, Weidon and McNeill, in the revolt.

There was a debate of the motion to adopt the report of the committee recommending the passage of the Dillon divorce bill. The amendment to refer the bill back to committee for further inquiry was carried by 64 to 61, a majority of 3.

Mr. Foster moved the second reading of the bill granting a subsidy of \$750,000 for a fast Atlantic service.

Mr. McCarthy opposed the idea altogether. He saw nothing in it but sentimental reasons, and pointed to the fact that if trade justified the existing lines would have improved their service.

Mr. Campbell was against the scheme altogether. The people of Ontario, Manitoba and the Western States would continue to cross the Atlantic via New York, where there was a steamer every day instead of once a week. As to mail matter, it did not matter whether letters went over by way of New York or Montreal.

Sir Richard Cartwright characterized the project as a jump in the dark and unwarranted by the financial outlook. He saw nothing to justify the expenditure, in view, too, of the likelihood that they would be called on hereafter for a much larger subsidy.

The motion for the second reading was carried without division, and the House adjourned.

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Late Canadian News.

A Second Lord Island—Senator Chaffers Dying—Death of Brockville Postmaster.

Senator Chaffers is reported to be dying at his boarding house on Sussex street in Ottawa.

Michael Joseph Haddigan, clerk in the customs house at Kingston, has been superannuated.

Chabot & Co., tailors, etc., of Rideau street, Ottawa, were burned out Friday morning. Loss \$3,000.

An estimate of the total loss by Friday night's fire in Hamilton places it at between \$6,000 and \$8,000.

Wm. Fitzgibbon, postmaster of Brockville, and ex-M.P., died Friday afternoon after an illness of several months.

Toe United States fishing schooner Henry L. Phillips was seized at Halifax on Friday for alleged infringement of customs laws.

At the Montreal jail Friday morning Narcisse Plante, alias Paucard, received fifteen lashes for an indecent assault on a young girl.

Mr. C. Darling, reeve of Howard, has sent in his resignation. A special meeting of the Howard Council will be held Saturday to take action in the matter.

During the present season Alex. Baird, O.L.S., Leamington, and J. M. Tiersan, O.L.S., Tibury Center, will each have charge of the survey of a new township in the northern districts of Ontario.

Two cars of Esquimaux arrived at Halifax on Friday. They include 70 or 80 persons who were at the World's Fair and the California Mid-Winter Fair. They were ticketed to Halifax only, and understood they were to be sent to Labrador.

A report containing some very encouraging information with reference to the crops, and especially to dairying in Prince Edward Island, has been received by Prof. Robertson from the assistant dairy commissioner in that Province.

Sectionman Killed at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., July 13.—Wm. Howe, a sectionman on the G. T. R., had both legs cut off this afternoon while walking behind cars that were being loaded at the Western cattle market. Some cars were shunted unexpectedly and passed over him. He died a couple of hours later.

Gored to Death by a Bull.

HAMILTON, July 13.—A Beverly township farmer named John Rutherford was gored to death by a vicious bull last evening. The bull was tied up, but it broke through the fence and ran into the man. He was a fearful man, but he was 50 years of age, well known and highly respected. He leaves a widow and grown-up family of five.

Established 1868, Canada's Favorite. Incorporated 1887

Western Fair,

London, Sept. 13 to 22, 1894.

Entries coming in already. Arrangements being made for the LARGEST YET. Space and Stabling allotted in order of application.

Entries Close Sept. 6th.

MAKE YOURS NOW IF POSSIBLE.

Special Attractions, Special Railway & Express Rates

PRIZE LISTS, ETC., ON APPLICATION to

Capt. A. W. Porte, Pres. Thos. A. Browne, Sec.

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fine and warm

"Sweet and Low."

Though our goods are not to eat they are sweet, nevertheless—sweet to look at, handle and decorate with. The purchasing public know how low they are, what satisfaction they give and what comfort they bring. All that is necessary for us to do is to let the people know that we have the goods, and they come and buy, because they trust us to do what is right. Our Linen Department is without a peer in these parts. See what we are doing today:

TABLETS.

In UNBLEACHED we are selling 52-inch at 15c; 52-inch Damask at 25c; 54-inch extra heavy at 35c; 60-inch extra heavy at 55c; 62-inch Fine Damask, beautiful goods, at 65c; 70-inch at 60c; 70-inch, extra choice, at 75c. In BLEACHED—34-inch, heavy linen, at 65c; 70-inch at 75c; 70-inch, grand quality, at \$1.

TABLE CLOTHS.

Size, 12x12, \$2.75; 12x12, 12x12 (dine), \$3.50; 22x36 (dine), \$1.50. Napkins to match.

TOWELS.

A few lots of that very desirable job lot of Towels at 71c, 81c, 10c, 12c, 15c and 18c. Call early for these.

COUNTERPANES.

Summer weight American Quilts for \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50; only a few left at \$3.00 and \$4.00. Extra large size. New make, Imperator Quilt, full size, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50; extra large at \$3.50 and \$5.00.

SHEETINGS.

Plain, unbleached, 2 yards wide, 25c; 2 yards wide, 28c; plain, 2 yards wide, 20c; twill, unbleached, 2 yards wide, 25c; 24 yards wide at 28c. A very choice 24-yard wide lot of raised sheeting, very soft, at 30c; plain bleached, 2 yards wide, 25c; 24 yards wide, plain, 30c; 24 yards wide, twill, 25c; 24 yards wide, twill, 30c. Finlay Sheetting, linen finish, 24 yards wide, plain and twill, at 45c; 24 yards wide, twill, 50c.

An extra choice line of Fine American Sheetting ready, which we will supply at very close prices.

REGATTA SHIRTING.

A very choice line, just the thing for Shirts, Blouses, etc., at 10c; the kind you have paid 12½c for.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE—A person holding a mortgage upon receiving payment delivers discharge over to the mortgagor (since deceased) who neglects to have it registered. No application is made by relatives for a duplicate discharge. Does the mortgagee make himself liable in any way by signing said duplicate discharge while the first one is in existence and possibly in the possession of the widow? ANS.—No.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE—A and B are dealers in lumber. A buys B out and pays him a certain sum for his good will. At the same time A binds B in a certain amount for damages should B enter again into the same business within a stated number of years. Now B has again got in a stock and selling in opposition to A. Are agreements in writing of this kind binding.

WOODS' FAIR.

15 Bars best Electric Soap for 25c.

3 Large Bars good quality of Laundry Soap for 25c.

Brown Windsor, 1c per cake.

Glycerine Toilet Soap, 3 large cakes for 5c.

Master Mechanics', 6c per cake.

Baby's Own, Heliotrope and Infant's Delight, 8c per cake.

Pears' Unscented, 10c per cake.

Wax Tapers for lighting gas jets, 14c per box.

Best selected Clothes Pins, 4 dozen for 5c.

Bixby's Best Shoe Polish, 10c per bottle.

Gilt Edged Shoe Dressing, 19c per bottle.

We have just received a special fine line of leathered-covered Memorandum Books. Just think, Good quality Memorandum Book, leather bound, for 15c.

Bodkins, 1c each.

Potato and Apple Parers, 10c.

Coal Oil Stoves, all sizes, from 69c up.

Best No. 1 Refined Coal Oil, 10c per imperial gallon.

Vim Gas Stove, sets over any gas jet; will heat a quart of water in three minutes. These stoves have been sold by the regular dealers for 50c each. We cleared a large consignment, and are offering them at the unheard of low price of 15c each. Don't fail to secure one.

2 Pairs Best Stockinette Dress Shields for 25c.

Patent Covered Self-Basting Roast Pans, 84c.

WOODS' FAIR.

200 Dundas Street. Also 123 Dundas Street and Market Square.

and can A proceed by law to collect the amount of damages stated in the agreement? ANS.—Agreements in general restraint of trade are void, but in partial restraint may be legal. Upon the facts stated the agreement is in general restraint and therefore illegal, but you had better consult a lawyer.

Veranda rockers, 59 cents each or two for \$1; only a few in stock. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

PARASOLS.

That for real value are not approached by any store in the city are now being sold by us. For instance at \$1 we offer you a capital parasol, silk lined, large size and good color and nice stripe, that if bought in regular way would cost at least \$1.50.

AGAIN

At \$1.25 we offer you a beautiful black durable silk parasol, large size, well worth \$2 of any person's money. Where can you go to get it? You can't equal it anywhere in London. It's been tried more than once, but the attempt was a failure.

Odd Lines

Of parasols, different kinds and colors' only one or two of a kind, perhaps, all selling at about half price. Come and take a look at our parasols, as the saving in prices is to your advantage.

MILLINERY --:- BARGAINS

All through the millinery room special bargains can be had. We are very pleased to show you through the stock and will make the prices both please and profit you.

CAPE BARGAINS

May also be had from us, as we want to clear out our entire stock of these garments, and will put such inducements before you as cannot fail to interest. Come at once and have your choice at a

BARGAIN PRICE.

R. J. YOUNG & CO.

MALARIA,

CHILLS AND FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE CONQUERED.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is no remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarial, Bilious and other Fevers (aided by Rodway's Pills) as quickly as Rodway's Ready Relief.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

F. G. RUMBALL,

Wholesale & Retail Lumber Merchant

Largest stock of maple, basswood, elm, cherry, walnut, sycamore, chestnut, ash, oak, etc., in Western Ontario. Inspection solicited. Prices on application.

Office and Yard—York Street, just west of Tecumseh House

WOODS' FAIR.

15 Bars best Electric Soap for 25c.

3 Large Bars good quality of Laundry Soap for 25c.

Brown Windsor, 1c per cake.

Glycerine Toilet Soap, 3 large cakes for 5c.

Master Mechanics', 6c per cake.

Baby's Own, Heliotrope and Infant's Delight, 8c per cake.

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Coal Oil Stoves, all sizes, from 69c up.

Best No. 1 Refined Coal Oil, 10c per imperial gallon.

Vim Gas Stove, sets over any gas jet; will heat a quart of water in three minutes. These stoves have been sold by the regular dealers for 50c each. We cleared a large consignment, and are offering them at the unheard of low price of 15c each. Don't fail to secure one.

2 Pairs Best Stockinette Dress Shields for 25c.

Patent Covered Self-Basting Roast Pans, 84c.

WOODS' FAIR.

200 Dundas Street. Also 123 Dundas Street and Market Square.

and can A proceed by law to collect the amount of damages stated in the agreement? ANS.—Agreements in general restraint of trade are void, but in partial restraint may be legal. Upon the facts stated the agreement is in general restraint and therefore illegal, but you had better consult a lawyer.

Veranda rockers, 59 cents each or two for \$1; only a few in stock. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

PARASOLS.

That for real value are not approached by any store in the city are now being sold by us. For instance at \$1 we offer you a capital parasol, silk lined, large size and good color and nice stripe, that if bought in regular way would cost at least \$1.50.

AGAIN

At \$1.25 we offer you a beautiful black durable silk parasol, large size, well worth \$2 of any person's money. Where can you go to get it? You can't equal it anywhere in London. It's been tried more than once, but the attempt was a failure.

Odd Lines

Of parasols, different kinds and colors' only one or two of a kind, perhaps, all selling at about half price. Come and take a look at our parasols, as the saving in prices is to your advantage.

MILLINERY --:- BARGAINS

All through the millinery room special bargains can be had. We are very pleased to show you through the stock and will make the prices both please and profit you.

CAPE BARGAINS

May also be had from us, as we want to clear out our entire stock of these garments, and will put such inducements before you as cannot fail to interest. Come at once and have your choice at a

Tennis,
Lacrosse,
Baseball,
Croquet,
Football,
Hammocks,
Books,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods.

Anderson's
183 DUNDAS STREET.
Suits for Victor Bicycles.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE.

Servant Wanted—427 William street.
Servant Wanted—442 Ridout street.
Girl Wanted—Mrs. Graves.
Services—Adelaide Street Baptist.
Services—King Street Methodist.
Services—Wellington Street Methodist.
Services—Colborne Street Church.
Services—Centennial Methodist Church.
Services—St. Andrew's Presbyterian.
Services—Talbot Street Baptist.
Services—First Presbyterian Church.
Services—Askin Street Methodist.
Services—Queen's Avenue Methodist.
Services—St. James' Presbyterian.
Services—Southern Congregational.
Services—Dundas Street Center.
Services—First Congregational Church.
Services—Christian Church.
Chapman's Saturday Night Fair.
Real Estate—W. D. Buckle.
Property for Sale—A. A. Campbell.
Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company.
Use Wide Awake Soap.
Gents' Furnishings—J. & D. Ross.
Meeting—Court Magnolia.
Meeting—Beaver Lodge, Manchester Unity.
Meeting—Prospect Lodge.
Baby's Own Soap.
Dress Goods—R. J. Young & Co.
Lactated Foot.
Chosen Friends' Excursion to Toronto.
Puppies for Sale—Premier Kennels.
Meeting—Local Labor Organizations.
House to Let—T. H. Purdon.
Residence for Sale—Chas. F. Colwell.
Farming Land for Sale—A. T. McMahon.
Housekeeper Wanted—Box 34, This Office.
De Lamortion Cutting School.
London Bicycle Club Races—Queen's Park.
Booth Privileges for Sale—Grocers' Picnic.
Tickets for Bicycle Club Races.
Prints and Chalmers—King's Mill.
Cheap Excursions—G. T. R.
Western Fair, Sept. 12 to 22.
Wild Strawberry—Anderson & Nelson.
Cottage for Sale—A. B. Powell.
Clearing Sale—Denton's.
Grand Mogul Tea.
Linens—Smallman & Ingram.
AUCTION SALES.
Real Estate, July 22—J. W. Jones.
Stock, July 24—J. W. Jones.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Market Reports by Mail and
Telegraph.

London Money Market.
LONDON, July 12.—15:30 p.m.—Consols, 101 1/16 for money, 101 1/16 for account; Mexican, 144; Mexican Central, 144; 1/2, 1/2; 1/4, 1/4; 1/8, 1/8; 1/16, 1/16; 1/32, 1/32; 1/64, 1/64; 1/128, 1/128; 1/256, 1/256; 1/512, 1/512; 1/1024, 1/1024; 1/2048, 1/2048; 1/4096, 1/4096; 1/8192, 1/8192; 1/16384, 1/16384; 1/32768, 1/32768; 1/65536, 1/65536; 1/131072, 1/131072; 1/262144, 1/262144; 1/524288, 1/524288; 1/1048576, 1/1048576; 1/2097152, 1/2097152; 1/4194304, 1/4194304; 1/8388608, 1/8388608; 1/16777216, 1/16777216; 1/33554432, 1/33554432; 1/67108864, 1/67108864; 1/134217728, 1/134217728; 1/268435456, 1/268435456; 1/536870912, 1/536870912; 1/1073741824, 1/1073741824; 1/2147483648, 1/2147483648; 1/4294967296, 1/4294967296; 1/8589934592, 1/8589934592; 1/17179869184, 1/17179869184; 1/34359738368, 1/34359738368; 1/68719476736, 1/68719476736; 1/137438953472, 1/137438953472; 1/274877906944, 1/274877906944; 1/549755813888, 1/549755813888; 1/1099511627776, 1/1099511627776; 1/2199023255552, 1/2199023255552; 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A Transformation.

CHAPTER XV.

The bazar is held in the school-room in the village, and is a very pleasant scene, where some time before the magic-lantern had been on view. To-day, however, it is far more effective than on that last occasion. Fanny having taken it in hand, Fanny's taste is undeniable and always to be depended upon, and as she is the good genius of the poor in this little parish, and is famed for her sweetness and goodness to them, she has thrown her whole heart into the making of the bazar, that is to do wonders for her poor, the good genius of the coming winter days. Each stall has been arranged with a facade shaped like a high arch, from which hang draperies of art muslin, each stall having a different color.

The effect is charming. The soft and airy muslins are tied back here and there with fans, and bows of ribbon, and palm-leaves. Inside these delightful tents, all sorts of pretty, delicate, shining, and (it must be confessed) for the most part, dainties are waiting on their shelves, serving like the little pigs in the old story, "Who'll eat me? Who'll eat me?"

The morning, for a wonder, is brilliant, and the sun is shining brightly. The fashion opening the sluice-gates of heaven upon a day like this, dedicated to the poor. There are more wet bazar days in a year than there are wet garden-party days. And this is wonderful, because I suppose that for one bazar there are at least 500 garden-parties. Yet the parties are for the rich, the bazars for the poor. It is all so difficult to understand.

To-day, at all events, is all it ought to be, and the atmosphere is excellent. Even so has come, even the "dear duchess" who has driven a matter of twenty miles to throw her little mite, as she affectionately expresses it, into dear Mrs. Adare's bazar treasury.

"Dear Mrs. Adare," who knows her, smiles faintly. That "little mite"! How well she knows it, too!

The afternoon is "wearin' awa'," like Jean's old parson, and still business is very brisk. Mrs. Adare is doing very popular money is flowing freely into the cash-boxes.

The duchess, who told "dear Mrs. Adare" on her arrival "that she is famished, positively famished," had to be sent up to the Hall under Mr. Adare's care to get some luncheon there, though luncheon and a very good one too, has been provided on the spot. But then it costs a shilling! The duchess had insisted on lunch at the Hall.

Now much refreshed, the dear duchess has come back again, having escaped so far the importunities of the stall-holders and the wild maidens who wander around soliciting tickets for the night-dress-bags they are raffling. Now, indeed, her Grace precipitates herself upon the room. Freely she wanders here and there, her huge form away as she goes. Twice she has traveled round the school-room, appraising all things as she goes. Much more than twice she has refused to give a shilling to a raffie.

"So naughty, you know, so naughty," she has said, with elephantine playfulness, to Mr. Adare, who, poor man, has been told off to lead her around, though, as he himself afterwards pathetically remarks, he was not born to be a bear-leader. "Gambing, you know, so horrid. Wicked man, to allow it!"

Anyway, she has walked round the room twice, which is a very good thing, for she is so highly commendable. She has been especially affable to all she meets, calling everybody by their wrong names in the "very kindest and friendliest fashion. She has bought a shilling doll at every stall except one—where dolls are not to be purchased. This stall had been extravagantly given up to library requirements of a severe nature. Here she bought a pen-wiper at fourpence, to show she felt no ill will, and that she would rather die than go away without buying all she could.

Having got Mr. Adare to pay for this (she seems determined to pay for nothing but sixpenny dolls) and for her tea at the tea-stall later on, and made him promise to give her a pound towards her ragged school in the slums of London, she bids them all a hearty farewell, waving Mr. Adare an immense kiss from the top of the door-step, and a general wave to the others from the tips of her lips. Everyone is naturally much impressed, much delighted.

"Disgraceful old hypocrite!" cries Miss Bridget, sinking into a chair and mopping her brow; she has been working manfully all day, and is honestly tired now. "I like to hear her! Coming here, addressing a little audience of the Hall party that has gathered round her, 'coming here,' she cries, with rising wrath, 'to spend luncheon at my house, and then going away as if she had set us up for life!'"

"Don't talk of us as if we were hens!" says Mr. Kitts, resentfully.

"Robert," says Miss Bridget, catching hold of Adare's coat as he is trying silently and skillfully to go by her, "I saw you with her. You were with her all day. I hope you did not give in to her."

"Give in to her?" Mr. Adare's face shows such astonishment that the others all laugh.

"Yes," says Miss Bridget, angrily. "I mean what I say, in spite of all these backling idioms." She emphasizes this delightful remark by a full look at Mr. Kitts, who instantly succumbs to it. "Did you give in to her? Did you let her swindle you out of anything?"

"Oh, that!" says Adare, rather feebly. At this point his wife, who is present, takes him by the arms.

"Oh, Robbie, what an accusation! Come, speak," says she, putting on a tragic air, "or all is at an end between us."

"Robert, what have you promised that woman?" demands Aunt Bridget.

"I'm afraid, a pound or two," says Adare.

"For what?"

"Her ragged school."

"Weak, contemptibly weak!" says Miss Bridget, while his wife lets his arms go, with an affected sigh of relief. "You don't catch me napping like that. She asked me for five pounds for her ragged brigade somewhere in the wilds of London (I don't believe she knows anything about the wilds of London) and I just said, 'My dear woman, there is a ragged regiment here in this town—your own town—not supported by royalty, that it takes all the spare five shillings I possess to keep so much as even its breeches on it!'"

"Well, my good girl, what do you say?" says Miss Bridget, who is now greatly incensed. "What's the matter with the breeches? Am I to understand that you would rather have them without them?"

At this they turn and flee.

Trefusis has bought up all the last things en masse that remain on Fanny's stall—Terry being behind it—and has given them to the rector for the poor. It is quite a tremendous bundle, and as it comprises among other things a considerable quantity

of painted tambourines, banjos, bellows, perturbed saccets, and handkerchief-cases, the rector may be justly excused if he looks on the gift with blank amazement.

"But, Mr. Trefusis, have you thought?" says he. "It is more kind of you than I can say, but have you thought how useless these things are for our poor! How can they hang up tambourines in their smoky cabins, and where are the gloves for the cases? You are kind, my dear fellow—very kind; but if they had only been shawls and petticoats!"

"Give the tambourines to the babies," says Trefusis, laughing. "They may get five minutes fun out of them."

"No, no. With your permission I'll keep them all, and hand them over to a bazar to be given next month in the parish close to this. It will be a great help. And your money—that has been a help to us. We have that, Mr. Trefusis, and I thank you exceedingly for it. We shall have plenty of coal for the poor this winter, at all events."

"But coals aren't enough," says Trefusis. "They are a great deal, however," says Mr. Gabbett, patting his shoulder almost affectionately. This cold, silent young Englishman has grown dear in many ways to the good rector's heart.

(To be Continued.)

A Good Appetite
Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indirect sign of something wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, &c. &c. Willie—Is the parrot a bird of prey? Papa—Occasionally, my son. At other times he is the reverse—a bird of swear.

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

A Connecticut farmer through mistake drank some vinegar instead of Jersey whiskey, and thus saved his life.

At Death's Door—Dyspepsia Conquered—A Great Medical Triumph. GENTLEMEN,—My medical adviser and others told me I could not possibly live, when I commenced the use of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY for Dyspepsia. My case was one of the worst of its kind. For three years I could not eat meat, and my weight decreased from 210 to 110 pounds. All the food I took for thirteen months previous to taking the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat anything with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over 30 dozen VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it cured me, and am well known and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this grand medicine. It certainly saved my life, as I never expected to recover when I first commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but feel glad to be able to contribute this testimonial and trust it may be the means of curing others who suffer from this certain cure for Dyspepsia. JEAN VALCOURT. (Signed.) General Merchant.

Wotton, P.Q.

A Spruce street girl is so modest that she blushes at a bare statement of fact.

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

Women's sleeves must be hot-tempered, as they are nearly always ruffled up.

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

Fagg—Whose quotation is this: "Two hearts that beat as one?" Waggy—"First thing that came into my head when I was told to write a poem for the Siamese twins."

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

He indignantly—I hope I know my own mind. She (sweetly)—Yes, you surely ought to know as much as that.

Heart Disease Relieved in Thirty Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is peculiar remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convalesces. Sold by W. S. B. Barkwell, Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong and J. G. Shuff.

The Finnish Parliament has passed a law prohibiting all railroad traffic and mail delivery on Sunday.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. One-third of the coal consumed in France is imported from abroad.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Mackie's photo studio will be open next Monday morning at 8 o'clock to accommodate the little ones who will be in the procession. Phone 1,061. ywt

Get \$3 worth of photos at Westlake's studio and a chance to get a ladies' elegant bicycle, value \$125. ywt

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

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

Will Be Returned as Religious Beggars.

New York, July 13.—The seven Chaldean priests who arrived on Monday from Glasgow on the Furnessia and who were detained at Ellis Island will probably be sent back within a few days. They were detained because it is believed they came to this country as religious beggars, intending to raise money to build an orphanage at Nineveh. They are clothed after the fashion of priests in this country, with long frock coats buttoned to the neck. The priests are supposed to come from a Chaldean monastery which sends missionaries all over the world to solicit alms for religious works.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc. Silverware! The latest patterns and newest styles at lowest prices at ADKINS', on the corner, East 1st. ywt

NEAR THE DEATH LINE!

Narrow Escape of Venturesome Fishers at the Falls.

Their Boat Upset at the Head of the Rapids—The Men Rescued With Great Difficulty.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 13.—One of the most thrilling experiences of venturesome fishing parties above the falls occurred here yesterday afternoon, and that three lives did not pay the forfeit is nothing short of a miracle.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Charles Radford, a policeman of this city, accompanied by two young companions, Walter Hancock and Otto Murphy, started out from near Gill Creek in Officer Radford's catboat, which was equipped with an iron pipe for a mast. The wind was strong and came down the river so that only expert sailors could manage a boat. Officer Radford is an old sailor, but he was not as familiar, evidently, with the treachery of the waters of Niagara as with the sea. He directed the boat down stream as it shot out from the shore, and was making for a shallow spot known as the bar, between Grass Island and the Canadian side. This brought the boat very near the breakers. At this moment a heavy gust of wind struck her, causing her to careen and dip water rapidly. The sail was let loose and began to flap wildly in the wind, and the little craft with the three occupants began drifting down.

Officer Radford made a desperate attempt to remove his sail while the boat was lying on its side and failed, but the craft went completely over and threw the three men into the water, where they struggled desperately.

There were many people on the shore who saw the peril of the unfortunate, and few ever hoped to see them alive again, but rescue came from an unexpected quarter. Herman Nelson, a well-known photographer of this city, was in a small row-boat some distance above the struggling men and witnessed the accident. Without a thought of his own safety he jerked up his anchor and pulled for the scene. He reached the men quickly, aided by the current, and succeeded in getting them all safely in his boat. Then began a pull against wind and current for dear life, and after hard work all were landed safely at Port Day.

Officer Radford is a powerful and cool-headed fellow, and to this fact, as much as to anything else, was the possibility of rescue owing. The brave action of Herman Nelson was the cause of warmest praise.

