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 bieycles 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 elequence 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 constituencies. India, too, chose him her representative. A sincere friend of the people, his life was devoted to progress, liberty and justice."

Backing for Burns.

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 Liberals 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 Reynold'shave opened funds for the purpose of assisting Mr. Burns' supporters in Batter sea, 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

Tory Socialism.

London, July 13 .- Mr. Chamberlain has dropped for the moment his old age pensions and is now coquetting with the authorizing municipalities to enable workingmen to become house owners by advancing the purchase or building money and taking it back in weekly installments 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 councils 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. So 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 Eseljay's Liver Lozenge s the best remedy for biliousness.

It is a fact that Eseljay'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 Eseljay'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 Eseljay'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 svidence 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 employes 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 house-holder in the form of

A BEAUTIFUL TOWN. The landscape features of the town are perfect. The commercial looking shops and cars are kidden 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 gives 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 London, July 13.—An appeal has gone 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 necessaries 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 employes 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. Il 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 Radicals and Socialists over a project 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

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 Teen; conductor, George Powell; doorkeeper, James Harding; trustees, George Rose; Dick McNeil, P. Teen. 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.

5.
Steamship Arrivals.
July 13. At From Britannic Liverpool New York Columbia New York Hamburg Grecian New York Glasgow Germanic New York Liverpool Lake Winnipeg Tiverpool Montreal Sarmatian Father Point Glasgow
July 13. At From Sarmatian Father Point Glasgow Lake Winnipeg Glasgow Montreal Bohemia London New York

To Meet the Managerf Way and End the St

The Association Decline to

With the A. R. U.

Other Labor Associations That a Strike Would B Inoportune.

Debs Denies That He Or the Strike Stopped.

The Leaders Propose Now to V Bitter Contest-Business on N of the Roads Resumed.

THE MANAGERS NOTIFIED.

CHICAGO, July 13.—After Pri Debs made the announcement at the "G. W. Howard, vice-president, U. headquarters of his intention ! the strike he immediately left his of declined to make any statement as reasons for calling off the strike.

to settle for itself, and that the associ sympathizers still exists. as a whole would not act on it. AT BATTLE CREEK.

indications are that they are out for ga reporter if he had said the strike was off.

AT PORT HURON.

He replied: "That statement is a pure

discharged, and there is nothing for tstrike."

TO HEAD OFF CANADIANS.

PULLMAN'S STATEMENT. NEW YORK, July 13 .- Mr. Pullman w

CONTEMPT COMES HIGH. ort Covington. There Mr. Stokes CINCINNATI, O., July 13.—Judge Tarnd Mr. Jenkinson, special agent at of the United States Court of Appeal gdensburg, received him, and he found Representative Phelan, sent here by as taken to Plattsburg jail to await ex-Debs to manage the local strike miles mination. His trunk was found to the Debs to manage the local strike, guilty mination. His trunk was found to concontempt in interfering with the operation 150 pounds of the drug. The officers

of the Southern Railroad, now in the also on the track of another of Coulhands of the United States receiver, and it at least 200 pounds more. With CoulALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 13.—Chash in jail there are parties in New York
Wagg, an engineer on the Atlantic anaking in their shoes, for more arrests are Wagg, an engineer on the Atlantic antaking in their shoes, for more arrests are Pacific Railway, who refused to go on hi re tofollow. Themaximum punishment for engine when ordered to do so, was todatis ogense is five years and a fine of double sent to the county jail for fifteen days be value of the drug seized. Thus Coulson, Judge Collins, who held he was in contempto is very wealthy and owns a lot of operty in Canada, will have to pay a fine

CHICAGO, July 13 .- After an all days ACRELESS FRUIT PICKING. ession the conference of the executive the crop of cherries and the crop of cherries and the crop of Labor ended by declaring that at the presples and pears for next year must be ent time a general strike of the alliedarted this year in the fruit buds. "Very trades would be unwise. To fully sub-w people," writes a valued correspondent, stantiate this position a special committee now this important fact. I frequently prepared a report, which was adopted by the ground beneath and around cherry the conference. DEBS' PROPOSAL.

proposition made by President Debs to theul off and throw to the ground all the railroad managers today: "Gentlemen, - The existing troublesparate the fruit and throw away the growing out of the Pullman strike having are and buds that would be loaded with assumed continental proportions, and there it next year. By hauling off all the being no indication of relief from the wide- igs and spurs from the bodies of the spread business demoralization and dis inches, the limbs are induced to grow tress incident thereto, the railway em- g and slender, and produces all the able to repress it by driving it away. That's ployes, through the board of directors of it at the extremities of the long what it did with the paymaster of former the American Railway Union, respectfully unches. We often see long and naked the American Railway Union, respectfully sixteen or twenty feet, without a

> at once, provided they shall be restored to maging manner. Look at our cherry their former positions without prejudice, es. I can climb around in the tops and

ALL MEN Young, old or middle-aged, who find them-selves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who selves, 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 fulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, sire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CHRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function , mes in 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, To onto, Ont.

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 subserve 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 no 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

ation of duty and patriotism demands that a remedy for existing troubles be found and applied. The employes 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, FRIDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCI the revival of industry and restoration of peace and order. Respectfully,

EUGENE V. DEBS, president,

"SYI VESTER KELLEHER, secretary, A.R.U." CHICAGO, July 13 .- The failure of their call on the General Managers' Assoc offer to the managers left the strike leaders He said he would submit a propositic only the alternatives of unconditional ing them to take back all striking emg surrender, or a fight to the bitter end. Before seeing the general managers They chose the latter, and claim the strike is as much of strike as ever, in spite of what the railway managers say. They The proposition of Debs to call the claim to be able to make it still off on certain conditions was presen more effective here, and declare to-Mayor Hopkins to Chairman St. Jon day's action of the managers will General Manager Egan, of the G solidify their men who are out, and send Managers' Association, who said out many who have been undecided. would call a meeting of the associat Meetings were held to-night in half a dozen soon as possible to consider the propos halls, and strong talk was indulged in. Mr. St. John was of the opinion, how Danger of a resort to violence by some of that the matter was one for each rai the more excitable of strikers or the

THE STRIKE STILL ON. Scores of telegrams were received at the 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 have more men here than they need. replies were sent disclaiming any responsipassenger trains are running on time, bility for the statement of the strike being freight trains have been moving for off, and telling all strikers to stay out and hours. The firemen are still out, and remain firm. President Debs was asked by

PORT HURON, Mich., July 13.—Trabrication and has eaused harm to our are running as regularly through her cause. 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 pooking towards a settlement of the to do. The C. and G. T. pay car, which the striking the control of th

here, will pay off some of the striking "I suppose this rejection of our proposi-ployes for the last time. Forty carloadion means war to the death," said Debs live stock from Chicago arrived last nitoday. "We have done all we could and and to HEAD OFF CANADIANS.

all I am in favor of doing to end this strike. Washington, D. C., July 13.-St "We are stronger today than we ever Stump today ordered three immigrant were, and the fight from this time will be spectors from interior cities to the Cvaged relentless in every State where there adian border to assist inspectors there's organized labor to make a stand-up preventing alien contract laborers flight."

Canada from entering the United Sta More Bloody Work.

And taking the places of strikers on railroads. Inspectors will go to peing fired on by strikers. The military Huron, Detroit and Sault Ste. Majuards returned the fire, and several men

vere killed. MAY COST HIM \$10,000. occupied several hours in preparing an a deorge Coulson Captured With a Truck dress to the public defining the position Full of Onlym and More to Come.

his company with reference to the stril
He says that the deplorable events of the stril
Montreal, Que., July 23.—The arrest of last few week have not been caused too. W. Coulson at Bangor, N. Y., on a the Pullman company taking an obstinaharge of opium smuggling, has caused a stand in a debatable matter or refusing ensation in local circles. Coulson yester-listen to reason. He goes on to state thay afternoon started on one of his regular Bangor, N. Y., a few miles this side of

at least \$10,000.

ees covered with fruit spurs and the CHICAGO, July 13 .- Following is the ves attached to them. Fruit pluckers urs that are loaded with fruit, and then

make the following proposition as a basis of ibs, sixteen or twenty feet, without a settlement:

f, twig or branchlet. Such trees have They agree to return to work in a body in pruned in a very unscientific and ck almost every cluster of ripe fruit. eral bushels of choice fruit on them

ich they cannot gather. Why? Simply ause the fruit spurs and twigs have been led off every year with the fruit, and t injudicious annual pruning has induced trees to shoot upward, and to send out h long and slender limbs, bearing very le fruit, except so high and out of reach the crop cannot be gathered. If those s had been managed judiciously, and long branches had not been hauled in h hooks and mutilated, and if all the t spurs had not been hauled off from to year, and every branchlet broken when it was loaded with ripe fruit, a on would be able to climb around on branches and gather most of the fruit.

Drowned at Windsor.

best fighters wear the fewest faers.

13 CASES

XXXXXXXX A N D XXXXXXXXX

COME

AND

SEE

THEM.

INDSOR, Ont., July 13.—About 10 ock this morning, as a row boat was sing to ferry some passengers across triver, a colored man named Wm. Hey, standing on the wharf; slipped afell head first into the water and was dyned.

OUNDAY SERVICES

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning. Rev. M. P. Talling, M.A. Evening, the pastor. Subject, "A Sure Refuge."

DUNDASSTREET METHODISTCHURCH UNDASSTREET METHODIST CHURCH
-Rev. E. B. Lanceley will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and Rev. A Parent, French missionary to Oka Indians. at 7 p.m. The musical
service will contain: "Organ prelude" (Guilmont), "Jubilate Deo" (Schubert), "Shall I Let
Him In." quartet. Evening, "Organ Prelude"
(Rossini), "Glory, Eternal Glory" (Concone),
"The Shadows of the Evening Hour." quartet. LIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH--Services by Rev. J. R. Adams at 11 and 7 o'clock. Morning subject. "Making a Thing Light by Adding to It." Evening, "A Bible

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Morning, Rev. Thomas Cullen. Evening, "Cleveland Endeavor Convention" by Rev. M.

K ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH -Sunday, July 15. Services as usual. SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church-July 15-Services 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., as usual.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH street-Sunday, July 15. Rev. T. L. Fow-ler, M. A., pastor. Services as usual. COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church-Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. DELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. D. M. Mihell, pastor. CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH-Services to-morrow as usual.

WIRSTPRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PARK avenue-Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor-Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. as usual. TIVALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH-Ira Smith, pastor. Services at 11 a,m. and 7 p.m., Bible class and Sunday school at

3 p.m. Seats free. Every person welcome. WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church-Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Services: II a.m., and 7 p.m. ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church-J. A. Murray, pastor, Services

QUEEN'S AVENUE CRURCH - SERvices to morrow morning and evening Rev. Pincipal Austin, M.A., B.D., of Alma

MUSEMENTS, ETC. Not less than 15 words. | 2c. Word A TTEND THE LONDON BICYCLE CLUB races at Queen's Park Monday evening.
July 16. Races will be started at 7:15 sharp.
Accommodation will be made for wheels.

O TO QUEEN'S PARK MONDAY evening, July 16, and see London's fastest riders. Races commence at 7:15 sharp. No admission to grounds. Grand stands, 10 cents. Tickets can be secured from members or at Gillean's jewelry store, Richmond street.

T. GEORGE'S SOCIETY—THE 27TH ANnual picnic will be held on Thursday, the 9th inst., at Port Stanley. The Sons of England and the public are cordially invited. Brass and string bands in attendance. Fare 30 cents. Trains leave 10:05, 10:30 a. m. and 2:30, 5:10 p. m., returning 4:20, 6:30, 7, 10 p. m.-H. T. SMITH, President; J. B. Cox, Secretary.

BOOTH PRIVILEGES-GROCERS' PIC-Queen's Park, Friday, July 20, at 7 o'clock 32c t y w CENTRAL SWIMMING BATH-573 CEN-

TRAL avenue; open day and evening. Price 10 and 15 cents. MANADIAN ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS -Civic Holiday excursion to Toronto, Aug. 20. Return fare, \$2.

C. E. CONVENTION-STEAMER JOE Milton will leave Port Stanley 8 a.m., Wednesday, July 11th, and 9 p.m. Friday, July Wednesday, July Ith, and 9 J.H. Flasy, 3dly 13th, returning will leave Cleveland, Saturday, July 14th, at 7 a.m., Cleveland time, and Mon-day morning. July 16, 7 a.m. Cleveland time, Fare, London to Cleveland and return, \$2 70. Get your tickets at F. S. CLARKE'S, 416 Rich-

BASEBALL - CHAMPIONSHIP GAME-Saturday, July 14; Galt vs. Alerts; came called 3:30. Admission, 25 cents: boys, 10 cents; ladies free.

DAND CONCERT ON RIVER WEDNES-DAY night Engage a row boat at Forest City Boat House, Telephone 724. NOTICE - STEAMER THAMES WILL not run to-day. CAPT. FOSTER.

MILN'S BOAT HOUSE - (SULPHUR Springs)—Open for the season; boats of l descriptions to rent or for sale. Telephone

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY RE-OPENS for season 1894-5 first week in September. Private tuition during summer months. DAYTON & FOCORMICK, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 476 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

A EETINGS.

V Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Word ABOR DAY-ALL LABOR ORGANIZA-TIONS are requested to send thre dele-zates to Labor Day demonstration meeting in Labor Hali, Saturday, July 21, 8 o'clock p.m.

PROSPECT LODGE, NO. 10. KNIGHTS of Pythias, meets Monday evening in Duffield Block. E. D. CRODEN, K. of R. and S.

ODDFELLOWSHIP-BEAVER LODGE, No. 7227, I. O. Manchester Unity, meets second and fourth Mondays, menthly, K. of P. Hall, Duffleid Block. Only authorized lodge Manchester Unity Oddfellows in the city. Visitors welcome. W. J. WINGETT, N. G. W. G. Unghall Sagratary. Visitors welcome. W. J. G. UPSHALL, Secretary.

COURT MAGNOLIA. ANCIENT ORDER of Foresters, meets in Daffield Block pext Tuesday evening. Young men, come

SCOTTISH DEMONSTRATION - GEN. ERAL committee of St. Andrew's Society and Clan Fraser meet Friday night, 13th inst., in Ald. J. W. Jones' rooms, to make arrangements for picnic and Highland games; 8 p.m. All interested attend.

OMESTICS WANTED. One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for fifteen words.

ENERAL SERVANT-WITH REFER-Siam, near Dundas. 31u WANTED - GILL FOR GENERAL housework: two in family. M. GRAVES, 733 Waterloo street.

WANTED-GOOD GENERAL SERVANT
-Apply 442 Ridont street -Apply 442 Ridont street. GENERAL SERVANT WANTED AT once. Mrs. George T. Hiscox. 536 Queen's avenue.

OSBORNE'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE still leads in finding girls the best situa-tions in private families or hotels. Every good orl who wants a first-class situation in private family or hotel at any kind of work can get it by applying at 56 Dundas street. Good

ALE HELP WANTED. One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for filteen words

GENTS WANTED-\$20 A WEEK-G. MARSHALL & Co., 258 Dundas street,

ARCHITECTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word OORE & HENRY-ARCHITECTS AND Civil engineers, Albion Building, London. John M. Moore Fred Henry. REMOVED-J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond.

COBRIDE & FARNCOMB—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street. Duffeld Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farn-

IMANTED.

r grocer's wagon, price \$55; also, heavy work horse, 6 years old. Call at 262 South

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ENVELOPES-PLAIN OR PRINTED-AT ADVERTISER Job Department.

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POSTERS - ALL STYLES, HANGERS and dodgers. ADVERTISER Job Depart-

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Apply to T. H. PURDOM, barrister, next door.

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TO LET-STORE 353 RICHMOND STREET,

also hall above; size 60 by 20 feet. Apply C. G. CRUICKSHANK, 275 Piccadilly street.

to Let" "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSE to Let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at Advertiser Office.

DENTAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

PR. C. SMITH, DENTIST-CROWNS and bridges inserted. Office over R.

and bridges inserted. Office over R. Mountjoy's fruit store, 3901 Richmond street,

N. HARVEY, L.D.S., DENTIST-Office and residence over Edy Brothers

R. WILKINSON, D.D.S. PHILA DELPHIA; L.D.S. Toronto. Specialty—Preservation of natural teeth by methods used in modern dentistry. 215 Dundas street, corner Clarence; up stairs. Telephone 897.

PR. GEO. C. DAVIS — DENTIST — Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879; graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1893; Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, percelain and bridge work, 179 Dun-das street, London, Ont. Telephone 975,

S. WOOLVERTON-SURGEON DENTIST,

west Clarence, next Edy Bros. Telephone 822.

McDONALD-DENTIST-

Telephone 702.

FRED. F. HARPER.

Office-1851 Dundas street, London.

LEGAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this Lead a centa word,

A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BAR RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Money to loan.

H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.— 871 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at 51 per cent.

() IBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN-BAR-J RISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. GIBBONS, Q.C.; GEO, McNAB, P. MULKERN,

TERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan, W. A. Wilson, Ll.B., H. C. Pope, LL.B.; J. M. McEvoy, LL.B.

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Removed to 110 Dundas street.

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WOVE & DIGNAN-BARRISTERS, ETC .-

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Express the urgent needs, the

daily wishes of the people who

want something and are will-

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THOMAS J. MURPHY.

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photographers, 214 Dundas street.

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TAGE at New Orchard Beach, Port anley. H. E. NELLES, opposite City Hall,

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WANTED BY GENTLEMAN OF GOOD standing, with one little girl, refined lady of moderate years to take the entire responsibility of his house; two servants are kept; remuneration liberal and position permanent to suitable party. Address Box 34, Advertiser. ADVERTISER.

from prize-winning stock; full brothers and sisters to Sir Henry Havelock, who won first and special at Detroit, 1894. Address Premier Kennels, Delaware, Ont. TWO HUNDRED DRESSED HOGS wanted each week. Highest market price paid. G. F. Morris, Market House. SHIPPING TAGS-AT CLOSE PRICES-ADVERTISER Job Department.

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Apply to Chas. F. Colwell, executor.
32c cod

Telephone.

TENNENT-VETERINARY SUREON-Office. King street, opposite
House; residence, corner King and
gton. Telephone PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Lithograph Calendars for 1894. The AD-VERTISEE Job Department can show you an mmense variety. Call and see them,

CAPITALISTS - THE SOUTHWEST corner Richmond and King streets, is open for purchase-a desirable site for a business block can be purchased right. Investigate

Handsome, modern, new and delightfully ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-situated two-story brick residence for sale at a REAL—Centrally situated and first-bargain. Call for inspection permit and see REAL—Centrally situated and first-through the premises.

Ten per cent made on an investment of \$1,700 in attractive cottage. Elmwood avenue. A treet. Fresh lager. Best brands of all cosy home.

Building lots, cottages, residences, stores, flour mills, farms, fruit farms, etc., for sale origins. The best brand of oysters, D. SARE, flour mills, farms, fruit farms, etc., for sale origins.

A. A. CAMPBELL, This popular house has been all newly shed and repaired throughout, Meals at all ours, 25 cents. Boarding by the day or J. S. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Telephone 642.

TOR SALE—OR WOULD LEASE FOR three years, two cottages with stable and 644: suitable for a hack driver or teamster Dundas street. Dining-room on the Apply 386 Ridout street.

POR SALE OR TO LET—THAT HAND ce imported wines, liquors and cigars. SOME brick residence, No. 10 Marled Place, finished and fitted with all modern conveniences, with tennis lawn and fruit garden Apply on the premises, or to W. HALLE, 42 Richmond street.

SOME SALE AT PORT STANLEY—THA, ertisement under this head a centa word OUSE TO RENT-NEW TWO-STORY brick, with all modern improvements and central location, No. 387 King street.

choice property, known as "Chestnulfred A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, Grove:" house furnished. Apply Harr 136 Elmwood avenue, London South, Ryan, Clarence House, city. 29n phone 1009.

\$800-\$200 CASH PAYMENT, BAL M. MAGEE, Lyle street. See this if you want a cheap home ACCOUNTANT, Call at 111 Wellington street for particular 10 Talbot street, London.

TI GENTS WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., 1c. W. FRANCIS, VALUATOR—firteen words.

One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., 1c. Private funds on first and second regages at low rates; notes cashed. 78½

A DAY SURE—SEND ME YOU notes and I will show you how RIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON REAL make \$3a day; absolutely sure I furnish the state at 5½ per cent. J. H. A. BEATTIE, work and teach you free; you work in thrister, etc., 87½ Dundas street.

Nocality where you live. Send me your addreand I will explain the business fully. Remer LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Der. I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for ever day's work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to RAILWAY MEN—NO. 388 HORTON write to-day; Address A. W. KNOWLES, Win street—6-roomed house; good lot; rents sor, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED

One time, 15c.; three times 20.

Win RAILWAY MEN-NO. 388 HORTON street-6-roomed house; good lot; rents as per month. Will pay 9 per cent over ses. Seeit for a bargain; must be sold. W.

USINESS SUCCESSION.

One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., 1 USINESS SITE—THE CORNER OF fifteen words.

USINESS SITE—THE CORNER OF the best locations in the city for wholesale use or livery stable. Will be sold cheap.

SITUATION WANTED-BY MIDDL. D. BUCKLE.

AGED man who is conversant with drawing goods, bookkeeping or office work. Addr. of site, King street, just east of Wel"Salesman," care Advertiser, London, of the glon; great chance for a nice home. Don't held by the charmed circle at the aboveiss this. W. D. BUCKLE.

PR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, HONOR graduate University of Toronto, successor to Dr. H. H. Nelles, Offices over Fitzgerald's grocery. Satisfaction assured. PR. FRED L. WOOD-HONOR GRADU. ATE-181; Dundas street, over Boomer's confectionery. Successful dentistry, moderate charges, satisfaction assured.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.

P. C. P. JENTO - 518 RICHMO:

street. Office hours: 9 to 11, 2 to 4 a
after 7 o'clock.

R. GRAHAM - OFFICE MASO Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa.
Temple, No. 8, corner Richmond and K wedish massage and electric treatment residence 616 Richmond. Specialties, pulmontiven. Rem oval of facial blemishes a specialty women and children. Office open 8 s.m. to

BUSINESS CARDS.

advertisements under this head a cent at DICYCLES JAPANNED AND TINTI Specialties in tin and japanned go coach and bicycle lamps, peanut roasters warmers, sheet metal refrigerators, gro cannisters, etc. D. M. GREEN, 202 King st OC. HUNTER. THE LIVERYM buys and sells driving and saddle ho good ones always in demand. M. J. CLARKE - BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, notary, etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London. THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINIS granite and marble monuments of perial blue, emerald pearl, dark-red Swred Swede, Galway and black granites, Phead, Hill o' Fair and Aberdeen. Statuar Italian marble, torra cotta and zene. I emno agents; call and see stock; inquire p John R. Perl. Richmond street, opportations of the state TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, 98 Dundas street, London. Money to ban at owest rates. G. N. WEEKES, T. W. SCAN-McPHILLIPS-BARRISTER-MONEY to loan. 49 Dundas street, London. H. BARTRAM-BARRISTER-Solicitor, notary public, conveyancer, to loan on real estate at lowestrates.

GEO. ROUGHLEY-FELT AND GRAD roofer; repairing a specialty; estime on application. 250 South street, Lo. Telephone 888. T. CORP-PAINTING, GLAZ. A paper-hanging and house decord.

183 Oxford street Telephone 758. STOCK WELL'S STEAM DYE WOR-259 Dundas street. Specialties, ost feather and garment dyeing and cleat. Parcels called for and delivered. Telepe

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSUpplies of all kinds: new outfiter specialty. Toronto Type Foundry, 4y street, Toronto and 286 Portage avenue, n-

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

Advertisements under this head a cent ad RS. S. CHADWICK, LATE OF Naccompaniments. Pupils received at 140 lle street, London, Ont. M. WILLIAM MOXON, STUDENN Germany and Cambridge Univers. England, receives pupils for harmonyad vocal and instrumental music, at 359 Priss

I AND FOUND. ot less than 15 words. | 1c. Word TUESDAY NIGHT NEAR VIC-tIA Park-Silver watch and gold teturn to this office. Reward. 30c D-ON RICHMOND STREET-A of a cart. Owner may get it by pay lvertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS. ements under this head a cent a word OR FULL COURSE IN THE DE morton Cutting School for a few days. mond street.

ERINARY SURGEONS. sements under this head a centa word WILSON & SON-OFFICE, 991 KING reet, London; residence, 846 Richmond Zelephone.

tirements under this head a cent a word New Subdivision—Forty lots. Beaconsfield TARIO HOUSE — KING STREET—street, five minutes' walk from Market Square Opposite Market House; remodeled and sewer; high level; easy terms.

FOR SALE AT PORT STANLEY-THA' ertisement under this head a cent a word choice property known as "Chestan

413 Richmond street,

MONEY TO LOAN.

MEDICAL CARDS.

8 PER MONTH WILL RENT EITHER No. 443 Central avenue, or 899 Richond street; seven rooms each; city water; mediate possession. W. D. BUCKLE.

PR. WELD HAS REMOVED TO Fark avenue, near Dundas street THE UNITED FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Park avenue, near Dundas street THE UNITED FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Park avenue, near Dundas street THE UNITED FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MANCHESTER. ENGLAND.

PROGRESSIVE COMPANY WITH AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

Dundas street, opposite Mechanics' Institut The United has recently taken over the funds ywt nd business of the City of London Fire Ins. Co.

Toronto, specialist in all eye, car a throat diseases.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.

women and children. Office open 8 a.m. to p.m.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON. 260 QUEE avenue. Special attention to diseases women. DR. Jas. D. Wilson. 260 Quee avenue; residence 50 Stanley street. South L. don. Special attention to diseases of child to present the second are requested to take notice that for 1894 they may, if desired, pay their taxes in the second during the first of which must be the paid during the first 30 days of August, and diseases of women, at home from 10 to 2.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RE DENCE, northeast corner Park and throat. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8.

DR. WOODRUFF, EYE, EAK, NC and throat. Hours, 19 to 4. 20.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN 8 AVENUE, L. DR. M.C.P. Clark, near Talbot. Specialty. diseases of won thours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, You street, near Talbot. Specialty. Throat and lungs.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P. Confice and residence, 287 Queen's avenue, with all charges thereon has been installment, with all charges thereon has been installment until the first and it of 7:30 r.m. Skin diseases a srecialty.

DR. ENGLISH, — OFFICE AND R. DENCE. 188 Dundas street. Telept they must be collected previous to December they must be collected previous to December they must be collected previous to December and roughly diseases a specialty.

The proposed the propose DR. BREMNER, 39 BLOOR STRE they must be collected previous to December 20 they must be collected previous to December 20 they must be collected previous to December 21 they must be collected previous to December 22 they must be collected previous to December 23 they must be collected previous to December 24 they must be collected previous to December 25 they must be collected previous to December 26 they must be collected previous to December 2 receive same. Pay as early in the month as you can. The 5 per cent charge must be added after the expiration of the 30 days without considering the cause of or reason for non-

payment. By order C. A. Kingston, city clerk. City clerk's office, 5th July, 1894. 29n Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.

Capital and Assets, \$53,000,000. EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London. Tele-phone No. 507. Money to loan at lowest rates.

TENDERS. NENDERS will be received at this office (where specifications may be seen) up to 900 Tons of Coal -AND-

150 Cords of Hardwood For the Public Schools and Collegiate Institute. D. W. BLACKWELL. Esq., Chairman of No. 2 committee, School Board. ORMSBY GRAYDON, City Engineer.

On or before the 14TH inst., and

SAVE 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Office will be open from 7:30 p.m. to 9:36 p.m. on 13th and 14th inst. You don't have long to wait, boys. Three chairs going all the time at John L. Fort-NER'S barber shop, 219 Dundas street, op-

posite Oddfellows' Hall.

DOWN THE THAMES!

Beauty Spots Near at Hand.

Scenic Attractions Close by London.

This was how I discovered the River Thames: Sapphira came from Toronto to pay us a visit, and with her she brought a if I liked I might compare my selfish, devast collection of sketching pads, shiny licious sense of gain to the opening of an oyster shell, wherein lies concealed a big, tubes of paint, portable easels and brushes fat pearl. Not that I would think for a big and little, expressive of a fierce demoment of comparing this London, Ontario, termination to do something in the artistic of ours to an oyster shell, but - but you know yourself what a nuisance it is line before she left us. Sapphira, who always singles me out as her hostess trying to find the right simile at the right moment in this world of ours. Perhaps it was this pleasant sensation which I have when there is anything special she wants done, soon had me scurrying around for just described of discovering something something to paint. A scene "with water nice which you may take and never know in it" was the demand this time, which of you possessed before, coupled with a soft course turned my mind to the rumor of a and melting sense of pleasure in mossbit of river in the vicinity. Inquiries brought to light the fact that a comfortable little steamer made the sail down as far as the waterworks several times a day. I decided at once to take Sapphira on this trip first, as an experiment, and then if she saw anything she liked on the way we might go down another day in a small boat or drive out along the bank and make sketches. The fact that Sapphira's curling tongs refused to heat as quickly as was their wont caused us to reach the wharf at the foot of Dundas street a trifle after starting time, and when all hope seemed lost we had an exciting race down the planks and were hauled on board much to the edification of onlookers by the gentleman who manipulates the ropes and the gangway with great skillfulness.

Fifteen minutes later and we had disovered the Thames! I felt aggrieved. "To think", I said to Sapphira, "that all this while there has been a little gem of a river and beautiful landscape, with the means of taking a comfortable trip down it at almost any hour of the day, and yet, no one has thought it worth while to mention the fact all the two years I've lived in London." Well, you've never remained in town so late in June before, have you? Perhaps they didn't happen to think of it. answered Sapphira, soothingly, to calm my ruffled feelings. "But it is a darling little river, a charming little stream," she added, warming up as our bark having fairly passed all the mudbanks and small back yards, now brought into view a most delicious bit of pastoral landscape. After this the prospect grew more and more beautiful with every turn of the river, which winding in and out among the smiling fields stretching away on either side of us, drew forth strange and mysterious ejaculations from Sapphira, such as "Ah, there's a scheme of color for you!" "Charming values in that wheat field !"; but when I, to keep up my part in the conversation, cheerfully remarked that "Crops were looking very well indeed, and I shouldn't wonder if wheat brought in a good price this year," the classical nose of the pet pupil at Dauber's renowned academy of paint slinging, was visibly affected, and its owner hardly deigning to reply, acquainted me with the fact that the word 'values" has quite another meaning in artistic circles from what I supposed it to have, and so I was quite sat upon for the space of a minute and a half and seemed to feel the crushing weight of opinion upon all Philistines,

mentioned Dauber's. But presently recovering from the blow dealt her at the hand of a friend Sapphira lost herself once more in raptures on the beauties of our Thames Valley. "We have nothing like it in Toronto," she cried-"nothing but the lake, the everlasting old lake. A monotonous waste of water stretching away in all directions. I prefer a river; no matter how small it is-so much more variety." I thought this sounded rather well, coming from a Torontonian. As a rule they are inclined to be uppish, on account of advantages in the way of a bay, an electric car system and trifles of that nature. Well, as I may have said before I was quite intoxicated; that afternoon I discovered the Thames and all its hitherto unsuspected beauties. It was something equivalent, I think, to the delightful emotions one experiences upon moving into a house in the winter and learning from the boy who brings the groceries that that small, leafless sprig of a tree which you never noticed before in the corner of your back yard will bear fine peaches next summer, "extra juicy and sweet." (We wonder how he knows.) Or

sweet." MORTGAGE SALE - UNDER THE power of sale contained in a mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July, 1886, and made by dated the 22nd day of July, 1886, and made by Thomas Wesley Kennedy and Theophilus Earle Kennedy, which will be produced on the day of sale, default having been made in payment thereof, there will be sold by public auction at the auction rooms of John W. Jones, No. 242 Dundas street, in the city of London, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property in the city of London, namely: Lots Nos. 7 and 8, in block "L," in Woodside Survey, plan No. 392. The above property is situate in the survey made for the late Mr. Charles Hutchinson, in London South, and has a frame cottage and stable erected thereon which are in good repair. Terms liberal, and will be disclosed on day of sale or on application to John W. Jones, Auctioneer. Park & Purdom, Vendor's Solicitors, London. Dated at London, July, 1894.

A SSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF SMITH Bros.. Sarnia and Dresden, will be sold by public auction by Mr. Jones, at his rooms, Dundas street, London, on Tuesday, July 24, at 2:30 p. m., the stocks of Smith Bros., of Sarnia and Dresden, as follows:

 Tweeds and flannels.
 3,149 00

 Ready-made clothing
 1921 00

 Underwear.
 495 00

 Tailors' trimmings.
 892 00

 Gents' furnishings.
 310 00

 802 00 340 00 Hats and caps..... Tweeds, etc...\$2,734 00
Ready-made clothing...\$2,145 00 Dresden-

Gente' furnishings.....

Hats and caps..... \$7,351 00 Terms—1 cash, balance 2, 4, 6 and 8 months, with interest at 7 per cent, approved indorsed paper.

1 ist of stock on premises and with assignee, at John Hallam's, 85 Front street east, Toronto.
E. T. Carter, Assignee.

RAHIWAYA

Excursions.

Detroit Races July 16 to 20, returning up to July 21. Baptist Young People's Union of America, at Toronto, July 17 to 20, return up to Aug 13.

SEASIDE. Portland, St. John, St. Andrew, Moncton and Halifax. July 23 and 23, return up to Aug. 8. Full particulars at "Clock" corner and G

LATEST STYLES TANS Ladies or Gents At Bottom Prices. See our window. WYATT & SON, 113 Dundas Street.

carpeted groves checkered with sunlight, the unspeakable blue of a Canadian summer sky when holding in its depths a tew. fleecy clouds, the hills of the waterworks rising in the distance mysterious and purple-that was the means of causing me to stop and reflect on the likelihood of this enchanting journey through Arcadia being at my disposal all summer, and if there was any possible reason why the steamer might cease to run. One could not fail to notice upon looking about that while on board there were present just about enough people to suit a selfish passenger. perhaps from Capt. Foster's point of view (the owner of the boat) somewhat more f a crowd might not be unacceptable. broached this subject presently to Sapph ra and asked her what she thought of the plan of writing to the newspapers, and giving a hitherto most unappreciated local attraction its due. Now, one of my dear friend Sapphira's most valuable qualities as a companion is her positive genius for putting her finger on the weak spot in any proposition you like to bring forward. At once she was able to show me how imbecile such a course would be. "Where would you put your feet?" was the curt question with which she greeted my proposal, adding coldly: "Perhaps you think we'd be sitting here so nice and comfortable, like we are now, with a camp stool apiece to put cur feet upon, and one for my parasol and things, and two more for yours, if this deck was covered with women and babies." Sapphira is so pithy! I had to stop and think for a few minutes. It did seem too bad to give the whole thing away to the madding crowd, Ethus losing the chance of being able to hoist one's feet in peace and quiet. But suppose Capt. Foster should stop running the boat because enough people didn't patronize it, how about my premediated weekly trip for the rest of the summer? But I kept on thinking for quite a while longer and at last it came. "Sapphira," I said, meekly. do vou know I don't believe even if I should write an article for the papers that quite the whole town would be on the wharf the next day. Of course everyone would come who could after reading it, but a few might be sick or dying." I paused for her to reply; I waited for quite a while; but Sapphira held up her pencil and took measurements of a cow on the opposite bank switching her tail in the long grass; and then the harpers in the bow played "Love's Golden Dream" very softly, and our boat glided and the river gleamed and so did the tin cover of a box of lunch lying on Sapphira's cloak, which reminded us to look in and see how the sandwiches were getting on, which caused us to recollect that there had been something very unsatisfactory about that last meal we had partaken of in the midst of our family, and then no further attempt at conversation was made for some little time. But later on when were wandering through the beautiful woods at Springbank Sapphira observed apropose of nothing that she suspected there was an absolute dearth of artistic feeling about Londoners, or they would have been down long ago in a glorious mob to uproot that hideous advertisement of soap, disfiguring what looked as if it might have been the most alluring prospect for a sketch along our route, and that if an angel from heaven were to sit down and write to the papers, telling them not to go abroad to seek beauties, but to look about them they would not be convinced. But I took this to be a bit of Torontonianism showing itself in Sapphira, and decided in the face of the fact that no citizen of London has ever felt sufficiently jarred upon by the vulgar defacing of one of our prettiest views to make a protest that I would try to arouse Londoners to the realization that close at home we have a charming river (when it is not dried up), beautiful scenery, and comfortable steamers with obliging officials, practically just as good as you often put up with when away from home.

STREET WATERING BY ELECTRICITY. (Ottawa Journal.)

Toronto is succeeding very well with its plan of watering the principal streets by the aid of the trolley. King street, Yonge street and other leading streets on which the electric cars run are watered from a tank run by electricity along the car lines. The tank is an ordinary iron arrangement on a truck with a trolley pole on top. It slips along the streets at the same rate of speed as the street cars, and moving se rapidly the water has not time to dry on one end of the street before the tank has reached the other end. By this simple bu ingenious system the corporation saves a large annual outlay.

No Cause of Wonder.

Wonder has been expressed at the rapid growth of the sales of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. The secret of their great success is in the fact that they do not react and weaken like pills and other laxatives. It should be rather a wonder that people will use any other medicine for stomach and liver troubles. They are sold at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for \$1.

A FRENCH statistician says that the number of men and women in France is more nearly equal than in any other country in the world, there being only 1,007 women to 1,000 men. In Switzerland there are 1,064 men to 1,000 women, and in Greece only 933. The conditions in Hong Kong, according to this authority, are "appalling," there being only 366 women to 1,000

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

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

GUISACHAN, the early home of Lady Aberdeen, which Lord Tweedmouth has resolved to sell, stands at the head of Strathglass, about twenty miles from Beauly. The estate spreads over 20,000 acres, including a deer forest, moors, ten lochs abounding in trout, and a river which, flowing near the house, affords splendid salmon fishing.

A Scotch Lassie Rescued by a

Canadian.

Her Life was Despaired of-Subject to

Fainting Spells and Heart Trouble-

(From the Glasgow Echo.)

The case of "Little Nell," whose mira-

culous cure was reported in the news-

papers, with a subsequent letter from the

Rev. Samuel Harding, is but one in a

series of similar cases in Glasgow. The

latest is that of Miss Lizzie Duncan, a

been known to a number of people.

have escaped the threatened death, and

to be, apparently, as well as anyone in

to the prevalent talk, and an Echo reporter

was directed to make a searching investi-

gation, with the result that the strange

Arriving at 208 Sterling road, the re-

porter was conducted into the presence of

Mrs. Duncan by a rosy-checked; young

"This is the lassie," said the mother.

wrought upon her. Eighteen months ago

woman, who proved to be Miss Duncan,

story was entirely confirmed.

Consequently when she was found

sible-A Wonderful Story.

Doctors Said Recovery was Impos-

Another Special Purchase of Laces.

Black Silk Lace in wide width, from 10 inches to 24 inches wide, at less than

50 cents on the \$ Beginning at 25c yard. See them west window of our store, 230

Dundas street. Special purchase of Children's Silk and Embroidery Bonnets,

50 cents on the \$ See our \$1 Parasols going for 50 cts. Each.

Just received, per special import, one case of

Children's Robes

Trimmed with Lace and Em. broidery. See our east window, 232 Dundas.

Children's Night-Dresses beautifully trimmed, made of fine long cloth, only

50 cts. Each.

Just received per special import, one case of hand-made Jet Trimming.

We have just secured a very extra-fine line of White Muslin 25c, Whiskard's price

15c Yard.

Whiskard's

232 Dundas street.

James McIntyre's New Poem. To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: During a heated term like the present it is well to reflect on shady bowers, and of

rich milk, curds and cream. I observe with pleasure that the 70 pounds of the mammoth cheese which was returned to this country has been pronounced by the chief chemist of the Dominion experimental farms to be fully equal to the best English Stilton cheese. I was delighted with its success, as I had for a long time previous predicted its advent and

triumph. The Greek poets in the ancient times would have feigned that-

Great Jove, on high Olympus' height, Would have feased on it with delight, Or, as a bolt, would it have hurled And overwheimed the heathen world: Or on this globe conferred fresh boon— A bright, refulgent, radiant moon.

Canadian poets have lost a generous patron by the death of Mr. Duncan Mc-Intyre, of Montreal. The Province of Ontario

Doth much unto the dairy owe; And she may yet still fondly dream Of good milk, cows, curds, cheese and cream. Though we have sung much of the charms of dairy farms, yet we are afraid we have not done justice to the dutiful and beauti-

ful dairymaid, of whom we now sing: No one can help but love Mary, weet girl who takes care of the dairy She milks the cows in grassy leas. Neath the cool, umbrageous trees.

She seems graceful as a fairy. Such winning ways has dear Mary; So charming she on bended knees. Draws brooks of milk for to make cheese.

Through pasture fields flows a pure stream, No wonder cows give sweetest cream, Of lactes loads if given them ease, When Mary's gentle hand doth squeeze;

And draws off their flowing udders, From which springs fine-flavored cheddars. Sweet is the scent of blooming peas, And clover bloom with cows agrees.

With riches from the flow of milk. Mary offtimes does dress in silk; How pleasant is the sound of bees when they the sweetest blossoms seize.

For poet's theme what is fitter Than to sing of golden butter? The kindly cows, it doth them please When Mary sings them songs and glees.

A cow ill-tempered and contrary

And doth calm her reveries. And from causes such as these

Canada did win with ease High honor with her mammoth cheese, Which sailed with triumph o'er the seas. -JAMES MCINTYRE.

Ingersoll, June 27. How to Cure a Corn. It is one of the easiest things in the

world to cure a curn. Do not use acids or sther caustic preparations, and don't cut a hole in your boot. It is simply to apply Put nam's Painless Corn Extractor, and in three days the corn can be removed without pain. Sure, safe, painless. Take only Putnam's Corn Extractor.

Cincinnati was formerly called Porkopolis from the prominence of its racking industries. It is no longer entitled to the name.



Cure SICK HEADACHE and Neuralgia in 20 MINUTES, also Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Biliousness, Pain in the Side, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Bad Breath. to stay cured also regulate the bowels. VERY NICE TO TAKE. PRICE 25 CENTS AT DRUG STORES,

Around Town.

It is generally understood that two feet and two hands are necessary for the proper enjoyment of bicycling. Two legs and one and, or one leg and two hands, have been known to do admirable service in cases of necessity, but London has a bicycle rider who is minus both hands and yet enjoys wheeling as well as the worst crank that ever lowered his handle bars to inveigle an unsuspecting public into the belief that he is a racer. In fact, from the nature of this particular man's calling a wheel has become a matter of absolute necessity to him. Several years ago when the C. P. R. was slowly eating its way through a cut near Komoka an unfortunate workman lost both his hands by means of one of the enormous steam scoops used for excavating. Time passed and the man recovered his health but he was helpless and worse than penniless. Notwithstanding the fact that corporations are alleged to have no souls the railroad company gave him a position as messenger. His legs were sound and in time he got a pair of imitation steel hands. Covered with dark gloves this hid the deformity, and no one would suspect unless they knew the story that the young man had anything wrong with him. I saw him making a purchase once and the clerk nearly took a fit when this able-bodied young man asked her to place the purchase in his pocket and help herself to the change. Of course if she had been a married woman she would have felt quite at home as soon as her hand touched the change in his pocket. Being single she blushed slightly and took her first lesson at securing change out of a convenient vest pocket. The young man prespered and became possessed of a cushion-tired safety, and now he rides a pneumatic machine. The only difference between it and any other machine is in the handles, which turn up and back, and allow of the steel hands being set on them and held in position by the handles passing through between the thumb and fingers. In this manner he rides and dismounts without the slightest inconvenience.