There was, perhaps, no better illustration of the extent of the danger all were in than a glance at the course of the capsized catboat. The little craft, the moment it was lightened from the grasp of the three men in the water, shot down stream, and almost before the rescued ones were pulling up stream the boat went over the Death Line and down to the Horseshoe Falls, passing between the Sister Islands on the way. The story of the escape spread rapidly and created no little excitement, as all connected are well known.

Truth and Deception Compared.

Paine's Celery Compound Cured Mrs. Geo. H. Parker, Winona, Ont., After Every Other Medicine Failed.

Deceptive and Worthless Medicines Gave No Help or Relief.

A Warning That All Should Heed.

The people of Canada can hardly have better or stronger proof of the great value of Paine's Celery Compound, and its power over disease and suffering, than is furnished in the testimony of Mrs. Geo. H. Parker, of Winona, Ont. This strong and convincing testimony holds up the danger signal of warning to all afflicted ones. It shows the folly of using any of the many boasted medicines now so freely advertised. The majority of these worthless nostrums had been tried by Mrs. Parker, but all proved useless and deceptive. How different the result when that medicine of truth and power was used—Paine's Celery Compound. The pains, sufferings, agonies and miseries of eighteen years were swept away, and the afflicted lady was completely cured. Mrs. Parker, who now enjoys the blessings of health, writes as follows:

"I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for nearly eighteen years; these sufferings at times were so bad that words would fail to describe them. After having tried every known remedy, and different physicians and receiving no help, I was persuaded to try your Paine's Celery Compound, which I have been using for the past four months. I am happy to say that I am now a different woman and completely cured. I can recommend your Paine's Celery Compound to all my friends, for it has been worth hundreds of dollars to me."

Mr. G. W. Spackman, one of Hamilton's prominent druggists, says:

"This is to certify that Mrs. Parker, of Winona, has, during the past four months, purchased one dozen bottles of Celery Compound, and claims that it has been worth hundreds of dollars to her."

Will Be Returned as Religious Beggars.

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Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc. Silverware! The latest patterns and newest styles at lowest prices at ADKINS', on the corner, East 1st. ywt

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRUCE.
Andrew Zettle of Formosa, lost \$500 in the twinkling of an eye through circus fakirs at Walkerton the other day. It seems that he had agreed to loan a neighbor that amount and took it down to Walkerton. He met the borrower on the grounds, got his note, and was compositely counting over the pile, when a stranger came up behind him, snatched it away and made his escape.

E. Miller, who last year was principal of the Liverton school, was lodged in the Walkerton jail Wednesday charged with violation of the Charlot Act. Miller is a married man of 35 years of age, but it is charged that before leaving school he had ruined one of his girl pupils under 16.

EUROPE.
There were recorded at Clinton for the six months ending June 30, 24 births, 11 deaths and 12 marriages.

The Clinton New Era is 39 years old. J. F. McLaren, formerly of Cromarty, has disposed of his fine 100-acre farm situated one and a half miles north of the village of Kinburn, to Wm. Jamieson, of con. 11, for the sum of \$6,300. Since purchasing Mr. McLaren's farm, Mr. Jamieson has disposed of his farm containing 80 acres, to Hugh Dunlop, a neighbor, for \$2,600.

John Currie, living near Brussels, fell 30 feet from a barn roof the other day, and was fatally hurt. A wife and four children are left.

N. Dyer Hurdon, who has been sub-manager of the Molsons Bank at Exeter for some time, has received orders to go to Ridgetown as manager of the branch there.

KENT.
Rev. J. A. Ayscough, B.A., was married last week to Miss Mary Crothers, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Crothers, Wallaceburg. Rev. Mr. Ayscough was the successful principal of Wallaceburg school before entering the ministry, and also published the Herald in that town for two years.

The other evening, Merritt Houston, a well known Chatham character, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by swallowing rough on rats. He was saved in time.

Hon. W. Laurier has promised to visit Chatham this summer.

Mon are still searching for the body of the late School Inspector Nichols in the St. Clair River, but hope has been almost abandoned.

A meeting of Kent county constabulary has been called to organize a county association on lines similar to that recently formed for the county of York.

LAMBERTON.
Daniel Campbell, of Warwick, fell off a load of hay recently and broke his collar bone and injured his back.

MIDDLESEX.
The death of John Lee, of con. 5, Caradoc, occurred last week. A native of Eng and, he came to this continent in 1855, and for a few years followed up his trade, that of stonemasonry, afterwards taking up land in Caradoc. He lived and died single, possessing the esteem of the entire community. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, A. E. & A. M., Mount Brydges, by the brethren of whom he was buried in the Mount Brydges cemetery.

Lawrence Simpson, aged 80, of Belmont, was knocked down by a horse the other day, and may not recover.

OXFORD.
The framework of what will be when completed one of the finest, largest and most modern barns in the county of Oxford was raised on the farm of Mr. R. E. & A. Munro, lot 10, con. 2, West Zorra, Wednesday. Farmers from all over the county were present.

Tilsonburg's rate of taxation this year will be 18 mills.

PERTH.
Rev. C. Boone has resigned the pastorate of the St. Marys Baptist Church, and intends leaving in the course of a few weeks. The reverend gentleman's resignation was unexpected, and is a source of regret to his congregation.

WELLINGTON.
Albert McLachlan, a promising young student, was fatally kicked by a horse at his home in Drayton the other day.

WATERLOO.
Returns of the division registrar of Galt from Jan. 1 to June 30: Births, 73; marriages, 32; deaths, 36.

A movement is on foot in Waterloo to form a mammoth combined singing society. The project includes the erection of a fine large building at the cost of about \$6,000.

FAINTED ON A TRAPEZE.
Rose Austen and Her Brother Fall Into a Net—Both Hurt.

CONY ISLAND, July 13.—Rose Austen, a flying trapeze performer, while on the trapeze with her brother George in the old iron pier concert hall last night, fainted and fell in the net. Her brother, whom she was about to catch at the time, went down with her. Their heads met in the net, and both were knocked senseless. They were carried to their dressing rooms, where George soon recovered. Rose was removed in a carriage to her home at Bensonhurst in a delicious condition.

ARMING THE N. W. POLICE.
Three Batteries to be Formed With Seven-Pounders and a Maxim—New Cartridges to be Issued.

OTTAWA, July 13.—It is understood that several important changes have been decided upon with respect to the Northwest mounted police. The numerical strength of the force will probably be reduced a little, but this will be more than compensated for by the establishment of three batteries, to be stationed at central points, and an improvement in the armament of the force by substituting the Lee-Metford magazine carbine for the carbine now in use.

Two of the batteries will consist of one seven-pounder each, and the third will be a Maxim gun.

The force at the present time is composed of 935 men in six divisions and stationed at 89 points. Commissioner Herchmer last year reported that the Winchester carbines were in poor condition.

The Governor-General and the Farmers.
OTTAWA, July 13.—During his stay in the Maritime Provinces in August his Excellency will manifest the deep interest he takes in the progress of Canadian industry by attending with Prof. Robertson the agricultural conferences and farmers' meetings at Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 10; Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 16; Truro, N. S., Aug. 21. His Excellency will attend the Freemasons' tournament at St. John on Aug. 16.

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

With the sanction and approval of Lady Clark, a biography of the late Sir Andrew Clark is in course of preparation, to which an introduction is promised by Mr. Gladstone.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general correctives, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and aches succumb to its action.

THE NERVOUS ENERGY OF NOTED MEN.

The Secret of Their Marvelous Physical Vitality—Famished Nerve Centers the Cause of Many Ills—A Case in Point.



MR. PETER ESSON, of Paisley, Ont.

Sir John Thompson, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Charles Tupper and a number of other stalwart leaders in Canadian politics might be mentioned among the illustrious men of the day whose wonderful ability to meet the great tax which the functions of their high official stations imposes upon their health, is chiefly due to the unimpaired vitality of their nervous energy. Thousands in the humbler walks of life bear their share of life's burdens and responsibilities with equal grace for the same reason.

It's the exhausted vitality of the nerve centers and enfeebled action of the nerve forces which make men and women feel fatigued out, fretful, nervous, worried, sleepless at nights and predisposes them to attacks of serious illness, which could be averted with the timely use of The Great South American Nervine Tonic, the wonderful nerve strengthener and health preserver.

Its action is instantaneous and direct. Its invigorating effects are felt the first day of its use. It relieves distress at once and then straightway proceeds with its work of effectively remedying the real causes of trouble, and, while it cures, it strengthens, by exciting the nerve centers to the generation

of the nervous energy required to build up the system. After an attack of the "Grip," or any other illness, when impoverished nerve forces make recovery painfully slow and oft-times doubtful, the South American Nervine should be used, because it comes to the rescue of the invalid at once, and its vitalizing action upon the whole system through the nerve centers is always felt upon the first day of its use.

"I honestly think your medicine is the best in the world for people afflicted as I was," says Mr. Peter Esson, of Paisley, Ont. "After each meal I suffered the greatest distress, I lost flesh and rarely had a good night's sleep. Some said it was indigestion, and I tried different medicines, but they gave me no relief. Then I heard of your South American Nervine Tonic, and it stopped the aching pains in my stomach the first day I used it. I have now taken two bottles and I feel entirely relieved and can sleep like a top."

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

J. & D. ROSS

The One-Price House.

HATS!

All the latest goods in American and English styles on hand. Spring and Summer Felt and Straw Hats are now being cleared AT AND UNDER COST to make room for fall stock.

Gents' Furnishings

Large lots of Summer Neckwear, Underwear, Shirts, etc., are now being cleared AT AND UNDER COST. Splendid range of Latest Novelties in Neckwear and Shirts just to hand.

BATHING SUITS AND TRUNKS AT COST.

Merchant Tailoring

A SPECIALTY.

PRICES MODERATE. Material, fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Summer Coats and Vests at clearing prices.

386 Richmond St.

MARSHALL BROS.,

Wholesale Importers of

TEAS and COFFEES

67 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER

Try Our Cooked Ham

It is Delicious. We Slice It.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET.

TELEPHONE 486.

N. WILSON & CO.

The Finest Goods,
Best Cut and . .
Lowest Prices. . .

N. WILSON & CO.**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**

JOHNSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON
grocer, Stanley street. No bond re-
quired.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
drug store, 650 Dundas street east. Res-
tore, Dundas street, corner William. Take
Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

JOHNSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

POTATO BUGS**CURRENT WORMS**

Are easily exterminated
by using Boyle's Paris
Green and Heliothere.
Sold at—

BOYLE'S DRUG STORE,
652 Dundas Street.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
417 York Street.
TELEPHONE 115.

**NEW LIST OF DE-
LICIOUS**

Soda Fountain Beverages

BOOMER'S

181 DUNDAS STREET.

R.K. Cowan

Barister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

"REX BRAND"

Boiled Ham

Only 25 cents per pound sliced.

Compressed Cooked Corned Beef.

Compressed Cooked Tongue.

Compressed Cooked Hocks.

MOORE & COMPANY

MARKET HOUSE,
LONDON, ONTARIO

HOSE and HYDRANTS

A SPECIALTY AT

Smith Bros.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters and
Heating Engineers.

376 RICHMOND ST.,

Opposite Masonic Temple.

Phone 533.

N.B.—A full stock of supplies always
on hand.

"Fraser's Heights,"

PORT STANLEY.

Alt-two-story cottage for sale or to let; five bed-
rooms; large dining and sitting room; kitchen;
good cellar; house completely furnished;
family could move in at once. Apply at—

A.B. POWELL'S

Insurance and Real Estate Office, 437
Richmond Street, London.

**WALL
PAPER**

It will pay you to give us a call before
purchasing elsewhere. We have the
largest and one of the best selected
stocks in this city, at prices which
defy competition. Also a full line of—

WINDOW SHADES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. Lewis, Richmond St.

Priddis Bros.

Great Sale

! LOOK !

Cottons, - - - 3c
Toweling, - - - 3c
Challies, - - - 5c
Prints, - - - 5c
Dress Goods, - - - 5c

BASS FISHING, JULY 1.

A full line of Bass Fishing Tackle on hand.
Fine Bass Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks to Gimp
and Gut, Minnow Cans, Fish Baskets, etc.
WM. GUTH & CO.,
155 Dundas street, London, Ont.
Phone 890.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

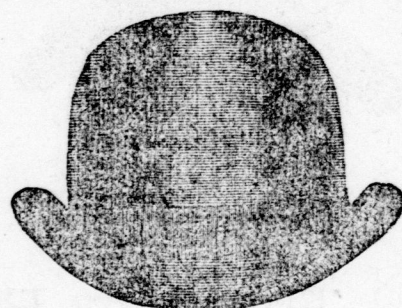
361 Richmond St

FINE AND WARM.

TORONTO, July 13—11 p.m.—Tonight
the pressure is lowest over the Gulf of St.
Lawrence and highest over the Western
States. Showers have occurred today in
parts of Quebec and New Brunswick.
Elsewhere the weather has been fine.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 44°—86°; Prince Albert, 56°—
80°; Qu'Appelle, 50°—86°; Winnipeg, 56°
—90°; Port Arthur, 48°—82°; Toronto, 64°
—85°; Montreal, 64°—80°; Quebec, 64°
—76°; Halifax, 64°—80°.

TORONTO, July 14—1 a.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Moderate winds,
mostly westerly; fine and moderately
warm.

BELTZ'S

NEW
**STIFF
SOFT
STRAW HATS**

A new lot of Straw Hats just re-
ceived in the Latest Styles at all
prices.

Beltz's-----Beltz's.

STRAW HATS!

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnston Bros.' Bread

5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 318
ywt.

Selling off!

Selling off!

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

Boots & Shoes

—BOUGHT AT—

60c ON THE \$.

Must be cleared out in a few
weeks.

Fred Lashbrook & Co.

157 1/2 Dundas Street, 3 doors west
Richmond Street.

A Musical Mix.

Yesterday morning a man went into a
music store and asked for "Ave Maria."
"Which one do you want?" asked the
clerk.

"Oh, I don't know whose it is," he said.
"Give me the best one."
"Well, we have one by Gounod, Liszt,
Luzzi, Mascagni, Millard, Cherubini and
Ducken; any one is good."

"Gosh!" said the customer, "I didn't
know there was so many. Give me Jerry
Benetti's."

Cherubini's was handed him, but about
noon he came back dissatisfied.
"This is no good on earth," he said. "I
can't make head nor tail to the tune."

Gounod's "Ave Maria" was then given
him, but 3 o'clock brought him back again.
"It wasn't 'Ave Maria' at all I wanted,"
he explained. "It was 'Sweet Marie'."

KURE

—FOR—

Cholera and Diarrhea

—OUR—

Wild Strawberry Compound

PRICE 25 CENTS.

—AT—

ANDERSON & NELLE'S

DRUG STORE,

OPEN SUNDAYS.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

—The grocers are advertising their booth
privileges for their annual picnic.

—A large crowd attended the Sons of
England land concert in Queen's Park last
night.

—Mr. Ward, accountant at the Molsons
Bank here, has been appointed sub-
manager of the Exeter branch.

—The City Council meets on Monday
night. The electric railway scheme is ex-
pected to be up severely again.

—The engine attached to the ADVER-
TISER'S excursion train to Sarnia to-day
was profusely decorated with flags and
bunting.

—The directors of the Ontario Mutual
Life Association were in the city yesterday
and were shown around by Mr. John Mar-
shall, one of the directors.

—Wm. Fuller, who resigned as head
consul commander of the Canadian Order of
the Woodmen of the World, was appointed
by the executive to the position of head
organizer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blackwell, Lon-
don township, were thrown out of their rig
on King street, Thursday night, the latter
breaking her arm. They had just returned
from the Orange demonstration in St.
Thomas.

—The 9-year-old son of Mr. John Collins,
carpenter, Edward street, while running
with a wooden arrow in his hand yesterday,
fell, and the point made a bad wound in
his neck, piercing the tonsil. In a more
vital spot it would have been fatal.

—Mrs. Commandant Booth, of Toronto,
will conduct a series of special meetings in
connection with the opening of the new
Army property in the city, the Victoria
Hall. It is expected these meetings will
take place during the last week in July.

—St. Thomas Journal: Mr. H. Hickson,
of London, drove to the city this (Friday)
morning and he states that when within
three miles of the city he was run into by
a motor car. He was thrown out and his
shoulder injured. The other man, whose
name he did not learn, he says had his arm
broken.

—Mr. James McCormick, chairman of
the London Bicycle Club's racing board,
has received notification from Chairman
Robertson, of the C. W. A., that Frank E.
Radway (at present under suspension) is
eligible to compete in the races at Queen's
Park on Monday evening.

—Judge Edward Elliott has issued an
order to the county constables of Middlesex
notifying them that in future in all cases
where magistrates have summary jurisdic-
tion, and on all peace warrants issued, the
complainant or defendant must pay the
costs, unless substantial reasons be given
why they should not. Constables are not
required to act unless the costs be first
paid.

The City Trust.

At a meeting of the City of London
Trust held last evening Mr. A. B. Powell
was re-elected chairman. A resolution was
passed authorizing the secretary to notify
all parties in arrears that they are to pay
up within the next ten days. This action
is rendered necessary from the fact that
the council has directed the trust to close
up its affairs. The members present were
A. B. Powell, R. Pritchard, Mayor Essery
and the secretary.

Scottish Demonstration.

A meeting of the general demonstration
committee of the St. Andrew's Society and
Clan Fraser was held at the office of Aid.
J. W. Jones last night. President Clarke in
the chair. It was announced that already
several fine medals for prizes had been
offered, and many other special prizes are
coming in. The games promise to be the
best for years. There will be a magnificent
prize list. The Highland dancing by old and
young, and the busy show will, as usual,
be attractive. The following pipers will
be engaged: Wm. McMillan, Dutton;
Pipers McGregor, Milne and Macdonald,
city; Wilson, St. Thomas, and Murray,
Westminster. Piper George Angus will
also be in attendance if he gets back from
Great Britain before the gathering, which
has been fixed to take place at Port Stan-
ley on Tuesday, July 31.

Hospital Affairs.

A regular meeting of the Hospital Trust
was held in the mayor's office yesterday
noon. Present: Col. R. Lewis (chairman),
Mayor Essery, C. F. Complin, J. Gilmour,
T. H. Pardon and Medical Superintendent
J. D. Balfour. The superintendent's bi-
weekly reports were received and filed.
There are at present 42 patients in the
hospital. C. F. Complin reported having
written Mr. Harvey, of Detroit, re alter-
ations in the heating system. No answer
was received. Mr. Complin also suggested
the advisability of raising the old boiler to
the level of the new one at once. The chair-
man was instructed to get Messrs. Moore
& Henry to draw the plans and ask
or tenders. Accounts to the amount of
\$863.99 were passed and ordered to be
paid. Collections for the month of June
amounted to \$248.50. The following reso-
lution was unanimously passed: "That
trustees desire to record their regret at
the removal from London to Windsor of
H. Going, M.D., who for many years was a
member of the active staff, and for several
years past a member of the consulting staff
of the City Hospital. They desire to
acknowledge their indebtedness to him for
his eminent services to the hospital, and
wish him success in his new home."

Meeting of Ontario Mutual Life As-
surance Company.

The directors of the Ontario Mutual Life
Assurance Company held their regular
meeting in this city yesterday. The
occasion of their meeting here was to
inspect the properties upon which consid-
erable loans have been placed, and also to
make valuations of realty upon which
loans have been proposed. The directors
present were: Messrs. I. E. Bowman,
M.P., C. M. Taylor, Robt. Melvin, Robt.
Baird, Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., B. M. Britton,
Q.C., John Marshall, J. Kerr Fiskin, E. P.
Clement and W. J. Kidd. There were also
present the manager, Wm. Hendry, and the
secretary, W. H. Riddell. The resident
director, Mr. John Marshall, entertained
the directors and management, together
with Mr. G. A. Somerville, manager Huron

THAT BUNION!**THOSE WARTS!****THOSE TERRIBLE CORNS!**

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!
CORN! CORNS! CORNS!
They seem to grow faster in the spring than
at any other time of the year. The pain is
more intense, the agony more severe.
They may be cured very easily.
They may be cured very cheaply.
They may be cured very quickly.

Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure

cures any corn, wart or mole, ingrowing toe
nails, and for cancers in the early growth.
Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure is a favorite pre-
scription with many leading physicians. For
bunions use Barkwell's Sure Bunion Cure, the
most successful preparation ever manufactured
for bunions. All for sale at

BARKWELL'S DRUG STORE

Cor. Dundas & Wellington Sts.
ywt.

and Eric Savings and Loan Company, and
Mr. C. E. German, general agent for this
district, at his home, "The Beeches." At
the meeting of the board, which was after-
wards held at the Board of Trade rooms,
it was resolved that this board desires to
convey to Mr. Marshall its deep apprecia-
tion of the generous hospitality with which
he has welcomed its members to London on
the present occasion. In every possible
way he has made the visit agreeable. The
delightful drive through the city inspecting
properties, and, to crown all, the sumptu-
ous banquet at his beautiful home, will long
linger as a most pleasant memory. The
board desires to extend to Mr. and Mrs.
Marshall its warmest thanks for their very
kind attention to the comfort and happiness
of their visitors.

Cook & Whitby Circus Today.

McWade Chilcott, of the Cook & Whitby
circus, which shows here today, arrived in
the city last evening from St. Marys, where
they were showing on Friday. Mr. Chil-
cott is highly pleased with the success of
the Canadian trip so far. Efforts have
been made to get rid of the "sharpers,"
and they have succeeded. A letter from
Mayor Moscrip, of St. Marys, to Mayor
Essery, of this city, states them to be the
most gentlemanly and obliging circus
people that ever appeared in St. Marys.
The letter also states that the show is first
class and entirely free from offensive fea-
tures. The circus will pitch its tents on
the vacant ground back of the London East
G. T. R. station. Without doubt Londoners
will patronize the circus as they usually
do. The parade will go through the streets
at 10:30 a. m.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Allan Stewart, of Springfield, Enters All
This Time—At Last Confined to
Bed—Story of His Happy
Release from Pain.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 9.—Allan
Stewart, of Springfield, near here, says that
Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life, and he
wants the fact to be known. For thirty
years he has had kidney disease and gravel.
Hundreds of dollars spent on doctors and
medicine failed to do any good.
On July 14 last Mr. Stewart had to take
to his bed, and everybody considered his
case a hopeless one. He heard of Dodd's
Kidney Pills and began using them. He
says he noticed an improvement from the
first, and ten boxes cured him. He is now
free from all pain and enjoys excellent
health.

IT POPS

Effervescent, too.

Exhilarating, appetizing.
Just the thing to build up the con-
stitution.

Snider's Rootbeer.

Wholesome and strengthening, pure
blood, free from boils or carbuncles,
General good health—results from
drinking Snider's Rootbeer the year
around.

One Bottle will make 5 gallons, 25c.

Ask your druggist or grocer for it.

TAKE NO OTHER.

N. I. McDERMID, sole agent for
London.

Having completely sold out our spring stock
of millinery, we are now showing the
very latest novelties in—

SUMMER MILLINERY.

And other goods suitable for the warm
weather.

Mrs. A. G. McLeod.

ywt.

W. FAIRBAIRN

MERCHANT TAILOR.

EDGE BLOCK (UPSTAIR)

PIANOS.

The "Williams Pianos" are endorsed
by the best authorities in the world,
Canada's greatest artists and London's
best musicians and teachers.

PIANOS.

The "Williams Pianos" are strictly
first-class instruments, and warranted
as such.

PIANOS.

The "Williams Pianos" have "four"
points of superiority: "Purity and
sweetness of tone," "Scientific con-
struction," "Durability" and "Beauty of
finish."

PIANOS.

The "Williams Pianos" have been
awarded more diplomas and awards
than any two other makes combined.

PIANOS.

We can offer you better value in
pianos than any other dealer or firm
and on easy terms of payment.

PIANOS.

Never mind what other Dealers or
Agents may say against "Williams"
Pianos, but come and see for your-
self.

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON

171-DUNDAS STREET—171.

MARA'S**BARGAIN DAY LIST**

—FOR—

MONDAY, JULY 16TH.

- 1st, 2 pieces 60-inch Linen Damask, on Bargain Day 29c per yard.
- 2nd, Extra Wide Gingham on Bargain Day 5c per yard.
- 3rd, 32-inch English Shaker Flannel, on Bargain Day 5c per yard.
- 4th, 18-inch Irish Crash Toweling, on Bargain Day 7c per yard.
- 5th, 24-inch Glass Toweling, on Bargain Day 9c per yard.
- 6th, Bradford Shirtings, worth 15c, on Bargain Day 9c per yard.
- 7th, Extra Large Huck Linen Towels, on Bargain Day for 10c.
- 8th, Linen Towels, on Bargain Day for 5c.
- 9th, All-Leather Fly Nets, for horses, on Bargain Day for 48c.
- 10th, Men's Embroidered Night Shirts, on Bargain Day for 48c.
- 11th, Men's Fine Swiss Underwear, on Bargain Day for 37 1/2c.
- 12th, 15 bars Best Electric Soap, on Bargain Day for 25c.
- 13th, Best English Enamel Pudding Dishes, on Bargain Day for 23c.
- 14th, Boys' Straw Hats, American Shapes, on Bargain Day for 15c.
- 15th, American Challies, worth 10c, on Bargain Day for 4c per yard.
- 16th, Crumb's Fine English Prints, worth 15c, on Bargain Day for 10c per yard.
- 17th, Colored Swiss Muslins, worth 20c, on Bargain Day for 10c per yard.
- 18th, Striped and Figured Chambray, worth 23c, on Bargain Day for 12 1/2c per yard.
- 19th, Ladies' Beautiful Embroidered Knotted Fringe Silk Ties, on Bargain Day for 25c.
- 20th, Children's Hose, on Bargain Day for 5c per pair.
- 21st, Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, on Bargain Day for 10c per pair.
- 22nd, Ladies' Tan Hose, on Bargain Day for 10c per pair.
- 23rd, Ladies' Silk Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, on Bargain Day 4 for 25c.
- 24th, 250 Pass Books, worth 10c, on Bargain Day for 2c.
- 25th, Ladies' Fine Morocco Purses, worth 50c, on Bargain Day for 23c.
- 26th, Japanese Fans, on Bargain Day for 1c each.
- 27th, Embroidery Wash Silk and Twisted Embroidery, on Bargain Day for 1c per skein.
- 28th, Silver Lake and Cream Wove Note Paper, on Bargain Day for 3c per quire.
- 29th, Your choice of all our Wool Challies, handsome pat-
terns, worth 35c and 40c, on Bargain Day for 20c per
yard.
- 30th, All-Wool Creponne, in cardinal, navy, fawn, pale blue,
pink, Nile and cream, on Bargain Day for 33c per yard.
- 31st, 6 pieces of Beautiful All-Wool Fancy Checks, worth
75c, on Bargain Day 39c per yard.
- 32nd, Ladies' Fine Balbriggan Undervests, long sleeves, on
Bargain Day 25c.
- 33rd, Ladies' White Canvas Belts, with Fancy Buckles, on
Bargain Day for 5c.
- 34th, The New Dress Improver Corset, worth \$1 25, on
Bargain Day for 92c.
- 35th, Tooth Brushes, on Bargain Day for 5c.
- 36th, Ladies' Silk Vests, in cream, light blue and pink, worth
\$1 40, on Bargain Day 50c.
- 37th, New Washing Ties, in knots and four-in-hand, on Bar-
gain Day 2 for 5c.
- 38th, Parasols in endless variety, on Bargain Day for hal
f price.
- 39th, Children's Black Trimmed Sailor Hats, on Bargain
Day for 10c.
- 40th, 50 pairs only Women's Dongola Oxford Ties, worth \$2
on Bargain Day for 99c.
- 41st, Child's Patent Tip Dongola Oxfords, worth 95c, on
Bargain Day for 60c.
- 42nd, Special—Women's Tan Oxfords, on Bargain Day
for 75c.
- 43rd, Special—Misses' Tan Oxfords, on Bargain Day
for 65c.
- 44th, Special—Child's Tan Oxfords, on Bargain Day for 55c.
- 45th, Women's Kid Button Boots, worth \$1 25, on Bargain
Day for 75c.
- 46th, Men's Calf Congress Boots, worth \$1 25, on Bargain
Day for 99c.