But speaking of pockets. I have always been imbued with the idea that jokes relative to the position of women's pockets were without foundation in fact. This I now attribute to the fact that I was never commissioned at an impressionable time of Torchon Laces, Madras Curtainnot yet been disillusionized had I not witing, Cream and White Curtains, nessed an amusing case of "lost pocket" in a street car the other day. And this was a case where a woman-pot a man-could not discover the whereabouts for the time being of her own particular pocket. A for ladies' dresses, regular price stout woman got on a down town car near William street. The other passengers were another lady and myself. After a while, and after the rule of all good drivers the man at the dashboard commenced to look at the fare box, and then to look inquiringly at the passengers. This is the Delsartean mode of saying, "Fare, please." I noticed that a stout lady had become quite red in the face by this time, and then she stood straight up and turned her head in the direction where her pocket usually reposed. In this manner he strained her neck and turned completely around. Then she sat down exhausted. She closed her eyes desparingly, but suddenly opened them again, as a bright idea struck her. She became

all smiles, and arose and stepped over to where the other lady was. Then she bent over and whispered something in her ear. "Certainly," answered the lady addressed. The stout one turned around and, after a moment of painful suspension, her companion handed her the purse. The fare was paid at once, and the

two women became quite chummy. Had she ever had such an experience? "Oh, no," replied the little woman, "I always carry my purse in my hand."

"I think I will myself," answered the stout woman. At last I had found the reason why women carry their purses in their hands.

I heard of a queer instance of horse sense the other day. A young man living in the outskirts of the city had been ill for more than a year and had grown quite low and weak from lung trouble. Although so ill that when the weather was favorable the sick boy could not take a carriage ride without pillows and overcoat and muffler, he lately evinced an ardent longing to see Port Stanley before he died. As his Sunday school pienic was to come off about this time it was arranged that he should be taken down with it. The day was a trifle cool, but the young man was well wrapped up and lifted into the carriage to be taken to the station. Everything was ready and the word was given to go ahead. But the horse absolutely refused to move. It was useless to urge, and of no more use to beat, The faithful animal had never acted so before, but the journey had to be abandoned and the horse returned to the stable. The friends at the station waited in vain, and at last went alone, Since then they have been wondering what came over the horse. I don't profess to explain its action. Do you?

Cutting Acquaintances.

There are some acquaintances we would be glad to cut. They do us no credit and draw too largely upon our kindness and our cash. Other acquaintances there are that drain our life's blood and sap our vitality. Dyspepsia and its accompanying evils, impure blood, mental depression, night-mares, fear and nervousness are acquaintances to be disposed of with all celerity. Heed this, ye sufferers! Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and your unpleasant acquaintances will soon be gone, for this sovereign remedy drives out all the impurities from the system. The only blood-purifier so certain in curative | cil." action that it can be sold on trial. See guarantee of cure with bottle.

One of the new rifles used by the Italian soldiers sends a ball with force enough to go through five inches of solid oak at a dis-

tance of 4,000 feet. A Boon to Horsemen .- One bottleo English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains. George Robb, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairneross & Lawrence

and all Druggists. In Sydney, Australia, it is the fashion to keep the bodies of the dead till Sunday, in order to insure a large attendance at the funeral.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows Good morning, Mrs. Smith, I have just finished my washing using Wide Awake Scap; it is the best soap I ever used; it washes so easily, making the clothes far cleaner than I ever had them before, and it lasts twice as long as any other soap I ever used; and just feel how nice and soft my hands are.

If lood a Sursapartha is all honest med etc. It has cured had you have the first many when supposed to cine, honestly advertised, effects hones be far advanced in consumption.

Mr. Mackle, photographer, has returned from a trip through the east with a host of you reasonably ask?

A fair trial guarantees a complete cure

The Finance Committee Refi Pay for the Polling Bootl

The Street Watering Insp Head May Come Off.

And the Assistant Engineer Be M do His Work - The Mechan Institute Cets Its Quarter! Grant - Hespital Trust Funds to be Invested _James Hill's Appeal.

At the meeting of the finance mittee last night the sheriff's a for the rent of the various booths of the recent election was la by inches before the eyes of her parents, the table. There were 35 polling and her sad condition seems to have divisions at \$5 each.

"I move it be paid," said Ald. Ald. Pritchard moved in amen that only those places on the list tha Glasgow, a tremendous impetus was given responded with those ordered by the

oil be paid. "Hold on, Mr. Chairman," said Carrothers as Chairman Judd prepar put the motions. Then he finished ing his oigar and asked: "What a liable for? Have we got the right t point these places or have we no righ we have no right I want to pay the who looked in no way like an invalid. count and have done with it. If we h right I intend to see that our right Heaven knows that a miracle has been

complied with."

"We might as well pay it. We Lizzie began to pine away. The color left have to anyhow," said Ald. F. J. her entirely, and she appeared to be as gerald. "I think we had a right. E weak as water. One Sunday morn-the council wanted to exercise it ing she said, "Oh, mother, I canna should have done so a few days before rise today," and before she had got out the words her whiteness became like Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald could not say, that of a corpse, and she fell away into a

he asked if the mayor thought that it faint. I sent for the doctor, who said she the proper time to supply the returnin had heart disease. When he saw her again ficer with a list at 10 o'clock on the n she had grown worse, and the doctor said, "Well," returned the mayor, expected that poor Lizzie would not live ing of the nomination.

sheriff knew four or five days before long. There was no color in her face. She cause I told the clerk to notify him. | was wasting away, her cheek bones stickgoing to vote for the amendmenting through as if they would break the don't care how the thing goes skin. Her arms and lege were just bones. know as far as I am conce The doctor said, "Lizzie may stand all that the sheriff was not able to pick t winter, but if she does, that will be all." places out. I am satisfied of that. I One day, however, I chanced to read of bet a \$10 bill he could not pick out several cases in which dying persons had places, and if he had to ask other pe been restored to life by a new scientific to pick out those places I believe he sh method—some pills, not like other medi-"The law can be read both ways," virtue, called Dr. Williams Pink Pills for have asked the municipality."

supported the amendment.

Ald. Judd. "Personally I think the c Pale People. I said to my husband, "In cil is right, but I am not giving any opit the name of God let's try Dr. Williams' f the law."

"Well, it just comes to this," said empty there was an improvement. She mayor, "the sheriff's letter came right | persevered and when she had finished her from the clerk's letter and he was naith box she was perfectly well, and there anxious to appoint polling | laces is not now a stronger young woman in the think, than he lought to have b townhead of Glasgow, though at one time is, he thought it was she was a living skeleton. You can ask

right, I suppose, and I think it any of the neighbors," said Mrs. Duncan in our right, and so far as I am concern conclusion, "or any person in the street am perfectly willing to test it and and they will confirm my story." out."

"I am stronger than ever I was in my
The question was then put, and Ald life," added the daughter, "yet I can
W. Jones and F. J. Fitzgerald voted to hardly describe how ill I was. I was certhe account. Mayor Essery, Ald Jaitainly dying. I could neither go up not Fitzgerald, Pritchard, Carrothers and Jidown stairs; I was afraid to walk on

City Solicitor Meredith wrote regard heart. I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as the free library debentures. The ma my mother has described, and feel that was instructed to confer with the bothey saved my life." and find out how much of the \$20,000 1 Miss Wood, the lady who drew the going to be expended for books, and treporter's attention to the case, said that the parents had their daughter's photomuch for building.

W. J. Harvey wrote asking that graph taken, for they thought that she grant to the Mechanica' Institute of Swould soon be sleeping in her grave. Lizzie once visited her, and was so weak for the second quarter be paid. It was not mentioned in the estimat that she had to carry her back to her ld. Judd said. house. "The change," said Miss Wood in Ald. Judd said.

"But we have a nest egg now," said conclusion, has been wonderful. She is now a sonsie lass, and Dr. Williams' Pink "But that can't be applied on curr Pills have been an instrument in God's own

mayor, mysteriously. expenses," answered Mr. Judd. hands." "No," replied the mayor, "but we v AFTER THE BALL. have money enough."

The grant will be paid. James Hills, a 71-year-old veteran, | The School Demonstration Committee ing at 350 Maitland street, stated that had been offered a place in the Aged Me Home, but that would mean that stration committee of the Board of Educawould have to separate from his wife, agtion was held last night, when accounts 67. They did not want to be separated amounting to \$579 were passed for paytheir old age, and if the city would pment. W. Sanders, who has acted as their rent of \$3 50 a month they would thairman of the committee for 1894, on motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. and struggle on together.

As it would cost \$7 to keep Mr. Hills Wilkins, was tendered a hearty vote of

the home it was concluded that it would thanks for his untiring labors from start cheaper to pay the rent. This will be dor to finish. Mr. Sanders returned thanks to and James and his wife will not need the members of the committee, who appeared to be actuated with but one idea, Katie Smith asked to be given a place and that was to make the demonthe Aged Women's Home, and when t stration a success - and it was

Children Cry for

Children Cry for

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Denver is the city of the plains, from its

location on the great American plateau

stretching east from the Rocky Moun-

rent of her farm in Kentucky came due a grand success. The business March next she would pay \$6 a mon had been conducted pleasantly and promptly, and nothing more could be de-Mayor Essery explained that Mrs. Smisired. Votes of thanks were also passed had been living with some relatives, bto the London Street Railway Company for they had gone through her rent and tin their hearty co-operation and for the handturned her out. Her case was referred some banner presented for a prize; to the the inspector.

R. J. Young will have his \$5 fine ring and grand stand; to Caretaker Burmitted when he has raised his awning comply with the bylaw. The mayor was empowered to meet tracting as starter in the games, and to the

representatives of the Board of Trade at W. C. T. U. for taking charge of the rethe county to invest \$15,600 of the hospit freshments. Several gentlemen referred to the different members of the board who Tenders for printing and advertisinhad taken a deep interest in the affair, trust funds.

were opened and referred to the chairman particular mention being made of Messrs, and secretary to schedule.

"I don't see why we should pay \$9

The control of the chairman particular mention being made of Messrs, Griffin, Murphy, Wilkins, MacRobert, Alexander, Powell, Stephenson, Turner, week for a street with the chairman chairman particular mention being made of Messrs. week for a street watering inspector," sa Logan, Craig, Dr. Campbell and others. Ald. Judd, as he went over the account "Why don't the assistant engineer do the

A bill of \$97 60, expenses to Ottawa, w Pitcher's Castoria. work? read. "I understand," said Ald. Pritch ard, "that one of these deputations wi never authorized by the council. I wi move that no more money be paid out le pitcher's Castoria. the treasurer unless ordered by the cou

It was explained to Mr. Pritchard the it was sometimes very necessary to stal way on short notice when it would be in possible to call a meeting of the counci When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. The motion did not carry.

Then Ald. Carrothers moved that the committee recommend that the counc dispense with the services of the street watering inspector and that the assistar engineer be ordered to do the work. On two voted for the motion, but it was d

There were present Mayor Esserv. Al Judd (chairman), J. W. Jones. Carrother Pitcher's Castoria. F. J. Fitzgerald, James Fitzgerald, Pritc ard, and Secretary Pope.

Their Name is Legion. Reader, there are many blood purifying

The great lung healer is found in the exrellent medicine sold as Fickle's Anti-Con-There is but one Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow high-sounding advertise sumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes ments or other devices to turn you from the sensibility of the membrane of the your purpose to take Hood's Sarsaparille throat and air passages and is a sovereign because in this purpose you are right, an remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, will not be disappointed in the result.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest med etc. It has cured many when supposed to

A RECORD-BREAKER.

The Coming Western Fair Promises to Excel All Others.

Intending exhibitors at the great agricultural exhibition should bear in mind that they cannot wait until the closing dates for making entries and then expect to get as complete accommodation as those who make their entries early. It is the rule, and a good one, that the first to come shall receive choice in regard to location so far as possible, and many entries have been received by the secretary already. There is no competitive fair on the dates of the Western Fair this year, and everything indicates a large increase of exhibitors. Should you have been overlooked in the mailing of prize lists a postal card addressed to Mr. Thos. A. Browne will secure one by return mail. The special attractions committee is at work arranging for the best attractions that can be procured. Getting exhibitions is the secretary's first care; the visitors will be attended to later young woman who has been snatched back to life. She was in what is termed a "decline" - wasting away

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repair ing. A coll solicited. 402 Talbot street Lawn mowers a specialty, and called for.

Some Features

The Ontario Mutual Life.

INCONTESTABILITY.

The policies of this company are incontestable after two years, from any cause, excepting the non-payment of premiums.

DIVIDENDS

are declared, either quinquennially or at the end of twenty years, or the Survivorship Distribution plan, as may be elected. To survivors of the twenty years distribution classes, seven different modes of settlement are offered. any one of which may be selected at the end of the period.

LOANS ON POLICIES.

Not infrequently a policyholder finds it impossible to meet a rremium when due; or he may desire to borrow a sum of money for other purposes. This com pany makes advances on its policies as soon as they have a cash surrender value on very liberal terms. No charge is made for executing the loans, and it is not necessary to produce the policy. This is a valuable privilege and an easy method of raising money, while it is a safe and inexpensive investment for the company. The general rule is to oan 90 per cent of the cash surrender value of the policy.

REINSTATEMENT OF POLICIES.

Lapsed policies may be revived at any time within six months of the nonpayment of premium by furnishing the company with a "warranty" of the continued good health of the insured. A new medical examination may in some cases be required, but generally a rersonal statement of the condition of health is accepted.

C. E. GERMAN, General Agent. CITY AGENTS, { J. F. SANGSTER, G. D. McMULLEN.

Office-- Gver C.P.R. Ticket Office

EW GROCERY STORE I GOODS I

One of the best in the city. W. T. STENBERG

515 Richmond Street. Phone, 1024. ALMA-THE LEADING CANADIAN Al.MA. College for Young Women, St. Thomas, Ont. Buildings. Furnishings. Grounds, etc. are unsurpassed. AT Full faculty (20), including four University Graduates, Certificated cluding four University Graduates, Certificated Teachers, and Specialists in Music, Art. Elocution. Alma's graduates are receiving high collegiate appointments in Canada and the United States. 27 Rates from \$40 to \$60 per term. \$190 cash covers expenses for board, etc., tuition in literary courses, music, and art for one year. Sixty pp. illustrated Calendar free. School reopens Sept. 6, 1894. Write for information or calendar to PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, A.M., B.D.

W. Chapman,

Fresh and East Means, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city. 269 DUNDAS STREET.

Ward Commercial Agency

MERCANTILE REPORTS. COLLECTIONS.

Personal attention given to slow pay accounts

Children Cry for 162 St. James Street, Montreal. 26 Front Street West, Toronto

LIVERY STABLES.

JLLEYS LIVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS 1 street, East London, Ont. Telephone c. 666

WM. TRIPP'S LIVERY, RICHMOND street north, has added a first-class hack and team to it's outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Telephon 49

A MERICAN HOUSE LIVERY. YORK street—Hacks and light livery. Telephone 512. A. G. STROYAN, Proprietor. A. Stylish rigs and good horses, Rigs at shortest notice. Telephone 335.

GEORGE PARISH.

I have Bedroom Suites from \$10 to \$12 Sideboards from \$7 to \$20. Good assort ment of new and old Cooking Stoves on hand. Old furniture taken in exchange. 357 TALBOT STREET
South of King street, yet

RAILWAY TABLES TIME

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

LONDON T				
Canada Southern Division—Going East,				
	Leave	Leave St. Thomas.		
American Express (daily except Monday) Atlantic Express (daily)	9:50 a.m. 9:50 a.m.	11:00 a.m. 2:10 p.m.		
Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday) New York and Boston	2:55 p.m.	3:45 p.m.		
Fast Eastern Express	7:45 p.m.	10:15 p.m. 3:35 a.m.		
(daily)		8:25 p.m.		
Canada Scuthern Divi		ing West		
North Shore Limited (daily)	The second second		
Detroit Express (daily				

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 395 Richmond street.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY. Trains South. No1|No5|No7|No3 Sarnia (G. T. R.) A.M. A.M. P.M. 5:05
Courtright S:05
M. C. R. Junction S:10
Chatham (C.P. R.). { arr 7:45 | 10:30 | 4:40 | 8:05 | 11:50 | 5:07 | 8:15 | 11:10 | 5:17 | ...

Trains North. No 2 No 4 No 6 Blenheim......dep 8:20 5:22 12:05 Fargo. Chatham (C. P. R.) { arr | 9:00 | 5:30 | 12:15 | 12:40 | 11:02 | 7:38 | 11:05 | Sarnia (G. T. R.) | 11:40 | 8:35 |

LONDON & PORT STANLEY RY. Taking effect Tuesday, June 1, 1874.

 Leave London
 a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | 5:40

 Arrive London
 8:45 | 2:05 | 5:20 | 11:10

 NOTE-Trains leaving London at 2:30 and arriving at 5:20 p.m., only run to St. Thomas.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Coing L	ast.		
DEPART-	a.m.	a.m.,	p.n
DEPART- Lendon	4:15	8:01	4:
Woodstock	0:00	0.00	U.
Galt	6:00	9:55	
Guelph	9:40		
"cronto	0.20	12:00	8:
Peterbero	11:25		11:
	in.m.		a.1
Kingston	4:40		ō:
Montreal	7:53		1 7
Quebec	6:30)	13
Boston	8:0	2	. 8
Halifax, N. S.	11:2	0	
Trains arrive from the			

Detroit 3:00 3:10 Chicago 11:00 10:50

Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a.m. 4:25 THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

GRAND TRUNK-Southern Division CORRECTED June 3, 1894.

MAIN LINE-Going East.

Lehigh Express (B). 4:15 a.m. 4:20 a.m.

 Day Express (a)
 12:17 p.m.
 12:30 p.m

 Day Express (a)
 10:45 a.m.
 2:45 p.m.

 Wabash Express (a) (b)
 4:25 p.m.
 4:30 p.m.

 Mixed (c)
 6:40 p.m.
 6:50 p.m.

 Eric Limited (a)
 11:20 p.m.
 11:40 p.m.

MAIN LINE-Going West. ARRIVE. | DEPART

 †Chicago Express (a)
 5:20 a.m.
 5:35 a.m.

 West End Mixed
 11:15 a.m.
 11:20 a.m.

 Wabash Express (a)
 12:12 p.m.
 11:20 a.m.

 **Eric Limited (a)
 12:35 p.m.
 2:25 p.m.

 **Accommodation
 12:35 p.m.
 7:00 p.m.

 **Mail
 9:50 p.m.
 7:25 p.m.

 **Accommodation
 7:25 p.m.

Sarnia Branch. ARRIVE. | DEPART Lehigh Express (B)........... 4:00 a.m.

 Attantic Expless (b)
 2:20 p.m.

 Accommodation.
 5:35 p.m.

 Accommodation.
 7:50 p.m.

 Erie Limited (B)
 11:35 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

ARRIVE. | DEPART Chicago Express (B)..... 5:25 a.m. Accommodation..... Erie Limited (B)..... ****** Accommodation..... London, Huron and Bruce. ARRIVE | DEPART

Mail..... 6:25 p.m 4:30 p.m St. Marys and Stratterd Branch. | ARRIVE | DEPART Express 2:65 p.m. 2:40 p.m. Express 5:40 p.m. 2:40 p.m. Express Mixed 9:15 r.m. 5:55 p.m lorento Branch.

Hamilton—Depart—
a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | Hamilton—Arrive— a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | r.m. 112:15 | B⁴8:55 | 9:55 | B 2:30 | 3:55 | 6:25 | 8:15

* These trains for Montreal. These trains from Montreal

(A) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stors on Sundays.

(C) Carries passengers between London and Paris only.
(D) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg. E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dun-das streets.

ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES.

It is necessary that copy for change of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) must be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appearance is desired;

The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER. Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 16 pages)\$4 00 Daily, by mail, for three months................. 1 00 All subscriptions payable in advance. IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, \$6 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.) By mail, perannum\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON. President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES Made known on application at office. Address ADVERTISER PRINTING Co., LONDON, - · CANADA.

London, Saturday, July 14.

Cods in his heaven, All's right with the world.

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 jearlessly and bravely.

- [PRINCE BISMARCK.

-- Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names aprended 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 boxes for the corresponding week last year, themselves every few minutes. They are making the total shipments for the season heset by office-seekers who pant with heat and desire for a chance to perspire for their 284,642 boxes for the corresponding period of matting. In some places the babies ar 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. Simmer 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 doctors. They have hearts, and they \$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 women in the very humblest of circumusing the sea waves as a motive power for stances who set an example to those who generating electricity. It is stated to have live in comparative affluence. These hardlong been known to him that by floating a beset and often unfortunate people cannot series of large casks attached to each other by chains, and anchored so as to rise and fall with the waves, they could, by maans they often go without reasonable sustenof rods communicating with ratchet wheels ance that they may get even with the rate of the city first. Dead rats were found everything your own way; but you'll find in the drains of the infected quarters, and that my mother has a will of her own. placed in power houses on the shore, be creditors. All honor to such sturdy made to revolve dynamos and generate independence! 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 diffisult 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 believed to be, by some of the most com-87 per cent. of a knot, the latter being, petent authorities, the actual site of the he statute mile measures 5,280 feet.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES. The Ottawa Journal points out that " 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 boodling 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 devices presented to them, has been that the plunder 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 scon 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 fore 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 employes. The experience at Chicago has proved that the methods there pursued are most damaging, not only to the original disputante, 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, not withstanding the fact that the shipments of cheese from Montreal were again heavy last week, amounting to 107,468 boxes, against 35,113 up to July 7, 457,199 boxes, compared with last year. The market opened this week decidedly firmer, with sales of about 3,000 boxes of finest Quebec cheese at 9 to 91 cents. This is an advance of 1 to 1 cents on last week's sales. Finest Ontario has also sold at 93 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 tore 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, shews 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 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 cannot sue a sick man or woman who has nothing wherewith to pay them their debts. hence the average doctor has to loose 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 bear to have a debt hanging over them a moment longer than they can pay it, and

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 approximately, 6.082 feet in length, while Crucifixion. The price for the whole prop-

BLACK DEATH IN CHINA ntine would be justifiable against it, hen it is remembered that every ten

CANTON AND HONG KONG.

It is the Black Plague of History-Its 1 hold of any quarter which has good Symptoms and Its Terrors—Chinese only Asiatics have been afflicted with

It came originally persons, and their towns and houses from the interior, but nodels of neatness. China is the filthit has reached Can and nastiest country on the face of the ton and Hong Kong, e, and outside of the treaty ports there and the people are means of enforcing sanitary measdying at the rate of. At different points along the most hundreds per day vded of the streets you will find cess. The big steamships in which the vilest of slops are poured lines which sail from left to farment, even in the hottest of

tries surrounding this part of the worldhe fact that the plague exists in Canton are full of rumors and fears that the plagukes its danger greater than it would be will be carried to Japan and elsewherel it broken out in any other city of The disease is practically an unknowna. Canton is the commercial metropoone to the physicians of to day, but it iof the empire. It is the biggest of the said to be the same as that which devasinese business cities, and it contains tated Europe during the middle ages, and ething like 3,000,000 of people. Its which was so awful its ravages that it population is said to number more got the title of "the black death." It rarn 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 the said to have caused more deaths than and traders and the best workers among of the great epidemics which human flest celestials. They will command higher has been heir to. It is the pest whiciges than the Chinese from any other Daniel Defoe describes in his story of thies, and you find Canton men engaged great plague of London of 1665 and 1666 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. Pt of the people and their poverty, will came a few years ago from China tot longer in Canton than it would in an Southern Russia, and the Czar stationemerican city. There are practically no troops about the infected districts and ipilities for taking care of the sick, and this way kept it from the rest of Europe inese medicine is worse than no medi-The plague that ravaged Europe in thie. The missionary hospital will do fourteenth century came from China, anach. It is one of the best hospitals in it has been known to have existed foe East, and it does a great deal of good. some years past in one of the Chinese proje chief Chinese charitable institutions

Canton are a blind asylum, from which vinces above the Burmese frontier. The black death broke out in Canto ind beggars go out day after day over the during the last week in February, and for ty; a foundling asylum, supported out of time the average of those who died from je salt tax, and a leper asylum. This last was about 200 per day. This averagin a banyan grove two miles from the steadily increased, until in March anate of the city. It contains about 500 in-April it was 500 per day, and the mortalitates, and more horrible creatures do not at the present time is very large. It jist on the face of the earth. Many of said that the Pearl river, which flows pasem have their fingers and toes eaten off the city, and upon which hundreds of the disease. Some have lost their noses

are unable to make coffins enough to sur ply the demand. To-day the dead in Can ton are carried out and disposed in all sort of ways, and the greatest trouble is found in getting rid of them. Often the pall bearers, who are paid to carry the coffing to the grave, are stricken with the dread disease on the way, and of the four what start out with the body only one or two return.

There are not coffins enough for the grown persons, and the children are bein grown persons, and the children are bein buried in baskets or wrapped up in piece not buried at all, and the baby towers ar full. These baby towers you find all over China. They are little buildings, wit windows high up near the roof. Th babies are laid on the windows and ar pushed insids to decompose as they will

I saw, near Shanghai, the bodies of bable aken with the plague—native chinese thrown out upon the roadside, and suc corpses are often left by the poor for the coffins are left on the top of the groundway. Just now these lepers are an importing, in the case of such an infectionant element of the black plague. They ing over the surrounding country. Somereaten to split open the coffins and exoff the coffins are hermetically sealed brume the dead. There is not much danger not admit of such treatment, and the verihere are more lepers in Canton than can

There are no more superstitious people The sanitary board of Hong Kong visithan the Chinese, and such an occasion as ed the plague-stricken parts of Cantothis 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 uporanton are now filled with priests exorcisone without warning in the shape of ing the devils of the plague, and that the staple product the present dull times fever, which raises the temperature of theeople go through the city in bands beating patient in a short time to 105 degrees angongs and drums to drive the demons upward. There is no chill and no otherway. At the head of one band was a premonitory symptoms. The patient happy 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 thihe annual dragon-boat festival have been neck, the armpits or the groin begin throught out. All sorts of praying go on swell, and they soon become as big as before the different josses and the anceshen's egg. These swellings are hard antral tablets, and every one connected with exceedingly tender, but they do not supputhe burial of the dead are making money. rate. In some cases a vomiting of blood large class of merchants sell nothing else occurs, and within a few hours the majout silver and gold paper, which is bought dies. Some few recover after having beerby the families of the dead and is burned attacked, and if they can keep themselveby them over their graves, with the idea alive for more than six days after their exthat this will supply them with tunes for posure there is a chance for them. Ththeir travels in the next world. Paper and disease seems to be infectious, and in thos wooden cows and horses are manufactured quarters where it is raging it has morto be burned in the same way, and the dealthan decimated the population. In oners in white goods will be getting rich. small street the sanitary board of Hon White is the color of mourning in China, Kong found thirty deaths, and in anothe and the family when they repair to the out of 170 people only forty have survivedcemetery wear clothes of white, tied on be forgiven. No men are called upon At one of the gates of Canton a man too with coarse rope. They leave food at the to do so much work free of charge as are a box the other day and dropped a castgraves, and generally send an extra suit of into it every time a coffin was carried out paper clothes along to keep the corpse At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he countedwarm when it becomes a ghost. the cash and found he had 170 in the box FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The disease is very sudden in its attacks, and the only safety from it seems to be to the booty upon it, was found lying in the furter sandwich. house. A curious thing about the plague is that it affects some kinds of animals as well as men, and in Canton it attacked the

and the sign of a dead rat will now cause a family to fly. The Hong Kong doctors said at first that law. the disease was not of a parasitic nature, The Suitor-Well you're not my ideal of great distance; but this is thought by many a father-in-law, to be a mistake, and it is now said that its germs can be transported in clothing and in other ways, and the Japan Mail is advising the most rigid sanitary precautions mines?"

that the people had taken the black plague

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc

a big steamship from Hong Kong THE TERRIBLE PLAGUE RAGING IN at San Francisco and Vancouver, it I seem advisable that the greatest be taken to keep it out of America. It ught here that the disease cannot get

Coffins Fewer Than the Occupants Ready that attacked Hong Kong, and on 15 thirty-four deaths were reported. The Japanese papers reported. The Japanese papers reported that there were east are much excited or two deaths in different parts of the thirty have since been papers. over the terriblen, but these reports have since been plague which has read. The Japanese are much better cently broken out in ared to suppress such a plague, should the southern pro-eak out, than is China. They are the vinces of this empire liest people in the world in regard to lines which sail from left to ferment, even in the hottest of China to Europe arether. There are drains in some of the now refusing to stores, but these are flushed only by the at Hong Kong, ors, and it is said that the one cause of take passengers from rapid spread of the plague in Canton

South China, and the the prolonged drought which has CHINESE DOCTOR. papers of the councited the city this spring.

thousands of people live, contains man floating corpses, and that the undertaker

ogs to eat. To-day many of the dead and others have skeleton-like bodies, half Canton have not a burial plot, and theif the bones and flesh of which has rotted 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 of paid they raise a hue and cry and varnishing them again and again with if their doing this as to the black plague sort of lacquer varnish, and as the wood i orpses, for to touch one is almost sure often four inches thick, in ordinary time eath, but the people fear them all the they do not cause much trouble from theiame, and the leper fees are a legitimate offensive smell. Now, however, the hast art of the Chinese funeral expenses. As with which the dead are disposed of doet is, leprosy seems to be on the increase. air about Canton is leaden with the pestile accommodated in the asylum.

Another Esau. get out of its range. For weeks the people First Bohemian—Did you near account have been flying from Canton, and a letter Poeticus? He went without food for fortywhich I saw the other day states that everyeight hours, so as to get the proper spirit house seems to have its dead. A few day into his poem, entitled "The Starving ago a thief entered a house in which the Flower Girl's Story." whole family had died of the plague, expecting to have an easy haul. He was stricken while in the act of robbing theinto the proper mental and physical condend and advantage of the stricken while in the act of robbing theinto the proper mental and physical condend and advantage of the stricken while in the act of robbing theinto the proper mental and physical condend and a stricken while in the act of robbing theinto the proper mental and physical condend and a stricken while in the act of robbing theinto the proper mental and physical condend and a stricken while in the act of robbing theinton the proper mental and physical condend and a stricken while in the act of robbing theinton the proper mental and physical condend and a stricken while in the act of robbing theinton the proper mental and physical condend and a stricken while in the act of robbing theinton the proper mental and physical condend and a stricken while in the act of robbing the stricken while in the stricken while the st dead, and a day or two later the body, withdition Jaggers brought him up a hot frank-

Mrs. Mann-You may think you'll have the rats ran from such places almost as. Mr. Mann—xes; and I in not included the rats ran from such places almost as in it, anyway; so that has no terrors for fast as the human species. In every house me where dead rats were found it was seen me.

> The Father-You're not exactly the and of a man I would like for my son-in-

and that it could not be carried to any a father-in-law, but we needn't be chummy A New Kind of Coal.

"Do they get good soft coal at these against all of the Hong Kong steamers. In "Madam, it is so soft that we call it the one editorial it asserts that even a shotgun pianissimo brand.

It's funny that one rarely pores over & dry

SATURDAY NIGHT FATR.

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

BLOUSE WAISTS-Ladies' sizes, DRESS GOODS-A great bargain, 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

SILK MITTS-Ladies' Silk Mitts, evening shades, worth 35c, to-

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

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 150 vard, to-night 7 1/2 C.

175 pieces, assorted colors, Serges, Debeiges, Cashmeres, 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,

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

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

LACE-Cream, white and beige, the best value in London, at 5c, at

CHENILLE TABLE COVERSworth \$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 1/2 C.

SHEETING-Heavy Twilled Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 20c.

PRINTS-Fine Heavy Cloth, worth 10c, now 6 1/4 c or 16 for \$1.

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

Terms Cash.

THAPMAN'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, proportion and appearance

A Chicago Pugilist Gets His Skull Fractured.

London Asylum Cricketers Do Up the Hamilton Eleven.

Arrangements for Finishing the London Regatta Events-Various Sporting Events.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES-FRIDAY.

 At Pittsburg—
 R. H. E.

 New York
 4 6 6

 Pittsburg
 10 8 3

 Batteries—Westervelt and Farrell; Ehret and

 Mack. Umpire-Emslie.

At Cleveland-

Batteries-Staley and Ryan; Parrott, Tanne-hill and Murphy. Umpire-Gaffney. At St. Louis-Baltimore 10 8 8
St. Louis 11 12 8
Batteries—Hawkes, McMahon and Clarke;
Breitenstein and Twineham. Umpires—Hartley, Quinn and Boones.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES-FRIDAY. At Troy-At Providence-

At Springfield-
 Springfield
 9 13

 Buffalo
 6 15
 Batteries-Dolan and Leahy: Hoffer and Urquhart. Umpire-Snyder.

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

The Newsboys' 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 Seaforth, 4; Dauntless of Clinton, 0. COLF.

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 ful-fill 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 the nave of a mosque. In this dimly-lighted low prices. Call and see them.

Corner Richmond and Carling Streets.

*#SMOKE #

CIGAR. Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.

H. McKENNA, Sole Agent.

throwing the heavy hammer. Those who saw the champion at Landsdowne put a 161 pound shot 45 feet, and give a splendid exhibition of hammer-throwing, say he has few equals living. Mr. Meikle is a powerful athlete. Chest, 43 inches; thigh, 27½; calf of leg, 17; biceps, 16½; neck, 17½.

A "FINISH" FIGHT. CHICAGO, July 13.—"Jimmy" Kennard, the St. Paul kid, met "Gene" Flanagan, a featherweight from the Stock Yards, in a battle with four-ounce gloves early this morning at a saloon on West Harriston street. There were several spectators. The ring was pitched in the rear of the place. Flanagan was fearfully punished. Knockdowns were frequent. In the fourth round a right-hand swing on the point of Flanagan's jaw, sent him to the ground in a heap, his head striking the hard floor. Flanagan lay there unconscious. Referee Upton becoming frightened summoned a doctor, who said Flanagan's skull had been fractured. He was taken away in a cab, and is now being secladed. Kennard is also in hiding. The fight was for \$400 a side and gate receipts. CRICE ET.

LONDON VS. HAMILTON ASYLUM. An interesting game of cricket was played at Hamilton between the Hamilton and London Asylum teams, the result being:

London Asylum teams, the result being:

London Asylum.

Dr. Ross, c Thompson, b Findlay.

M. A. Walker, b Edgar.

G. England, b Edgar.

Dr. Beemer, lbw.

S. Dunn, b Findlay.

L. Pumphrey, c Woolgar, b Findlay.

G. Silard, b Edgar.

G. Silard, b Edgar.

G. B. Burnand, c and b Edgar.

G. F. Flynn, not out.

division Mr. Dickey joined his fellow-Conservatives, Weldon 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 being the pas F. Flynn, not out..... Extras

HAMILTON ASYLUM. R. Mullin, run out..... A. Pring, b Silard

F. Findlay, b Silard

J. W. Edgar, b England F. W. Tucker, not out.

J. Laird, run out.

J. Thomson. c Beemer, b England.

F. Peaire, b England.

J. Woolgar, b England.

H. Charlesworth, c and b England.

J. Hunter, b England. Extras....

G. England for London took 6 wickets for 13 runs, and J. W. Edgar for Hamilton secured 5 for 15.

In the cricket match played at Harriston on Thursday, Harriston defeated Durham 36 and 32 to 14 and 40.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

Optimistic Views of the Commercial Agency Reporters.

NEW YORK, July 13 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: When circumstances are duly weighed the strength of values have been unexpectedly small, the failures relatively few and unimportant, and there are even signs in some industries of actual progress toward re-

covery from previous troubles. The number of failures during the past Batteries—Sullivan and McAuley; Healey

Batteries—Sullivan Sweethead

Batteries—Sullivan and McAuley; Healey

Batteries—Sullivan and McAuley

Batterie

BRADSTREET'S REPORT. Bradstreet's says: During the greater portion of the week general wholesale business at Chicago and at centers within the territory tributary has been practically paralyzed by the railway strike, the effects of which were also felt by eastern cities. The industrial situation has now greatly improved. Railroad traffic is generally resumed. In other lines the situation is also improved. There are 229 business failures in the United States reported this

with 398 in the second week of July last year, and 166 in that week two years ago. IN CANADA. Toronto reports trade quiet. Farmers throughout Ontario are busy harvesting. The price of export cattle is higher. Fall orders for drygoods at Montreal have improved somewhat, but other staple lines

are dull. Crop prospects in Quebec are reported

good. General trade at Halifax is very quiet, but the feeling with reference to all trade in New Brunswick is more encouraging, owing to the outlook for good crops.

There are 34 business failures reported in the Dominion of Canada, against 39 last week, 26 in the same week a year ago, and 24 in the same week two years ago.

Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halitax aggregate \$19,653,-000 this week, 20 per cent more than last week, but 21 per cent less than in the like week last year.

THE WRECKED BAZAR.

The grand bazar of Stamboul, a part of which has been destroyed by the Constantin ople earthquake, is one of the principal attractions to those who visit the Turkish metropolis. From the outside it is an immense stone edifice of Byzantine architecture and irregular form, surrounded by high gray walls and surmounted by hundreds of little cupolas covered with lead and perforated with holes to give light to the interior. Inside it is a labyrinth of arcaded streets, flanked by sculptured columns and pilasters; a real city, with its mosques, fountains, crossings and squares, dimly lighted, like a thick wood into which no ray of sunlight penetrates, and filled by a dense throng of people. Every street is a bazar. almost all leading out of one main street, with an arched roof of black and white stone, and decorated with arabesque like thoroughfare carriages, horsemen and camels are constantly passing, making a deafening noise. The bazar is ordered like a barrack. Every kind of goods has it particular quarter, its street, its corridor and its square or piazetta. There are a hundred little bazars contained in one great one, and opening one into the other like the rooms of a vast apartment, and each bazar is at the same time a museum, a market and a theater, where you may look at all without buying anything, take coffee, enjoy the coolness, chatter in ten languages, and make eyes at the prettiest women in the Orient.

MONTEBELLO

Sold in

Canada

The First and

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR.

Vallens & Co., Manufacturers, London Capt. A. W. Porte, Pres.

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 repeat of the committee on privileges and elections confirming A. J. Turcotte, member for Montmorency, in his seat, moved by Mr. Girourard, was opposed by Mr. Edgar, who moved an amendment declaring that Mr. Turcotte, by reason of contracting with the Government, had for-feited his seat. This was rejected by 84 to 54-a Government majority of 30. Mesers. McNeill, McCarthy, O'Brien and Weldon voted against the Government on this. The main motion was rejected by 82 to 53a Government majority of 29. On this division Mr. Dickey joined his fellow-

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 it the existing lines would have improved their service. Mr. Campbell was against the scheme altogether. The people of Ontario, Mani-toba 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.

A Scoundrel Lashed-Senator Chaffers Dying-Death of Brockville's Postmaster.

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

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

Chabat & Co., tailors, etc., of Ridea 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. Fitzgibbons, postmaster of Brock ville, 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 infraction of customs week, against 164 last week, and compared

> At the Montreal jail Friday morning Narcisse Plante, alias Pacaud, 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. Tiernan,

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

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 lege 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 Beverley township farmer named John Rutherford was gored to death by a vicious bull last evenloose and attacked the old man, mutilating him in a fearful manner. Deceased was 80 respected. He lesves a widow and grownup family of five.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY-Fine and warm

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:

TABLINGS.

In UNBLEACHED we are sell-In UNBLEACHED we are selling 52-inch at 15c; 52-inch Damask at 25c; 54-inch extra heavy at 56c; 62-inch Fine Damask, beautiful goods, at 65c; 70-inch at 60c; 70-inch, extra choice, at 75c. In BLEACHED—64 inch, heavy linen, at 65c; 70-inch at 75c; 70-inch, grand quality, at \$1.

TABLE CLOTHS. Fize, 2x24, \$2 75; 2x3, \$3; 2x24 (fine), \$3 50; 2x3 (fine), \$4 50. Napkins to match. TOWELS.

A few leit of that very desirable job lot of Towels at 7½c, 8½c, 16c, 12½c, 15c and 18c. Call early for these.

COUNTERPANES. Summer weight American Quilts for \$1 124, \$1 25, \$1 35 \$1 50 and \$1 75; only a few left at 85c and \$1. Extra large size. New make, Imperatix Quilt, full size. \$1 75, \$2 and \$2 50; extra large at \$3 85 and \$5.

SHEETINGS.

Plain, unbleached, 2 yards wide, 25c; 21 yards wide, 28c; plain, 2 yards wide, 20c; twill, unbleachyards wide, 20c; twill, unbleached, 2 yards wide, 25c; 2½ yards wide at 28c. A very choice 2½-yard wide lot of raised Sheeting, very soft, at 30c; plain bleached, 2 yards wide, 2:c; 2½ yards wide, plain, 30c: 2 yards wide, twill, 23c; 2½ yards wide, twill, 35c. Finlay Sheeting, linen finish. 2½ yards wide, plain and twill, at 45c; 2½c yards wide, twill, 50c.

An extra choice line of Fine American Sheeting ready, which we will supply at very 200 Dundas Street. Also close prices.

REGATTA SHIRTING:

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

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

persons who were at the World's Fair and 147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE-A person holding a mortgage upon receiving payment delivers discharge over to the mortgager (since deceased) who neglects to have it registered. Now 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.

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 ing. The bull was tied up, but it broke 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 of age, well known and highly years. Now B has again got in a stock and selling in opposition to A. Are agreements in writing of this kind binding.

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.

Five Cents Special Attractions, Special Railway & Express Rates

PRIZE LISTS, ETC., ON APPLICATION to Thos. A. Browne, Sec.

15 Bars best Electric Soap for

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

jets, 14c per box. Best selected Clothes Pins, 4 dozen for 5c.

Wax Tapers for lighting gas

Bixby's Best Shoe Polish, 10c per bottle. Gilt Edged Shoe Dressing, 19c

per bottle. We have just received a special #10 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 above special lines. 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.

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 of trade are void, but in partial restraint may be legal. Upon the facts AGAIN 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.



Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head-

ache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after read-ing this advertisement need anyone SUFFER

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), to the adache (whether sick or hervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

Dr. Radway,—I have tried all the various kinds of remedies that they have on the market without effect, when I finally grew worse, and a friend advised me to try your ready relief. I did so, applying to my ankle and knee, and, to my surprise, was able to resume my duties next morning. My trouble was Rheumatism of long standing. I shall never be without R. R., for its weight in gold, My mother was cured by R. R. R. in two hours of rheumatism in her shoulder.

W. H. COOPER, of Cooper B. Evans.

INTERNALLY.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS. PAINS IN BOWELS OF STOMACH. CR AM P & SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA. VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE. DIARRHEA. COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water.

MALARIA,

CHILLS AND FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE CONQUERED. Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarial; Bilious and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pilis) as quickly as Radway'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 Catario. Inspection solicited Prices on application. Office and Yard-York Street, jus



& CO

Makes the selling of our Challies an easy matter-of course when you consider that we are selling splendid allwool Challies, in light colors, for 121c. it's no wonder they sell readily. Then we are also running off all our best quality, dark, all-wool Delaines at 25c. These goods are worth, 35c, 38c and 40c., so that at 25c they are a real bargain. Every day makes the quan tity so much less, and it will be economy on your part to come as quickly as possible if you require either of the

CENTS

Will buy at our store a splendid cotton challie, nice colorings and very handsome patterns. A great many have been sold but still a good assortment left. But don't put off buying too long as they are not going to last all summer.

AMPARASOLS

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, silkaline, large size and good color and nice stripe, that if bought in regular way would cost at least \$1 50.

At \$1 25 we offer you a beautiful black durable silk parasel, large size, well worth \$2 of any person's money. Where can you go to equal it? You can't equal it anywhere in London-It's been tried more than once, but the attempt was a failure.

Odd

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.

BARGAINS

ments before you as cannot fail to interest. Come at once and have your choice at a BARGAIN PRICE.

May also be had from us, as we want

to clear out our entire stock of these

garments, and will put such induce-



Tenpis, Lacrosse, Baseball, Croquet, Footballs, Hammocks, Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods.

Butter, per lb. tub or firkins....

Hay, per ton.

Straw, per load.

Clover seed, red. per bu.

Veal, quarters, per lb

Lambskins. each.....

Veal quarters, per lb. 2
Lamb, quarters, per lb. 5
Dressed hogs, 100 lb. 5
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 3
Hides, No. 2 per lb. 2
Hides, No. 3, per lb. 1
Calfskins, green, per lb. 4
Calfskins, green, per lb. 50

| Tallow, rendered, per lb. | 5½ to | Tallow, rough, per lb. | 3 to | Wood, hard | 4 00 to | Wood soit. | 2 50 to

Potatoes, per bag.....

Parsning, per bu

373 Talbot Street.

HAMILTON'S

Is not equaled. Try it during the hot reather. Besides being delicious in taste it is

English Warkets.

Beerbohm's report by cable.