—THE—

T. E. Mara Co.,

LIMITED.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
and Market Square
London.

POLAR PARTY.

YEARS SERIOUS SEARCH INSTEAD OF A DASH TO THE POLE.

Explorer Jackson's Plans—Some Account of the Purpose, Route and Equipment of the Arctic Expedition Which Represents England in the Arctic North.

Mr. Frederick Jackson sailed out of the Thames on July 1, 1894, and steamed northward in search of the Pole. Mr. Jackson, says the St. James Gazette, is a



MR. FREDERICK JACKSON.

young and active Englishman who strikes one as being admirably suited for the difficult task he is about to undertake. He is a tall, powerfully built man of some 30 years of age, and is filled with zeal and enthusiasm. He has traveled much; in 1882 he was bush-ranger in Queensland; three years later he was to be found on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and in 1887 he was in the Arctic regions. Only a few months ago, Mr. Jackson returned to England from an expedition to the Yalmal Peninsula and a portion of the Nova Zembla group.

Briefly, Mr. Jackson's plan is to proceed to Archangel, thence to the southern shore of Franz Josef Land. A spot somewhere between 50 and 60 degrees E. longitude will be chosen; a storehouse and depot will be built; all will be made snug for the winter, and next spring the Poleward march will begin. Depots will be established at intervals of about forty miles, and Mr. Jackson hopes to be able to return to his base on the coast in about three years.

The Windward, which is to convey Mr. Jackson and his party to Franz Josef Land is a well-known Arctic boat, about 15 years old, strongly and specially built for ice work. She is 140 feet long and is very wide, having as much as thirty feet beam. The Windward, which is a three-masted barque-rigged vessel, carries heavy sail and has auxiliary steam power, enabling her to make five or six knots an hour. She was commanded for some years by Captain David Gray, the noted Peterhead whaling captain. Before leaving the Thames she was fitted with a deckhouse. Below the 'tween decks are thirty-two iron tanks which will be used for storing provisions.

Mr. Jackson is taking stores for four years. The quantity of coal to be carried on the Windward has not yet been settled. A supply will be sent to Archangel to be picked up on the way to Franz Josef Land.

The tent to be used on the expedition is lined with double canvas stretched on ash ribs, and is constructed so that it will fold up like a Chinese lantern. Each of these tents, of which four will be taken, is capable of holding six men. They weigh thirty-four pounds, and are ten feet in diameter and six feet in height.

Mr. Jackson considers these tents to be the best he has seen for Arctic work. They can be opened and erected in thirty seconds, and they can be so well closed that it is almost impossible to tell where the entrance is. There is, therefore, very little chance of snow being blown in. This form of tent is quite new, and has never been used before in Arctic exploration. As a relief to the eye amid the universal whiteness of eternal snow the tents have been painted green.

An accompanying cut shows one of five specially constructed collapsible houses which will be used as a base depot on the Franz Josef Land coast, whence the party will start in the spring of 1895 for the Pole. The walls are specially constructed of weatherboard, canvas, and felt, each enclosed in an air space. They were designed by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Berthon as the result of many experiments and much consultation. Each of the houses—which are octagonal in form—are about twenty feet in diameter and about eleven feet



COLLAPSIBLE HOUSE.

high. The five structures will be connected with a covered way. One will be used for sleeping, one for cooking, and three for stores and for stabling for the Russian ponies which are going with the expedition. The five houses will form quite a little colony—and a British colony too—on the solitary coast of Franz Josef Land. As the houses just described are to a certain extent experimental, Mr. Jackson is taking from Archangel a small log hut, which will be used if the expectations regarding the canvas houses are not realized.

A word regarding the boats. One will be of copper with canvas gunwales, weighing under 200 pounds, and will be 18 feet long, and 5 feet wide. Another will be of aluminum, carefully coated with non-corrosible paint to protect the surface from the action of the salt water. Mr. Jackson has also had built a very light pine Norwegian boat on the lines of the ordinary fjord boat, weighing 180 pounds with a length of 16 feet. It is possible that two other boats of similar build but smaller in size, so as to fit one in the other, will also be taken. They will be collapsible with canvas gunwales. They will be constructed in sections, and either the middle or the two ends will form serviceable boats alone. Each section is perfectly watertight, and is

so light that it can be lifted with great ease.

Mr. Jackson has also constructed some stores and spirit-lamps of aluminum, each of which can cook for four men, and weighs only 6½ pounds. The impediments of the expedition include 15 sledges, which are being built in Norway, a large supply of firearms, and a number of union-jacks 30 inches by 24 inches, fitted on 9 feet bamboo poles. These will be planted along the route of the expedition to mark depots, etc.; and if energy, perseverance, and pluck go for anything, one will perhaps be planted on the Pole itself. Let us hope so!

ATLANTIS.

The New Nation to Be Planted in the Sea Near New York.

From a window of the building at the southwest corner of Union Square, New York, flutters a blue flag with a red border and a white star in the centre. Just such another flag floats from a buoy anchored out on the Chollera Banks, eleven miles from the nearest shore, to designate that the waters and the sea bottom for a league around, and all that in them or on them lies, is and belongs to Atlantis. For Atlantis is the newest nation on the earth, and of the waters underneath the earth as well, and its consulate is situated at three Union Square, in witness whereof all may see the flag with the single star.

Thus far Atlantis is only a nation and not a government. It exists mainly in the abstract and in the plans and specifications of C. M. Coen, Captain Howard Patterson and others who sailed out in a steamboat, dropped overboard a flag and a buoy to mark the spot, and in a brief ceremony, took possession of the neutral ground hitherto sacred to the memory of the sainted McGinty, and called it Atlantis. As one witness of the ceremony afterward said:

"They took a flagpole and dug a small hole in the water and said, 'We hereby take possession of this hole and declare it a free and independent nation and all our own, because nobody else came to take it before us'."

In fact, it seemed like a mild if rather elaborate joke at first, but Mr. Coen, Captain Robert D. Evans, of the United States lighthouse board, and others who are interested in it, says the New York Sun, are not the kind of men to spend time and money for the purpose of making other people laugh at them. They are very much in earnest about this project, and, barring tidal waves or other harmful phenomena, expect to have a neat, if not gaudy, artificial nation built within three years.

The fact that Atlantis was to be anything more than an island summer hotel was not known until Thursday, when the flag was planted. The prospects does not indicate it, and the only hint of anything of the sort is in a paragraph which says that:

"The rather novel conditions which will circumscribe Atlantis dictate the expediency of formulating strict rules and enforcing certain observances in relation to those accepted as guests of the hotel."

Sporting men are particularly interested in the new scheme, and the centre of it is the tremendous amphitheatre, capable of seating 15,000 people, which is to be part of the main building. It is not supposed that Atlantis is being built for the special purpose of accommodating Sunday school picnics, nor has any theory been advanced to the effect that the big amphitheatre will be used as a Salvation army barracks. There are other things for which it might be used with great profits to the owners, and this is what is drawing the eyes of the sporting fraternity seaward.

"No, sir, this is not going to be a gambling hell," said Mr. Coen. "We have no inclination to make it such, nor would we care to ruin our national reputation. As for its being a refuge for criminals, I think that not more than one criminal will ever try to find a haven there. The first one will be sent back in irons if he succeeds in landing, and if any others should follow him they will be treated the same way. As to postoffice and custom house matters, they will be arranged with the United States. We are not going to do any smuggling, while we are in ciphers, and such things can be imported free of duty, we will see that none of them are taken from the island. We can get things cheaper ourselves, however, such as clothing and other things."

"Is the amphitheatre to be used for prize fights?" asked the reporter. "We shall do nothing in Atlantis that could not legally be done in this country. The form of government will be modeled on that of this country, but will differ in some details. Our nation will be run on decent, respectable, mainly American principles, and when we get our arrangements fully made they will be made public, and we anticipate no trouble, international or otherwise, from any of the other powers of the world. It will be one of our national mottoes to mind our own business."

The Soldiers of the Sun. Along the margin of the world They march with their bright banners furled. Until, in line of battle drawn, They reach the boundaries of dawn. They cross the seas and rivers deep, They climb the mountains high and steep, And hurry on until in sight Of their black enemy—the Night.

Then madly rush into the fray These armies of the Night and Day. Swiftly the shining arrows go, While bugling Winds their warnings blow.

Strive as He will, the Night is pressed Farther and farther down the west. With golden spear and gleaming lance The cohorts of the Day advance.

Thus, day is the battle won By the brave soldiers of the Sun!

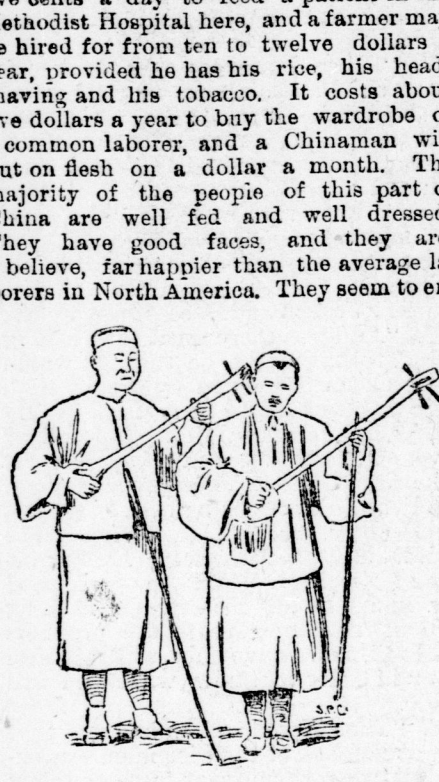
A Cable's Length of Life. The life of wire rope on cable railways or for power transmission of any kind is greatly prolonged by lubrication. Careful experiments show that an unlubricated rope broke at 16,000 bends over a pulley, while a lubricated rope endured 38,000 bends over the same pulley.

CHINA'S UNEMPLOYED.

HOW THE GREATEST EMPIRE TAKES CARE OF ITS POOR.

The Wonderful Economies of the Celestials—Life on Two Cents a Day and Families Supported on Three Dollars Per Month—The Beggars' Union.

NANKING, China, June.—I understand that people in the civilized western world are patting themselves on the back at their success in economizing during the present hard times. They don't know what economy is. They should take a trip to China and learn something of the science of saving. The expense of living is here reduced to a minimum, and these Chinese millions would grow fat on what the thrifty French and Germans waste. The food for a poor man in Nanking costs him no more than two cents a day, and at four dollars a month a man will support a family and lay up money. I met a fat, jolly-looking Chinaman this morning who told me he had a wife and five children, and his income was sufficient for all his wants. He earned about two gold dollars a month as a carpenter, and his wife makes one dollar more by going out to work. It costs five cents a day to feed a patient in the Methodist Hospital here, and a farmer may be hired for from ten to twelve dollars a year, provided he has his rice, his head-shaving and his tobacco. It costs about five dollars a year to buy the wardrobe of a common laborer, and a Chinaman will put on flesh on a dollar a month. The majority of the people of this part of China are well fed and well dressed. They have good faces, and they are, I believe, far happier than the average laborers in North America. They seem to enjoy



CHINESE BLIND BEGGAR MUSICIANS.

joy their lives and their families, and they are far above the average of the world in their manners and culture. I have mixed indiscriminately among them and find them polite and kindly. They crowd about me when I take a photograph or stop to write a note, they almost block the street in their anxiety to see what the foreign barbarian is doing. Their curiosity, however, is free from malice, and they are not the fierce foreign devil-haters whom I met with further up the river. I find much in them to admire, and I wonder every day of the wonderful economies.

Let me mention a few of them. In the first place in the way of fuel. Nearly all of the fire in Nanking are made of straw and reeds. Every whisp of dry grass is cut and saved. There are thousands of people who do nothing else but reap the reeds which grow along the banks of the Yangtze Kiang and bring them into the cities to sell. These reeds are as thick as the base of a walking stick and are often fifteen feet long. They are cut and stacked up along the banks and from thence are carried up and down the river in flat-bottomed boats. Such wood as is used is tied up in little bunches and is sold by weight.

Charcoal is sometimes found, and I see here and there little balls of coal dust about the size of a baseball. The powdered coal is mixed with mud and dried in this shape. No one in China, however, either rich or poor, thinks of keeping warm by means of fuel. There are no furnaces nor baseburners, and wadded clothing among the poor and fur garments among the rich keep out the cold. A fire is never built by a poor man except when it is absolutely necessary, and the hot water used for the tea and rice in the early morning is sold by hot water stores. You can get a bucket of boiling water for one tenth of a cent, and there is one such store in Shanghai to every twenty families. A large amount of rice is cooked at one time, and the breakfast rice is warmed by the point of hot water or hot tea.

Speaking of tea, there are tea shops or restaurants all over China, and you get very fair meals in these for small prices. The cooking ovens are at the entrance of the tea house, and you have often to pass the cooks in going in to your meal. The tea is put into cups and hot water poured over it. After you have swallowed half of the contents the cup is filled with hot water, and one drawing of tea is supposed to last one customer for a meal. After he leaves the tea grounds are gathered up and dried. They are sold later on to poorer restaurants or to families, and nothing about the cook shop goes to waste. Even the water in which the potatoes are boiled and the other vegetable cooking is saved and sold for the feeding of dogs, and the bones of the meat are bought by the makers of chop sticks. Mr. Ferguson, the president of the Nanking University, told me that he had for a long time trouble in getting any meat brought to his house with the bones in it, and he found that butchers always cut out the bones and sold them separately from the meat itself. You see no empty cans or bottles lying about the houses of the foreigners of Nanking. The Chinese take them. They sell the bottles, and the tin of the cans is used by the tinners. A large part of the tin used in China comes from the petroleum cans of the Standard Oil Company, and every bit of iron is worked up by the blacksmiths into knives and farming implements. A large part of the razors of China are made of old horse shoes, and these are brought here by the ship load from Europe, and are carried to all parts of the empire. After the Franco-prussian war they were torn from the feet of the horses killed in battle and were brought here by the thousands of barrels.

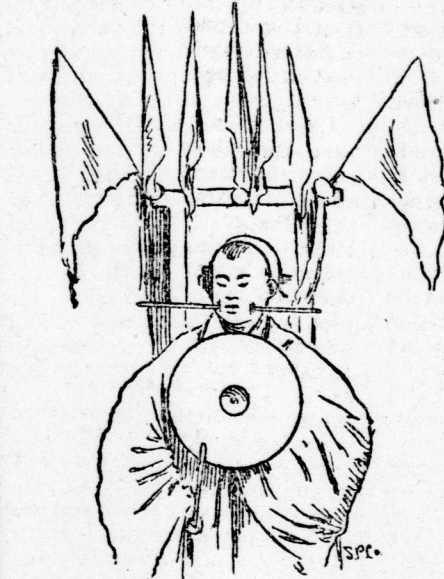
The old clothes man of China does a bigger business than his brothers of other parts of the world. There are streets of second-hand clothings in every Chinese city, and clothes are sold over and over again, until they get down to the beggars. By this time they are shreds of rags, but their end is not yet. After the beggars find these too poor for even their use they are sold as old rags and are bought by the makers of shoes. The shoes of the men and boys of China have soles nearly an inch thick, and these soles are made of rags, which have been washed and dried and then pasted layer upon layer, until they reach the thickness required. They are cut then into shape and are so polished

along the edges that you would think them made of different qualities of silk or fine cloth, and the Chinaman's shoe if manufactured in Europe or America would cost more than the kind we use ourselves. In the making of the rain boots for muddy weather and hard traveling, soles of iron are often added, and the itinerant shoemaker who sits in nearly every block of a Chinese town has big-headed iron shoe tacks to drive into the soles to save wear and tear, and there are places where you can have your Chinese cap renovated and made equal to new. Even the rich, who have thousands of dollars invested in their fur garments, do not throw them away when they get dirty. They will wear a coat of silk lined with lamb's wool till the lining is as black as your hat. But some day the coat will disappear. It will be ripped apart and a preparation of lime and other material will be used which will make it as white and as pure as when it was first bought. The clothing of the poor is patched and repatched, and there are women by the score in every Chinese city who go about doing mending. I see them sitting in the narrow streets outside the houses working away under the hot sun, and they go from house to house and do the patching of the families for a few cash per patch. It is the same with the menders of crockery and broken china. These are so skilled that they will take a cup or teapot of the finest and thinnest of porcelain after it has been broken into pieces and by means of wire rivets, which are fastened only to the outside of cup or pot, put it together so you could not tell if it was really the inside that it had ever been broken. They will mend a half dozen pieces in this way for from two to three cents. The work is marvelous.

I might go on for a column describing others of the wonderful economies I see all about me. I could tell you how these people will take a buffalo's horn of about the size of a cow's horn, and boiling it and pressing it out make it so thin that it becomes a lantern and forms a transparent globe as big as a two-gallon crock. I could show you them sitting in their shops handling old cotton wadding which has been worn by several different owners till it has almost dropped to pieces. They will pull it apart, take out the cotton, half clean it and mix it with fresh cotton for sale. Take a look at the barbers who stand on every street shaving the heads of all males from old men to babies. They receive from less than a cent to five cents a shave, according to the wealth and rank of their customer, but you note that they save the scrapings of the head, and these bits of hair are sold by them to furniture dealers for the making of cushions. It is the same with eatables. All sorts of greens are eaten, cooked and raw, and a large number of the beggars are supported every winter by the government of the towns and villages, but as soon as spring comes this appropriation is dropped and they are literally turned out to grass.

As to beggars, there is no country in the world that has more impudent beggars than China, but I don't know whether in proportion to its population it has more than many parts of Europe. The Chinese beggars are, however, organized into bands. They have a trades union of their own, and they go into the business as a profession. They have their kings, and the cities are divided up into beats, and woe to the man who attempts to jump his brother beggar's claim. There is sure to be a fight and he will be run into prison or out of town. Those beggars expect to get a certain amount—say one tenth of a cent a day—from each store keeper on their beat and you can sometimes pay them to keep other beggars away.

At Wuhu a missionary owned a house facing on two streets. He had beggars on both sides of him, but he finally arranged



BEGGAR WITH SKEWER THROUGH CHEEKS.

with the beggar in front to keep his rear cleared by the payment of a small sum per month. As soon as the bargain was made the beggar at the back of the house went away and he had no trouble since then. Here in Nanking there is a royal guild of beggars, established, it is said, by the Emperor Hung Wo, who began life as a beggar, and became one of the greatest emperors China ever had. The head of this guild can prevent a shop or a family being annoyed by the beggars, and there is a system of buying off the assaults of beggars, which prevail throughout China, and which exempts the man who pays from their visits. As it is, every one gives to the beggar.

The tricks and schemes which these beggars get up to screw money out of the people are legion. They mutilate themselves in all sorts of ways to excite pity. The Chinese are, however, far more charitable than is generally supposed. They take better care of their families than any other people of the world, and a man is supposed to aid his poorer relatives and to help them on in the world. With all the beggars there are, I venture, fewer unemployed people here in China to-day in proportion to its population than there are in the United States.

Our ideas of the Chinese, however, are crude in the extreme. This is a country of the rich as well as of the poor, and I see every hour the evidences of a social, intellectual and industrial life, which are different from any descriptions of China I have ever read, and which are interesting in the extreme.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Baron and Baronet.

Let me explain the difference in rank between a baron and a baronet. The latter is the lowest order of hereditary rank and entitles the holder to be addressed as Sir and his spouse as Lady. It is in point of procedure rank sixty-five and permits the holder to sit in the House of Commons, whereas that of baron entitles the holder to the rank, title and dignity of My Lord and a seat in the House of Lords. The style of address to the spouse of the holder of the title is still My Lady. The rank of baron is the lowest of the five orders of peers and entitles the family of the holders to be known and addressed as Honorable.—Philadelphia Times.

If you must draw the line at ~~lard~~

and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

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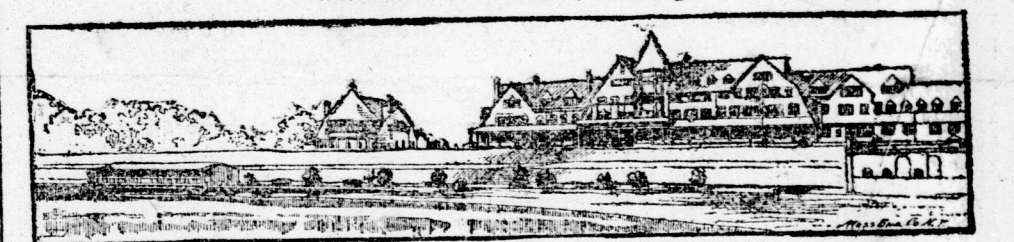
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THE EDUCATION OF OUR GIRLS.

For All Sizes and Ages From Two to Fifteen Years.

The woolen frocks for girls wear their spring imitate those to be worn by their mothers both in fabric and in style. Large girls of fifteen or thereabouts have church and street dresses of fancy China figured wools, of glaze diagonal wools of two colors shot together, of fine mixtures of silk and wool or else of very deeply puckered crepons. These are made with round waists or with circular basque attached, differing only from those of their mothers in being hooked up the back. Their skirts are shaped to the hips by gores, and many will wear double skirts.

Smaller girls of 8 to 12 years wear crepon, challis or cashmere frocks, with full straight skirt simply hemmed falling half way to the shoe top, unless the mother prefers the shorter French skirt, just covering the knee, until the girl is 10 years old. A full belted waist, crossed with four or five insertions or only three rows outlining a yoke, is liked for high necked dresses that hook in the back.

For school dresses and country wear in the summer these girls will have serviceable dark navy blue dresses of flannel, sack or serge, made with a full waist plaited to a high round yoke and rather wide belt. Many rows of white wool braid are parallel around the yoke, belt, high collar and on the close lower part of sleeves that droop in a puff from armhole to elbow. The full, straight skirt has a deep hem, with rows of braid above it. Sailor blouse suits of the cool looking blue flannel and the rather warm red will also be worn.

There is to be a return to cashmere frocks for very small girls in light colors and in dark shades. For baby girls of 2 to 4 years these are made of pink or baby blue cashmere, all in one piece, gathered very full around the high neck and on the shoulders; then shaped across in yoke fashion by four small shirred tucks drawn tightly half way down the armholes, the spaces between the tucks overlaid with baby ribbon of black velvet. A ruche around the neck is of the cashmere in drawn tucks, and the same finish is at the wrist of bishop sleeves. For girls from 2 to 6 years are other cashmere frocks, with a little short gathered waist corded instead of belted, a finely tucked yoke trimmed with deep eaplets embroidered in fine dots and scalloped edges. The cashmere is wrought with brown, Nile green with white and red or navy blue with white.

For these tiny girls many mothers use washable dresses altogether, making them of French nainsook, white Swiss muslin, with pin dots of color, dainty corded dimities and zephyr gingham of very small patterns. The gingham dresses for nursery and morning wear are in stripes and checks of blue or pink with white. They are made with a full skirt, with five inch hem, gathered and corded to a waist that is gathered the outside of the cord, but plain at the top and trimmed with double eaplets ruffles, one much deeper than the other and each bordered with insertion. These eaplets fall in full ruffles over wide sleeves gathered to a wristband. The long empire skirts are happily going out of fashion, as children were apt to "walk up their front breadths" when going upstairs, and stumbling hurt themselves. Rather stiffly starched petticoats are worn under little girls' short French frocks to give them the desired expansion. The foregoing practical information is from Harper's Bazar.

A fashion writer in a foreign exchange gives a description of a school frock and spring coat that will commend themselves to many mothers. The frock hangs loosely from a yoke, tucked and feather stitched in silk, and outlined with two gathered puffings, and adorned over the shoulders with frilled eaplets, also feather stitched in silk, and this you may get in almost any kind. The capital cost is made of a brown hop sack with a collar—and a very well cut collar it is—trimmed with three rows of brown satin ribbon, effectively crossed at the corners.

A common sense riding habit for little girls is made with a Norfolk jacket and can be produced in melton, serge and chevrot. It is admirably cut and combines safety with a good appearance. The jockey cap is well suited to a child.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Orange peel dried and grated makes excellent flavoring for cakes and puddings.

To make a pretty plant basket get a large wooden bowl and cover the outside with split peach stones. Varnish or paint and hang with chains.

In roasting meat the principal care should be to have it as juicy as possible, as the juices contain both the nourishment and flavor.

A cup of cold boiled rice added to any griddle cakes or muffins makes them lighter and more wholesome.

Keep a peck or more of lime in an open keg in the cellar to absorb the moisture.

Dark calicoes are best washed in water in which bran has been boiled—a quart of bran in a loose bag to a gallon of water.

Some housewives say that the colors of cotton fabrics will become "set" if salt and water are employed, three gills of salt to four quarts of water. The calico is dropped in the water while hot, and there remains until it is cold.

A roasted or boiled lemon, filled while hot with sugar and eaten, softens the throat, and makes the shoes look almost like new.

Seen Through a Lorgnette.

It is an interesting thing to note just now a conflict of vocal fads. Never was there such a furor among our fashionables over correctness of pronunciation. One is pelted on every hand with hard little vowel and consonant sounds, as if they were so many pebbles. The middle "e" in elevator and the "u" in culture are at last having their innings along with a lot of other awakened letters that have slept as long and as peacefully as Rip Van Winkle. But the curious part of it all is that the British ad of eliminating "g's" is raging quite as ferociously as the pronunciation of speech.

The Coffee Pot.

Delicate-flavored tea or coffee cannot be made in a discolored pot; occasionally fill the latter two-thirds full of cold water, add a table-spoonful of soda or wood ashes, and boil until clean.

THE EDUCATION OF OUR GIRLS.

The education of a girl resolves itself to a simple basis after all. Woman's progress may, in the minds of some, have seemed to make it more complex, and confusion can enter into the question if a mother allows herself to listen to the proclaimers of so-called "advanced ideas."

We will be led into the mistake of cultivating the mind at the expense of the heart if we allow ourselves to be so led. But the error is a cruel one—painfully so to the girl who is led, unknowingly, into it. But if we permit our common sense to rule, the problem solves itself. We do not want our daughters to be encyclopedias, but true, womanly women. The first we can buy; the latter we cannot.

Let us first look after the physical development of our girls, teaching them that good health outweighs all things. Let them understand the human mechanism, hiding nothing. Teach, by example as well as by precept, the value of outdoor exercise. Then begin mental development, giving her the benefit of the largest educational advantages within your powers, insisting, however, that her studies shall be those likely to be of greatest usefulness in after life. Let her study just up to her fullest capacity, but just a little less of it. A margin of unspent power is a tremendous force to a woman.

Then, if our schools and colleges shall continue to neglect the teaching of household economics, keep your daughter close to you at home for a year at least or longer if necessary. With her mind free from mental studies, teach her the rudiments of the home, hiding nothing from her. Make of her an all-around good home-builder and housekeeper, hold up before her the one great truth that a woman is always most satisfactory to herself when she is a woman, and most beautiful to others when she is womanly. Let her know what it means to be a wife and mother.—Boston Post.

The Future Woman.

Mrs. Theodore Sutor, the well-known society woman of New York, has the following to say about the "woman of the future."

She will not wear trousers. On the contrary, her garments will be prettier, more elegant, more genteel and tender than she is now. Why? Because she will realize, by being all these, that her power will be increased in a corresponding ratio. Women's rights are invariably associated in a man's mind with the loud-voiced woman, the woman without little personal vanities, the woman who is indifferent to her appearance, who wears big boots and would like to wear high hats and make other incursions on his wardrobe. He is the reigning power now, and looking at things from this point of vision, can be blamed for not wanting to abdicate in favor of anyone so unattractive to him as this person. There will be more marriages for love in her day than there are now, for the reason that natural selection will replace convenience. She will be qualified for work, and not fearing it, will not marry for support. She will be able to provide for herself, and when she marries it will be because she loves the man, because he is congenial and sympathetic to her, and will not retard her mental and moral development. She will be fearless and frank and she will have the courage of her convictions.

A Variety in Breads.

A variety in the simple wheat loaf of bolted flour is raisin bread. This is simple—a wheat loaf to which a cup of stained raisins are added, when it is molded up and put in the pan to rise the last time. It is nice hot for supper. Swedish bread is made by rolling out light bread dough to about the thickness of half an inch, rubbing it with sugar, grating nutmeg over the whole and adding about a cupful of well cleaned currants to a large loaf. Roll up the sheet dough after sprinkling these ingredients over it. Let it rise for half an hour in a well buttered pan, rubbing a little softened butter on the outside of the loaf. Bake it in a quick oven for about half an hour. Serve it hot for tea. It is hardly necessary to draw attention to the excellent apple Kuchen of the Germans, which is really a kind of cake, or the delightful hot apple bread of Baltimore, which is made with a layer of apple sauce between layers of dough.

Fascination of a Petticoat.

The temptation of Eve was as nothing as compared to the modern woman's desire to raise her tailor made gown and display the rich concoction of silk, ruffles and lace she calls her petticoat. The soft swish occasioned by silk linings and a silk skirt is sweeter than music to most women, and the plainer gown to the more elaborate under-skirt.

The great fault of the petticoat is that it is too long; apt to wear ragged in a short time and easily soiled. The French women wear their reaching only to the tops of their shoes, escaping all the mud of the streets and preserving that air of freshness, which is above all things desirable.

Needless to say, these skirts are a luxury, and yet the trousseau of an April bride contains no less than fifteen of the daintiest petticoats it has ever been my good fortune to see.

Recipes for Shoe Dressing.

Here are two recipes for making a dressing for shoes. No. 1 is as follows: Take 2 drams of spermaceti oil, 3 ounces of good molasses and 4 ounces of finely powdered ivory black and stir them together thoroughly. Then stir in half a pint of good vinegar, and the dressing is ready for use. It gives a bright, clean surface and makes the shoes look almost like new.

The second dressing is for rainy weather and is said to make the shoes waterproof. Take an ounce of beeswax, an ounce of turpentine and a quarter of an ounce of Burgundy pitch. Put them into half a pint of cottonseed oil and melt together over a slow fire, being careful that the mixture does not take fire.

Mendelssohn's Grand Niece.

Proverbially musical taste and capacity runs in families, and the debut of Mendelssohn's grand-niece is another proof of the fact. This young lady, Mlle. Lina Mendelssohn, who is a singer of great promise, has made her debut in Paris at a concert given by the pupils of the renowned teacher, Madame Marchesi. The debutante sang a ballad from Ambrose Thomas' Psyche.

What Forms the Bones?

Domestic skeletons are very often formed of the bones of contention.

CARING FOR BABY.

Clara Hammond Tells How It Should be Done in Summer.

This is a question of great importance to mothers all over the country, especially during the summer season, and I will tell a few things I have learned by experience and observation.

In the first place, dress the baby as cool as possible during the heat of the day. A baby 6 months old should wear a soft woolen band over the bowels, and a thin knit shirt, a nankin and a plain muslin slip. From the bottom of my heart I pity little ones who are sweltering in flannel and broken out with heat. A great many babies are killed by too much care, and while no mother is excusable for neglecting her child, she will find that he is a great deal healthier and happier if allowed to roll about on the floor and play with his bare feet.

Do not neglect to give them a fresh drink of water every hour or two, especially if they are teething. This will often soothe a restless child when all other means fail.

A bath in tepid water every day is not only necessary, but is greatly enjoyed. Allow him to remain about five minutes, dry thoroughly with a soft towel, then rub him with the hand until a good reaction is secured.

If a mother cannot nurse her babe or if her milk is lacking in nutrition, as is often the case, she will find lactated food the best and cheapest substitute made. Children like it and it agrees with them, in fact, some of the fattest, healthiest babies I have ever seen were raised upon it. Cow's milk is almost sure to disagree with a young baby, as the cows eat all kinds of weeds and drink water that is far from pure. The baby's bowels become too loose and an attack of summer complaint follows. After they have passed their sixth month a little boiled rice seasoned with salt and butter may be given in addition to the lactated food, or if they prefer it, feed them with a soft towel, being careful not to give too much. A child while teething should have very little fruit, unless it is a few ripe strawberries or raspberries, a roasted apple, an orange, or the juice of five or six grapes, being careful that he does not swallow the seeds or skins. Such fruits will be very beneficial if the bowels are in a constipated state. If you are living in town, your baby suffers from teething take him to the country. Perhaps you think you cannot afford it, but I think we often pay doctor's bills and other expenses of sickness which an outing would have prevented. It is wonderful what a change of air will often do in relieving a child who is suffering from painful dentition.—Clara Hammond, in Mirror and Farmer.

The Quality of Tone.

If we strike a pianoforte key with sufficient force to produce even a mezzo forte effect, a knocking sound is occasioned as the finger touches the key, and the hammer strikes the string in a way to jar it. In this case the vibrations cannot be those only which are necessary to produce a pure quality of tone, the effect changing as it were by trying to right itself. A steady pure tone results if we use a particular kind of pressure touch which is noticeable throughout Paderewski's playing, and the touch causes the strings to vibrate as they should. We can easily produce a poor quality of tone on a good pianoforte if we use a poor kind of touch, and we can readily change the quality of tone by the effect changing as it were by trying to right itself. A steady pure tone results if we use a particular kind of pressure touch which is noticeable throughout Paderewski's playing, and the touch causes the strings to vibrate as they should. 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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

No one can ask honestly or hopelessly to be delivered from temptation unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it.—Ruskin.

One of the leading members of the present United States Government has been making a very practical suggestion for the education of the people in the practical matter of food values. Prof. Atwood has been requested to prepare charts that may be extensively published, giving information regarding the nutritive value of various kinds of food—of meats, fish, cereals, and vegetables. Also a chart representing the nutritious matter contained in 25 cents worth of different foods in common use, and another the relative amount of tissue, muscle and energy in 25 cents worth of various foods. Such practical information, if made general, would be of great value to many. As it is, foods are often used by the poor as well as the rich that contain very little actual food value in proportion to their cost.

In Iceland the temperance work has been greatly aided by the active influence of the women, who are allowed the franchise equally with the men. The drinking habit is largely disappearing from that country and crime is disappearing with it. In 1890 only eight persons were imprisoned in the whole island, with a population of over 70,000.

The idea that liquor using, in beer or some other form, is conducive if not necessary to good health, is much more general in England than it is in Canada, but it is fast dying out even there. Archdeacon Farrar, in his recent able paper in the Contemporary Review, combats that idea with this matter-of-fact logic: "There are 32,000 prisoners in the United Kingdom, and though the majority of them have been inebriated, or at least non-abstainers, no alcohol is given them during their sojourn in prison for years together, and yet prisoners form one of the healthiest and most long-lived bodies in the country, and constantly leave prison greatly improved in health and appearance." The same is equally true of the over 600 prisoners in our Canadian Penitentiary at Kingston. One looking at them is at once struck with the healthy appearance of nearly every man. Many of them were dissipated and diseased when they entered, but they became "sober by act of Parliament" and wonderfully healthy.

A well-known Chicago journal has a recent striking cartoon showing a great contrast. On one side is a beer barrel and under it these words: "We have a right to demand protection for our property."—[Saloon Keepers. On the other side is a bright boy in his teens and under that, "We have a right to demand protection for our boys."—[The Parents. The protection of either one implies danger to the other.

Rev. G. M. Milligan, a prominent Toronto Presbyterian minister, recently preached a very timely sermon on the duties of Christians as citizens—a subject too little fairly treated in many of our pulpits. His remarks led him to say some wholesome things about the newspapers. He looks upon them as of the greatest importance in the educating of the people to true citizenship, but they must be fair, true and independent. He well remarked: "Were I asked to determine the religious and moral condition of a people I would rely largely upon their newspapers for my guidance. An unworthy newspaper believes in an unworthy people. A degenerate community supports a degenerate press. I would as soon have an arrant liar frequent my house as a misleading newspaper. A demagogic paper is the worst insult that can be offered to a high-minded people." Words well and fitly spoken! A biased, misleading, slandering and fawning family journal must surely do its work of demoralizing and debasing its readers. People would do well to raise a good deal higher the moral standard of the papers they sustain.

The editor of the Advocate, the liquor men's organ, was for some time a member of the editorial staff of the Empire, and was for years, and is yet, an active supporter of the Conservative party, especially in Dominion politics. He predicts that the Empire

will soon shift its sails on the liquor question. Last week he went on to say that "in the late unpleasantness" (of the Provincial election) "the Empire did its best to uphold the cause of prohibition and went so far as to stigmatize the liquor vote as an adjunct of the Mowat machine." It intimates, however, that the great Conservative organ did a stupid thing and must needs turn a sharp corner and here are its reasons: "In the Dominion elections the trade (liquor sellers) will be with the Conservatives generally speaking. The Empire will be singing a different tune a year from now." We shall soon see how near correct is this forecast.

In the British House of Commons there is beginning to be an agitation about the liquors consumed by the members, as well as in our Canada. There the members are supplied with dinners at the public expense, and their thirst seems to be something truly wonderful. The report of a select committee of the House on its kitchen affairs is just now being a good deal discussed. The bread and biscuits consumed cost, during a session, \$1,800. Meats of all kinds ran up to \$15,000, indicating hearty appetites in that direction, but the wines, spirits and beer far outweighed them all in the matter of expense. These cost during the same time not less than \$22,500, or more than both the others put together. There is little wonder that men with such chronic thirst are not much given to prohibition legislation.

Our various temperance organizations have earnestly protested against the adoption of the new French treaty. Our great prohibition conventions, Provincial and Dominion, have also sent in their protests, but all to no purpose. We have now at Ottawa a Premier who bluntly assures the Prohibitionists when they appeal to him that he will not go for prohibition and that the French Treaty will do no harm. He has at his back in the Cabinet, as an adviser, one of the largest brewers in Canada, and at his back in the House one of the largest distillers. His Government tells Parliament to knock 25 per cent off the brewers' malt tax and not a man in the party objects. The Government tells its faithful followers to ratify the new French Treaty, and though all intelligent temperance workers protest not a man in the party ranks in the House pretends to object. And so it goes. Thousands of temperance electors have gone on supporting the Government before and will be just as "loyal to the party" as before. Would they even kick if all malt tax was taken off, and if all duties were removed from "French wines?"

The Royal Commission Report.

During the Parliamentary proceedings on Monday the matter of the long-looked-for report of the Royal Commission came up, but not the report itself. Sir John Thompson assured the House of his great regrets that the report was not before them. "The Government expected it every moment." How long they have been nursing these "great expectations" we have not the means of knowing. The Government pressed on the commissioners the necessity of that report, but it came not. They had "an assurance," however, that in a few days it would be ready. The Premier also gave an assurance that an additional sum would be asked in the supplementary estimates for further expenses, and that already the commission had cost the heavily burdened taxpayers \$100,000!

Mr. Charlton assured the Government that the Opposition were not at all disappointed about the long delay in connection with that report. It was just what they had expected all along. Whether the commissioners had been well serving the country or not, he felt that they had well served the Government in delaying the report so that at least another year must pass before it can be at all acted upon. We have no hesitation in saying that thousands in Canada will be very thankful if, even then, the Government will take any really decisive action in the direction of advanced prohibition legislation.

Mr. Paterson, of Brant, gravely inquired if any of the commissioners had been superannuated because of old age since their appointment. The country will be relieved to know that none of them have been.

That is about the last that will be

heard about that Royal Commission report during this session, if not during the Parliament, unless it is for an additional grant to meet expenses.

Since that report was really due, two years ago, the Ontario Government has had a plebiscite and so have the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and the wishes of the people have been clearly ascertained. These Governments have also taken the necessary steps and have had the question of jurisdiction submitted and argued before the Supreme Court, and have announced their policy of introducing measures giving all the prohibition within their jurisdiction as soon as the courts shall finally decide the questions now before them.

Meantime, the Dominion Premier has given a public assurance that he cannot decide what to do till that long-looked-for report is in his hands, and may not be even able to see his way then. That is just how the prohibition question stands to-day between the people and the respective Governments to whom the people have to look for legislation.

Latest Gleanings.

CANADIAN.

—Vancouver, B. C., is said to have 43 licensed hotels and 11 saloons, besides 6 licensed retail shops.

—The Scott Act has been in force in Chicoutimi county, Quebec, for nine years past. A repeal vote is to be taken on Friday the 20 inst., a petition having been duly presented for that purpose.

—Louis Pease, a dissipated man, has been convicted of stealing from a Tilsonburg hotel-keeper and sentenced to one year at the Central Prison. At the time of the unfortunate man's sentence he was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens in the county jail.

—Rev. J. S. Ross, ex-president of the Niagara Methodist Conference, has just received the title of D. D. from Victoria University. Dr. Ross is a very able and prominent prohibition advocate, both with pen and voice. He has been appointed to Brantford for the coming year.

—A few days ago A. Lemaire, a Montreal licensed hotel man, got savagely drunk and while in that state broke into the room of A. Lamontagne, a boarder, and made a savage attack on him. The victim was so badly beaten that he had to be taken to the hospital in consequence.

—According to the Advocate the secretary of the Ontario Liquor License Holders' Protective Association is now on a tour organizing local associations, in view, no doubt, of the coming Dominion elections. The association, it states, is gratified with the result of the late Provincial elections.

—Two unsuccessful attempts at suicide occurred in London last week and in both cases drink had to do with them. In the one Mrs. James Stiles became disheartened because of her husband's drunkenness. In the other a man much given to drink got disgusted with himself and tired of that kind of life.

—Rev. Dyson Hague, years ago a popular Church of England clergyman in Toronto, and now rector of St. Paul's, at Halifax, with the largest congregation in that city, has become an active Prohibitionist. He has been an abstainer for years, but became converted to prohibition during the late plebiscite campaign in Nova Scotia.

—A drunken fight took place in Port Hope during Dominion Day celebration, between two farmers, neighbors, who got intoxicated in one of the bar-rooms. Jas. Cushion, of Cobourg, was badly stabbed in the leg by J. H. Crombie, a neighbor. An artery was severed and the man's life was saved with difficulty. Of course there was an arrest, and a long and expensive public trial will follow.

—A terrible death occurred near Vanleek Hill, Prescott county, on the 22nd ult. Roderick McDonald, a strong, healthy man with a wife and seven children, got drinking and became intoxicated. While in that state he lay down on the railway track and went to sleep. A passing train ran over him, killing him instantly and terribly mangled the body.

—The scandals in connection with the notorious Curran bridge building at Montreal seem to be increasing. Before the Commons committee at Ottawa last week, Mr. Kennedy, who was one of the overseers for a time, testified that Mr. Parent, one of the men in charge in the interests of the Government, "was in a state of semi-intoxication all the time," and it was one of the reasons of some of the irregularities for which the country has paid so dearly.

—At the late annual W. C. T. U. convention for Simcoe county, held in Gavenhurst, there was a large and re-

spectable representation from existing unions all over the county, ten such being represented. The following county officers were elected for the year: Pres., Mrs. Thos. McKee, Barrie; V. Pres., Mrs. Meekle, Gravenhurst; C. Sec., Mrs. Gibson, Barrie; R. Sec., Mrs. Gregg, Gravenhurst; Treas., Miss Evans, Orillia.

—Sir Alexander Lacoste, chief justice of the Province of Quebec, is in full sympathy with the prohibition movement. He was invited to attend the recent Montreal Prohibition Convention, but failed to receive the invitation in time, in consequence of wrong direction. In acknowledging the invitation he wrote, "Whatever may be the opinion of the people on the several modes suggested for the suppression of intemperance in this country, there can be but one voice to eulogize those who work to extirpate that abominable vice, which is the curse of every civilized nation."

UNITED STATES.

—The total sale of Pabst-Milwaukee lager-beer during 1893 amounted to over 1,084,000 barrels.

—The Stockton, New Jersey, Christian Endeavor Societies are arranging for a crusade against the liquor traffic.

—The city council of Chicago proposes to impose a tax of \$500 upon all dealers who sell tobacco in the form of cigarettes.

—The New Jersey Legislature, recently adjourned, passed a bill prohibiting the sale of beer from wagons in less quantities than two and a half gallons.

—An anti-cigarette crusade has been begun in Jersey City, where about 1,400 pupils of the schools are now wearing the badge of the Anti-Cigarette League.

—Miss Willard will spend several weeks this summer at the "Eagle's Nest" cottage in the Catskills, presented her by the New York White Ribbons.

—The Maine yearly meeting of the Society of Friends recently adopted a recommendation to its members against the use, cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco.

—Eleven hundred persons in North Dakota have pledged themselves each to pay \$5 per annum toward a fund to be used in enforcing the prohibitory law of that State.

—The Texas State Christian Endeavor Convention, held recently at Waco, adopted a resolution pledging its members to a ceaseless warfare against dramshops.

—T. V. Powderly, asked his opinion as to how far the nearest saloon should be from a school house, said, "About 500 miles would be a reasonable distance, according to my way of thinking."

—The annual drink bill of the United States has made a gain of 238 per cent in the last fifteen years—that is, more than two and one-third times as much was paid for liquor in 1893 as in 1878.

—The committee on public health of the Massachusetts Legislature is investigating several of the advertised cures for inebriety, with a view of adopting one of them for use in institutions supported by the State.

—A bar-room fight took place at Birmingham, Alabama, on the 13th, during which Eugene Jeffers was shot and killed by P. G. Bowman, a well-known lawyer. Deceased was a young man 21 years of age and son of an ex-mayor of the city.

—The Chicago city council recently unanimously adopted an ordinance prohibiting the sale of any cigars or cigarettes containing opium, morphine, glycerine, jimson weed, or belladonna. The penalty is \$50 or more for each offense proven.

—There was a long struggle at the late session of the Massachusetts Legislature over the adoption of the Gothenburg system of license. After long debate and the bill had passed several stages, it was finally resolved to defer final action till the next Legislature.

—In Denver, Colorado, the Convention of the National Republican League adopted a resolution recommending republican clubs throughout the United States to favor the enfranchisement of women at all elections, as is now the case in Wyoming and Colorado.

—Recently in the police court of Manchester, Eng., Susan Wilson, a dissipated woman, made her 148th appearance before the police court for drunken and disorderly conduct. The magistrate expressed his perplexity as to what to do with her. She was sent to the workhouse.

—Dr. Quayle, of Baker University, has accepted an invitation for some of the students to take part in the State W. C. T. U. convention to be held in Baldwin, and much pleasure and good are anticipated from having them tell what young people can do and are doing for temperance work.

—The West End Young Women's Christian Temperance Union of Richmond, Virginia, has furnished completely and tastily one of the wards of

the hospital at the Soldiers' Home. It was recently presented to the Home and dedicated with appropriate services to the cause of love and charity.

—Evanston, Illinois, the home of Frances E. Willard, is a prohibition town. Recently a druggist there was accused of selling liquor under the guise of "tonics." Six ministers, representing six denominations, were selected as a jury to investigate the case and the druggist was found guilty and fined \$100.

—The reports of the terrible riots and bloodshed at Chicago during the past week indicate that liquor is one of the factors of the trouble. One press report of the worst scenes says: "A number of small mobs formed, firing and overturning cars; heads were cracked, and small-fry brawls, mostly the result of too much bad whisky, were frequently reported at police headquarters."

—The Chicago Lever says: "Wisconsin has a prohibition horse. At Spring Valley a very small matter turned the city election and closed thirteen saloons. Two license voters were working across the river and in returning on the afternoon of election day their one horse, when in the middle of the stream, stopped, and nothing would move him. When too late to reach the polls the old horse started up out of the river for town. No license won by one majority. The horse did it."

—A great prohibition campaign is now being carried on in the State of Colorado. Mrs. Helen Gaugar, so well and favorably known to many in Canada, has been addressing a series of great mass meetings, in which the State governor has taken an active part. She is at work there all this week, holding meetings in Denver city. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, also well known to temperance workers here, began a six weeks' campaign this week in that State. Others are at it. Such meetings will surely rouse a feeling which will greatly influence the next elections.

—Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, National Women's Christian Temperance Union superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, says: "We have only six more States to win before the whole United States and territories will be under compulsory temperance education, with their 65,000,000 inhabitants and 18,000,000 school children. Already, in 44 states and territories the law says that there 18,000,000 school children should be taught, as a part of their regular school education, God's law of abstinence from alcohol and all narcotics, with other laws of health."

GREAT BRITAIN.

—The Glasgow, Scotland, Abstinence Union recently celebrated its 40th anniversary.

—During 1893 there were 6,393 fines imposed by the court-martials in the British army for drunkenness.

—The householders of Builwell, Scotland, in the recent plebiscite, declared in favor of Sunday closing by 1,476 to 308.

—The British syndicate for investments in American breweries has purchased an aggregate of 79 breweries at a total cost of \$91,202,830.

—In Liverpool, England, 113 children under 10 years of age were arrested for drunkenness, and 228 under 12 years of age, during 1893.

—Mrs. Henry J. Wilson, wife of Henry J. Wilson, M. P. of Sheffield, was elected president of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union at a late annual meeting in London.

—There was quite a falling off in the drink bill of Great Britain for last year, owing largely, no doubt, to the fact of hard times. It is reported to have been \$10,057,165 less than the year before.

—An English woman physician, Dr. Anderson Brown, has established an industrial farm for inebriate women, which will be carried on under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Association.

—Jane Cakebread, a dissipated woman, has been 267 times before the London police magistrates on charges of drunkenness. Of course so long as the licensed drink shops stand wide open she is not reformed by such police attentions.

—On the last Monday in June there were 202 charges of drunkenness before the Glasgow police court. This seems to be something like an average Monday number. On the corresponding Monday of last year the number was 205.

—An enormous quantity of liquors is being still used in many of the English workhouses, though the agitation against the practice is growing stronger every year. It is now reported that in 200 such the use of alcoholics has been discontinued.

—The English syndicates that went so largely into the purchase of American breweries a few years ago have been a good deal disappointed over their results. The dividends have not been at all what they expected, and

LIFE INSURANCE.

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of its plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities. If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in any one, or all of them, than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

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

now expenses are being largely reduced and a number of the principal officers have been discharged. There were eighteen thus purchased in St. Louis alone. The output and sales have fallen off tens of thousands of barrels.