Floating cargoes—Wheat steady; corn none, Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm but not active; corn improving.

Mark Lane—Wheat firm; corn rising; flour firmly held; spot good Dannhe corn. Noted was

The ouctations for the past three market

S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D.

Receipts of corn for the same time,

Toronto Market.

FLOUR-Straight roller, \$2 60 to \$2 85; extra

2 50 to \$2 60. WHEAT-White, 58e to 59ac, apring, No. 2.

63c to 60c: red winter, 58c to 594c; geose, 57c to 57c; Manitoba bard, No. 1, 72c to 72c; Manitoba hard, No. 2, 70c to 70c. Winter wheat on the Northern, 534c to 60c.

FEED-40c to 42c. OATS-No. 2, 35c to 35 c. CORN-52c. Sales-White and red wheat outside at 57 c.

Montreal Produce Market.

MONTREAL, July 13.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,700 bbls.; market quiet and unchanged. Patents, winter, \$3 40 to \$3 50; do. spring, \$3 40 to \$3 60; straight roller, \$2 85 to \$3 00; extra, \$2 50 to \$2 60; superfine, \$2 30 to \$2 40; strong bakers, \$3 35 to \$3 45;

Ontario bags, \$1 35 to \$1 40, GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Manitoba hard, 79c to 73c; corn. 55c to 58c; peas, 72c to 73c; oats, 412c

o 42c: bariey. 50c to 43c: rye, 51c to 53c. MEAL—Oatmeai, \$2 10 to \$2 20; cornmeal,

\$1 20 to \$1 30. PROVISIONS-Mess pork, \$18 50 to \$19 00;

lard, Se to 19c; bacon, 10c to 12c; hams, 10c to 11c; cheese, Se to 91c; butter, townships, 15c to 17c;

Chicago Exchange.

Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Molsons

Bank Buildings.

American Markets.

NEW YORK, July 13.

FLOUR—Receipts 13,000 bu; exports, 9,000 bu; sales, 4,500 packages; dull. Winter wheat—Low grades, \$1.85 to \$2.50; do fair to fancy, \$2.40 to \$2.90; do patents, \$2.90 to \$3.20; Minnesota clear, \$2.25 to \$2.65; do straights, \$3 to \$3.50; do patents, \$3.40 to \$4.10; low extras, \$1.85 to \$2.50; city mills, \$3.15 to \$3.35; do patents, \$4.25 to \$4.35; rye mixtures, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

to \$2 50.

RYE FLOUR-Steady: \$2 60 to \$3 20.

CRNMEAL-Steady: yellow western, \$2 65

C. R.N.M.E.AL.—Steady: Yellow Western, \$265 to \$270.

RYE—Dull: western, 48c to 57c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 41,000 bu; exports, 48.000 bu; sales, 2,110,000 bu futures, 120,000 bu
spot; spots steady; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 59½c; afloat, 60c; f. o. b., 60½c to 60½c;
ungraded red, 57c to 61c; No. 1 northern,
68c to 65½c; options steady; No. 2 red, July, 59½c;
Aug., 50½c; Sept., 61½c; Dec., 64½c.

CORN—Receipts, 108,000 bu; exports, 36,000 bu;
sales, 545,000 bu futures; 53,000 bu spot; spots
firm; No. 2, 47½c to 48c elevator; 48c to 48½c
afloat; options steady; July, 47½c; Aug., 47½c;
Sept., 47½c.

anoat; options steady; July. 474c; Aug., 474c; Sept., 474c. OATS—Receipts, 24,000 bu; sales, 45,000 bu futures, 12,000 bu spot: spots dull; No. 2 white, 514c; No. 2 Chicago, 524c; No. 3 do, 594c; No. 3 white, 50c; mixed western, 52c to 53c; white do and white State, 52c to 59c; options dull;

white. Sec, instea western, sec to sec, white do and white State, 52c to 59c; options dull; July, 44c; Aug., 44\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Sept., 33c.

CUT MEATS—Steady; pickled bellies, 8c; do shoulders, 64c to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. do hams, 12c.

LARD—Steady; western steam, \$730.

PORK—Firm; mess, \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\)to \$1\(\frac{2}{2}\)c. extra prime, \$13\(\text{ to }\)813\(\frac{50}{2}\).

BUTTER—Dull; State dairy, 12c to 17\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; do creamery, 14c to 18c.

CHEESE—Firm; State, large, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)c to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; do fancy, 9c to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; do small, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)c to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; including Aug., \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\) shims, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)c to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; fill skims, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)c to 13c; western fresh, 11c to 12c.

COFFEE—Options firm; sales, 2,500 bags, including Aug., \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 90 to \$1\(\frac{3}{2}\)c; spot, \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, \$

16\frac{1}{2}c.

SUGAR—Dull: Standard "A." 4 5-16c to 4\frac{1}{2}c:

confectioners' "A," 4 3-16c to 4\frac{3}{2}c: cut-loaf and

crushed, 5\frac{1}{2}c to 5 1-16c; powdered, 4 9-16c to

4\frac{1}{2}c: granulated. 4 5-16c to 4\frac{3}{2}c.

WHEAT- Quiet; 55]c cash and July; 56c

WHEAT-No. 1 white, 564c cash: No. 2 red, 554c asked cash; 554c asked Aug.; 57c Sept.

MILWAUKEE, July 13. WHEAT-53% cash; 55% Sept.

DETROIT, July 13.

asked Aug.: 57 to asked Sept.; 60 to Dec. CORN-45c nom. cash.

OATS-45c nom. cash.

Western, 14c to 16c; eggs, 10c to 11c.

77,500 centals American.

PEAS-No. 2, 58c to 58c, BARLEY-No. 1, 45c to 46c.

Weather unsettled.

days are as follows: | July 12. | July 13.

weather. Besides being delicious in taste it is cooling to the blood. Sold retail and whole-

GERM WHEAT

00 to 75 to 00 to

Phone 662.

HAY AND SEEDS.

MEAT. HIDES, ETC.

Anderson's

183 DUNDAS STREET. gents for Victor Bicycles.

ABVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE.

Servant Wanted-427 William street. Sarvant 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 Prespyterian 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. Monday Bargain Day at Mara's.

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 Food. Chosen Friends' Excursion to Toronto. Puppies for Sale-Premier Kennels. Meeting-Local Labor Organizations.

House to Let-T. H. Purdom. Residence for Sale-Chas. F. Colwell. Farming Land for Sale-A. T. McMahen. Houskeeper Wanted-Box 34, This Office. De Lamorton Cutting School. London Bicycle Club Races-Queen's Park. Booth Privileges for Sale-Grocers' Picnic. Tickets for Bicycle Club Races. Prints and Challies-Kingsmill's. Cheap Excursions-G. T. R. Western Fair, Sept. 13 to 22. Wild Strawberry-Anderson & Nelles. 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.

Latest Market Reports by Mall and Telegraph.

London Money Market.

Lendon, July 12-12:30 p.m.-Consols, 101 1-16 for money, 101 11-16 for account; Mexican, 154; for money, 101 11-10 for account; Mexican, 132. Mexican Central, 514; St. Paul, 503; Erio, 142. Erio, seconds. 744; Facific Central, 493; Reading. 53; Canadian Pacific, 664; New York Central, 99; Illinois Central, 92; Bank of England rate, 2 per cent.; open market discount. 5. New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK. July 13-1 p.m.-Stock market

Montreal Stock Market. MONTREAL. July 13.

Grand Trunk Ry., firsts..... mmercial Cable Company139 Montreal Street Railway 149
Montreal Street Railway New 145
Montreal Gas Company 166
Fell Telephone Company 145
Bell Telephone, rights 142 Union Bank 105 Bank of Commerce, 140 SALES—Com. Cable, 675 at 138; Mont. Telegraph, 150 at 148; Mont. Street, 71 at 1482; Mont. Gas, 50 at 165; 5 at 165½, 30 at 166; Bank of Commerce, 25 at 1364.

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market. Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son. Friday, July 13. Only a few loads of hay, one or two of straw and two loads of cats offered today. Prices did not alter any since Thursday. General values

GRAIN
Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs.....\$ 98 to 1 00

Wheat, red, fall, per 190 lbs..... 98 to 1 00

Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs..... 98 to 1 00

For the Spring Trade. We Have Some Exceptionally Fine Goods for This Season.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Slater Bros

terday. Oats were weak, and provisions also showed a slight loss on the day's trading. Estimated receipts for to morrow: Wheat, 15 cars; corn, 141 cars; cats, 53 cars; hogs, 13,600 head.

THE INVENTOR OF THE "ALADDIN Oats, per 100 lbs. 1 16 to 1 18
Peas, per 100 lbs. 90 to 1 00
Corn, per 100 lbs. 95 to 1 09
Barley, per 100 lbs. 100 to 1 95
Rye, per 100 lbs. 100 to 1 95
Rye, per 100 lbs. 100 to 1 95
Buck whoat, per 100 lbs. 100 to 1 25
Peans, per bu. 100 lbs. 100 to 1 25
Pegs fresh, singledoz. 11 to 12
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz. 10 to 10
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz. 9 tc 9
Butter, single rolls, per lb. 20 to 22
Butter, single rolls, per lb. 20 to 22
Butter, single rolls, per lb. 20 to 22
Butter, single rolls per lb. 20 to 22 Freight rates on wheat were quoted to per

Freight rates on wheat were quoted to per bushol to Buffalo.

THE LEADING FUTURES CLOSED.

WHEAT—July, 361c; Sept., 58c; Dec., 604c.

CORN—July, 43c; Sept., 424c; Oct., 424c.

OATS—July, 36c: Aug., 293c; Sept., 294c to 291c; May, 324c to 324c.

MESS PORK—July, \$12 474; Sept., \$12 52\frac{1}{2}.

I.ARD—July, \$6 75; Sept., \$6 80.

BHORT RIBS—July, \$6 50; Sept., \$6 524.

CASH QUOTATIONS:

Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 561c to 58c; No. 3 spring wheat, 52c to 58c; No. 2 red. 56c; No. 2 corn, 42c; No. 2 oats, 59c to 394c; No. 2 rye, 48c; No. 2 barley, 56c, nominal by sample; mess pork, \$12 52\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$6 75; short ribs sides, \$6 62\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$6 75; short ribs sides, \$6 62\frac{1}{2}\$; short ciear sides, \$6 87\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$7. clear sides, \$6 871 to \$7.

Receipts-Flour 5,000 Wheat Corn. 31,000 Oats. 33,000 Ryc. C,000 Barley. 6,000 Rye Shipments-Wheat 138,000 Flour.... Corn. 95,000 Cats. 14,600 Rye. 10,000 Barley 0,000 0.000

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.
WHEAT-Spring wheat-Offerings limited WHEAT—Spring wheat—Offerings limited and very little stuff to arrive placed on market: closing: No. 1 hard, spot, 68c; No. 1 northern, 68c; No. 1 northern, c.i. f., 64dc. Sales of spot: 3,000 tu No. 1 hard, 68lc; 30,000 bu do. 68c. Sales of c. i. f.: 25,000 bu No. 1 hard, 67dc; Sales of c. i. f.: 25,000 bu No. 1 hard, 67dc; Chicago, 34c over Chicago Sept. Winter wheat—Quiet and easy: No. 2 red sold at 58dc; No. 1 white held at 60dc. CORN—Dull at decline of about ½c from earlier, which made closing figures same as yesterday. Sales: 5,600 bu No. 2 yellow, 48c; 3,500 bu No. 2 corn, 47c; 5 cars do. 47dc: 2,900 bu No. 3 corn, 45dc: 2 cars do. 45dc in store.

OATS—Quiet: 2 cars sample white, 51dc, store; 5 cars No. 3 white, 51c, store. No more spot offerings, but fair supply expected by lake tonight.

tonight.
RYE—Dull; No. 2, 55c in store.
FLOUR—Weak; demand light.
MILLFEED—Quiet. steady. Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Cattle, receipts 13.000. Common to extra, \$3.85 to \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$3.40; cows and bulls. 81 50 to \$3 65; calves, \$2 25 to \$5.

Hogs—Receipts 18,000. Heavy, \$4 85 to \$5 05; common to choice mixed, \$4 75 to \$5; choice assorted, \$4 90 to \$5; light, \$4 85 to \$4 90; pigs, \$1 25 to \$4 85. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000. Inferior to choice, \$1 50 to \$3 50; lambs, \$3 50 to \$5.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

July 13.—Cattle—
55 loads were offered, part of which held over from yesterday. The market was very dull and prices lower for all kinds, with the out-look unfavorable for all grades. A number of best steers were taken at \$4 40 to \$4 70 for export; common to fat cows, \$2 10 \$3 25. Veals and calves are very dull and lower; a good many nay dressed are coming from Canada. Mark Lane—Wheat firm; corn rising; flour firmly held; spot good Danube corn, 17s 9d, was 17s 6d; prompt, 17s 9d, was 17s 6d, good mixed American corn, 20s 3d, was 19s 6d; straight Minn. flour, 15s, was 15s.

French country markets quiet.

Weather in England showery.

Liverpool—Corn firmly held; No. 1 Cal., 4s 11d; Walla, 4s 74d; R. W., 4s 74d; spring, 4s 11d—all 4d cheaper; flour, 15s 6d—unchanged; corn, 3s 114d—4d dearer; peas, 5s 2d—unchanged. many hay dressed are coming from Canada, and this has weakened the market. The best today sold at \$4 50 to \$5; common to fair yeals,

today sold at \$4.50 to \$5; common to fair veals, \$3.25 to \$4.

Sheep and Lambs—8 cars on sale. Sheep fully 25c off, and lambs all of 50c per cwt. lower; export wethers, \$3.50 to \$4; good to choice sheep, 90 to 115 pounds, \$3.50 to \$3.65; fair to good mixed, \$2.85 to \$3.25; good to fancy lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; fair, \$3.25 to \$4.25,

Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars. Market dull and 10 to 15c lower than yesterday; \$5.40 was the top price, with pigs at \$5.25 to \$5.30, and good, heavy ends at \$4.75 to \$5.25.

MONTREAL, Que., July 13.—There were 325 head of butchers' cattle, 209 calves, 500 sheep and lambs offered at the East and abattoir yesterday. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, and there was an active demand for good animals all round but the S. D. no means the worst calves on the market. Good sheep sell at about 3% per lb., and good lambs sell in lots at about \$3.50 each; the other lambs bring from \$2 25 to \$2 35 each.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,350; market lower; inferior and common grass cattle, \$3 40 to \$3 85; decent to prime native steers, \$4 to \$4 85; stags and oxen, \$2 75 to \$3 6); mixed cattle, \$2 25 to \$4; cows and bulls, \$2 50 to \$3 25; city dressed native sides, \$4 to 84c. Calves—Receipts, 520; market dull; grassers and buttermilks, \$2 to \$2 25; fed and mixed calves, \$2 25 to \$2 50; fair to choice yeals, \$4 50 to \$5 25; dressed calves, 6c to \$4c for city dressed: 5c to 72c for country dressed: 2c for dressed grassers, buttermilks and little

calves.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,321; prices lower; common to prime sheep. \$250 to \$4: ordinary to prime lambs, \$1 to \$5 25; 5c to 8c for dressed mution and 7c to 10c for dressed lambs, Hogs-Receipts, 2,697; market dull, at \$5 35 to \$5 59; country dressed, 6c to 84c.

The Dairy Markets. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Butter—Receipts better and prospects of more liberal shipments from the west have weakened the market, though without stimulating trade, as buvers are taking very moderately. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania extras, 18c; seconds to firsts, 15c to 17c; western extras, 18c; firsts, 15dc to 17c; seconds, 15c to 15dc; thirds, 14c to 14dc; State dairy, half firkin tubs, extras, 17dc; firsts, 16c to 17c; seconds: 14c to 15c; Welsh tubs, firsts, 16c to 16dc; seconds, 14c to 15c; tubs, thirds, 12c to 13c.

Cheese—Full cream is firm with a fair buying and firm interior markets; part skims

cheese—run cream is minwith a lan buy-ing and firm interior markets; part skima steady; State full cream, large, colored, fancy, 9c to 9½c; white, fancy, 9c to 9½c; choice, 8½c good to prime, 8½c to 8½c; common to fair. 7½c to 8½c; small size, fancy, 9c; common to choice, 7½c to 8½c; skims, Chenango and neigh-boring countries white choice 5½c to 5½c; pert boring counties, white choice, 5te to 5te; part skims, colored, choice, 5c to 5te; prime, 4te to 14c; fair to good. 3ic to 4c; common, 2ic to 3c; full skims, 1ic to 2c.

Physicians Prescriptions

184 Dundas street, London. Canadian Agency for Halsey Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JWb A nugget of tin weighing 5,400 pounds has been found in Tasmania. The assay of a small piece shows 67 per cent of metallic

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

Portland, Me., is the winter port for all Canada, which sends out and receives over \$50,000,000 worth of goods every winter.

Fashionable Tailors,

Chicago. Ill.. July 13.

Lower cables and heavy offerings by local dealers caused a decline in wheat to-day, close being about to under yesterday. Corn was boards, bedroom sets and parlor suites. firm at the opening, but became weak in sympathy with wheat closing to lower than vestal.

WHEAT—5390 cash; 5540 Sept.

Just arrived another consignment of one-dollar rockers; also large stock of side-boards, bedroom sets and parlor suites. WM. Trafford, 95 and 97 King street.

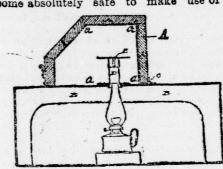
A dose boards, bedroom sets and parlor suites. A party label sweetens the bitterest

OVEN" AGAIN BUSY.

Perspective and Cross-Section View of His Most Recent Device for Economical Gooking, Together With a Full and Accurate Description of the Same.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, inventor of the very useful "Aladdin Oven" sends the Country Gentleman the following description of a new device for a similar purpose, with perspective and cross-section, as follows:

A-A box made of pine or of whitewood, or any other wood of close texture least liable to warp or shrink, one or two inches thick; the thicker, the less loss of heat there will be. It should be lined with tin, carried around the bottom edges and turned up outside so that the wooden surfaces of the edges may not come into di-rect contact with the metallic top of the table on which the even is to be placed. If the outside of this box is also covered with sheet metal of any kind, it will besome absolutely safe to make use of it



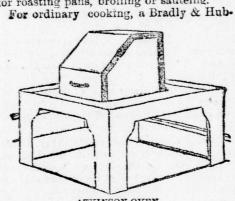
CROSS-SECTION ATKINSON COOKER. night or day, without any other precau-

tions than due care of the lamp by which it is heated. But the outer covering of metal will make the box more expensive and is not required for day service under

supervision. B-A metallic table, or a table with a metal top, on which the box is to be placed, and to which it may be hinged. Hole in the middle two and one-half inches in diameter.

C-Hinge. D-A double tube open at the bottom over the lamp chimney and over the hole in the metallic table; both tubes may be open at the sides by openings to match each other, half an inch in width by two inches in length on each quarter. The upper tube supporting a plate may be turned on the lower tube so as to open the way for direct heat to pass into the box through the openings for very quick work, or the upper tube may be turned upon the lower one so as to close these openings, which are marked E. For the ordinary processes of cooking, they should be closed.

A handle is shown by which this box may be turned backward or end up. A convenient size would be to make the space indicated by the four letters a a a a, fourteen inches each way. In addition to that space, will be the space within the box under the slant at the front. The object in adding this part under the slant is that the box may clear any cooking vessel which is placed on the tube over the lamp when it is turned upon end. Otherwise it is necessary to lift the box, which is an inconvenient method. In this space under the slant, vessels may be placed for cooking the materials which require a less degree of heat. The hottest place will be around tube D. The less degree of heat will be in front, under the slant. I prefer earthen jars and dishes to metal, except for roasting pans, broiling or sauteing.



ATKINSON OVEN. bard lamp, known as the No. 320 "B. & H." fount, may best be used. The Trench hand lamp, with the Trench burner, single

or duplex, may be used for slow or for night work. A view of the oven is given in perspective, on a table wide enough on every side to hold the fragments of the wooden box, in the remote contingency that through carelessness it should be ignited by an excess of heat. The ordinary heat required for cooking appears to have no effect in scorching the wood. The heat may shrink even the best seasoned wood, so that after a few weeks' use it will become expedient to drive a strip into the cracks which may have opened at the joints. The oven might also be scorched and even ignited if the lamp were placed under the hole in the table without the tube or any other ob-

struction between it and the top of the box. For the reason that this cooking apparatus is made of wood, which may in a very long period be carbonized, or may possibly be ignited by careless use, I do not recommend it for night work, unless it be placed upon a table on which the fragments may burn without risk; or unless the table is placed upon a brick or concrete floor, where fragments of the cooking box might burn without hazard. There is no other non-heat conducting material so effective and so cheap as the compact kinds of wood, like white wood or pine, and with common prudence they may be safely used. I have displaced the box with the metal lining and have made use of an inverted half-bareel over the whole for various kinds of cooking, without lining the barrel

either with tin or anything else, and I have maintained 500° of heat in a half-barrel for eight hours without the inside showing any sign of scorehing. In order to make the best use of this oven, open pans may be placed upon the

plate on the top of the tube for roasting. A shallow pan with a grill in it may be placed upon this plate, for broiling, or for sauteing, commonly called frying.

Bread may be baked either upon the

plate in pans raised a little in order that the bottom of the pan may not come into direct contact with the plate. Or bread may be baked more slowly and in a better manner by putting the pans around the

Simmering and etewing may be done in closed vessels around the tube, and slow baking may be accomplished by placing the vessels in the front part of the box under the slant.

In fact, every kind of plain cooking can be accomplished under this box by anyone who comprehends the first and simplest rule of cooking, namely, how to combine one part of gumption with one part of food materials in suitable cooking vessels; place these vessels under the box, and then apply gumption to the use of the lamp.

Mogul Tea. Grand

1/2 and 1 pound air-tight packages; always reliable. Why huy bulk Tea of doubtful quality which collects the dust and bad odors of the grocery, when you can buy the best of all Teas at the same price? Remember the name.

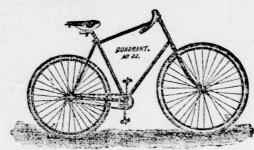
SMOKE

RENA ELSA, 10c. A. O. K., U. W.,

See that A. O. K., U. W., is stamped on every cigar. These are union-nade cigars. WM. ATKINS, Manufacturer, London.