—The Province of Canterbury, England, has long been noted for its large exemption from licensed liquor shops. There are now 1,000 parishes in that province in which such shops are forbidden. This is mainly due to the action of the landlords.

—The venerable Canon Ellison, the founder of the Church of England Temperance Society in England, is now in his 82nd year. He has been a rector since 1875, but has recently written a letter to his parishioners in which he states that the infirmities of old age will now compel him to relinquish his labors among them. His name has long been familiar to all intelligent temperance workers.

—Many of those in England strongly opposed to the Government Local Veto Measure are looking to the Gothenburg or Scandinavian system as a substitute. On the 6th inst, an important meeting of those favoring that system was announced. Among those taking a prominent part are the Duke of Westminster, the Bishops of Durham and Chester, Lords Aberdore and Thrig and Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

—The report of the temperance committee of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, recently held, states that there has been an advance of from 34 abstaining ministers in 1849 to 754 in 1894, with 1,156 abstaining societies, embracing a membership of 125,662. It concludes, however, by remarking that "It is quite true that a great work has still to be done ere the whole church is permeated with temperance principles and has adopted the practice of total abstinence."

—The Rosebery Government experienced less opposition and difficulty in the British House of Commons in their measure to increase the tax on beer and spirits than many anticipated. The budget passed its final stages last week. The Government majority on the beer tax was eighteen instead of six, as some predicted, and on spirits it was about 40. A London press correspondent telegraphs that "the prophets of defeat and dissolution are confounded."

GENERAL.

—There are over 40 temperance societies in Japan, with a membership of upwards of 10,000 men and women.

—The president of Mexico has decreed that the impost of \$500,000 shall be levied on all the distilleries of alcoholic liquors for the next fiscal year, the same as last year.

—A single brewery in the northwest provinces of India, where many are suffering from hunger, daily uses an amount of grain to form malt for beer that would feed 20,000 each day.

—The East India financial statement says that the Royal Commission on opium is expected to cost in India about 20,000 rupees (say £2,000), and in England about £1,500. Of these amounts, half will be charged to Indian revenue.

—Cabbage is an old cure for intoxication. The Egyptians ate it boiled before their other food if they intended to drink wine after dinner, and some of the remedies sold as a preventive of intoxication on the continent are said to contain cabbage seed.

—The statement was recently made in the German Parliament that there were during the year 11,000 persons in the hospitals of Germany who were suffering with delirium tremens. Germany is the great beer producing and beer consuming country, too.

—Mamolu Massaqoui, a Christian African prince, is about to publish a little book setting forth the sad history of the tribe to which he belongs in Africa; its customs, religion and superstition; the work of missionaries, and the causes of their successes and failures; and the effect of the liquor traffic on these ill-treated people. He will close with a strong appeal to the Christian governments of the world for the cessation of the rum trade, which has brought such tragic results to the native African, and largely counteracted the evangelistic work of the missionaries, of which he is himself a fruit. Christian temperance people cannot be too strongly aroused to Africa's wrong, and to righteous indignation and practical efforts to annihilate the rum traffic.

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

The Election.

The election is over, and we begin to realize just where this periodical tornado has left us. Sir Oliver is returned to power. Of this we are glad. A change of government would have given us an unpledged Premier and cabinet; left our issue again to take its chances upon the legislative programme as only one of many, instead of a "special order."

Sir Oliver's majority may not be entirely satisfactory to the party managers, but if temperance leaders consult first the interests of their reform, the present curious rearrangement of the political chess board may help instead of hinder.

In some sections the candidates placed in the field were anything but satisfactory, when viewed in the light of a past record. Temperance was carefully tabooed on the platform, and choked off in the party councils. Such situations were not limited to localities where temperance sentiment was low. How was this anomalous position forced upon the temperance majority? Surely it grew out of the lack of forethought and practical sense displayed by our men. At that most critical juncture, the choice of candidates, where were the Christian politicians whose duty it should have been to represent the moral and religious forces of the community? If the reports received are correct, had their absence from the nominating conventions not been so complete, the triumph of the most sinister element in both parties might in several cases at least have been prevented. Too often the "baser sort" struck the keynote for the march, and then insolently demanded that the temperance hosts fall in step.

When will our men learn that it will not do to preach, pray and give, and then desert the cause at the crucial moment when its life hangs trembling in the balance. It is a grand thing to take a fearless stand at the prayer meeting and on the platform; but what avails it if on nominating night these same friends don slippers and wrapper and sit them down in their pleasant parlors, contenting themselves with the fervently expressed hope that the party manipulators will not forget them and their issue? Their opponents keep out of print, and dare not publicly defend their nefarious business, but they tie them to the caucuses and conventions, and clamor for attention till they get it. Only another illustration of "the children of this world," etc.

Fortunately the case is not hopeless. The clear heads that have espoused this nineteenth century "Armageddon" cannot long continue to make so serious a mistake. We look for a tactical advance in our ranks that may more than make up for the losses incurred in our June election. A growth of ideas often counts for much more than a growth in members.

M. R. T.

Manitoba Convention.

The eighth annual Provincial W. C. T. U. Convention for Manitoba was held in the village of Carberry, June 12 and 13. This was the most successful convention ever held in the Province, in point of attendance as well as the amount of business transacted. The president, Mrs. Dr. Blakely, presided at all the sessions. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. W. J. Smale on behalf of the local union and the response from the visiting delegates by Mrs. McAdam, of Treburne.

The corresponding secretary's report, by Miss Belle McArthur, showed material progress all along the lines of work. There are now 42 unions, with a paying membership of 731. In 1892 there were 204 members and in 1893 404. This shows a gain of 327, or 80.9 per cent for 1894. Eighteen unions have Loyal Temperance Legions. Nine unions have taken up Demorest medal contest work. There are now sixteen silver medalists and one gold medalist in the Province. A franchise petition signed by over 2,000 women (wives and mothers) from the rural districts of the Province was presented to the Legislature. Mrs. Blakely presented her report as superintendent of the organization, showing an enormous amount of work done with very gratifying results. Four unions were reorganized and four new unions instituted. A noticeable feature was the large amount of work done in Loyal Legion work. The report referred to the very successful ten weeks' trip made through the Province during the year by Mrs. E. Morine Law, district president of Michigan and national organizer. Sixty-five public meetings were held under this department, 35 unions were visited; 16 children's meetings were held during the year. The amount of the collec-

tions at Mrs. Law's public meetings (49 in all) was \$424.10.

Mrs. (Rev.) Jas. A. McClung gave an interesting Bible reading on the 46th Psalm, and the noonday prayer-meeting closed the morning session.

The president's address was the attraction in the afternoon. This was listened to with close attention. It covered a wide area of facts in connection with the work in the Province and contained a masterly review of the progress of the temperance cause, dealing particularly with temperance instruction in schools, Loyal Legion and Demorest medal contest work, and the equal suffrage question.

The recommendations were:

1. That unions take up Loyal Legion work.

2. That Loyal Legions hold Demorest medal contests.

3. That the advising board be memorialized (a) To make the teaching of temperance compulsory in all grades in the public schools. (b) To add the subject of temperance to the curriculum of studies for the Provincial and local normal school sessions and make provision that no teacher shall receive a certificate without passing an examination in this subject.

4. That petitions for equal suffrage to women be circulated during the coming year to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, and that only men (voters) be asked to sign them.

The rest of the afternoon was taken up with reports of departments and two-minute speeches from delegates of the different unions. In the evening Mrs. Dr. Blakely gave her lecture on the "Woman's Crusade and W. C. T. U. Work." This lecture was profusely illustrated by stereoscopic views. The pictures represented chiefly scenes during the crusade in Ohio in 1834 and were well brought out. These historical scenes include views of very special interest and have been made from original photographs, in some cases the only ones in existence. This panorama of W. C. T. U. history constitutes an entertainment such as has never heretofore been attempted in the form of an illustrated lecture.

The election of officers was the first thing on the second morning and resulted as follows: President, Mrs. W. D. Rutlan; vice-president, Mrs. (Rev.) Jas. A. McClung; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. P. Dolson; recording secretary, Mrs. B. Playfair; treasurer, Miss E. Cora Hind. The remainder of the day was taken up with reports of superintendents and the report of the resolutions committee.

Rev. Mr. Scarlett, of Douglas, was introduced. He commended the ladies on the success of the convention and expressed the opinion that the president had disposed of business of importance and grappled with difficult questions with an efficiency and celerity which he had never seen equalled in a Methodist conference.

Immediately at the close of the afternoon session carriages were in waiting and the delegates enjoyed a most delightful drive. The ladies of Carberry proved themselves excellent hostesses and the delegates will not very soon forget the many courtesies received from them during the convention. In the evening a Demorest gold medal contest was held in the Presbyterian church, which was crowded to the doors with an appreciative audience. The musical portion of the programme was given by the Carberry Legion and it reflected great credit upon those who took part. The seven contestants acquitted themselves well, giving the enthusiastic audience a high class entertainment. Miss Emma Polk, of Winnipeg, was awarded the gold medal, with Miss Ethel Adams, of Winnipeg, a close second. This is the first Demorest gold medal contest that has been held in Manitoba, and it has done much to awaken an interest in this department.

The spread of pauperism in the United States is becoming truly alarming. It was sometimes predicted that the States would yet be a harder country for the poor than England and the other old European countries, and the facts are indicating that such may yet be the case. This is not for "lack of land" or from mere "landlordism," either. The central portions of New York City are now more densely crowded than those of any of the old European cities, and by a class quite as deeply submerged in poverty and degradation. The armies of "unemployed" now forming and moving here and there over the country are such as no other country of the world is now seeing. It is to be hoped that the worst will soon be past.

The Montreal Convention.

The HOME GUARD gave last week a pretty comprehensive report of what was done at the recent Dominion Prohibition Convention, held at Montreal.

The attendance was not as large as many may have expected, the representation of the Provinces, outside of Ontario and Quebec, being quite small.

In consequence of that fact not much more was accomplished than would have been at our ordinary Provincial conventions. There is not, so far, as much unity of action among the temperance forces in the various Provinces as is desirable, nor is there anything like as much general information regarding what these are doing in their respective Provinces. It may be easier to point out the evil than the remedy, however.

Not much was done regarding any additional forward movement. The resolutions adopted were mainly on the lines of action of a number of years past with little variation. It was hoped by many that some more complete system of organization would be devised, but such was not the case. The lines of prohibition effort for years past will therefore be the lines for some time to come. Resolutions in regard to "increased activity" are always in order, and are nearly always adopted, and probably will always continue to be. With increased convictions and increased education of the public mind regarding the great importance of prohibition work there is sure to be increased activity.

One of the most important resolutions adopted was in regard to more diligent efforts "to educate the people in the soundness of prohibition principle, and the evil and ruinous effects of the traffic in intoxicating beverages." Our decided conviction has been for some years that too little actual educational work has been done along those lines. Such an education of the public mind must be at the foundation of really successful prohibition effort. Our meetings and conventions, and even our publications, have been largely—much too largely—occupied with the discussion of parties, and about politicians and parties, and about how parties are manipulated, or might be manipulated, all of which is doing but little in the way of real education on the importance of the great questions themselves.

Let the public mind become once well educated to the importance of the whole question and there is little fear but that the political parties will "catch on" very readily. They are prone to set their sails to catch every popular breeze, no matter from which direction it may come. Let them once see that the conviction of a majority of the people is much more decidedly in favor of thorough prohibition enactments than against them, and sails will be trimmed in that direction. We may rest well assured of that.

Our decided conviction now is that both in Canada and in the States—in the latter country especially—had the same amount of energy and effort been expended for the last five years in real educational work that has been expended in "political prohibition" a good deal more actual and permanent progress would have been made. For some time to come, therefore, we would do well to give more heed to "first principles" in the matter of temperance and prohibition education. A very great deal of work is yet required in this direction and no time should be lost in doing it. We must thus further sow the seed before we need expect to reap the harvest; if we sow bountifully we shall surely reap bountifully. The rising generation, who are now becoming important factors in all our election efforts, have as much need of a thorough education as those of twenty years ago. Many even of the middle aged of today have not been well educated on these points.

N. Y. Prohibition Party Platform.

The annual convention of the New York State Prohibition Party was held at Syracuse during the last week in June. As a separate prohibition party has been in existence there for some years—though without any success at elections—it may be of interest to Canadian workers to be supplied with "the planks" of the platform. The HOME GUARD has only space for a summary of the principles laid down and agreed upon.

It sets out with a formal acknowledgment of the supreme power of Almighty God and the sovereign power of the American people, and an allegiance to the national prohibition party. The first plank declares that "in legalizing the traffic in alcoholic beverages the State is bargaining away the public health and public morals and making itself a participant in the debauchery of its citizens, the devastation of their homes, the propagation of crime and the destruction of human life."

It concluded by declaring that, "All laws that legalize and protect the drink traffic and make the Government share in the gains that are vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy." It goes on to assert that, "No party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is worthy of the support of American patriots."

2. The second resolution declares in favor of civil and political rights to women equally with men.

3. The third is a declaration of opposition to trusts and other combinations to raise prices on articles of necessity. Railroad, telegraph, telephone and other institutions and industries of public necessity, when they become monopolies to the exclusion of competition, should be controlled by the State.

4. Unqualified opposition is declared to all religious tests of citizenship and all appropriations of public funds for sectarian institutions.

5. The fifth favors an entire change regarding the framing of tariff laws, now such a bone of political party contention. It supports, instead, that "a non-partisan tariff commission of experts should be empowered to revise the tariff schedule in accordance with the principle of protection to American labor, such protection not to exceed the ascertained difference between the scale of wages actually paid by protected American manufacturers and that paid by their foreign rivals."

The party demagoguery on the tariff now carried on by politicians is denounced as a menace and a disgrace to popular government.

6. Proportional representation is demanded in the Legislature.

7. All men should be protected by law in their right of one day of rest in seven.

8. All the currency to be issued by the Federal Government, and not delegated to private corporations. Postal savings banks should be established. These we now have in Canada.

9. Steps should be taken to secure separation of municipal and county from state and national elections.

10. The election of United States senators directly by the people, instead of their appointment by the state legislatures, as now.

There are some others, but these are the principal features and they may offer some practical suggestions to those who desire political reforms, even though they may not favor the entire prohibition movement. They indicate pretty clearly a drift of public opinion towards some sweeping reforms in the States, some of which would do well for Canada.

Woman's Suffrage Progress.

The Organizer gives the following facts in regard to progress being made in the States on the equal rights to woman reform:

In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women, and England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. In 1875 school suffrage was granted by Michigan and Minnesota; in 1876 by Colorado; in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon; in 1879 by Massachusetts, and in 1880 by Vermont and New York. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. School suffrage was granted by Nebraska in 1883, and by Wisconsin in 1885. Municipal suffrage was given to the single women and widows of New Brunswick in 1886, and school suffrage to the women of Washington in the same year. In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas to all women, and school suffrage was given in North and South Dakota, New Jersey, Idaho, Arizona and Montana. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. Evidently the common sense of the world is working around by degrees to a belief in equal rights for women. No disasters have followed the acceptance of the principle elsewhere, and there is no reason to suppose that it will result in catastrophes and cataclysms here.

The School Catalogue.

A curious little change, indicative of the altered attitude of thought towards woman, and of woman's added sense of her own importance to the world, may be observed in the catalogues of girls' schools. The pet names have vanished. No doubt there are still Mays and Nellies and Kitties and Madges in our home circles, Daisies and Pearls and Birdies around our hearths, but very properly good form has decreed that these familiar cognomens shall be kept for the lips of household love, not worn in the hearing of society. You search in vain today on a college catalogue for a Sadie or a Polly, a Flossie or a Lulu. But Florence and Julia, Mary and Sarah, are there in stately grace, and there too are Eleanor, Katherine, Dorothy, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. The middle initial has gone too, and in its place is the girl's full name, Mehitabe Frances, or whatever it may be, the whole baptismal legacy from grandmothers and aunts written out in full.

The Mary James and Emma Louises and Eliza Anns of an older generation have left the stage, and in their places we find pretty Gladys and dainty Alice, quaint Ruth and fair Rebekah, Helen, statuesque and dignified Penelope, prim and sweet, Camilla, Isabel, or Edith, each flowerlike and musical. The girls of 1894 are to be congratulated on their names, the Lucys, the Susans, the Annes, the Charlottes, have associations at once so homely and so charming.

Sometimes, too, a girl bears a family name as her brother might, and there is a rare elegance and distinction in this when Sidney or Parker or Courtney is borne by a daughter of the line as her Christian name.

The school catalogues are, as they should be, reserved and somewhat formal. Still, in the sweet seclusion of the home, for caressing and petting, let us hold fast to our Fannys and Mollys and Belles. Pet names are always in order for home use.—[Harper's Bazar.

The "Sons."

J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., attended Prohibition Convention and the Council of the Dominion Alliance at Montreal last week.

John Gemmill, county D.G.W.P., reorganized Middleville Division, Lanark county, with 34 charter members on the 28th ult. Allan Blackburn, W.P.; Miss Lizzie Guthrie, R.S.; Archie Rankin, D.G.W.P.

The new division recently organized at Harwood, Northumberland county, is progressing favorably.

Bronte Division reports its company of "Loyal Crusaders" in a flourishing condition.

Tilsonburg Division has just closed a very successful quarter, showing a net gain of thirteen in membership.

Wellington Division shows good gain in membership for the quarter ending June 30.

Allenwood Division reports a net gain of fifteen in membership for the quarter just closed.

Cooksville and Maple Grove Divisions continue to retain the excellent interest and large membership in their respective divisions.

Stafford Division shows progress for the past quarter.

Britannia Division increased its membership by eleven during quarter ending June 30.

Harvest Home Division shows good progress for the past quarter.

Sylvan Division, recently organized, returns 48 members at the close of the first quarter.

Rockland Division made good progress during the quarter.

Derryville Division is in a prosperous condition.

The "Loyal Crusaders," under the able management of Mrs. Norton, are prosperous and promise much for future usefulness.

A. W. Crosby, county D. G. W. P., has returned to Uxbridge after a two months' absence in the west.

Moncton Division, Nova Scotia is one of the old stand-bys of the order in that Province. It has evidently full confidence in its treasurer, Bro. E. B. Hicks, having elected him thirty-six consecutive times to that office. That is a record to be proud of, but it comes a long way short of that of Bro. Coulson, of Don, P.D. (Harvest Home Division), in Ontario, as will be seen in referring to his record of 108 re-elections.

Mr. Thomas Hutchings, of Halifax, for many years agent and lecturer of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, is now the general agent of the Sons of Temperance Mutual Relief Society for the Province, and is devoting his time to that work.

LASKAY DIVISION, in King township, York county, is in good working order. Bro. A. McCallum, our retiring W. P., who stands 6 feet 4 inches in his shoes, stands equally high in the estimation of his co-workers. He is first deputy reeve of King township, and we yet hope to see him the M. P. P. for our riding of the county. D. McCallum is the youngest W. P. we ever had, but an excellent young worker. Sister F. Cairnes, our W. A., would make a capital life W. A. for any worthy Son. Sister E. O'Brien is R. S., and W. Baldwin is her excellent A. R. S. Bro. W. Watson, our F. S., is an old and faithful officer, was installed for the 71st time in that office. Bro. D. O'Brien, our D. G. W. P., has held office for about 34 years, and for many years past both these last named members have been elected by acclamation. It seems as natural to look for them at their accustomed posts as to look for the sun rising in the east each day. Bro. O'Brien is also our T., and he was treasurer of the Plebiscite Association and is chairman of this branch of our Bible society, an elder and Sunday school superintendent in the Presbyterian Church. If the finances of this country, from the townships up to the Dominion, were managed by men of such sterling integrity as our financial officers, the whole country would be much better off. Bro. H. O. Wells is chaplain—a brother who would do kindness to any human being if in his power. Bro. C. Totten is C., Sister A. McCallum, A. C., both promising young workers. Sister M. Gray is I. S.—always bright and cheerful. Bro. Carson is O. S., also zealous in work. Sister Tillie Watson is organizer and by her skill much enlivens our meetings. I may add that your correspondent has been working in the division since in the fifties and also for years in the Good Templars.

H. O. WELLS.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Albert Division, No. 37, is still going ahead. First class temperance workers in it makes it one of the best in the county of Ontario. Officers installed: W. P., Bro. Kirkpatrick; W. A., Sister Mary Braund; M. S., Sister Mrs. Patterson; A. R. S., Sister Lizzie Wear; F. S., Sister Sarah Feidesbury; T., Bro. Bennet; Chap., Rev. Bro. Henner; Con., Bro. James Baffor; A. C., Sister Jennie Mead; S. S., Bro. H. Welment; O. S., Bro. Fred Campbell. THERESA SCENES, G.C.

WELLAND DISTRICT DIVISION.—It has been found advisable in view of the district picnic and of the busy season among the farmers, to dispense with the July meeting of the district and to allow it to be replaced by the district picnic, which will be held at the nursery grounds of Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, on Friday, July 27, and for the success of which the special committee appointed are making every effort. The

October meeting of the district will be held with Crowland Division, they having asked that this arrangement be made.

Amity Division, at Seeley's Bay, Frontenac county, is in a fairly active progressive state. The following officers were installed for the new quarter on the 2nd inst.: W. P., Geo. Gardiner; W. A., L. M. Johnson; R. S., A. Likely; A. R. S., Gertie Wright; F. S., L. Putnam; A. C., Charlotte Gilbert; I. S., Wm. McClement; O. S., Thos. Daly; P. W. P., N. A. Johnson.

The following officers of the Scarborough Junction Division, York county, have been elected and installed for the current quarter: W. C. Fred Latham; W. A., Lulu Reynolds; T., Geo. Smith; F. S., Sister Hogarth; R. S., A. Gowler; A. R. S., Emma Scott; Chap., Thos. Ineson; Con., Edna Reynolds; A. C., Ella Gowler; I. S., Edgar Johnston; O. S., Andrew Heron; P. W. P., Geo. Davies.

Harvest Home Division, Don post-office, York county, intends to celebrate its 43rd anniversary on the 31st inst., and a good time is anticipated, with the assistance of the neighboring divisions, which have been invited to take part. For this quarter Ernest Maguire is W. P., Walter Pickett, R. S., and John Coulson, W. T. Bro. Coulson was installed in office for the 108th time in succession! Can any other Son in Canada boast of as good a record? Bro. Jas. Elliott, our deputy, has been a member for 31 years, and is a regular attendant. He lives five miles distant, and we estimate in coming to and returning from the meetings during his membership he must have traveled 8,000 miles! He has done it cheerfully and hopes to for years to come.

Criticism.

It is well for us to remember when we are inclined to dwell upon and criticise the faults of other people that we are attracting and incorporating the same elements within ourselves.

Remember that this is a vital truth of being, that the kind of thought we have is a center of magnetic attraction to the essence of the thing thought of. If we think disease, we attract disease; if we think evil we attract morbid thought. If we refuse to think evil of anyone, and reject critical and resentful feelings, we do both ourselves and them a good.

If unpleasant or unkind things are forced upon us, then it is necessary, of course, to recognize the condition that we may protect ourselves from it, and then we should refuse it a dwelling-place in our minds. Forgive it in the sense of a lack of resentment, and you are by a spiritual law at once protected from further injury to your own spirit and condition. In this way the power of evil is overcome by good and we ourselves rise to purer heights of being and perception.—[Eleanor Kirk's Idea.

The tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements, and impossibilities—it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—[Carlyle.

About Aiding the Poor.

A leading American journal, writing on the important subject of aiding those who really stand in need of aid, remarks as follows:

One dollar given to help the unemployed to honorable work is worth \$10 given in charity.

One hour of thought for the well-being of others is better than a week of self-indulgence.

The Church of Christ is the wisest and safest almoner of Christian beneficence.

Give the bread of life to the poor and bread for the body will soon be provided.

"Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

"All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even do ye unto them, for this is the law and the prophets."

An hour of kindly sympathetic fellowship with the lowly in their humble homes brings to them more of real comfort and happiness than a gift of money sent by mail.

Expelled

—every poison and impurity of your blood, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Then there's a clear skin and a clean system. Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings, and all Blood, Skin and Scalp diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula—these are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

In building up needed flesh and strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing can equal it.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR Moles, Warts, and all facial blemishes permanently removed by electrolysis. G. B. Foster, The Forum, 100, Yonge and Gerrard streets.

With the Poets.

Vita Nuova.

Long hath she slept, forgetful of
delight;
At last, at last, the enchanted princess,
Earth,
Claimed with a kiss by Spring the ad-
venturer,
In slumber knows the destined lips,
and thrilled
Through all the depths of her unaging
heart
With passionate necessity of joy,
Wakens, and yields her loveliness to
love.

O ancient streams, O far-descended
woods
Full of the fluttering of melodious
souls;
O hills and valleys that adorn your-
selves
In solemn jubilation; winds and
clouds,
Ocean and land in stormy nuptials
clasped,
And all exuberant creatures that ac-
claim
The Earth's divine renewal; lo! I, too,
With yours would mingle somewhat of
glad song.

I, too, have come through wintry ter-
rors—yea,
Through tempest and through cata-
clysm of soul
Have come, and am delivered. Me,
the Spring,
Me also, dimly with new life hath
touched,
And with regenerate hope, the salt of
life;
And I would dedicate these thankful
tears
To whatsoever power beneficent,
Veiled through his countenance, un-
divulged his thought,
Hath led me from the haunted dark-
ness forth
Into the gracious and vernal morn,
And suffers me to know my spirit a
note
Of this great chorus, one with bird and
stream
And voiceful mountain—nay, a string,
how jarred
And all but broken! of that lyre of life
Whereon himself, the master harp-
player,
Resolving all its mournful dissonance
To one immortal and most perfect
strain,
Harps without pause, building with
song the world.

—William Watson.

A Child's Prayer.

Lord, who wast a little child
Like myself, but undefiled,
Hear the prayer I say to thee,
As thou wast, so make thou me.

Send thy child-thoughts to my brain,
Let me think them o'er again:
Let thy child-love fill my heart—
Of my life the sweetest part.

May thy child words, angel-kind,
On my lips show forth thy mind:
And thy child-aims, heaven high,
Brighten all my inner sky.

Thy child-actions purify,
Lord I pray thee, grant to me;
Send thy child-soul to mine eyes,
Deep and sweet as Paradise.

May thy child-dreams haunt my rest
Seal thy child-faith in my breast:
Let thy child-life crystal clear
Mirrored in my life appear.

Lord, who wast a little child
Like myself, but undefiled,
This the prayer I bring to thee,
As thou wast, O make thou me.

—Ethelwyn Wetherald.

My Mending-Basket.

It is made of the stoutest of willow;
It is deep and capacious and wide;
Yet the Gulf Stream that flows through
its borders
Seems always to stand at flood-tide
The garments lie heaped on each
corner,
At them often and sigh,
For they seem to be able to grapple
With the life that has grown two feet,
And yet they are always, of stock-
ing
And depart every day;
And yet they are playing "but-
ton"
Without any delay.

Death these are strata
As the earth's eocene!
The first of the autumn,
The trees have
Dropped and made
A new world out in
The air waiting
For the new life.

It is a man who points out the
silver lining in the clouds to avoid
lending you an umbrella.—[Lowell
Courier.

Personal Pull.—It takes a man with
a good deal of influence with himself
to do something he doesn't want to
do and doesn't have to, because he ought
to.—[Puck.

The disease of our time is superiority.
There are more saints than riches.

Just for Fun.

Why does Mr. Spatts wear such
short trousers? "Because they fit
him. I asked him for a small loan
and he said he was so short his corns
made his head ache."

Willy—Say, pop, I'm glad you
wasn't killed in the war.
Father (pleased)—Are you, Willy?
Why?

Willy—Because I'd be going to the
cemetery to-day, instead of the ball
game.

Master Bobby's father is the owner
of a hatching machine. The other
day as little Bob was watching a
chicken energetically breaking its way
through its shell, he remarked: "I
see how he gets out; but how did he
get in?"

Myrtle—Florence, is that Fred Dun-
ley's handwriting?
Florence—Yes, dear, I'm engaged
to him, you know.

Myrtle—Yes, I know it. I was en-
gaged to him last summer, Florence.
The dear boy! I wonder who will
marry him eventually.

"Huh!" exclaimed the first little
girl after she had heard the story of
the fall of man; "the serpent couldn't
tempt me with an apple. I don't like
apples."

"But," argued the second
girl, "suppose somebody told you not to
eat apples?"

"I think I will take a holiday the
next three weeks," remarked the sec-
retary and treasurer of a private company
to the chairman thereof. "But you are
retained from one only two weeks ago."

"True; that was my holiday as
secretary. I wish to go now as treas-
urer."

"I don't mind a woman bein' neat,"
said old Mrs. Jason, "but one woman
I used to know was just a little too neat
for any use. Why, that there woman
used to take a couple of goldfish she
had out of their tank every Saturday
night and give 'em a bath."

New girl—What does your papa
like for his breakfast?
Little Mabel—He always likes most
anything we hasn't got.

"This assignment," said the reporter
in the white duck trousers, who had
been sent to write up a fire in a coal
yard, "just soots me."

Doctor—Well, my fine little fellow,
I was sure that the pills I left would
cure you. How did you take them,
in water or in cake?

Boy—I used them in my pop-gun.

Married a Century.

We have all heard of tin weddings,
celebrated after 10 years of marriage,
of crystal weddings, after 15 years, of
china weddings, after 20, of silver after
25, of gold after 50, and of diamond
after 75—or, as Europeans celebrate
it, after 62½ years. But the scale of
celebrations does not seem to extend
any farther, and one wonders what
precious thing would be selected to
give its name to a wedding anniversary
recently celebrated in Hungary—the
100th anniversary of the marriage of
Jean Szathmari and his wife.

This appears to be a circumstance
which is entirely impossible. But the
marriage of this aged pair is duly and
officially recorded as having taken
place in May, 1793, at which time, ac-
cording to the record, they were of
marriageable age. As in Hungary at
that time a bridegroom must have
reached the age of 20 and a bride that
of 15, the pair must now be at least
120 and 115 years old. The 100th
anniversary was celebrated at the town
of Zsombolyi, in the Banat, which has
for a long time allowed the venerable
couple a pension in recognition of
their great age and fidelity to each
other.

Even the oldest residents of Zsombolyi
have no other recollection of
Jean Szathmari and his wife than as
old people. Not one relative of
either survives. Their century of
wedded life is so well and officially
attested that many notables and Hun-
garian officials attended the anniversary
celebration, and gave them many
presents.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Joseph Hutton, in his book of gos-
sip entitled "In Jest and Earnest,"
tells an interesting story of one of the
strange happenings at the British
Museum. A prince who was visiting
at Windsor Castle went one day to the
museum, to see a famous coin, the only
one of its kind known to be in exist-
ence. The keeper took him into a
private room, and with much solemnity
drew forth the precious relic. The
prince examined it with the liveliest
interest, and a suppressed excitement
which indicated that he, too, was a
collector of coins.

The keeper turned away for an
instant and heard something fall.
"I have dropped it!" exclaimed the
prince.

The keeper joined him in his search,
but nowhere could the coin be found.
Ten, twenty, thirty minutes passed.
The prince looked at his watch.
"I am sorry," said he, "but I have
an appointment, I must go."

The keeper walked to the door,
locked it, put the key in his pocket,

and said, looking the prince straight
in the eye:

"Not until you restore the coin I
saw last in your hand. You cannot
leave this room until you give it
back!"

"What! One would think, from
your manner, that —"

"Not at all," interrupted the keeper.
"Come, let us find it."

The prince bit his lip, turned pale,
and resumed the search. At the end
of an hour he declared his determina-
tion to leave the place.

"If you insist," said the keeper, "it
will be my painful duty to call an
officer and have you searched."

The prince leaned against the walls,
overwhelmed.

"Do you mean that?" he gasped.

"I do."

"Then we must continue the
search."

Every nook and cranny was re-ex-
amined. After a while the prince sat
down, the picture of despair, when
suddenly he saw the coin packed away
against the skirting of the room, and
lying as if glued to the wood.

"Oh! oh!" cried the keeper, "here
it is!"

"Thank God!" exclaimed the
prince.

"My dear sir," said the keeper, "can
you forgive me?"

"Yes, certainly," was the reply. "I
was never more frightened, I assure
you. I never realized until now how
circumstantial evidence might hang a
man for a crime of which he might be
perfectly innocent. Stand a little way
from me, please, and I will show you
why I was so anxious to be gone. You
say that coin in your hand is the only
one in existence?"

The prince put his hand in his
pocket, and drew out its fellow.

"I came into possession of this a
year ago. Ever since, I have had a
burning desire to see the British Mu-
seum coin. But had I been searched,
what would you have thought of my
explanation that there were two such
coins, and that I had come to compare
mine with yours? Would you have
believed me?"

"I am bound to say, sir, I should
not."

"What should you have done?"

"Of course, and I could not have
blamed you. Good evening. I have
missed my engagement, but I am no
longer afraid to look you in the face."

A Telescopic Marvel.

SECTIONAL LENSES.

"For \$50,000 I will undertake to
construct a telescope with an objective
ten feet in diameter, better in every re-
spect in proportion than the 40 inch
\$500,000 Yerkes telescope, and to
finish it sooner. For a proportion-
ately larger sum I will undertake to
construct a telescope with an objective
100 feet in diameter, more efficient in
proportion for every scientific purpose
than the Lick or Yerkes telescope.

There is no reason in telescopic
science why we should not see the in-
habitants of Mars and see to pick up a
pin on the moon." This is the bold
but intelligent utterance of Louis
Gatham, an amateur optician, astron-
omer, scientist and inventor of the
North Side, Chicago. Mr. Gatham has
for twenty years been possessed with the
idea that a great improvement could
be made in telescopic lenses, especially
in respect of size. His doctrine is that
wherever there is an urgent need for
a non-existent thing, that thing can be
discovered. Accordingly he has chafed
a good deal under the idea that tele-
scopes had reached their ultimate size
on account of the impossibility of cast-
ing large pieces of glass without
bubbles, as well as the other infirmities
inseparable from glass in large pieces.
His dream has always been that a lens
could be constructed in sections. Two
years ago he completed his discovery
and made a working model. Since
that time he has kept his discovery
secret in order to secure his patent
rights, first in Germany and then in
this country. As his German patent
has been issued, and as his American
patent is as good as secured, he has
had for some time no motive for
secrecy.

Mr. Gatham's discovery is, in
brief, that a lens that is made in sec-
tions can be made as correct as any
other lens, provided the sections are
separated by dull black partitions,
which prevent an interreflection of
light from their margins. The sensi-
tiveness of a lens to such disturbances
is well understood. A single air
bubble, however small, in a lens, how-
ever large, renders it worthless, the
reason being that it splits and refracts
certain rays of light and causes con-
fusion at the focal points. Mr. Gatham's
theory is that if the bubble is
bored out and the opening filled with
dull, black material, the lens will be
perfect again, but he thinks there is no
use going to this trouble when lenses
can be made in small sections and the
perfection of each section assured be-
fore it is used. This principle has for
many years been applied to reflectors.

There are not only search-light re-
flectors, but reflectors of reflecting tele-
scopes, constructed in sections. These
reflectors have been found to be as
good as any others, and the wish has
constantly been expressed that the
principle were applicable to lenses and
to refracting telescopes, for reflecting
telescopes are comparatively worthless.

But opticians and astronomers were so
well satisfied a priori that the prin-
ciple was inapplicable to lenses that
they would not condescend to experi-

ment with it. Not so, however, with
Mr. Gatham. He reasoned that if
the interreflection of light was the only
obstacle, that could easily be pre-
vented by interposing non-reflecting
surfaces between the sections of the
lenses. He tried it and was success-
ful.

The advantages of Mr. Gatham's
invention are wonderful and incalcu-
lable. The first is that all limitation on
the size and power of telescopes is
completely done away with. The
manufacture of the Yerkes 40-inch ob-
jective is regarded as a daring feat and
a wonderful success, which will prob-
ably mark the ne plus ultra of astron-
omical exploration. The main reason
is that the larger a lens is made the
more difficult it becomes to exclude
air bubbles. But there are also other
difficulties attending large lenses.

They are greatly affected by expansion
and contraction, and when set up on
edge, a long time they are found to sag
or mash together, of their own weight,
so as to interfere with their correct-
ness. Now, a lens made in sections
has none of these infirmities, and it is
altogether possible to make it 100 feet
or 100 yards in diameter if desired.

There seems, in fact, to be really no
fixed limits to its size, and if found on
experiment to fulfill all requirements,
such a lens would open thousands of
new worlds to the astronomer.

Child Philosophy.

It is said that the patient endurance
shown by the children of the London
poor is something pathetic and won-
derful. However hard their lot they
seem never to question the justice that
decrees it. When we consider their
inevitable ignorance, it seems the more
marvelous that they should be able to
accept with patience riddles over
which the wise and learned are in con-
stant perplexity.

Once, says an English artist, asked
an interesting little boy with a pale,
care-worn face and intelligent expres-
sion, if he had ever wondered why it
was that he had no boots, and some-
times no bread to eat, while I had
plenty of everything. He looked at
me with a calm, patient expression, as
much as to say, "I have never won-
dered at such things."

"Tell me," I persisted, "have you
ever thought about this difference?"

"It's the Lord's will," he replied;
but he seemed reluctant when I
pressed him to explain what he meant
by the Lord's will. At last he said in
a timid, hurried voice:

"It is all the Lord's doing, this way.
You are grand-like and dress nice, and
lives in a big house, and you have a
planner, and—and"—he looked about
the room that he might enumerate all
our titles to consideration—"and a
sofa; so the Lord sees as how you're
gentlefolks, and he thinks lots of such
like as you. But we are very poor, we
are; mother pawns the blankets, and
father beats mother and swears awful.
We ain't got no Sunday things; we're
all raggedy, so the Lord don't take
much notice on us."

About People.

Miss Lillian Tomm, a Cornish girl,
has taken a first-class in the law
trips at Cambridge. She took a first
in the historical trips of 1893. Miss
Tomm is therefore a "double first,"
and the only woman who has been in
class I. in the law trips.

Eighteen Hundred and Nine was a
memorable year, since it gave to the
world Lincoln, Tennyson, Darwin,
Gladstone and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mr. Elliot Stock recently published
a new edition of Thomas A. Kempis.
A favorable review was cut out by a
news-cutting agency and addressed to
"Thomas A. Kempis, Esq." care of
his publisher, intimating that on re-
ceiving a guinea he could be supplied
with all references to his writings.—
[Westminster Gazette.

"I dare say," wrote Edward Fitz-
gerald in one of his letters, "I may
have told you what Tennyson said of
the Sistine child, which he then knew
only by engraving. He first thought
the expression of his face (as also the
attitude) almost too solemn even for
the Christ within. But some time
after A. T. was married and had a son
he told me that Raffaele was all right,
that no man's face was so solemn as a
child's full of wonder. He said one
morning that he watched his babe
'worshipping the sunbeam on the bed-
post and curtain."

Miss Agnes Irwin, who has just
been appointed dean of Radcliffe
College, is a great-granddaughter of
Benjamin Franklin, and the daughter
of a former United States Minister to
Denmark. Miss Irwin is not a col-
lege graduate, but has gained her great
erudition from home study. Dr. Weir
Mitchell says of her that "she carries
her learning with an amount of
modesty that is as pleasing as it is rare
with those who are her equals in ac-
complishments."

Archibald Forbes tells this story at
Stanley's expense: Stanley had deliv-
ered an unsuccessful lecture. When
his manager came to call on him about
it he heard an unearthly noise going
on below. "What's that?" asked the
manager. "That's my black boy; he
always makes that noise when he is
cleaning my boots." "All right," said
the manager. "You divide tonight's
lecture in half, and at the end of the
first part have your black boy on to
make that noise." The experiment
was a triumphant success—such a suc-
cess that the audience would not bear
of his leaving off for Mr. Stanley to
resume.

Just for Fun.

Why does Mr. Spatts wear such
short trousers? "Because they fit
him. I asked him for a small loan
and he said he was so short his corns
made his head ache."

Willy—Say, pop, I'm glad you
wasn't killed in the war.
Father (pleased)—Are you, Willy?
Why?

Willy—Because I'd be going to the
cemetery to-day, instead of the ball
game.

Master Bobby's father is the owner
of a hatching machine. The other
day as little Bob was watching a
chicken energetically breaking its way
through its shell, he remarked: "I
see how he gets out; but how did he
get in?"

Myrtle—Florence, is that Fred Dun-
ley's handwriting?
Florence—Yes, dear, I'm engaged
to him, you know.

Myrtle—Yes, I know it. I was en-
gaged to him last summer, Florence.
The dear boy! I wonder who will
marry him eventually.

French Wine Dangers.

Our Canadian commissioner in England, Sir Charles Tupper, put himself to a good deal of pains and his country to a good deal of expense, to negotiate a treaty with France by the terms of which French wines will flow into this country much more cheaply and easily than ever before. Our Canadian Premier, Sir John Thompson, made a wry face about the adoption of this treaty on the part of Canada, and a year's delay has been caused thereby, but political exigencies seem to make it easier for him to consent to adoption than to resist longer. Our Canadian Finance Minister, Hon. George E. Foster, in whom the temperance people once had confidence and hope, evidently did not like the treaty and showed signs of feeble resistance for a time, but in another moment of weakness he gave up any struggle. The Government, therefore, asked Parliament to enact a law to confirm that treaty and the subservient majority in the Commons became quite obedient, as it is to all calls of the Government for its support.

The French treaty will, therefore, come into full operation; French wines will become cheap and abundant; their consumption will become more fashionable and general among Canadian people. What will be the moral result of all this? Have not some men, including several gospel ministers, been assuring the people, whom they should better instruct, that the introduction of good and pure wines would do much to eradicate intemperance "and educate the people to use these instead of the more fiery and intoxicating spirits?" Have not some of these men gone on assuring the people, whom they should lead out of danger "instead of into it, that they or some other people they have heard of, have spent ever so many hours, or days as the case may be, in France and did not see any drunkenness? Everything was lovely there, and everybody drank French wines freely and never thought of intoxication!

Such fancies of imagination sicken us, at times like these, when additional flood gates of danger are being opened. France, with all its pure and cheap wines, and its long-time custom of drinking them freely, is recognizing that alcoholism—intoxication—is now one of its serious national dangers.

A new, very able and thoughtful book, "La Jeunesse," has just been published in France, written by an able man, which is attracting much attention. It sounds a trumpet blast of danger, just at the time when some of our Canadians are piping out an entirely different note. An able Frenchman, writing to thoughtful Frenchmen through that book, says:

"The dark cloud on our horizon is alcoholism. Doubtless its influence is felt on all classes of society; but it is above all the scourge of the people. It is a scourge of recent date, one that has appeared in the last 30 or 40 years." It is thus a danger growing right up in the midst of wine-consuming customs, instead of dying out amidst them, as our Canadian "leaders" would have us understand.

The writer goes on then to write of facts as they now exist in France and says: "It has alarmed first physicians and lawyers, and little by little all thinkers. The race is stricken in a vital spot. Hospitals, insane asylums, and prisons give daily evidence of its progress. In some counties it is easier to those who are not than to those who are addicted to it. Its favorite drink is a cheap mixture, adulterated with spirits, made from beet root and potatoes, with which the great manufacturers inundate the world."

This is sent out, too, as French wines and will flow into Canada as such under the new treaty. The Advocate, the Toronto liquor organ, states that cents are supplied as cheap as eight cents a quart, and must drive honest Canadian grape wine makers to the wall.

The book goes on to say: "It can be said with truth that it drinks its death and that of its children. The future is poisoned, and coming generations are doomed to blight, insanity and crime. The consequences of alcoholism—economic, hygienic, moral, political and social—can never be calculated. Of nine-tenths of the ruin, disease, accidents, crime fanaticism and popular disturbances, we can truly exclaim, the cause is alcohol." What worse or better either, for that matter, can be said of our fiery Canadian corn whisky? Our distillers must look to their laurels in the matter of demoralization under the circumstances.

One extract more of the state of things in France to-day, from this eminent French authority, will suffice for the present: "Alcoholism ravages

the youth of our people to a frightful extent. There is hardly a form of amusement without it. It disturbs and destroys healthful pleasure. It prevents physical culture; it neutralizes the effects of social meetings where good fellowship and relaxation are sought. Every meeting, every excursion, no matter what its object, runs the risk of ending in a drinking bout. Manners become coarse, and talk and songs brutal." These descriptions of "French sobriety" harmonize poorly with the fancy pictures with which too many Canadians have been beguiled.

Presbyterians and Prohibition.

The Presbyterians on both sides of the Atlantic were not the first to take hold of the temperance and prohibition movements, but when they do take hold of anything! The HOME GUARD has given a good deal of news in regard to the reports and resolutions of the various important presbyteries and synods in these Provinces and in the States. We are glad now also to supply similar encouraging information regarding the attitude of the Presbyterian Church in "the old countries."

IRISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland was held in Belfast during the first week in June. There was an important report of the temperance committee, which contained some startling facts and figures, and some very important recommendations which were adopted, which indicate an advanced position on the great temperance question. The report was submitted by Rev. John MacMillen, the convener.

Referring to the licensed houses in the city of Belfast, the report goes on to say that "if placed side by side, each being allowed a frontage of ten yards, they would form one side of a street six and a quarter miles in length." In regard to Dublin the report says that in some parts there is one public house to every 25 other houses. The report then gives another calculation to the effect that the public houses of Great Britain would form one side of a street stretching from Land's end to John O'Groat's—from the extreme south of England to the extreme north of Scotland.

Here follows the somewhat startling, though not exaggerated statement of the existing state of things: "There would be a jail, a reformatory, a poor house and an asylum alternately every two miles; there would be a brewery every three quarters of a mile, and a distillery every two miles all the way. It would require a strip of land five miles wide, running the entire 800 miles, to supply the grain. An army of lunatics, paupers, vagrants, criminals, inebriates, would keep marching along unceasingly, and the funeral of a drunkard would pass every five minutes, day and night, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year."

These words sound like "the intemperate language of temperance people" that we sometimes hear rebuked, but they are calculations made by hard-headed and thoughtful Presbyterian divines, based on the actual statistics regarding the liquor traffic in Great Britain.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

Among the resolutions given in the report were the following: "That in view of the terrible evils inseparable from the drink traffic, the assembly most earnestly urges on all members of the church the great and pressing duty of personal abstinence and of entire separation from the drink traffic and drinking customs." "The assembly expects all ministers and members of kirk sessions to be untiring in their efforts to rouse the conscience of the people to the clamant necessity for co-operation on the part of every professing Christian, to arrange that at least one lesson on temperance be given every quarter in the Sabbath schools, and recommends as a text book 'Temperance Questions' with notes, published by the Church of Scotland Women's Temperance Association." It also urges the matter of temperance education in the public schools, and all ministers to address their congregations frequently on the great sin of intemperance, "and on the multiplied evils by which this prevailing sin is aggravated, and appoints that on the fourth Sabbath in November a special sermon be preached to all our congregations on the subject."

It goes on to regret that there are so many congregations in which there is not a temperance organization, and instructs all the ministers to establish and keep in vigorous working order societies whose aim shall be a safeguard to the young, lift the fallen, and strengthen the weak, and report annually to the presbyterial agent as to the number of members, name of secretary and the work done.

It also complains of the non-enforcement of the Sunday Closing Act and the consequent demoralization. In this respect the officials in Ireland seem quite as lax as those in Canada.

The report closes by reminding all magistrates of the fearful responsibilities incurred by multiplying facilities for drinking and thus supplying incentives for crime and immorality. Evidently the Presbyterians of Ireland are well to the fore with their Canadian brethren on the great temperance question.

Woman's Future.

Her Right to a Share in the Making of the Country's Laws.

Which She Must Obey Whether They Are Good or Bad.

In these the last years of this century, many burning questions are before us. We hope and are confident that before the twentieth century dawns upon us, many of these questions will be settled. We hope to see prohibition's flag over us, we hope to see a satisfactory settlement of the labor questions, and we hope for a full enfranchisement of women. The last question is more particularly the theme of this article; many are battling for it, and many against it, but we will not let it die, we will agitate and agitate again until we win the day. It is true that social reforms are not perfected in a day, many years sometimes are needed for their perfection. As we study the history of the past, it encourages us. Wilberforce fought for many years before he gained freedom for the black on British soil. All honor to him! History is full of help. It is an earnest to us of all the mighty reforms yet in store; our past has been marvelous, but our future will be more so.

The enfranchisement of women would open an avenue to the accomplishment of other reforms. Would you have prohibition here in short time? Give the franchise to women. The liquor men, as a body, are opposed to the enfranchisement of women. "Give the ballot to women and we are done for!" they say. Would you have a clearer social atmosphere? Give the ballot to women. Would the wives and mothers of our continent allow many of the atrocious crimes that are permissible under our laws if they had the ballot? Think you would the Chinese girls be bought and sold on the Pacific coast for immoral purposes, as they have been and are, if women had the ballot and thus to a large degree would fashion our laws? By what right are women holding property taxed on the same footing as men? She has no voice in the expenditure of that money. By what right are we compelled to give our gold for nought? Then, in the world of labor, she must do both as to quantity and quality of labor an equal share with her brother, for less pay, oftentimes for one-half the pay received by her brother. In all fairness, should not the quantity and quality of work done guarantee a set figure of pay, irrespective of sex? But might makes right and as yet we have no redress. But our future is brighter than our past; the morning star is rising; what can hinder the full day?

Women must needs be enfranchised. Ought not the mother to have an equal voice with the father in the formation of laws which govern her son or daughter? Ought not the sister in a household be given the same political footing as the brother? In Ontario every man past 21 who is a resident here can vote for the Provincial elections. Why not the woman as well as the man? By what arguments can it be proved that the interests of our Province are safe only in the hands of men?

In looking at crime records, at the statistics of our prisons, what do we see? No less an authority than Dr. H. Clay Trumbull, editor of the Sunday School Times, is responsible for these statements: "There are more men than women in our prisons and jails, in the grogshops and gambling houses, and among the criminal and worthless classes in every community," in the same editorial he also states, "that women are largely in the majority in the membership of Christian churches." Now we do not ask that men be disenfranchised and women enfranchised (although the facts given by Dr. Trumbull and indeed by many others competent to judge would almost merit it), but that politically women be given equal rights with men.

Some years ago when it was agitated that the colleges should be open to women, the stock argument against it was, "Oh, the brain of a woman is not equal to it; no woman can even compass the curriculum of a college or university. Most dire and dreadful will be the results if the college or university is opened to them." Astonishing to say the doors were opened, and what are the results? Has the brain of the woman been found incapable of competing with her so-called larger brained brother—has the ponderous curriculum crushed her into the non-entity that our brothers would fain have made us believe it would? I do not need to answer these queries. The examination lists answer them. Beyond our highest expectations we are gratified. The girls are carrying off more than their percentage of prizes. Now, the stock arguments of those opposed to the ballot for women are equally as groundless, as contemptible, and as utterly futile as the arguments used against the opening of the colleges for women.