Cut Price Cycles---Not "QUADRANTS."

But those other "Best in the World" wheels. WHAT DOES IT MEAN ? Fictitious values-That's all!



QUADRANT"

An honest machine, and commands its price from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, That is why we are not offering

CUT PRICE CYCLES. Take our advice, better buy a reputable make. We have a few "Quad rants" left, and are almost giving away our second hand trades.

CARROLL, McKENZIE & CO. 237 DUNDAS STREET . . LONDON.

I MUST NOT FORGET TO HAVE SOME



BABY'S OWN SOAP

ORDERED TO-DAY.

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co. Manufacturers, Montread

THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

People Who Are Enjoying Vacation in and Gut of London. Miss Fanny M. Gibbins, city, is spending her holidays with triends in Collingwood,

T. G. Davey and wife, Misses Mamie, Florence and Corlie Davey, Miss Jessie Penny, Mrs. E. Beltz, Fred Beltz, Harold Southam, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and daughter, all of London, are registered at the summer resort, Bayview, Huron

When Traveling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fever, headache and other forms of sickness. For sale in 75c bottles by all the leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

Australian provincial officials keep poisoned grain in their offices for the benefit of farmers who wish to destroy small

Do you use soap? Why not use Wide Awake then? It is guaranteed absolutely pure and is the best in the

I WAS CURED of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Lot 5, P. E. I. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheu natism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. JOHN MADER. Mahone Bay.

I WAS CURED of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT. JOSHUA WYNACHT. Bridgewater.

HALF PRICE

And less. Alarge variety of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Among the lot are our \$5 and \$5 productions. A desirable opportunity to procure a first-class article at a very low

Sailors, all kinds, 10c up. We are showing the very latest High Crown New York Sailor. We are always up to date. HILL'S Millinery, 251 bundas St.

SCRANTON COAL

PER TON

D. Daly & Son, 19 York Street, Phone 348.

Orders left with H. Loveless, 2021 Dundas street, phone 1037, will receive prompt atten-

Fine Tailoring!

New Summer Suitings, Finest Material, Made Fashionably.

JOS. DAMBRA, Merchant Tailor, 2624 Dundas St.

GAS

GRATES and ART TILES. WOOD MANTLES.

R. R. BLAND, 231 Dundas Street.

At Denton's

For the next two weeks

Clearing Sale

Summer Stock

To make room for fall importations now on the way, everything in Summer Suitings and Trouserings will be made to order at actual cost of manufacture. WORK AS USUAL - FIRST-CLASS.

J. M. Denton, 384 Richmond St., NOBBY SUITINGS.

All the Latest Shades of Summer Goods.

Ladies' Tailoring

RIDING HABITS, ETC. STYLE : AND : WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

O. Labelle MERCHANT TAILOR,

372 RICHMOND STREET

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

Transformation.

CHAPTER AV.

The bazar is held in the school-room in the village, an admirably sized room, where some time before the magic-lentern 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 a success of the bazar, that is to do wonders for her poor in the cold misery of the coming winter days. Each stall has been arranged with a facade shaped like a hugh arch, from which hang draperies of art muslins, each stall having a different

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

The morning, for a wonder, is brilliant,

Providence so often in its mysterious ashion 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 gardenparties. 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 attendance excellent. Ever one 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

"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 being 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 Auchess 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 swaying 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

"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, "Gam-bling, you know, so horrid. Wicked man,

Anyway, she has walked round the room twice, which in a woman of eighteen stone br so is highly commendable. She has been cure for Dyspepsia. JEAN VALCOURT, specially affable to all she meets, calling everybody by their wrong names in the 'ery kindliest and friendliest fashion. She has bought a sixpenny doll at every stall except one—where dolls are not to be purhased. This stall had been extravagantly given up to library requirements of a severe lature. Here she bought a pen-wiper at fourpeuce, 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 teastall 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 doorstep, 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 brows: she has been working manfully all day, and is honestly tired now. "I like to hear her! Coming here," apdressing a little audience of the Hall party that has gathered round her, "coming here," she tries, with rising wrath, "to spend tuppence ha'penny, and then going away as if she had set usup 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 eackling idiots." She emphasizes this Relightful remark by a full look at Mr. Kitts, who instantly succumbs to it. "Did you give it 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,

"Robert, what have you promised that woman?" demands Aunt Bridget.
"I'm afraid, a pound or two," says

Adare. 'For what ?"

"Her ragged schoo's."
"Weak, contemptibly weak!" says Miss Bridget, while his wife lets his arms go, with an affected sign 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 ranged regiment here in this town—your own town—not supported by royalty, that it takes all the spare five shillingses I possess to keep so much as even its breeches on it!"

"Really, Aunt Bridget," says Mrs. Adare. "Well, my good girl, what do you want?" 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, banjoes, bellows.
perfumed sachets, and handkerchief-cases,
the rector may be justly excused if he looks
on the gift with blank amazement.

"But, Mr. Trefasis, 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 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 petti-

"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

"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 indication 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.

Eood's Pills cure all liver fils, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, siek headache. 25c. d Willie-Is the parrot a bird of prey? Pa pa-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 specially subject.

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

At Death's Door.—Dyspepsia Con-quered.—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 219 to 119 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, as I 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 convincing others of its merit as a certain (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 Exterminator 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 y our throat or lungs and run the risk of

Illing a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle'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 ungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis'

Fagg-Whose quotation is this: "Two hearts that beat as one?" Wagg-First used by an advance agent for the Siamese twins, wasn't it?

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 a peerles remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. S. B. Barkwell, Cairneross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong and J. G. Shuft.

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 Rhematism 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, Cairneross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Mackle'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.

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

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

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

Try Our Cooked Ham

It is Delicious.

Slice It.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET. TELEPHONE 485.

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 one and a half miles north of the village of 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 des-

perately. There were many people on the shore who saw the peril of the unfortunates, and few ever hoped to see them alive again, but rescue came from an unexpected quarter. Herman Neilson, a well-known photographer of this city, was in a small rowboat 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 ecolheaded fellow, and to this fact, as much as to anything else, was the possibility of rescue owing. The brave action of Herman Neilson was the cause of warmest praise. There was, perhaps, no better illustration of the extent of the danger all were in than glance at the course of the capsized sailpoat. 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 The framework of what will be when completed one of the finest, largest and most modern barns in the county of Oxford was 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 affected 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 Com-pound, which I have been using for the past four months. I am happy to say that 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.

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 he 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 erphanage 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 menastery which sends missionaries all over the world to solicit alms for religious works.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc. Silverware! The late neatest styles at lowest

Andrew Zettle of Formosa, lost \$500 in the twinking 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 composedly counting over the pile, when a stranger came up be hind him, snatched it away and made his

T. B. Miller, who last year was principal of the Tiverton school, was lodged in the Walkerton jail Wednesday charged with violation of the Charlton 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. HURON.

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. P. McLaren, formerly of Cremarty, has disposed of his fine 100-acre farm situated 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 50 acres, to Hugh Dunlop, a neighbor, for \$2,600.

John Currie, living near Brussels, feli 30 feet from a barn roof the other day, and was fatally hurt. A wife and four children are N. Dver 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. Ayearst, B.A., was married last week to Miss Maud Crothers, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Crothers, Wallaceburg. Rev. Mr. Ayearst was the successful principal of Wallaceburg school before entering the n. wistry, 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

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

Men 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.

LAMBTON. Daniel Campbell, of Warwick, fell off a load of hay recently and broke his collar of life's burdens and responsibilities with bone and injured his back. MIDDLESEX.

The death of John Lee, of con. 5, Caradoc. occurred last week. A native of England, he came to this continent in 1865, and for a few years followed up his trade, that of stonecutting, 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., F. and A. M., Mount Brydges, by the brethren of whom he was buried in the Mount Brydges

cemetery.

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

raised on the farm of ex-Reeve Wm. R. 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. WEILINGTON.

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, 56.

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 Burt.

CONEY ISLAND, July 13.—Rose Austen, 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 Bensonburst in a delitious condition.

ARMING THE N. W. POLICE.

Three Batteries to be Formed With Seven-Pounders and a Maxim-New Carbines to be Issued.

OTTAWA, July 13,-it is understood that several important changes have been deeided 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 compen sated 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

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 933 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 symptons of dyspepsia, heart-burn 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. Glad.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective.
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any atterns and other than salutary consequences. Coughs, s at ADKINS', rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores 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



MR. PETER ESSON, of Paisley, Ont.

Sir Charles Tupper and a number of other | the system. After an attack of the "Grip," stalwart leaders in Canadian politics, or any other illness, when impoverished might be mentioned among the illustrious nerve forces make recovery painfully slow 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

It's the exhausted vitality of the nerve centers and enfeebled action of the nerve forces which make men and women feel fagged 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 preser-

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

Sir John Thompson, Sir Oliver Mowat, | of the nervous energy required to build up 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 in-digestion, and I tried different medicines, but they gave me no relief. Then I heard of your South American Nervine Tonic, and it stopped the agonizing 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 Cairneross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Barkwell and J. G. Shuff,

& D. HUS.

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 EAS and COFFEES

67 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

& CO.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES, IOENSES ISSUED BY WM, H. WESTON
A grocer, Stanley street. No bond re-

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 660 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required. ICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

POTATO BUGS

-AND CURRANT WORMS

Are easily exterminated by using Boyle's Paris Green and Hellebore. 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 ft7 York Street, TELEPHONE 118.

NEW LIST OF DE-LICIOUS

Soda Fountain Beverages -TA-

Cowan

Boiled Ham

Only 25 cents per pound sliced.

Compressed Cooked Corned Beef. Compressed Cooked Tongue.

Compressed Cooked Hocks.

LONDON, - - ONTARIO

HOSE and HYDRANTS A SPECIALTY AT

Smith Bros.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Heating Engineers,

376 RICHMOND ST., Opposite Masonic Temple.

Phone 538. N.B.-A full stock of supplies always

"Fraser's Heights," PORT STANLEY,

Altwo-story cottage for sale or to let; five bed-rooms; largedining 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 (ffice, 437 Richmond Street, London.

WALL PAPER

It will ray 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.

Great Sale

Dress Goods, -

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 GURD & CO., 185 Dundas street, London, Ont, Phone 800.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

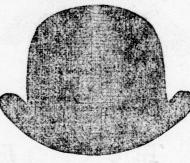
361 Richmond St

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, 54°-80°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES. 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



NEW

A new lot of Straw Hats just received in the Latest Styles at all

Beltz's----Beltz's.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnston Bros.' Bread 5c per loaf retail In all parts of the city. Telephone 818

Selling off! Selling off! Selling off!

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

-BOUGHT AT-60° ON THE

Must be cleared out in a few weeks.

1572 Dundas Street, 3 doors west Richmond Street.

A Musical Mix.

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

"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

Dulcken; any one is good."
"Gosh!" said the customer, "I didn't know there was so many. Give me Jerry

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."
Gouned's "Ave Marie" was then given

Cholera and Diarrhea

-OUR-Wild Strawberay Compound

PRICE 25 CENTS.

DRUG STORE AT OPEN SUNDAYS.

-The grocers are advertising their booth privileges for their annual picnic. -A large crowd attended the Sons of

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

England kand concert in Queen's Park last -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 bob up serenely again. -The engine attached to the ADVER-TISER'S excursion train to Sarnia to-day was profusely decorated with flags and

Life Association were in the city yesterday and were shown around by Mr. John Marshall, one of the directors. -Wm. Fuller, who resigned as head consul commander of the Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, was appointed

-The directors of the Ontario Mutual

by the executive to the position of head organizer. -Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blackwell, London 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.

-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 some one. He was thrown out and his shoulder injured. The other man, whose name he did not learn, he says had his arm

-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 F. 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 jurisdiction, 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

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 Ald. 1. 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 baby 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 Stanley on Tuesday, July 31.

Hospital Affairs. A regular meeting of the Hospital Trust was held in the mayor's office yesterday afternoon, Present: Col. R. Lewis (chairman), Mayor Essery, C. F. Complin, J. Gilmour, T. H. Purdom and Medical Superintendent J. D. Balfour. The superintendent's biweekly 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 alterations 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 chairman 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 resolution 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 struction," "Durability" and "Beauty of years past a member of the consulting staff | finish." 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 considerable loans have been placed, and also to make valuations of realty upon which and on easy terms of payment. present were: Mesers. 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 him, but 3 o'clock brought him back again director, Mr. John Marshall, entertained "It wasn't 'Ave Marie' at all I wanted,' the directorate and management, together he explained. "It was 'Sweet Marie'" | with Mr. G. A. Somerville, ma

THAT BUNION! THOSE WARTS! THOSE TERRIBLE CORNS!

CORNS! CORNS! 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.

and Erie 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 appreciation 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 sumptuous 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. Mc Wade 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. Chilcott 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 features. 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 Springton, Suffers All This Time-At Last Confined to Bed-Story of His Happy

Release from Pain. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 9 .- Allan Stewart, of Springton, 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 rat, and ten boxes cured him. He is now

IT POPS

Effervescent, too.

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

stitution. Roctbeer,

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

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

Mrs. A. G. McLeod

MERCHANT TAILOR, EDGE BLOCK (UP.STAIR

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

The "Williams Pianos" are strictly

The "Williams Fianos" have "four

The "Williams Pianos" have been

than any two other makes combined.

We can offer you better value in

awarded more diplomas and awards

pianos than any other dealer or firm

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

R.S. WIL

MARA'S

BARGAIN DAY LIST

-FOR-

1st, 2 pieces 60-inch Linen Damask, on Bargain Day 29c per yard.

2nd, Extra Wide Ginghams on Bargain Day 5c per yard. 3rd, 32-inch English Shaker Flannel, on Bargain Day 5c

4th, 18-inch Irish Crash Toweling, on Bargain Day 7c per 5th, 24-inch Glass Toweling, on Bargain Day 9c per yard.

6th, Bradford Shirtings, worth 15c, on Bargain Day 9c per 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 Swisz 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

15th, American Challies, worth 10c, on Bargain Day for 4c per yard. 16th, Crumb's Fine English Prints, worth 15c, on Bargain

for 15c.

Day for 10c per yard. 17th, Colored Swiss Muslins, worth 20c, on Bargain Day for 10ciper vard.

18th, Striped and Figured Chambray, worth 23c, on Bargain Day for 12½c 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, free from all pain and enjoys excellent 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 30th, All-Wool Creponne, in cardinal, navy, fawn, pale blue, pink, nile and cream, an 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 Bargan 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 Bargain Day 2 for 5c, 38th, Parasols in endless variety, on Bargain Day for hal

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

43rd, Special---Misses' Tan Oxfords, on Bargain Day 44th, Special---Child's Tan Oxfords, on Bargain Day for 55c.

45th Women's Kid Button Boots, worth \$1 25, on Bargain 46th Men's Calf Congress Boots, worth \$1 25, on Bargain Day for 99c.

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POLAR PARTY.

YEARS SERIOUS SEARCH IN-STEAD 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-ranging 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

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

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 accompaning 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 suclosed in an air spade. They were de-signed 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 alumnium, carefully coated with non-corrodible 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 fiord bost, 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.

While a lubricated rope endured 38,000 bends over the same policy.

so light that it can be lifted with great

Mr. Jackson has also constructed some stoves and spirit-lamps of alumnium, each of which can cook for four men, and weighs only 6½ pounds. The impediments of the expedition includes 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 per-haps be planted on the Pole itself. Let us hope so!

ATALANTIS.

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 Cholera 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 Atalantis. For Atalantis 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.

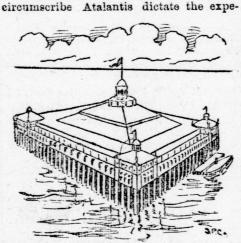
Thus far Atalantis is only a nation and not a government. It exists mainly in the abstract and in the plans and specifications of C. M. Coen, Captain Howard Patterson and others who sailed out in a steamboat, dropped overboard a flag and a buoy to mark the spot, and, in a brief ceremony, took possession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

"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

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

"The rather novel conditions which will



ATALANTIS. diency of formulating strict rules and en-

forcing 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 interest to them is the tremendous amphitheatre, capable of seating 15,000 people, which is to be part of the main building. It is not supposed that Atalantis is being built for the special purpose of accommodating Sunday school picnics, nor has any theory been advanced to the effect that the big ampitheatre 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

"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, and while wines, cigars 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 cloth-

ing 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, manly 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 nation-

al 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 Dav. 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, daily, 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,

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 headshaving 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 en-



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 wherever I go. They finger my clothes, and 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 at their wonderful economies.

Let me mention a few of them. In the first place in the way of fuel. Nearly all of the fires 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 Yangtse Kiang and bring then 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 Shanghal to every twenty families. A large amount of rice is cooked at one time, and the breakfast rice is warmed by the pouring of hot water or hot tea over it.

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 vegetables cooked is saved and sold for the feeding of hogs, 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 clothiers 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 there 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 ers to be known and address are cut then into shape and are so polished sble.—Philadelphia Times,

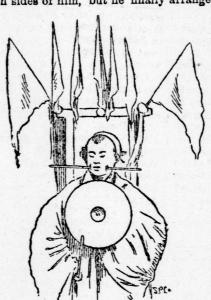
along the edges that you would think them made of different qualities of silk or fine cloth, and the Chinaman's shoe if manufactured in Europe or America would cost more than the kind we use ourselves. In the making of the rain boots for muddy weather and hard traveling, soles of iron are often added, 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 dolinvested in their fur garlars ments. 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 that you could not tell if you saw only 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 by 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 cut 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 doubt 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



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 beggars at the back of the house went away and he has 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 beg-gars, 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 multilate themselves in all sorts of waps 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 baren is the lowest of the five orders of peers and entitles the family of the hold-

ers to be known and addressed as Honor-

If you must draw the line at tard

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

USE

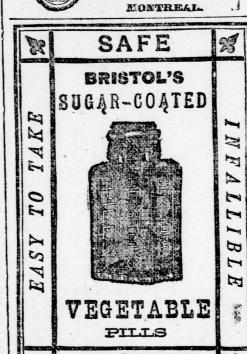
instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

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DRESSES FOR GIRLS.

For All Sizes and Ages From Two to Fifteen Years.

The woolen frocks for girls' wear this spring imitate those to be worn by their mothers both in fabric and in style. Large girls of fifteen or thereabout have church and street dresses of fancy China figured wools; of glace 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 mammas 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

For school dresses and country wear the summer these girls will have serviceable dark navy blue dresses of flannel, sacking 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 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 epaulets embroidered in fine dots and scalloped edges. Tan 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 ginghams 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 other side of the cord, but plain at the top and trimmed with double epaulet ruffles, one much deeper than the other and each bordered with insertion. These epaulets 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 up stairs, and stumbling hurt themselves. Rather stiffly starched petticoats are worn under little girls' short French frocks to give them the desired expancion. 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 epaulets. also feather stitched in silk, and this you may get in almost any color. The capital coat is made of a brown hopsack, 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 cheviot. 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 pud-

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 nourish-

ment 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

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 4 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, still hot, just before retiring, will often break up a cold.

Seen Through a Lorgnette.

It is an interesting thing to note just now a conflict of vecal fads. Never was there such a furore 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 Sercely as the prim precision of speech.

The Coffee Pot.

Delicate-flavored tea or coffee cannot be made in a discolored pot; occasionaly fill the latter two-thirds full of cold water, add a table-spoonful of soda or

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

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 encyclopædias, 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 mech-

anism, 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 not up to her fullest capacity, but just a little this side 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 not the young baby, as the cows eat all kinds of kitchen utensils, as you show her the dainty china. Make of her an all-round 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 Sutro, the well-known society woman of New York, has the following to say about the "woman of

"She will not wear trousers. On the contrary, her garments will be prettier, and she herself will be, if that is possible. more effiminate, more gentle 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 he 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 tone on a good pianoforte if we uso a poor genial and sympathetic to her, and will the quality of tone without touching the velopment. She will be fearless and frank and she will have the courage of her convictions."

A Variety in Breads.

A variety in the simple wheaten 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 well with softened butter, sprinkling 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 soft-ened 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 ap-

ple 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 the gown the more elaborate the under-

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 theirs 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 de-

sirable. 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 . 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 Marchese. The debutaute sang a ballad from Ambroise Thomas Psyche.

What Forms the Bones? Domestic skeletons are very often formed of the bones of contention.

CARING FOR BABY.

Clars 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 napkin 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

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 agees with them, in fact, some of the fattest, healthlest babies I have ever seen were raised upon it. Cow's milk is almost sure to disagree with a weeds and drink water that is far from being 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 sago or tapioca, 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 costive state. If you are living in town and 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 vuality of tone, the effect changing as if it were 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 she loves the man, because he is con- kind of touch, and we can readily change not retard her mental and moral de- pedals. Certainly the quality of tone depends upon the way the keys are put down-upon the "touch."

A Bare Floor.

One of the richest ways of treating a floor is that used in the elegant suburban home of a well known artist. Two successive coats of burnt umber thinned with turpentine were applied, and then one of hard-oil finish. This latter comes put up in cans or may be purchased by the quart -a pint will be sufficient for a room 15 by 15: it will dry in twelve hours, and will cost twenty cents. It cost me five dollars to learn this. I employed a tramp painter to stain my dining-room floor, for doing which he charged me that sum, but he used such cheap varnish that every footprint or the pressure of a chair leg left a white mark. It was only by a thorough sandpapering, at the expense of much muscular labor, and a coat of hard-oil finish, that it acquired anything like a respectable

How to Care For Food.

Every article of food should be covered until it appears on the table. Milk and butter should be kept in airtight vessels and kept covered. They both take up every odor flying in the air and are positively harmful to take into the stomach after standing uncovered for an hour or two, for not only odors, but the animalculæ that fill the air, are attracted to milk and butter. Uncovered jelly is a menace to family health. It is in gelatin jelly that expert bacteriologists imprison germs of disease to watch them propagate. They seem to thrive better on that kind of food than any other, yet in two-thirds of the pantries will be found half used dishes or glasses of jelly standing un covered.

Helpful Hints.

Two boards are convenient articles,one for shirts and one for skirts. Pad the boards with heavy flannel, and cover with white cotton so made that it can be easily removed. These boards make it possible to iron the whole of an article without wrinkling the smoothed parts.