"Woman's sphere is her home, not the political arena," we are told. From this we would infer that man's sphere is outside or foreign to the home. How utterly absurd. Has man no lot or part in the home? If woman has no interests or rights in national or political affairs, they belonging solely to man, then man has no interests or

rights in the domestic or home affairs, they belonging solely to woman. Again how utterly absurd! How can we separate the home or its welfare from the nation or its welfare? Another argument is, "God cursed the woman in the Garden of Eden and forever took from her any right to rule or govern." How utterly false; what a perversion of the Scripture? It brings to my mind the cry of the anti-abolitionists, "We have the Bible on our side. St. Paul upholds slavery; he persuades the runaway slave, Onesimus, to return to his master, Philemon." Burke, in his "French Revolution," sets forth the divine right of kings. "A king is more than a man; a queen more than a woman." What nonsense! But are these arguments not on a par with the so-called Biblical arguments used against the enfranchisement of women? They are produced by the same spirit of error, that the arguments used by the anti-abolitionists were, and those concerning the divine right of kings. Did God curse Eve? No! He cursed the ground and the serpent. He did not curse Adam or Eve, but gave to each a penalty. Adam must perforce content with the thorns and thistles, and earn his food by the sweat of his brow. Eve must in matters relating to maternity bear great anguish. In this and in this alone was man to cause her sorrow. Then it would consider eve to have received the more heavier or more bitter penalty, does not God extend to her—note it, not to Adam—the wonderful promise that her seed should bruise the serpent's head? Is not the fifteenth verse of the third chapter of Genesis a most significant prophecy? "I will put enmity between thee and the woman and between thy seed and her seed, it shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise his heel." Has this not been literally fulfilled, has not that old serpent crushed and humiliated woman to the lowest depths, has not his worst venom been poured upon woman—recognizing that from her seed his final defeat should come? What does history reveal to us concerning the state of woman? She was a slave, a chattel, a beast of burden, an utter cipher. What is her condition now in heathendom, and what is her condition in our Christian land? She has not reached the high prestige given equally to Eve as to Adam. We read that "God blessed them and gave them" (not to Adam alone, but to Eve with Adam) "dominion over the fish of the sea, over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." The deliverer promised to Eve has come; slowly but surely he is crushing the head of the serpent; woman is regaining her lost prestige; and as true as the Bible is true she will have her God-given rights yet, she will stand by the side of man as his co-equal, she will equally govern the nations of the world. Let us by our best efforts hasten that day. In conclusion let me say that our politicians need to be educated in this respect. The fogs and mists of past customs envelop their eyes. They are very loath to yield their prejudices; they fear for themselves, if they should yield the ballot to women. How despicable! It is not a question of right or wrong with them, but a question of convenience.

ANNE MILLER.

Newbury, July 6, 1894.

Mr. W. D. Howells' Convictions.

Now that the woman suffrage question has reached a climax, and all are on the qui vive as to the final result of the untiring efforts made to strike from the constitution that one word "male," it is interesting to meet with the various views on the universally discussed subject, especially those of the masculine element, that being the class naturally supposed to feel the strongest opposition to the proposed change. Many prominent men in all walks of life have already given publicity to their convictions, and to their number may be added Mr. William Dean Howells, than whom few men have made a closer study of the gentler sex as embodied in the modern woman. Mr. Howells declares himself a convert as regards the elective franchise for the feminine portion of the human family, and his general estimation of the sex is of a high order.

"My wife and I had both been rather opposed to the idea of women entering the political arena," he explained, recently; "but the young poet, the late George Pelham, about whom I have written, came to the house one evening and completely turned us over to the other side, and we have never since had cause to change. Pelham had his faults, as all men have, but he was a remarkable young man, of great intelligence and acute reasoning powers, and that attitude toward woman was especially praiseworthy in him, as he was essentially a swell, accustomed to women of fashion and idleness, and yet he could see that to grant to the sex political equality was the right thing. But," added Mr. Howells, "I do not want to think of women as obtaining desired ends simply to help their sex; I want them to work always for the good of humanity."

"For myself I enjoy the feminine mind and prefer to talk to women rather than to men. They are all good, much better than men, but I do not know that they deserve any special credit for that; their natures are better and it is not an effort for them to be better than men. But I think they are not equal to their opportunities any more than men are; they can do

great work if they will, and I do not see why women should be contented to live the idle life of society."

When a question was hazarded as to women's marked advancement within the past few years. "They certainly have made great strides forward," Mr. Howells assented, "and when a true civilization shall have come men and women will be politically equal. I look upon woman suffrage as one of the great possibilities of the future."

The idea being advanced that in course of time woman's political privileges would be looked upon as a matter of course, as college education for girls has come to be regarded, the cry having once been that college-bred girls would be strong-minded, "If they are strong-minded that is what we want—the more strong-minded the better," declared the eminent author.

"I think the American woman more cultivated than the American man. The woman does the reading; the man goes into business. The sexes influence each other about equally, but young women ought to have a great influence over young men. Women as a rule are much freer than young men, and have greater opportunities; those women who have homes—who are fortunately placed—ought to be at the top of civilization, and they ought to feel it their duty to be there."—[Harper's Bazar.

Miss Willard's Return.

Miss Frances Willard has returned from Europe as full as ever of energy and zeal for the great cause of which she stands as woman's representative. Next fall Miss Willard and Lady Somerset are to start on their trip around the world with a monster petition which already contains 3,000,000 names, covers 20 miles of paper and is signed in 50 different languages. This great polyglot petition was begun in 1883 and when it becomes sufficiently formidable in point of size it will be presented to the various governments of the world with befitting ceremonies. Arrangements for the presentation have already been partly made. The official delegation, consisting of Miss Willard, Lady Somerset, Mrs. Woodbridge, of Ohio, Mrs. Williams, of Canada, and Miss Anna Gordon, after arrangements for their itinerary have been completed, will start on a nine months' tour of the world to present the petition, and it is expected that there will be enrolled as delegates in this remarkable crusade one from every state in the Union and every Province of Canada. Mr. William Pipe, who acted as secretary of the Parliament of Religions last summer, will accompany the party and take charge of everything.

Good Templars.

Lodges all over Canada are invited to send items of news regarding their work for the HOME GUARD. Postcard items are preferred.

The International Good Templar says that reports from the Grand Lodge of Central South Africa, South African Republic, show more than 1,000 gained the past year.

In Wisconsin 75 new lodges and 30 juvenile temples have been organized during the past year. A Good Templar training school is now in session at Phantom Lake in that State. It opened on the 6th inst for two weeks. A wide range of topics is being discussed.

The tenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recently held at Launceston. There was a small gain in adult membership during the year. C. Witt, of Hobart, is now G. C. T., and Wm. McIntosh, of Hobart, grand secretary.

The order seems to be doing some real active work in New South Wales, such as would be suggestive to Canadian Templars. Besides the ordinary revenue for work \$1,000 has been raised by what is known as "Self Denial Fund." During the year 1,400 public meetings have been held. Thirty lodges have temperance libraries in connection with them. The present membership is reported at 10,154 with 266 lodges. There are also 80 juvenile temples with an aggregate membership of 3,139 children and 200 adults. W. L. Dash is G. C. T. and R. R. Jack, G. S. Both reside in Sydney.

One important feature of the juvenile Templar work of the Grand Lodge of Victoria is that valuable prizes were given to the members in competitive examinations on certain temperance text books. E. W. Bender, Geelong, is G. C. T., and H. Crispin, Melbourne, grand secretary.

The 24th annual session of the Grand Lodge of Ireland was held last month at Portrush. On the previous Sunday a number of temperance sermons were preached in various churches by leading members of the order. Rev. Geo. Gladstone, of Glasgow, preached in two of the Presbyterian churches. Frank C. Johnston, grand treasurer, preached in the Wesleyan Church, assisted by the past grand templar, R. Semple, grand secretary, preached in the Congregational. There was also an open air meeting in the afternoon and a large mass meeting in the town hall the evening before the session began. The official organ is reported well sustained and prosperous. Rev. W. J. Macaulay, Portadown, is G. C. T., and Robert Semple, Belfast, grand secretary.

—There are 26 women brewers in Ireland.

Dominion Alliance Council.

[From Montreal Witness.]

Senator Vidal presided at the council meeting of the Dominion Alliance held at the close of the afternoon session. Letters of regret were read by Mr. Spence, Secretary, from John Charlton, M.P.; E. Coatsworth, M.P.; Mayor Kennedy, Toronto; Mrs. Jennie Cavers, ex-president of the Ontario W. C. T. U.; and Miss M. E. Wigginton, corresponding secretary of the Ontario W. C. T. U. The resolutions adopted earlier in the day by the convention on the political action and policy were affirmed by council and the matter of appointing organizers was referred to the executive committee.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Hon. A. Vidal.

Vice-presidents—For Ontario, Hon. J. C. Aikens and Mr. R. J. Fleming; for Quebec, Messrs. J. R. Dougall and S. A. Fisher; Nova Scotia, Messrs. A. R. Dickey, M.P., and T. B. Flint, M.P.; New Brunswick, Dr. McLeod and Mr. A. H. Hannington; Prince Edward Island, Hon. David Laird and Mr. S. Crabb; Manitoba, Rev. Dr. Bryce and Mr. Redfern Mulock; Northwest Territories, Dr. Schultz and Rev. Leonard Gaetz; British Columbia, Messrs. Noah Shakespeare and Mr. J. C. Brown.

Corresponding secretary—Mr. F. S. Spence.

Recording secretary—Mr. J. H. Carson.

Treasurer—Mr. W. H. Orr. Executive committee—Dr. MacLaren, Messrs. A. M. Featherston, W. Buchanan, Rev. A. Phillips, E. L. Bond, Rev. Dr. Dewar, Bishop Campbell, E. J. Davis, W. H. Lambly, Robert Craig, H. O'Hara, Rev. Dr. Williams, W. Tees, James Baylis, Rev. Dr. Hunter, J. Brooks, Walter Paul, Rev. W. Kettlewell, T. L. Reed, S. P. Leet, J. Y. Middleton, M.L.A., John Cameron, Mesdames McDonnell, M. R. Thornley, C. T. Williams, Archibald and Miss Dougall.

Committee on legislation—Messrs. J. R. Dougall, A. M. Featherston, J. H. Carson, Rev. Dr. Benson, F. S. Spence, Dr. J. J. MacLaren, R. C. Smith, John Cameron, Hon. J. C. Aikens and W. W. Buchanan.

Mr. W. H. Orr, treasurer, made a brief financial statement. It was agreed to record the proceedings of the convention and supply a copy of same to all delegates. The meeting of council was then declared closed.

The storms and sufferings of the higher spheres of human existence are appreciated only by the noble minds which inhabit them. In all things we can be properly judged only by our peers.

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ELECTRIC FOG SIGNALLING.

An English Locomotive Attachment Which Can Hardly Go Wrong.

On the Tottenham and Forest Gate Railway, near the Hoe street station of the Great Eastern Railway, there is one of Timmis and Abernethy's "patent" visual and audible permanent recording fog-signalling apparatus. By the aid of this apparatus, each time a locomotive passes a signal, that signal is repeated on the engine, an indicator pointing to "line clear," or to "danger," and one of two bells being rung. At the same instance an index in the cabin gives a corresponding signal, so that the signalman not only knows that a locomotive has passed a particular signal, but he also knows that the driver has been correctly informed of its position. The two instruments, viz., that in the cabin and that on the locomotive, are in series, so must give the same indications. The same wire also serves to work an electric repeater in the cabin, to show at all times the position of the signal. The apparatus is quite simple. On the signal post is a reversing switch, which puts the zinc or copper pole of a local battery to the line, according to the position of the signal. This line divides at the cabin one part passes through the repeater in the cabin and thence to earth; another part goes through the tell-tale instrument to an insulated contact several feet in length, arranged in the 4-foot way near the signal. Each locomotive carries a large brush, which sweeps over the contact, the brush being connected through an indicator to the body of the locomotive, which is "earthed." Thus when the locomotive passes over the contact a circuit is completed from the signal-post, through the tell-tale in the cabin, through the contact to the locomotive indicator, thence to earth. The indicator on the locomotive rings the bell by means of a relay and local battery.—English Engineering.

A Cholera Germ Killer.

According to the American Architect, two chemists of Hamburg, MM. Forster and Nijland, have published some studies on the cholera infection, from which it appears that soap is one of the best-known sterilizers of water suspected of infection. For a long time after the cholera epidemic of last summer, the people of Hamburg were afraid even to bathe themselves with Elbe water, but MM. Forster and Nijland show that ordinary toilet soap, added at the rate of an ounce to about twelve quarts of water, will kill the cholera bacilli in ten minutes. This would be a large proportion of soap to use in a bath, but as most people, instead of dissolving soap in the bath water, apply it to the skin with a sponge, it is probable that the water actually brought in contact with the skin is generally soapy enough to be harmless.

If, however, it is desired to obtain greater security, a soap containing a small quantity of corrosive sublimate may be used. Many "complexion washes" contain this drug, which is said to have a beneficial effect on the skin, however dangerous it may be internally, so that no hesitation need be felt in employing soaps medicated with it, and a very small quantity is sufficient. With a soap containing one per cent. of corrosive sublimate, added at the rate of a quarter of an ounce of soap to sixty quarts of water, all the cholera bacilli will be killed in one minute, and half the dose will kill them all in ten minutes; while the sublimate alone is still more active, an ounce being sufficient to destroy, in five minutes, all the cholera microbes in about a million quarts of water.

Graphite as a Lubricant.

Graphite as a lubricant has been slowly coming to the front for a good many years, says the American Machinist. It appears to have not only the quality of making surfaces slip easily upon one another, but appears to fill up holes, as it were, making a rather solid surface when no surface exists. When a mechanic desires to judge of the quality of a lubricant there seems to be nothing so natural as to lubricate the ball of the thumb and the forefinger and then rub them together. This may not be scientific, but he gets very good results from his conclusions, and is never likely to give up the practice.

One reason for this is probably in the fact that a great deal of the unclassified education of a mechanic has to do with the thumb and forefinger. He transfers sizes and does a thousand things from their sense of touch. Now, if you take a pinch of graphite between these members you will readily see how easily they slip one over the other, even under considerable pressure, and that to the mechanic means absence of friction, and this has a good deal to do with the favoring with which graphite is received as a lubricant.

Wax for Leather Stuffing.

The use of paraffine wax as a substitute for tallow, oleostearine and other heavy greases in the manufacture of leather is on the increase, and has much to recommend it over the older stuffing materials formerly employed by the leather finisher. One of its principal advantages is the fact that it renders the leather waterproof in a way which animal fat does not, and at the same time does not impair the supple and easy finish which the boot and harness manufacturer desires. On the ground of this, it compares favorably with oleostearine, and the Scotch scale manufacturer has found that it is to their best interest to push their trade in this direction, seeing that it is an entirely new market for their wax.—Iron and Industry.

Wooden Chimneys Preferred.

Using wooden chimneys because they are stronger than metal sounds rather strange, but a number of Maine railroad roundhouse smokestacks are being replaced by wooden chimneys. The smokestacks are suspended over every engine house. The smoke corrodes the metal, say the railroad men, and the wooden chimneys, sprinkled with sand, is the smoke preserves it.—Iron and Industry.

The Strongest Wood.

The longest timber known is the Borneo ironwood, whose trunk is 1.32 times greater in length than in breadth. By long experience of ebony blackness it is very hard.

CURIOUS FACTS.

A Great Gathering of Paragaphs in formation.

The spinning wheel was invented in India before the most ancient historical records.

Australia has more churches in proportion to the population than any other country.

Artificial ice was first manufactured by the use of chemical mixtures in the year 1783.

The Egyptians, 2,000 years before Christ, had hoes made of bone, with wooden handles.

Bones of a mastodon have been unearthed at a depth of forty feet on a plantation in Texas.

The same kind of plows are used in Ceylon to-day that were employed there 2,000 years ago.

Spoons of wood, horn metal or stone have been made in every country from prehistoric ages.

The primitive drum was a section of a hollow tree with piece of skin tightly tied over the top.

The first agricultural implement, the ancestor of both the spade and the pick, was a pointed stick.

By the old system of chronology in vogue in China the year 1894 is marked as the year 7,910,343.

The Greeks had two kinds of hoe; one broad, like our own, the other having two times or points.

Columella says that Roman peasants levelled their ground with rollers made of the trunk of a tree.

An underground railroad up the Jungfrau mountain is one of the late projects of Swiss engineers.

The Chinese claim that their best musical instrument, the king, was invented 2,000 years before Christ.

The spade used by the Roman peasant during the empire was a wooden instrument tipped with iron.

The latest census of Europe shows the population to consist of 170,818,561 males and 174,914,119 females.

The antecedents of the artistic rattle used in our orchestras was a gourd with half a dozen pebbles in it.

An amount of blood equal to all that is contained in the body passes through the heart once every three minutes.

At Salzburg, Austria, a man was kept prisoner for fifteen years, during which he never saw a human face.

Photographers claim that they can take a picture of a rifle ball traveling at a speed of 3,000 feet per second.

Sculptors contend that the height of the Venus de Medici, five feet five inches, is the perfect stature for women.

The average cost of building a British ironclad is \$240 per ton; the French, \$25; Italian, \$285; German, \$300.

Punch is the Hindu word for five, because five ingredients—arrack, sugar, tea, lemons, and water—enter into its composition.

The Red Sea is so called because it is littered with minute red animalcules; the water itself is of a clear, bright blue.

On some parts of the coast of France, when the wind is east, the mist that appears, it is said, bears with it a noticeable perfume.

Inmates of English prisons are employed in picking oakum, making coal bags for the general postoffice.

There are several factories in India, and one, at least, in Europe, that at Mannheim, Germany, where butter is made from coconuts.

An English firm is using the silk of the wild silk worm from which is woven a soft, substantial fabric of light tussor or pongee shade.

The Abuses of Vivisection.

Authoritative comments leave no room for doubt that the atrocious vivisection sometimes practised or suggested to physicians as to laymen. On the other hand, the utility of legitimate vivisections in promoting the welfare of the human race and the races of domesticated animals has been abundantly demonstrated, most tangibly of all, perhaps, during the past decade, in reference to brain surgery and to bacterial diseases. This being freely conceded by practically all qualified observers, it would seem that the main problem of vivisection (so long a "vexed question") is in a fair way to be worked out to the mutual satisfaction of vivisectionists and their ardent critics. But there is a subordinate phase of the subject somewhat recently presented, which one cannot regard with so much satisfaction, namely, the growing classes of young pupils in the secular schools. Such an over-zealous application of the "scientific method" is fit to appear only in that sorry system of pedagogics which makes light of sentiment and considers the goal of education to be the acquisition of bare facts. In a broader view it must appear that such growth of exhibitions will have a most unwelcome effect upon the mind of a child, tending to strengthen rather than to repress its selfish and cruel instincts. The child who has been taught through "scientific" demonstrations to regard a pet cat or dog as an animated machine with contracting muscles and blood-propelling heart and bile-secreting liver, instead of a living being possessed of feelings and emotions somewhat akin to its own, can never again regard the sacred mystery of life in quite the same light as before. It has gained knowledge of very doubtful value at the expense of a distinct ethical sacrifice. Far better might that child remain ignorant of the appearances of vital organs than lose its awe for the vital principle that animates them. If physiological experiments must enter into the scheme of the modern system of education, let them at least be deferred until moral principles are firmly grounded.

Edison's Latest.

Edison is now at work on a plan to grease the sides of ships so that they will slip through the water more readily. He says the friction of salt water and its constituents are much more than is generally believed, and if he can only do what he is trying to do, the Campanian can make the voyage between New York and Liverpool in four days.

New Warships.

The British Government is to add eight new battleships to the present naval force, at a cost of \$38,000,000.

When Needles Were Made.

Needles were first made in 1545, when there was a good day's work.

The Fly's Wings.

It is believed the fly can make 600 strokes a second with its wings.

NEW CRAZE FOR BYRON

INTEREST IN A GREAT ENGLISH POET HAS BEEN REVIVED.

Misunderstood During His Lifetime and Denied Sepulture at Westminster—His Many Portraits and Their History—Thorwaldsen's Bust His Best Portrait.

There is tendency to a return to Lord Byron. It is no longer considered improper for young women to say in society that they have read Lord Byron and that they like the reading. In England, which has only itself to blame for the keen cuts which the hardy scion of Newstead gave it, there is a revival of him who wrote as no man before him wrote; as none since has written.

John Cordy Jeaffreson, in his impartial book, "The Real Lord Byron," opens his pages with this sentence: "In great things and small things it was Byron's lot to be misunderstood during his life and misrepresented after his death." And a few lines below is the melancholy statement: "The people on the evening of his withdrawal from England frowned at him in London drawing-rooms, or murmured against him in the London streets."

He died in Greece in 1824 and the prejudice against him in England was still so



LORD BYRON IN ALBANIAN COSTUME (1810) FROM THE PAINTING BY PHILLIPS.

unrelenting that his remains were denied sepulture at Westminster. But the hand that was laid upon his memory is releasing its clutch. It is now proper to go on a Byronic tour in the art galleries of England. There is quite a rage for sketches, silhouettes, paintings and statuary of the man who left "his native shore" and proved himself not only the master genius of poetry, but a man of courage and common sense as well, and died engaged in an effort to liberate another country.

In the last number of the Magazine of Art—London—one finds a collection of pictures of Byron and an interesting account of each. The frontispiece of the magazine contains an etching—a very charming thing it is, too—of the Harrow view, the Byron estate, which on a clear day, it is claimed, is the most picturesque landscape in England, the vision taking in a range of fifty miles. The etching is from a picture in the art museum, London, and represents the young poet reclining on a tomb, writing the "lines" written under an elm while visiting Harrow.

But the picture of the past, gathered from far and near, show what interest there is in the name, and one detects in the letter press a disposition to bury the past and render an homage so long overdue.

The first miniature known of Byron was painted by Kay, of Edinburgh, in 1795. It represents the poet at the age of seven. This Byron gave to a young woman who was in his mother's service. At her death it passed into the possession of Dr. Ewing, of Aberdeen.

There is a water color of him in the gown worn by noblemen at Trinity College, where he was a student after he left Harrow.

The portrait of 1807 was painted by G. Sanders. It is full length and in oils. It was of this picture that Byron wrote to Rogers:

"If you think the picture worth your acceptance it is yours, and you may put a glove or a mask on it if you like."

A miniature copy was made of it, which so displeased Byron that he ordered it destroyed.

The portrait of him in Albanian costume was painted soon after Byron's arrival in Turkey. The Albanian costume produced a favorable impression on his imagination. He sat for this portrait in 1810 to T. Phillips. It formerly belonged to Lady Milbank, and is now in possession of Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey. There are several copies of it extant.

There is a pen and ink sketch, which the Magazine of Art does not give, by Lady Caroline Lamb. She had loved him. She afterward saw Byron and his wife walking arm in arm, and it so embittered her that she made the caricature.

The best, and the historical portrait of Byron, is from the bust of Thorwaldsen. It was this work which excited the admiration of the Continentals. Many casts were made from this, and some are in this country. A repetition of the head of the bust was made by the same artist in 1817. It was tendered to Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral and the British Museum, and declined in turn by each. It remained for several years, unpacked, in the vaults of the custom house. It now stands in the college library of Trinity, Cambridge.

How to Make Herb Tea.

Herb teas are made by infusing the dried or green leaves and stalks in boiling water and letting them stand until cold. Sweeten to taste.

Catnip tea is the best panacea for infant ills, in the way of colds and colic, known to nurses.

Chamomile and gentian teas are excellent tonics taken either hot or cold. The tea made from blackberry-root is said to be good for summer disorders. That from green strawberry leaves is an admirable and soothing wash for a cankered mouth.

Mint tea made from the green leaves, crushed in cold or hot water and sweetened, is palatable and healing to the stomach and bowels. A tea of damask rose leaves, dry or fresh, will usually subdue any simple case of summer complaint in infants.

Anarchy in France.

France's record has been appalling. The mere catalogue makes a horrible recitation—Ravachol's bomb; Emile Henry's explosion in the Terminus Cafe in revenge for Valiant; the Madeleine Church Lenten horror, when Paulwels killed himself with his own petard; the arrests of Elisee Reclus, the famous geographer, Paul Bernard, the ex-jesuit, and Sebastian Faure; the Grenoble Church explosion; the bomb-throwing at Lyons, Bordeaux and Boulogne. Carnot's assassination has come as the grand climax to this reign of terror.

A QUEEN CITY BABY.

ITS LIFE SAVED BY LACTATED FOOD.



BABY BODDINGTON.

The mothers of Canada who use Lactated Food for their babies are always delighted with the grand results. During the hot summer weather it "saves babies' lives."

Mrs. Boddington, of Toronto, says: "I used cow's milk for my baby, but it did not thrive. I then commenced to use Lactated Food, and I found that baby soon improved and has remained contented and well." Mr. Andrew P. Stirret, the popular chemist, corner Dundas St. and Brock Ave., Toronto, says: "I indorse the above testimony and would say, that when Mrs. Boddington found it necessary to feed her baby from the bottle, every device was tried to obtain pure milk, even to securing the milk of one particular cow. After all this, the baby continued to fret and cry. Finally, Mrs. Boddington was induced to use Lactated Food, and from the very first feeding the baby began to improve; and (as you see by the photo) is now the picture of health and contentment. Ever since, I have most heartily recommended Lactated Food to my customers."

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS, MUST GO
PAIN IN SIDE & LANE BACK
WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.

LAWN MOWERS

REID'S HARDWARE

New high wheel, new model; besides cheaper grades.

LAWN HOSE,

LAWN SPRINKLES,

(Various Styles.)
No. 118, North Side Dundas Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.

GEO. W. PITT

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

ALL WORK FIRST-CLASS.
160 DUNDAS STREET
At L. D. Trumpp's Jewelry Store.
Evens tested free, and glasses properly adjusted. Every care guaranteed.

Coins! Coins! Coins!

MONEY LOANED
On real estate, notes, furniture, chattels, etc.
Evens tested free, and glasses properly adjusted. Every care guaranteed.

JAMES & J. R. MILNE.

Dealers in coins, tokens and medals. 38 Dundas street, London, Ont.

CHONG LEE

HAS REMOVED FROM 272 DUNDAS TO 294 DUNDAS STREET, where he will pay special attention to all kinds of laundry work. We guarantee the best work in the city. Latest improved machinery for ironing collars and cuffs—will not crack or break the cloth. Family work cheap. Parcels called for and delivered.

294 DUNDAS STREET

BICYCLES

price Lists for 1894.
WM. PAYNE, London.
TELEPHONE 637.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill-health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

Erie Medical Co, Buffalo, N.Y.

BLOOD POISON

is cured in 20 to 30 days by a Magic Remedy under guarantee, backed by \$50,000 capital. Write for free book, and get your blood purified from life from poison cured, free by mail. Write to H. R. Sprague and company, 101, Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

COOK REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

	From Montreal	From Quebec
Nunimidian	daylight	9 a.m.
Parisian	July 21	Not calling
Mongolian	July 22	July 22
Laurentian	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
Sardinian	Aug. 11	Not calling
Nunimidian	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
Parisian	Sept. 1	Not calling
Laurentian	Sept. 2	Sept. 2

First cabin from \$30 and upwards; return \$100 and upwards. Second cabin \$30; return \$60. Steamer to Liverpool, Derry, London, Belfast, Glasgow, \$20, everything four.

STATE LINE SERVICE

New York, Londonderry and Glasgow.
From New York, STATE OF NEBRASKA, 11 a.m. July 23

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 11 a.m. Aug. 1
Cabin passage, \$40 and upwards; return, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$30. Steamer at lowest rates. For tickets and every information apply to

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, and Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, F. & Clarke, 416 Richmond street, John Paul, 381 Richmond street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

NOTICE!

On and after July 12, the daily dual train service on the Warton and Southampton branches will be resumed.

L. J. SEARGEANT, General Manager.

60 DAYS' HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

1894.
FROM ALL STATIONS ON THE LINE OF THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD ON JULY 17, good to return until Sept. 15.

TO THE FOLLOWING PORTS AT RATES NAMED:

DELORAIN, \$28

RESTON, \$30

STEVAN, \$35

BINEARTH, \$40

MOOSMIN, \$35

REGINA, \$40

MOOSEJAW, \$35

YORKTON, \$40

PRINCE ALBERT, \$35

CALGARY, \$40

RED DEER, \$35

EDMONTON, \$40

Winipeg Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held from July 23rd to 30th, inclusive, and July 17th has been fixed upon for Excursion to enable passengers to attend the Exhibition.

Thos. R. Parker, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, City Office open 7 a.m.

Lake Steamship Line

One of the fast electric-lighted steamships, ALBERTA and

ATHABASCA

Is intended to leave OWEN SOUND every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

calling at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., only, and making close connection with the through train at Fort William. The connecting express will leave London on and after May 7 at 4:15 a.m.

T. R. PARKER, AGENT

Seaside Excursions,

JULY 23 & 24.

Portland, Me., and return - \$14 95

St. John, N.B. - \$16 45

St. Andrews, N.B. - \$17 45

Moncton, N.B. - \$18 95

Halifax, N.S. - \$18 95

Good to Return Until Aug. 8, 1894.

H. DE LA HOOKE

G. T. R. City Agent, "Clock" Corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets.

CUNARD LINE

"LANE ROUTE."

From New York to Liverpool via Queens- town, East Express Mail Service.

CAMPANIA, Saturday, July 14, 3 p.m.

SERVIA, Saturday, July 21, 7:30 a.m.

LUCANIA, Saturday, July 28, 2:00 p.m.

UMBRIA, Saturday, August 4, 7:30 a.m.

ADRIAN, Saturday, August 11, 1:30 p.m.

ETRURIA, Saturday, August 18, 2:00 p.m.

CAMPANIA, Saturday, August 25, noon.

ADRIAN, Saturday, August 25, 1:30 p.m.

ETRURIA, Saturday, August 25, 2:00 p.m.

ADRIAN, Saturday, August 25, 1:30 p.m.

ETRURIA, Saturday, August 25, 2:00 p.m.

ADRIAN, Saturday, August 25, 1:30 p.m.

ETRURIA, Saturday, August 25, 2:00 p.m.

GARDEN WORK SYSTEM.

WHY AND HOW IT IS BEST TO PLANT SEEDS IN ROWS.

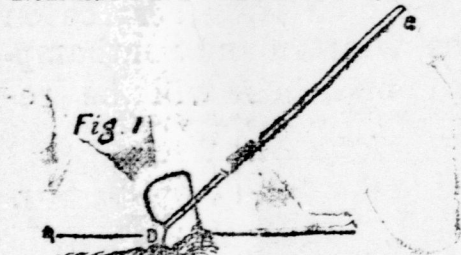
Facility of Cultivation is Thereby Ensured as Well as a More Careful and Neat Appearance—An Excellent Scheme for the Amateur Gardener.

There are a number of garden seeds, such as onion, carrot, peas, beans, etc., that are best sown in rows. The rows should be perfectly straight, a fixed distance apart, and parallel. This facilitates cultivation, especially when the plants are yet small and scarcely visible. It also gives a neat appearance to the garden that encourages the owner to keep it all clean and in good order. Of course the quickest, neatest, and all around best way to plant seeds in rows is with a drill. But not every one can own or borrow a drill. How then shall one who has no drill best put in his seeds?

Even in such a simple matter as planting seeds in straight rows there is a slow, laborious way, and there is at least one comparatively rapid and successful way, somewhat troublesome to describe, but very easy to execute when once learned.

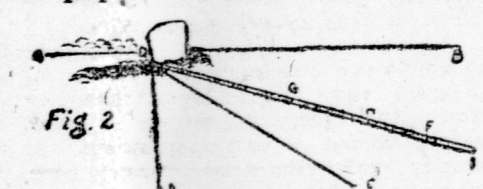
To begin with, if you have not a "true eye," or if you are a woman and awkward, you want a stout string—wool twine is best—as long as your rows. Also two or more stakes and a stick cut just the length you want the rows apart. Stretch the string between the two stakes where you want the first row to be. If the row is long, put the extra stakes on the line to keep it exactly in place.

Next take a hoe. The usual way from



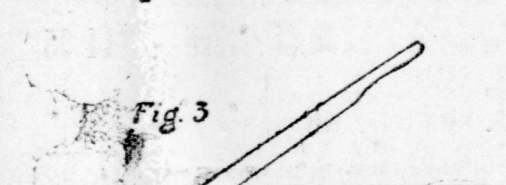
this point on is to pick or dig a groove with one corner of the hoe, using it as in Fig. 1, and making three to six inches of trench at a stroke. This is slow work, generally makes a groove crooked and uneven in depth, and, worst of all, if the ground is not perfectly loose and mellow the bottom of the trench, where the seeds are to sprout, is liable to be more or less hard and compact.

In Fig. 1, A B is the line of direction of the trench. C is the position of the operator. At D is shown the manner of using the hoe. The handle of the hoe during the work is always in line with A B. Now try it and use the hoe as in Fig. 2. Instead of using only the corner point of the hoe use the one edge as shown at D. Instead of standing in front of the hoe as it moves in the direction A B, stand at one side of A B, one foot at E and one at C. D E is two feet, and E C is two feet or more. The hoe as shown is at the end of a stroke, and D E is perpendicular to A B. The hoe han-



dle, D I, is grasped at G F (G and F being about two feet apart), and is held well away from you. The angle which D I makes with A B is such that as you look down upon the handle it covers the line D C on the ground; i.e., crosses the point of your right foot, and makes an angle of forty-five degrees with A B. Instead of picking and digging, take a long, sweeping stroke, sharp and quick, eighteen to twenty inches, according to your strength and skill. The whole thing would be far easier to learn from actual sight. If done right the result will be a straight, clean groove of the desired depth, with fine, mellow dirt in the bottom. The blade of the hoe will throw the dirt like a plow in rapid motion.

Then, for very fine seeds, such as onion, etc., take an inch board about five feet long, four to six inches wide, and shape it as in Fig. 3. Slide this along the bottom of the groove. This secures perfect



straightness, perfect evenness in depth, and the finest dirt in bottom of groove. The plants can thus be weeded and thinned before they are up. Next move the line and stakes the proper distance until enough grooves are made. Then drop the peas, beans, seeds, etc., and cover. In covering, use the hoe in much the same way as in grooving. However, if the ground is lumpy use care in getting only fine dirt on the seeds. Also be particular to cover to the proper depth.

To distribute very fine seeds in the grooves, mix them thoroughly with dry sand, put all in a bottle, put a quill in the cork, and distribute along the trench. The amount of seed per rod or per foot of row can be calculated, and the distribution regulated accordingly.

This method saves two-thirds of the time and does better work.

To Cure a Horse of Biting.

When I was a mounted policeman, I learned of a most humane and kind method of curing a balky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When a horse refuses to go take the front foot by the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee-joint. Hold it thus for three minutes, and let it down and the horse will go. The only way in which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of but one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought. There have been some barbarous cruel methods resorted to make a balky horse go its way, such as filling its mouth with sand, severely beating the horse, or, as in one recent case, cutting out his tongue. The humane societies would have their hands full to care for all these cruelities to animals. If they only knew, the owners of horses would adopt my treatment, and there would be no trouble with the erstwhile troublesome balky horse.—Our Animal Friends.

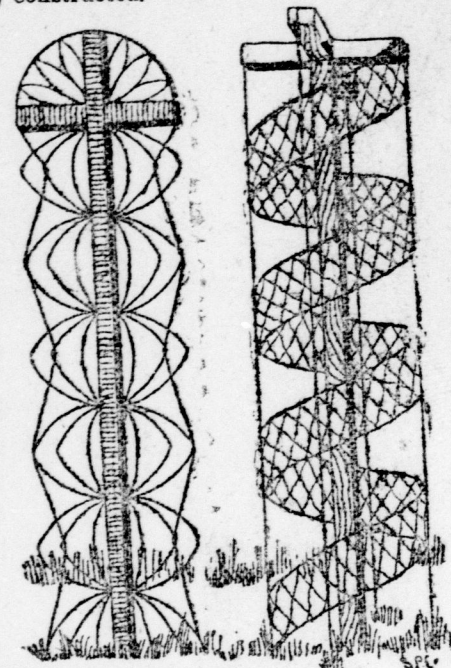
The Admiration of Statesmen.

Petit farming in France is carried to its extreme attenuation among the highly civilized states, 2,107,067 estates being under 2½ acres in size. This system is the admiration of statesmen.

VERY ATTRACTIVE.

Are These Neat Home-Made Wire Trellises for Vines?

Attractive trellises add much to the pleasure of growing plants and vines. The ordinary wooden affairs that are commonly seen are usually heavy in appearance, and not particularly attractive in design. The illustrations show a couple made largely of wire, that are neat in shape and easily constructed.



HOME-MADE WIRE TRELLIS.

One has a central support of wood 14 inches square, with cross-pieces at the top, and at the surface of the ground if desired. From the extremities of these cross-pieces four wires are stretched from top to bottom, and around these wires is wound, in spiral form, a strip of six-inch wire-netting, such as is used for yarding poultry. Small pieces of wire tie it firmly to the upright wires. The central support of wood should extend down into the ground eighteen or twenty inches.

The only explanation needed in regard to the other trellis is that the central support of wood has small holes through it at regular intervals, and through these are drawn fairly stout galvanized wire, according to the design that is suggested, or according to any other regular design that the maker may desire. It is singular that greater use is not made about the garden and lawn of this galvanized wire, that is now so low in price. It may be used, in connection with light frame-works of wood as supports for large numbers of garden plants—peas, beans, tomatoes, berry bushes, etc., while it can be used almost any shape and shape the artistic support of flowers, sweet peas and a host of other climbers. In fact the various widths of poultry netting, and this smooth galvanized wire ought to be regarded as two of the most valuable assistants which the cultivator of fruits, vegetables and flowers has at his command in giving nature a chance to do its best—and best in the growth of the plants under his care.

WATERING HEATED HORSES.

Valuable Information in Readable Shape and Small Compass.

It was on one of last week's warmest days, and the mercury stood well up in the nineties. A man from a neighboring field stopped at our pump for a drink of water. He had his team with him, and the perspiration on man and beast showed that all had been hard at work. The man grabbed the cup, filled it and drank eagerly. The horses, contrary to emphatic orders, drew close to the pump, and made a desperate effort to get their froth-covered, checked-up mouths down to the dripping spout.

"Let them have a sip," said I, saluting the man, as I passed on my way to the barn. "The horses?" Don't you see they're too hot to drink?" said the man with something in his tone that sounded like contempt for one's ignorance in so simple a matter.

"Are they any warmer than you?" I ventured to inquire. "No. But you see I've got sense enough to take only a little—just enough to moisten my throat—and then quit. But them horses would empty that trough if I'd only give 'em a chance, and then they'd go home perhaps injured for life."

The man had refilled the large cup, while talking, and he now interrupted his half-finished paragraph by putting it again to his lips. As I stood wondering as to the reason of the surface he had to "moisten," and what might be his full capacity when unrestrained, he set down the empty cup and continued:

"I'm going to let the horse walk all the way home and by that time they'll be cooled off enough to drink."

"Whoa, Kate! Back there, Tom. Back, I tell ye! Wanter kill yerselves, don't ye?"

"You are right," said I, as the man finished his orders to the horses by jerking them back a few paces. "You are right in saying that the horses are too warm to be allowed to drink their fill. But why not let them have a little? They would not have the sense to quit soon enough, but you can use your own judgment for them as well as for yourself. I would not even let them get their nostrils into the trough, for you can't tell how much they drink in that way. But here is a pail. Half a pailful to each will not hurt them."

"Oh, pshaw! that little wouldn't do 'em a bit of good in their thirsty condition. Them horses are the awfulest drinkers you ever saw. I'll bet they'll get outside of three pailfuls apiece, when I get home, and maybe more, if I let 'em. Half a pail would be only an aggravation."

"Wouldn't you have been glad of two spoonfuls of water, a few minutes ago, provided you could have only that, or else have none?"

"Oh, yes. My throat was dry as a bone."

"Just so with the horses. Give them a gallon apiece, and it will do them good now, and they will be in better condition for the drink when you get home."

"Mebbe you're right," said the man thoughtfully. "I rather guess you be." And he took the pail to carry out my suggestion.

The man here spoken of is by no means solitary one in his views. We have heard so much against watering horses when heated, that we are apt to be cruel to them at times, and credit ourselves with acting for their good. One is scarcely expected to be more careful of his horse than of himself. In the matter of drink if he will imagine himself in the horse's place and then apply the golden rule, he will be adopting as good and as safe a plan as lies within his scope.—Ohio Farmer.

A Note From Europe.

Several cities of Europe are working at the sewage question on the agricultural side of the problem. Are any of our Canadian cities thinking in this direction?

A FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A HOME MADE BUILDING FOR THE PURPOSE.

Dimensions of the Building—The Head Required and How Best to Furnish It—The Intention of the Evaporator and How to Use It.

The process of evaporation is the cheapest known method of preserving indefinitely, for future use or for market, such fruit as raspberries, blackberries, cherries, apricots, plums, or apples; and in season of plenty, it enables one to preserve in a condensed and readily available form, fruit that would otherwise be sold at a low price, or allowed to decay. Some excellent forms of evaporators are upon the

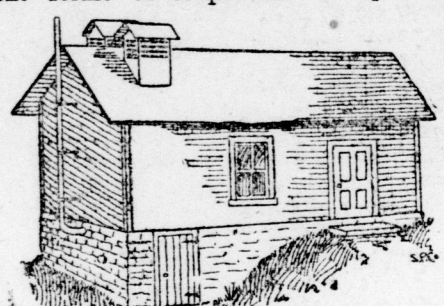


FIG. 1.—EXTERIOR VIEW OF EVAPORATOR.

market, and may be obtained ready to set up for immediate use. However, when several acres of berries are to be evaporated, or fruit is evaporated for other parties, it is best to put up a building especially for the purpose, and to a person skillful with tools the expense need not be great. A convenient and cheap form of evaporator is shown in perfection in Fig. 1. This will evaporate one hundred bushels of raspberries every twenty-four hours. The building is eight feet wide and twenty-two feet long. The sides and roof may be simply boarded up and down, or finished as elaborately as desired.

If possible, locate the fruit-drying house upon a sidehill, and at one end of the building lay up a cellar wall nearly five feet high, the width of the building, and about four feet wide, inside diameter. At one end a space is left for a door. Within three inches of the top of the foundation wall a stovepipe is inserted. In the same wall sections of five-inch pipe, a are inserted to admit fresh air to the furnace room, and if the air is discharged near the stove, so much the better, as it creates a better draft than when admitted along the sides. In constructing an evaporator, a novice nearly always makes the mistake of allowing too little ventilation about the furnace. If a proper amount of fresh air is not admitted the fruit is simply steamed and often ruined by the cooking. Always admit the fresh air from as near the ground as possible. The ventilators should be of ample dimensions, and if made with a forced draft, better and quicker results will be obtained. When the work is rushing, all these little things are very important. Small fruit is best evaporated on the same day it is gathered. Hence, when doing a commercial business, aim to have the fruit delivered only as fast as the capacity of the evaporator will admit. For a building of this size a common box cast-iron stove, one foot square and two and a half feet long, with dry wood for fuel, furnish all the heat necessary, but it requires almost constant attention, and the heat will not be uniform. Hence, if possible, put in one of the low down, anthracite coal, base burners. The legs may be removed; the object being to have the stove as far below the fruit shelves as possible. One ton of hard coal will evaporate a sufficient quantity to make at least a ton of dried raspberries, and if the wood has to be purchased, coal will often be the best expensive. To use all the heat possible, let the pipe cross and recross the furnace room several times.

An interior view of the evaporator is given in Fig. 2. The evaporator chutes are built directly over the furnace room, and should be of a size corresponding to the size of sieves or trays, the largest size of which is four feet square. When these are uniformly covered with a bushel of berries each, it requires a hundred pounds of strength to handle them quickly, as the little drop doors should not remain open longer than is absolutely necessary, or too much heat will escape. The drop doors, N, are five inches wide, and each space will admit two sieves. The strip to which the doors are hinged being one and a half inches wide. These dimensions can be changed to suit the fancy. For instance, a door may cover the space for four or four sieves, and be retained by a catch instead of wooden button. Two chutes are shown in the sketch. Often three are erected side by side; the dimension of the sides should be determined upon before the building is commenced. The wire for a four-foot square sieve, of the best galvanized material, costs about seventy-five cents. It comes in rolls of different widths. Where men are to handle the sieves, those three feet wide in size will prove most convenient, hence make three rows of chutes three feet wide and four feet long. A long box about one foot deep will prove

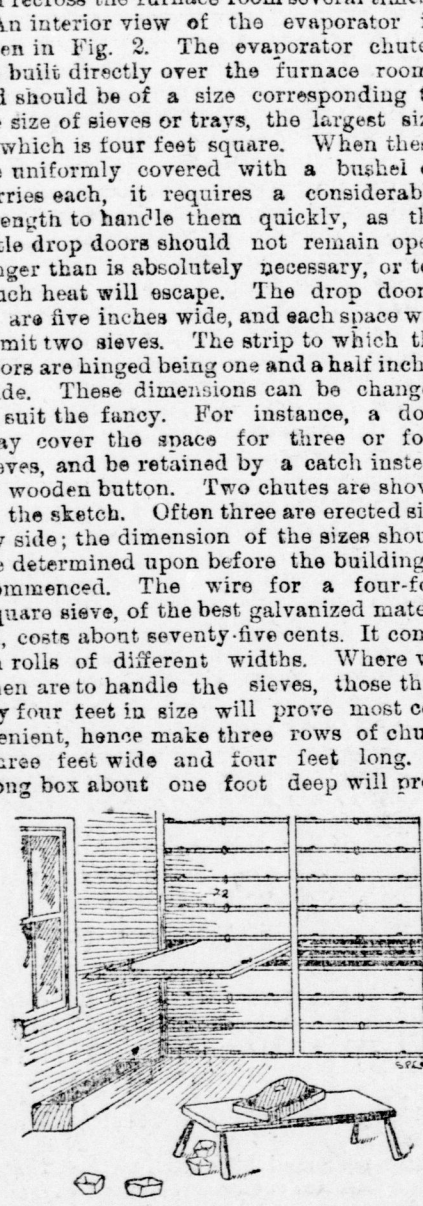


FIG. 2.—INTERIOR OF EVAPORATOR.

convenient to throw the evaporated fruit into direct from the sieves, from which it is readily shoveled into bags, boxes, or other receptacles. This room should be well lighted, and racks may be placed along the walls for holding picking trays, baskets and other things when not in use.

In the greatest evaporated raspberry-producing section of New York State, hand-picking costs two cents per quart, requiring, on an average, nearly three quarts of fresh for a pound of dried fruit. Raspberry plants, if properly attended, will yield five pailfuls before being removed. A yield of six hundred pounds per acre is about the average crop.

An active picker easily gathers one hundred quarts per day. By the use of an improved harvester one man will gather twelve bushels per day, and by active work, several bushels more. Machine-picked berries of course contain leaves, broken branches, and other litter, but are dried in this condition, then run through a fanning mill, which removes all the coarse and light rubbish, when women and children will look them over at their own home, at the

rate of fifty cents per hundred pounds. This latter method of harvesting is one-half cheaper than hand-picking, and is becoming more popular each year. In the busiest season, put in the fresh berries at the top, moving down a point or two every hour, taking out the properly dried ones so much that in grasping a handful with considerable pressure that they will fall apart when laid upon a level surface. It too dry they will again absorb moisture from the variable atmosphere. If allowed to become too dry, they are liable to damage from scorching, especially those on the lower tray.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SCIENCE A NECESSITY.

Successful Agriculture Impossible Without the Proper Knowledge.

At no period has science so largely benefited agriculture as at present, says Prof. Weed in the American Agriculturist, and the time is long since passed when there is nothing to be done but to plant the seed in the spring and gather the harvest in the autumn. While agriculture has made much advancement during recent years, yet it has hardly kept abreast of the times during the last decade, and some of the other industries have pushed ahead of this most ancient and honorable occupation. Agriculture has excluded itself too much from the other lines of industry, and is just now coming abreast of the times through the aid which science has rendered. This is particularly true in some special lines. Farm crops are attacked by two kinds of organisms—the injurious insects and the parasitic fungi—and it is in dealing with these that perhaps the most advancement in scientific agriculture has recently been made. The insects eat the leaves and suck the sap of the plants, while the parasitic fungi feed upon the rich juices of plants, causing a great check in growth. How much damage is caused by injurious insects and parasitic fungi cannot be estimated in just so many dollars and cents, but it is safe to say that fully one-fourth of the average yield of all farm produce is destroyed by injurious insects alone. That is to say, that were it not for the insects, the yield would be one-fourth greater than it is at present. To one who has not given this matter attention, this statement may be received somewhat doubtfully; but it is, nevertheless, only too true.

But by the application of proper remedies a large part of the loss caused by injurious insects can be prevented, and that with but little trouble and expense. It is here that the science of entomology comes to the rescue of the agriculturist by bringing forward insecticides to lessen, and indeed in some cases to entirely prevent, the loss caused by the ravages of injurious insects. Clean culture and good cultivation will greatly lessen the number of insects which attack the growing corn, while the application of kerosene of carbolic to the grain as soon as harvested will prevent further damage by insects in the granary.

In many cases the loss through damage by parasitic fungi is no less than that caused by the attack of injurious insects. The diseases of the grape have, perhaps, received the most attention at the hands of mycologists, and the beneficial results of their work in this branch of scientific agriculture manifest themselves on every hand. Grape diseases were formerly but little prevalent, but during recent years they have increased in their distribution and destructiveness to such an extent that it is now almost impossible to bring the grapes to maturity without the application of a fungicide to check the growth of the parasitic fungi which are the cause of the grape diseases. When being the case, the viticulturist knows that the application of the Bordeaux mixture is as fully an important part of success as pruning or cultivation. But it has also been recently shown that many plant diseases other than those of the grape can be checked in like manner by the application of fungicides.

A prominent example of this is found in the good results resulting from the application of Bordeaux mixture to potatoes, recent experiments showing that this fungicide not only prevents the potato rot, but also so very largely increases the yield that it would pay well to apply the Bordeaux mixture for this latter purpose alone, where potatoes are subject to early blight. This increase in yield was a result unlooked for when the experiments were conducted.

This same fungicide is used in spraying apple trees to prevent the apple scab, and in experiments last season at the Cornell station show that the Bordeaux mixture not only prevents the scab, but it increases both the yield and keeping qualities of the fruit.

But in other lines of agriculture, science has but recently shown many things of interest. It has long been supposed, and, indeed, a common sense would go to show, that the winter protection of milch cows would pay, yet it has remained for the Indiana Experiment Station to recently show just what and how much benefit is to be derived from such winter protection. The matter of sub-irrigation has received attention at the hands of some of our stations, and the experiments have shown that this system of irrigation is much superior in its results to the usual methods. Agricultural chemistry, dairying and bacteriology are as yet but new sciences, and this is especially so in the intimate relations which they bear to each other. The matter of the fermentation of milk is now receiving much attention, and bacteriology will probably soon show us a method of greatly prolonging the sweetness of milk. By a method of milk testing, we are now able to say just how much butter fat a given amount of milk contains, i.e., how many pounds of butter can be made from the given quantity of milk. This being the case, the milk now sold at creameries is paid for in proportion to the amount of butter fat it contains. Thus we see the intimate relations existing between the sciences which underlie agriculture. We also see that science has brought agriculture forward to the state of advancement in which it now stands. That agriculture should be the most important, industry there can be no doubt. But science has not completed its work in aiding agriculture. The greatest aid to the agriculturist in this country is these institutions that much of the future aid to agriculture will be brought forward.

Crossing or Hybridizing.

Hybridizing is the more difficult and uncertain method, as it must be followed for generations before the species has become fixed to a degree that will warrant its being introduced as a new variety. Scientific experimenters are usually the most successful in the work of hybridizing, as considerable skill is required in pollinating existing between the sciences which underlie agriculture. We also see that science has brought agriculture forward to the state of advancement in which it now stands. That agriculture should be the most important, industry there can be no doubt. But science has not completed its work in aiding agriculture. The greatest aid to the agriculturist in this country is these institutions that much of the future aid to agriculture will be brought forward.

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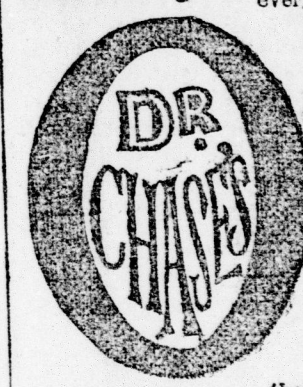
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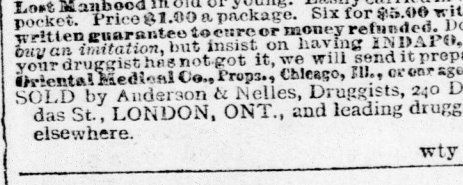
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