Rice water is recommended in which to wash challies. Boil one pound of rice in five quarts of water. Cool it to the tepid po.nt, then put in the goods and wash well, using the rice as soap. Pour off the water, leaving the rice sediment. Rub the challie well in this, rinsing in the pouredoff water. Use no clean water but hang the material to dry direct from the rice

Buckeye Meat-Pie.

Slice a quarter of a pound of bacon, cut two pounds of freshened corned beef in small pieces, slice two onions, and put all together in a frying-pan over the fire. Pare and quarter a dozen potatoes, and when the meat and onions are nicely browned, put them in a deep baking dish in layers with the potatoes. Add a little butter to the fat in the frying-pan and thicken with two teaspoonfuls of flour, mixed smooth with cold water. Pour into this a pint of boiling water, cook two or three minutes, then pour over the meat and potatoes, and bake an hour in a quick

oven.

Yankees Becoming Vegetarians. Are we becoming more of vegetarians and less of flesh-eaters as a nation? The agricultural returns for last year would almost seem to point that way. Fruit farming and market gardening, for example, show a very satisfactory increase—from 62,148 acres in 1892 to 65,487 acres in 1893. From other sources we also know that the number of allotments and private gardens grows even more rapidly. -Mirror and Farmer,

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, JULY 22.

The Flight Into Egypt-Text of the Lesson. Matt. ii, 13-23-Golden Text, Psalm cxxi, 8-Commentary on the Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

13. "And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise and take the young child and his mother and flee into Egypt and be thou there until I bring thee word, for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him." The four dreams of this chapter (verses 12, 13, 19, 22) make us think of the many times mentioned in Scripture when God revealed His will to men in dreams, both to Jews and Gentiles. As to its being ofttimes His way, see Num. xii, 6; Job xxxiii, 14, 15. He still cares for His people and will surely guide them by His word and His spirit, by His providence, and if necessary by a dream or even an angel. The Lord sees all the plottings of the evil one and will not suffer him to hurt His children (Zech. ii. 5: Ps. xci, 9, 10). Note how the expenses of this journey were met beforehand by the gold of the wise men. Thus God always foresees and anticipates the need of those who rely upon Him (II Chron.

xvi, 9).

14. "When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night and departed into Egypt." Since the days of Cain, the devil's first instrument to accomplish murder, he has worked hard at it and often been permitted to have his way, but never unless for the glory of God and the good of His people. An instrument whom He wishes still to use here satan cannot lay a finger upon. Consider Joseph and Moses and Joash.

15. "And was there until the death of Herod, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying. Out of Egypt have I called My son." Observe the fulfilling of prophecy in verses 17 and 23 and chapter i, 23. 'The Lord of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed so shall it stand" (Isa. xiv, 24). Every purpose of the Lord shall be performed (Jer. li, 29), and as He will do nothing without revealing it to the prophets (Amos iii, 7) we have only to study prophecy in order to know what God will

yet do. 16. "Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men. was exceedingly wroth and sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethle-hem," etc. Herod did not know Him who doeth according to his will both in heaven and on earth, who bringeth the counsel of the nations to naught and maketh the devices of the people of none effect (Dan. iv, 35; Ps. xxxiii, 10). These children thus sacrificed to Herod's rage may be said to have died for Jesus'

"Then was fulfilled that which 17. was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying." That which has been fulfilled and the manner of fulfillment is the key to that which is yet unfulfilled. See Gen. xv. 13. 14. with Ex. xii, 36, 40, and I Kings xiil, 2, with II Kings xxiii, 15-17, also Ps. xxii, 16, 18, with John xix, 24; xx, 25, as samples of fulfilled prophecy and simply and heartily believe God concerning things to come.

18. "In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation and weeping and great mourning-Rachel weeping for her children and would not be comforted because they are not." This is quoted from Jer. xxxi, 15, and the next verse gives the comfort of reward and restoration. The captive Jews returned from Babylon, the land of the enemy. A greater return is drawing near from Russia and all lands of the Jews' enemies, but the promise will not have complete fulfillment till the return from the land of the enemy-death. Then will even these babes be given again to their mothers.

19. "But when Herod was dead, behold, an angel of the Lord appeareth in a dream to Joseph in Egypt." We think of another Herod, who would not give glory to God, and the angel of the Lord smote him (Acts xii, 23). Sometimes the enemies of the Lord are suddenly cut off, while at other times He bears longer with them. The servants of the Lord can well afford to leave all things with God and quietly wait His time, like David, who would not smite Saul, but said, "The Lord shall smite him, or his day shall come to die, or he shall descend into battle and perish" (I Sam. xxvi, 10). Let us ever give place unto the wrath of God (Rom. xii, 19, R.V., margin).

20. "Saying, Arise and take the young child and his mother and go into the land of Israel, for they are dead which sought the young child's life." Thus was fulfilled the prophecy of Hos. xl. 1. quoted in verse 15, but that prophecy refers to Israel called out of Egypt through Moses. See, then, the double significance of many prophecies, first referring to a person or nation, but further on in the course of events to Christ and His kingdom, for all the promises of God are yea and amen in Him (II Cor. i, 20). The Lord hath told them to abide till He brought them word (verse 13), so they waited patiently, with no plans for the morrow, but looking for orders only from Him.

21. "And he arose, and took the young child and his mother, and came into the land of Israel." The very same Lord who in the pillar of cloud and of fire led Israel out of Egypt 1,400 years before is now a helpless babe in Mary's arms, being carried up out of that same Egypt. "But when he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judæa in the room of his father Herod he was afraid to go

thither. Notwithstanding, being warned of God in a dream, he turned aside into the parts of Galilee." The moment we turn our eyes from God alone to look at people or circumstances fears are sure to come; winds and waves will cause us to sink, but with eyes fixed on Jesus we can walk on the sea. Instead of hearing what people say, let us hear what God the Lord will speak, for He will speak peace to His people (Ps. lxxxv, 8). A mind staid on Him will have perfect peace (Isa. xxvi, 3).

23. "And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarine." There seems to be no single direct prophecy to this effect, but the testimony of all the prophets was that He would be despised and held in contempt even as they were. Nazareth must have been a town of poor reputation, judging from Nathanael's question in John v, 46. The Hebrew for "branch" in Isa. xi. 1, is "netser" and may have some bearing upon the name Nazarene. If we are truly His, we must be willing to be despised for His sake.

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MONTREAL. SESSION 1894-5.

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

FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 3.) FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept 20 FACULTY OF ARTS OR ACADEMI- Manilla Binder Twine, - 7 cents CAL FACULTY - Including the Donalda Special Course for

Women. (Sept. 17.) FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE. Including Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry. (Sept. 18.)

ACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE. (Oct. 1.) McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. (Sept. 3.)

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

Motto for the Week:

No one can ask honestly or hopefully 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. Atwold 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 kitchen affairs is just now being a good 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

The idea that liquor using, in beer tion, 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 cent able paper in the Contemporary Review, combats that idea with this ers, no alcohol is given them during 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

A well-known Chicago journal has a recent striking cartoon showing a great contrast. On one side is a beer barre! 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 of 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 Conserva-

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 (tiquor 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 ours in 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 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 \$22,590, or more than both the others put together. There is little wonder that men with such chronic thirst are not much given to prohibition legisla-

Our various temperance organiza tions have earnestly protested against the adoption of the new French treaty. Our great prohibition conventions, there. Archdeacon Farrar, in his re- Provincial and Dominion, have also sent in their protests, but all to no purpose. We have now at Ottawa a matter-of-fact logic: "There are 32, Premier who bluntly assures the Pro-000 prisoners in the United Kingdom, hibitionists when they appeal to him and though the majority of them have that he will not go for prohibition and been inebriates, or at least non-abstain- that the French Treaty will do no harm. He has at his back in the heir sojourn in prison for years to- Cabinet, as an adviser, one of the gether, and yet prisoners form one of largest brewers in Canada, and at his the healthiest and most long-lived 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 act of Parliament" and wonderfully 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 proceed ings on Monday the matter of the longlooked-for report of the Royai 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 heavy burdened taxpayers \$100,000! public trial will follow.

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 ail 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 tive party, especially in Dominion pol- them have been.

the Parliament, unless it is for an additional grant to meet expenses.

Since that report was really due, 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 sh. . l 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 longlooked-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

-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 Ribboners. 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. Lemaine, 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 elec-

-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 Stires 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

-A terrible death occurred near Vanleek Hill, Prescott county, on the 22nd ult. Roderich 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 mangling 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 are anticipated from having them tell been discontinued. the reasons of some of the irregulari- what young people can do and are doties for which the country has paid so ing for temperance work.

tive party, especially in Dominion polthem have been.

convention for Simcoe county, held in mond, Virginia, has furnished comtheir results. The dividends have not tical efforts to annihilate the rum.

That is about the last that will be Gravenhurst, there was a large and repletely and tastily one of the wards of been at all what they expected, and

will soon shift its sails on the liquor heard about that Royal Commission spectable representation from existing the hospital at the Soldiers' Home. It report during this session, if not during unions all over the county, ten such being represented. The following and dedicated with appropriate services county officers were elected for the year: Pres., Mrs. Thos. McKee, Barrie; V. Pres., Mrs. Meekle, Gravenhurst; two years ago, the Ontario Govern- C. Sec., Mrs. Gibson, Barrie; R. Sec., ment has had a plebiscite and so have Mrs. Gregg, Gravenhurst; Treas., Miss Evans, Orillia.

-Sir Alexander Lacaste, 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 causade 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 gal-

-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

Society of Friends recently adopted a elections. 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 think-

-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 insti-

tutions 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. Bowan, 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, jimpson 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 enfrannow the case in Wyoming and Col-

-Recently in the police court of Manchester, Eng., Susan Wilson, a to what to do with her. She was sent | number was 205. to the workhouse.

was recently presented to the Home to the cause of love and charity.

-Evanston, Illinois, the home of

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 -The Maine yearly meeting of the which will greatly influence the next

-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 abst nence from alcohol and all narcotics, with other laws of health."

GREAT BRITAIN.

-The Glasgow, Scotland, Abstain-

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

-The householders of Bulwell, 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 Astinence 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 ment of women at all elections, as is the licensed drink shops stand wide open she is not reformed by such police attentions.

-On the last Monday in Tune there were 202 charges of drunkendissipated woman, made her 148th ap- ness before the Glasgow police court. pearance before the police court for This seems to be something like an drunken and disorderly conduct. The average Monday number. On the magistrate expressed his perplexity as corresponding Monday of last year the

-An enormous quantity of liquors -Dr. Quayle, of Baker University, is being still used in many of the Enghas accepted an invitation for some of lish workhouses, though the agitation the students to take part in the State against the practice is growing stronger W. C. T. U. convention to be held in every year. It is now reported that in Baldwin, and much pleasure and good | 200 such the use of alcoholics has

-The English syndicates that went so largely into the purchase of Ameri-

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 tined \$100.

The reports of the terrible riots and bloodshed at Chicago during the

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 tallen off tens of thousands of barrels.

-The Province of Canterbury, Engand, 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,

-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 ab staining 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 ab-

-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 ers' Union recently celebrated its 40th 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 state ment 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.

-Momolu Massaquoi, 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 -The West End Young Women's can breweries a few years ago have too strongly aroused to Africa's wrong, -At the late annual W. C. T. U. Christian Temperance Union of Rich- been a good deal disappointed over and to righteous indignation and prac-

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

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

Hall, 240 Dundas street. All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to Home GUARD Office, London, Ont. Posteard items are desired from every Union throughout the

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 cabin et; lest 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 anamalous 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 hie them to the caucases 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 Carbarry, June 12 and 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 sixtenn silver medalists and one gold me dalist 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 in enormous amount of work done with very gratifying results. Four enions were reorganized and four new anions 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 coller- I p

PRESIDENT-Mrs. May R. Thornley, [HONORARY PRESIDENT-Mrs. Greg sten, Colborne street.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-Mrs. Evans, Prin cess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin ave nue; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.

MEETINGS-Every second and fourth

(49 in all) was \$424 10.

Mrs. (Rev.) Jas. A. McClung gave an interesting Bible reading on the 46th Psalm, and the noontide prayermeeting closed the morning session.

The president's address was the atlistened to with close attention. It years past with little variation. It tion with the work in the Province and complete system of organization would progress of the temperance cause, dealing particularly with temperance instruction in schools, Loyal Legion and equal suffrage question.

The recommendations were:

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 Our meetings and conventions, and Legislature at its next session, and even our publications, have been that only men (voters) be asked to

The rest of the afternoon was taken up with reports of departments and two-minute speeches from delegates of be manipulated, all of which is doing the different unions. In the even- but little in the way of real education ing Mrs. Dr. Blakely gave her lecture on the "Woman's Crusade tions themselves. and W. C. T. U. Work." This lecture was profusely illustrated by well educated to the importance of the stereopticon views. The pictures whole question and there is little fear represented chiefly scenes during the but that the political parties will crusade in Ohio in 1873-4 and were well brought out. These historical prone to set their sails to catch every scenes include views of very special popular breeze, no matter from which interest and have been made from direction it may come. Let them 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. Dolsen; recording secretary, Mrs. B. Playfair; treasurer, Miss E. Cora Hind. The remainder of good deal more actual and permanent 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 years ago. Many even of the middle 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 audi- at Syracuse during the last week in ence. The musical portion of the pro- June. As a separate prohibition party gramme was given by the Carberry has been in existence there for some 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 p overty and degredation. The armies | American politics is worthy of the sup- | as her Christian name. of "unemployed" now forming and port of American patriots. 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

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 Tuesday in the month, in Somerset 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 retions at Mrs. Law's public meetings garding what these are doing in their remedy, however.

Not much was done regarding any additional forward movement. The resolutions adopted were mainly on traction in the afternoon. This was the lines of action of a number of covered a wide area of facts in connec- was hoped by many that some more contained a masterly review of the 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 Demorest medal contest work, and the regard to "increased activity" are always in order, and are nearly always adopted, and probably will always 1. That unions take up Loyal continue to be. With increased convictions and increased education of the public mind regarding the from state and national elections. great importance of prohibitihn work there is sure to be increased activity.

One of the most important resolutions adopted was in regard to more latures, as now. diligent efforts "to educate the people ciple, and the evil and ruinous effects of the traffic in intoxicating beverages." Our decided conviction has been for some years that too little actual educative work has been done along those lines. Such an education of the pubreally successful prohibition effort. largely-much too largely-occupied with the discussion of parties, and about politicians and parties, and about how parties are manipulated, or might on the importance of the great ques-

Let the public mind become once "catch on" very readily. They are 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 educative work that has been expended in "political prohibition" a the day was taken up with reports of progress would have been made. For some time to come, therefore, we would 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 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 years-though without any success at elections-it may be of interest to Canadian workers to be supplied with 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 statuesque and dignified Penelope, and making itself a participant in the debauchery of its citizens, the devastations of their homes, the propagation of crime and the destruction of human lated on their names, the Lucys, the life." It concluded by declaring Susans, the Annes, the Charlottes, have That, "All laws that legalize and protect the drink traffic and make the charming. 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 this when Sidney or Parker or Courtthe dominant nature of this issue in ney is borne by a daughter of the line

women equally with men.

position to trusts and other combina- and Belles. Pet names are always in of which the special committee aptions to raise prices on articles of ne- order for home use.—[Harper's Bazar. pointed are making every effort. The

cessity. 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

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 respective Provinces. It may be the scale of wages actually paid easier to point out the evil than the by protected American manufacturers and that paid by their foreign rivals." The party demagogy 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 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

10. The election of United States senators directly by the people, instead of their appointment by the state legis-

There are some others, but these are in the soundness of prohibition prin- 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 relic mind must be at the foundation of forms 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 principles" in the matter of temperance around by degrees to a belief in equal followed the acceptance of the principle elsewhere, and there is no reason to suppose that it will result in catastrophies 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 "the planks" of the platform. The Eleanor, Katherine, Dorothy, Mar-HOME GUARD has only space for a garet, Mary and Elizabeth. The middle initial has gone too, and in its place is the girl's full name, Mehitable Frances, or whatever it may be, the whole baptismal legacy from grandmothers and aunts written out in full.

The Mary Janes and Emma Louisas 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, prim and sweet, Camilla, Isabel, or Edith, each flowerlike and musical. The girls of 1894 are to be congratuassociations at once so homely and so

Sometimes, too, a girl bears a family name as her brother might, and there is a rare elegance and distinction in

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. Alian 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 condition.

Tilsonburg Division has just closed 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 years to come.

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- forced upon us, then it is necessary, of elections.

for many years agent and lecturer of then we should refuse it a dwellingthe Grand Division of Nova Scotia, is place in our minds. Forgive it in the now the general agent of the Sons of sense of a lack of resentment, and you Temperence Mutual Relief Society for | are by a spiritual law at once protected the Province, and is devoting his time from further injury to your own spirit 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. W. Watson, our F. S., is an old and remarks as follows: 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 bers 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 provided. 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 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 organist and by her skill much enlivens our meetings.

Good Templars. H. O. Wells. PRINCE ALBERT.-Albert Division, No. 31, 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; children, nothing can equal it. 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.

I may add that your correspondent

has been working in the division since

in the fifties and also for years in the

WEILAND 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 dis-The school catalogues are, as they should be, reserved and somewhat trict picnic, which will be held in favor of civil and political rights to formal. Still, in the sweet seclusion of at the nursery grounds of Messrs. the home, for caressing and petting, let | Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, us hold fast to our Fannys and Mollys on Friday, July 27, and for the success

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

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 Scarboro Junction Division, York county, have been elected and installed for the current quarter: W. C., Fred Latham; of "Loyal Crusaders" in a flourishing W. A., Lulu Reynolds. T., Geo. Smith, F. S., Sister Hogarth; R. S., A. Gowler, A. R. S., Emma Scott; Chap., Thos Ionson; Con., Edna Reynolds; A. C., Ella Gowler; I. S., Edgar Johnston; O. S., Andrew Heron; P. W. P., Geo

Harvest Home Division, Don postoffice, York county, intends to celes brate 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 Pilkley, R.S., and John Coulson, W. T. Bro. Coulson was installed in office for the 108th time in sucession! 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

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

course, to recognize the condition that Mr. Thomas Hutchings, of Halifax, we may protect ourselves from it, and 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 Baldwin is her excellent A. R. S. Bro. | those who really stand in need of aid,

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

One hour of thought for the wellyears past both these last named mem- 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 "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 power. Bro. C. Totten is C., Sister real comfort and happiness than a gift of money sent by mail.

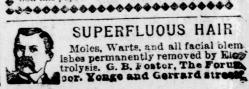
Expelled

-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

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





With the Poets.

Vita Nuova.

Long hath she slept, forgetful of 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 deeps 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 hilis and valleys that adorn yourselves jubilation; winds and In solemn

clouds, Ocean and land in stormy nuptials clasped, And all exhuberant creatures that ac-

The Earth's divine renewal; lo ! I, too, With yours would mingle somewhat of glad song.

I, too, have come through wintry terrors-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

To whatsoever power beneficent, Veiled through his countenance, un divulged his thought,

Hath led me from the haunted darkness forth Into the gracious and vernal morn,

And suffers me to know my spirit a Of this great chorus, one with bird and

And voiceful mountain—nay, a string, how jarred

And all but broken! of that lyre of life Whereon himself, the master harp-

Resolving all its mournful dissonance To one immortal and most perfect

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-Baket.

It is made of the stoutest of willow; It is deep and capacious and wide; Yet the Gulf Stream that flows through its borders

ems always to stand at flood-tide l e garments lie heaped on each

at them often and sigh, er be able to grapple ile that has grown two feet,

layer, always, of stock-

ve and depart every day; ngs that are playing "but-

without any delay. eath these are strata as the earth's eocene!

oped and made

the trees have

he first of the autumn,

gave out in

away. oments, year!

acon

tion. He fell in with their enthusiasm, and advised them to have a grand opening, at which Dr. C.—a the various dialects of England. The well-known musician — should be

present. The advice was eagerly taken. Placards were posted, and the service was advertised in the local papers. The all-important day arrived, and with it Dr. C., who was at once shown up into the singing loft, where stood the instrument in a case brilliant with gilded pipes known to the profession any who had not known his versatility

"But where is the keyboard?" inquired the great man, who had already been somewhat disconcerted at the size of the organ.

"Oh," said the churchwarden, "we turn un round wi' that there," pointing to the handle. The amazement and indignation of

been invited to open a hand-organ! A Social Glimpse of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

Miss Grace Soper Dole gives the following entertaining sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone in society:

We had waited half an hour for Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to enter the drawing-room. The American minster and his wife, and four or five other distinguished Americans and betimes. Englishmen, had been asked by a well-known London hostess to meet the Prime Minister at dinner; but we considered ourselves fortunate in re ceiving invitations to join this small company for the post-prandial conversation and entertainment. Absorbed in expectancy, we hardly noticed the room itself, but we were immediately attracted by a young American reader whose selections in Yankee humor and Hoosier dialect were to form the chief amusement of the evening. Seated beside the piano, she was a bright note in the room, her vivacious face sparkling in anticipation of the honor of giving a half-hour's rest and amusement to the greatest man in England.

At about half past nine o'clock there was a gentle rustle of silks and satins on the stairs, and soon five ladies, escorted by the hostess, came from the dining-room below and seated themselves opposite the piano. There was a slight attempt at presentation to the company previously assembled, according to the American rather than the English custom. That the habit of making introductions had not become thoroughly imbued in English society was evident from the perfunc tory and rather casual manner in which this ceremony was performed. Whether introduced or not, the guests chatted pleasantly together, although, according to my personal experience, it is not wholly satisfactory to spend the evening with people whose names

are mostly unknown. Four of the dinner guests wore elegant toilettes of velvet, brocade, or satin, cut decollete, and resplendent with diamonds and other ornaments. Their heavy robes trailed across the soft carpet and added to the richness of the drawing-room. In the midst of all this splendor was the quaint figure of and old lady in a sober black gown and bonnet. She looked as if she had stepped out of a Dickens novel, for her whole attire, especially the large bonnet coming over her ears, was oldfashioned. "Who is she?" "Why does she wear street costume at a dinner party?" And, "Oh, why the bonnet?" These were natural questions among the Americans, to be followed by greater surprise at the information that the old lady was none other than Mrs. Gladstone, mistress of Harwarden. The unusual fashion of her dress showed at once the independence of her character; strong, refined features seen under the large bonnet gave evidence of qualities of vigor and keen intelligence.

It seemed quite in harmony with her costume that Mrs. Gladstone should salute the new guests with a prim little courtesy. Hardly were the responses made when a group of men in evening dress appeared in the doorguished men in the company, a diplomat, a multi-millionaire, a noted politician, a great financier; but all made way for an old gentleman with bowed shoulders and white hair. In a moment the hostess came forward | Tit-Bits. and greeted the leader in a clear voice

—"Mr. Gladstone." It was difficult to realize that we were looking upon one of the greatest personages of the nineteenth century. At first glance Mr. Gladstone appeared like a man of about 83 or 84 years of age, nervous, energetic and courteous. But a close observation enlarged the comprehension of his nature. Hit features are familiar through countlest portraits and caricatures, but no prins can give the fascination of those brighs dark eyes, the brilliant indices of that intellectual activity which has carried him into many fields of study, and which has given him capacity for the labors of a political career of over 50

With as much apparent gratitude as if he were the humblest individual of the kingdom, Mr. Gladstone received the greetings of the company, welcomed the young reader cordially, and awaited a selection. He seated himself by the piano within the nearest possible hearing distance to the reader, and throughout her recitation held his hand to his ear, as if age had much impaired his power of hearing.

The Yankee dialect recitation gave him apparently much amusement, but it seemed interesting rather through

versation, for he immediately began to discourse with much animation upon Lancashire dialect, rough and uncouth as it is, seemed to win his especial favor, perhaps because it is thought by many to be a remnant of pure Saxon, perhaps on account of Mr. Gladstone's personal association with the district. The knowledge which the Prime Minister displayed upon the subject of dialects would have been surprising to

Much encouraged by the appreciation of her listener, the reader would have given another selection, but Mrs. Gladstone interposed. "My dear," she said in a low tone to her distinguished spouse, "it is time for you of a hatching machine. The other to go home and go to bed;" and with- day as little Bob was watching a out showing the slightest disturbance chicken energetically breaking its way Dr. C. were beyond words. He had at this advice of his faithful wife, Mr. through its shell, he remarked: "I Gladstone immediately arose and said see how he gets out; but how did he "Good-night" to the company. He get in?" was not permitted to go, however, without a little ceremony of departure; and while he shook hands cordially with the visiting Americans, Mrs. Gladstone konored them with her oldfashioned courtesy. Close together the aged couple went down the stairs, pleased with the evening's entertainment, and equally satisfied to depart

A Little Encyclopedia.

Col. Tod, in his History of India, says: "The sacrifice of the horse is the most imposing and the earliest heathenish rite on record, and was dedicated to the sun in India.

The gnat is provided with a regular set of lancets and a cupping-glass from which the air can be withdrawn.

Of the Presidents of the United States, eight have been of Welsh descent-John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and John Quincy Adams.

A certain sign of death is when the temperature of the body in the arm-pit is 68°.

A scientist claims to have discovered that the eye of man is luminous to the extent that one can in total darkness see the movements of his arm by the light of his own eyes. There are said to be 80,000 stutter-

ing children in the schools of Germany. The increase has been so great during the past four years that the defect is considered to be transmitted from the stuttering scholars to the others. A railway train traveling night and

moon in six months, the sun in 200 been sent to write up a fire in a coal years and Alpha Centauri, the nearest | yard, "just soots me." of the fixed stars, in 42,000,000 years.

A Spanish musician has devised a

A single nerve, the pneumogastric, supplies the heart, lungs, stomach and

In Paris when a local shop-keeeper advertises to sell "at cost" he has to keep his word or the Government knows why.

Newspaper Wit and Wisdom.

Misplaced Genius.—Unsuccessful persons excuse themselves by saying they are better adapted for some other business than their own.-[Philadelphia Call.

Satisfaction Deferred.—There is nothing more tantalizing than to go home all primed to scold about something, and find company there and be obliged to act agreeably.—[P. & S.

Sermon of a Stamp.—My son, observe the postage stamp. Its usefulness depends upon its ability to stick to one thing till it gets there. - Elmira

Vicarious Safeguards.—Don't rely for your daughter's safety on the moral training other mothers are giving their

sons.—[Galveston News. Bucolic Utopia.—Every man who doesn't know anything about farming longs to move on to a farm and get way. There were tall and distin- rich while taking life easy.—[Atchison their great age and fidelity to each this country. As his German patent

Experimental Happiness.—They say that money does not bring happiness. This is an experiment, however, which every one wishes to try for himself.-

Domain of the Unthought.-You hardly ever see a person who admits that the subject proposed has heretofore never entered his thoughts .-Chicago Herald.

Subdued Pride.—Once in a very great while you meet a man who owns a dog, and who doesn't think that he is really the most remarkable dog, by Jove, that ever lived .- Somerville Iournal.

The Sexes Sized Up.—When a family has quail for dinner, the woman wants company, so the neighbors will know it, but the man wants to be alone. - [Atchison Globe. Pity vs. Action. - What is a friend?

A friend is a man who points out the silver lining in the clouds to avoid

Newspaper Art. - It's wonderful how proud a man acts when he is going to instant and heard something fall. have his picture published, and how humble he is after. - [Washington Star.]

Personal Pull.—It takes a man with a good deal of influence with himself but nowhere could the coin be found. to do something he doesn't want to Ten, twenty, thirty minutes passed. and doesn't have to, because he ought The prince looked at his watch.

The disease of our time is superiority. visita- the power of suggesting a topic of con- There are more saints than niches.

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?

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

Master Bobby's father is the owner

Myrtle-Florence, is that Fred Dunlev's handwriting?

Florence—Yes, dear, I'm engaged to him, you know. Myrtle-Yes, I know it. I was engaged 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, "s'pose somebody told you not to eat apples!"

"I think I will take a holiday the next three weeks," remarked the secretary and treasurer of a private company to the chairman thereof. "But you are returned from one only two weeks ago." "True; that was my holiday as secretary. I wish to go now as treas-

"I don't mind a woman bein' neat," said old Mrs. Jason, "but one woman I used to know was jist 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 day 50 miles an hour would reach the in the white duck trousers, who had

Doctor-Well, my fine little fellow system of musical notation by which I was sure that the pills I left would the sharp and flat system is done away | 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 but intelligent utterance of Louis 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 | idea that a great improvement could | recently celebrated in Hungary—the be made in telescopic lenses, especially 100th anniversary of the marriage of in respect of size. His doctrine is that Iean Szathmary 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- on account of the impossibility of castcording to the record, they were of ing large pieces of glass without marriageable age. As in Hungary at bubbles, as well as the other infirmities that time a bridegroom must have inseparable from glass in large pieces. reached the age of 20 and a bride that | His dream has always been that a lens of 15, the pair must now be at least could be constructed in sections. Two 120 and 115 years old. The 100th anniversary was celebrated at the town and made a working model. Since of Zsombolyi, in the Banat, which has that time he has kept his discovery for a long time allowed the venerable secret in order to secure his patent couple a pension in recognition of rights, first in Germany and then in

Even the oldest residents of Zsombolyi have no other recollection of Jean Szathmary and his wife than as old people. Not one relative of either survives. Their century of wedded life is so well and officially tions can be made as correct as any attested that many notables and Hungarian officials attended the anniversary separated by dull black partitions, celebration, and gave them many which prevent an interreflection of

Circumstantial Evidence.

sip entitled "In Jest and Earnest," tells an interesting story of one of the reason being that it splits and refracts strange happenings at the British certain rays of light and causes con-Museum. A prince who was visiting fusion at the focal points. Mr. Gathat Windsor Castle went one day to the man's theory is that if the bubble is museum, to see a famous coin, the only one of its kind known to be in existence. The keeper took him into a private ron, and with much solemnity use going to this trouble when lenses drew for the precious relic. The can be made in small sections and the prince examined it with the liveliest perfection of each section assured beinterest, and a suppressed excitement fore it is used. This principle has for lending you an umbrella.-[Lowell which indicated that he, too, was a many years been applied to reflectors. collector of coins.

The keeper turned away for an "I have dropped it!" exclaimed the

The keeper joined him in his search,

"I am sorry," said he, "but I have an appointment, I must go."

and said, looking the prince straight | ment with it. Not so, however, with in the eye:

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 determination 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-examined. 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.

"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 decrees it. When we consider their 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 stant perplexity. burning desire to see the British Museum 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 times no bread to eat, while I had

believed me?" "I am bound to say, sir, I should

"What should you have done?" "I should have been guided by the police."

"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 respect in proportion than the 40 inch finish it sooner. For a proportionately 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 inhabitants of Mars and see to pick up a pin on the moon." This is the bold Gathman, an amateur optician, astronomer, scientist and inventor of the North Side, Chicago. Mr. Gathman has for twenty years been possessed with the 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 telescopes had reached their ultimate size years ago he completed his discovery has been issued, and as his American patent is as good as secured, he has had for some time no motive for secrecy.

brief, that a lens that is made in secother lens, provided the sections are light from their margins. The sensitiveness of a lens to such disturbances is well understood. A single air Joseph Hatton, in his book of gos- bubble, however small, in a lens, however large, renders it worthless, the bored out and the opening filled with her learning with an amount of dull, black material, the lens will be modesty that is as pleasing as it is rare perfect again, but he thinks there is no with those who are her equals in ac-There are not only search-light reflectors, but reflectors of reflecting telescopes, constructed in sections. These manager. "What's that?" asked the manager. "That's my black boy; he reflectors have been found to be as always makes that noise when he is good as any others, and the wish has cleaning my boots." "All right," said constantly been expressed that the the manager. "You divide tonight's principle were applicable to lenses and lecture in half, and at the end of the to refracting telescopes, for reflecting first part have your black boy on to telescopes are comparatively worthless. make that noise." The experiment But opticians and astronomers were so was a triumphant success—such a sucwell satisfied a priori that the prin- cess that the audience would not hear The keeper walked to the door, ciple was inapplicable to lenses that of his leaving off for Mr. Stanley to locked it, put the key in his pocket, they would not condescend to experi-

Mr. Gathman's discovery is, in

Mr. Gathman. He reasoned that if "Not until you restore the coin I the interreflection of light was the only saw last in your hand. You cannot obstacle, that could easily be prevented by interposing non-reflecting surfaces between the sections of the lenses. He tried it and was success-

The advantages of Mr. Gathman's invention are wonderful and incalculable. 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 objective is regarded as a daring feat and a wonderful success, which will probably mark the ne plus ultra of astronomical 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 correctness. Now, a lens made in sections has none of there infirmities, and it is "Oh! oh!" cried the keeper, "here altogether possible to make it roo 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 wonderful. However hard their lot they seem never to question the justice that 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-

I once, says an English artist, asked an interesting little boy with a pale, care-worn face and intelligent expression, if he had ever wondered why it was that he had no boots, and someplenty 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 pianner, and-and"-he looked about the room that he might enumerate all our titles to consideration-"and a \$500,000 Yerkes telescope, and to sofy; 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 raggety, so the Lord don't take much notice on us."

About People.

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

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 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 receiving a guinea he could be supplied with all references to his writings .-Westminster Gazette.

"I dare say," wrote Edward Fitzgerald 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 Raffealle 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 worshiping the sunbeam on the bedpost 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 college graduate, but has gained her great erudition from home study. Dr. Weir Mitchell says of her that "she carries complishments."

Archibald Forbes tells this story at Stanley's expense: Stanley had delivered an unsuccessful lecture. When his manager came to call on him about it he heard an unearthly noise going

they belonging solely to woman. Again

French Wine Dangers.

Our Canadian commissioner 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 tancies 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 attenour 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 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 assembly expects all ministers and thinkers. The race is stricken in a members of kirk sessions to be untiring 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 such 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

stances. One extract more of the state of things in France to-day, from this for the present: "Alcoholism rayages | question.

the youth olour people to a frightful exin tent. 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 of this article; many are battling 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 encourages us. Wilberforce fought for the States. We are glad now also many years before he gained freedom 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 the ballot? Think you would the recognizing that from her seed his final of the world with befitting ceremonies. one public house to every 25 other houses. The report then gives another right are women holding property the extreme south of England to the extreme north of Scotland.

Here follows the somewhat startling, 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 tion. It sounds a trumpet blast of along unceasingly, and the funeral of a danger, just at the time when some of 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 alcoholism. Doubtless its influence is they are calculations made by hardheaded and thoughtful Presbyterian divines, based on the actual statistics | men? 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 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 Asso- to women, the stock argument against ciation." It also urges the matter of it was; "Oh, the brain of a woman is temperance education in the public not equal to it; no woman can even schools, and all ministers to address their congregations frequently on the university. Most dire and dreadful great sin of intemperance, "and on the multiplied evils by which this prevailing sin is aggravated, and appoints that on | tonishing to say the doors were 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 brother—has the ponderous curricis not a temperance organization, and ulum crushed her into the noninstructs all the ministers to establish entity that our brothers would fain and keep in vigorous working order have made us believe it would? I do societies whose aim shall be a safeguard to the young, lift the fallen, and examination lists answer them. Bestrengthen the weak, and report an- yound our highest expectations we are nually to the presbyterial agent as to the number of members, name of sec- more than their percentage of prizes. retary and the work done.

It also complains of the non-enforcement of the Sunday Closing Act and the consequent demoralization. In and as utterly futile as the arguments this respect the officials in Ireland used against the opening of the colseem quite as lax as those in Canada. leges for women.

The report closes by reminding all of demoralization under the circum- ties incurred by multiplying facilities this we would infer that man's sphere much better than men, but I do not tained and prosperous. Rev. W. J eminent French authority, will suffice brethren on the great temperance

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.

tury, 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 o'er 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 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 pot perfected in a day, many years sometimes are needed for their perfection. As we study the history of the past, it 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

The entranchisement 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 yards, they would form one side of Chinese girls be bought and sold on defeat should come? What does Arrangements for the presentation length." In regard to Dublin the as they have been and are, if women report says that in some parts there is had the ballet and thus to a large degree would fashion our laws? By what calculation to the effect that the public | taxed on the same footing as men? houses of Great Britain would form | She has no voice in the expenditure of one side of a street stretching from that money. By what right are we Land's end to John O'Groat's-from | compelled to give our gold for nought? Then, in the world of labor, she must than our past; the morning star is rising; what can hinder the full day?

Women must needs be enfranchised. be proved that the interests of our ence. Province are safe only in the hands of

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

Some years ago when it was agitated that the colleges should be open compass the curriculum of a college or will be the results if the college or university is opened to them." opened, and what are the results? Has the brain of the woman been found incapable of competing with her so - esteemed larger brained not need to answer these queries, The gratified. The girls are carrying off Now, the stock arguments of those opposed to the ballot for women are equally as groundless, as contemptible,

to man, then man has no interests or more than men are; they can do Ireland.

how utterly absurd! How can we separate the home or its welfare from the nation or its welfare? Anwoman in the Garden of Eden and a perversion of the Scripture? It brings to my mind the cry of the anti-In these the last years of this cen- 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 are strong-minded that is what we with the so-called Biblical arguments used against the enfranchisement of better," declared the eminent author. women?' They are produced by the same spirit of error, that the arguments used by the anti-abolitionists were, and those concerning the diving right 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. cause her sorrow. Then it we would | [Harper's Bazar. 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 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 womanstate 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 figure of pay, irrespective of sex? But woman is regaining her lost prestige; thing. might makes right and as yet we have and as true as the Bible is true she no redress. But our future is brighter | 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 Ought not the mother to have an equal | best efforts hasten that day. In convoice with the father in the formation clusion let me say that our politicians of laws which govern her son or need to be educated in this respect. daughter? Ought not the sister in a | The fogs and mists of past customs enhousehold be given the same political | velop their eyes. They are very loth footing as the brother? In Ontario to yield their prejudices; they fear for every man past 21 who is a resident themselves, if they should yield the here can vote for the Provincial elec- ballot to women. How despicable! Why not the woman as well as It is not a question of right or wrong the man? By what arguments can it with them, but a question of conveni-ABBIE 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 in Sydney. rather opposed to the idea of women entering the political arena," he explained, recently; "but the young poet, the late George Pellew, about whom I were given to the members in comhave written, came to the house one petitive examinations on certain temevening and completely turned us over perance text books. E. W. Bender, to the other side, and we have never Geelong, is G. C. T., and H. Crispin, since had cause to change. Pellew Melbourne, grand secretary. had his faults, as all men have, but he was a remarkable young man, of great | Grand Lodge of Ireland was held last intelligence and acute reasoning powers, and that attitude toward Sunday a number of temperance serwoman was especially praiseworthy in mons were preached in various him, as he was essentially a swell, ac- churches by leading members of the INPNOTISM customed to women of fashion and idle- or der. Rev. Geo. Gladstone, of Glasness, and yet he could see that to gow, preached in two of the Presbygrant to the sex political equality was terian churches. Frank C. Johnston, the right thing. But," added Mr. grand treasurer, preached in the Howells, "I do not want to think of Wesleyan Church, assisted by the women as obtaining desired ends past grand templar. R. Semple, simply to help their sex; I want them grand secretary, preached in the Conto work always for the good of gregational. There was also an open humanity.

"Woman's sphere is her home, not mind and prefer to talk to women the evening before the sesssion began. magistrates of the fearful responsibili- the political arena," we are told. From rather than to men. They are all good, The official organ is reported well susfor drinking and thus supplying incen- is outside or foreign to the home. know that they deserve any special Macaulay, Portadown, is G. C. T., and tives for crime and immorality. Evi- How utterly absurd. Has man no lot credit for that; their natures are better Robert Semple, Belfast, grand secredently the Presbyterians of Ireland or part in the home! If woman has and it is not an effort for them to be tary. are well to the fore with their Canadian no interests or rights in national or better than men. But I think they political affairs, they belonging solely are not equal to their opportunities any

rights in the domestic or home affairs, | 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 other argument is, "God cursed the the past few years. "They certainly have made great strides forward," Mr. forever took from her any right to rule Howells assented, "and when a true or govern." How utterly false; what civilization shall have come men and women will be politically equal. 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 want-the more strong-minded the

"I think the American woman more cultivated than the American man. The woman does the reading; the man goes into business. The sexes influof kings. Did God curse Eve? No! ence each other about equally, but He cursed the ground and the serpent. | young women ought to have a great He did not curse Adam or Eve, but influence over young men. Women gave to each a penalty. Adam must 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 In this and in this alone was man to to feel it their duty to be there."-

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 petiwoman and between thy seed and her | tion 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 a street six and a quarter miles in the Pacific coast for immoral purposes, history reveal to us concerning the 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 reached the high prestige given equally | been completed, will start on a nine to Eve as to Adam. We read that months' tour of the world to present "God blessed them and gave them" the petition, and it is expected that (not to Adam alone, but to Eve with there will be enrolled as delegates in do both as to quantity and quality of Adam) "dominion over the fish of the this remarkable crusade one from every labor an equal share with her brother, sea, over the fowl of the air, and over state in the Union and every Province though not exaggerated statement of the existing state of things: "There pay received by her brother. In all the earth." The deliverer promised to acted as secretary of the Parliament of would be a jail, a reformatory, a poor fairness, should not the quantity and Eve has come; slowly but surely he is Religions last summer, will accompany quality of work done guarantee a set crushing the head of the serpent; the party and take charge of every-

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 gain the past year.

In Wisconsin 75 new lodges and 30 iuvenile 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 260 lodges. There are also 80 juvenie tem les 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

One important feature of the juvenile Templar work of the Grand Lodge of Victoria is that valuable prizes

The 24th annual session of the month at Portrush. On the previous air meeting in the afternoon and a "For myself I enjoy the feminine large mass meeting in the town hall

-There are 26 women brewers in

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. C. Aitkens 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. Crabbe; 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.

Recording secretary - Mr. J. H.

Treasurer-Mr. W. H. Orr. Executive committee - Dr. Maclaren, Messrs. A. M. Featherston, W. W. Buchanan, Rev. A. Phillips, E. L. Bond, Rev. Dr. Dewart, Bishop Campbell, E. J. Davis, W. H. Lambly, Robert Craig, H. O'Hara, Rev. D. 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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wonderful sub on Hypnotism value. Public



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 re-peater 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 4foot 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 "earth." 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 geater 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 by and over 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 Iubricate 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 very readily see how easily they slip one over the other, even inder considerable pressure, and that to e mechanic means absence of friction. ad this has a good deal to do with the wing favor with which graphite is ceived 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 eather finisher. One of its principal dvantages is the fact that it renders e leather waterproof in a way which animal fat does not, and at the same ne does not impair the supple and asy finish which the boot and harness ifacturer desires. On the ground st, it compares favorably with oleoine, and the Scottish scale manurers have found that it is to their st to push their trade in this dion, seeing that it is an entirely new t for their wax. -Iron and Indus-

Wooden Chimneys Preferred.

ing wooden chimneys because they nger than metal sounds rather but a number of Maine railoundhouse smokejacks are rehe sheet iron funnel with flarom suspended over every engine dhouse. The smoke corrodes es the metal, say the railroad wood, sprinkled with sand, is the smoke preserves it. -Inournal.

The Strongest Wood. ongest timber known is the or Borneo ironwood, whose rain is 1.52 times greater of English oak. By long ex-pecomes of ebony blackness ely hard. CURIOUS FACTS.

Great Gathering of Paragraphic in formation.

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

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 mastoden have been unearthed at a depth of forty feet on a plan-

tation 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 tines or points.

Columella says that Roman peasants levelled their ground with rollers made of the trunk of a tree. An underground railroad up the Jung-

frau mountain is one of the late projects of Swiss engineers. The Chinese claim that their best mu-

sical instrument, the king, was invented 2,000 years before Christ. The spade used by the Roman peasant during the empire was a wooden instru-

ment 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 Saltsburg, Austria, a man was LORD BYRON IN ALBANIAN COSTUME (1810) 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 hight of the Venus de Medici, five feet five inches, is the perfect stature for worsen. The average cost of building a Brit-

ish ironclad is \$240 per ton; the French, \$275; Italian, \$285; German, \$300. Punch is the Hindu word for five, be-

cause five ingredients-arrack, sugar, tea, lemons, and water-enter into its composition. The Red Sea is so called because it is litterally covered with minute red ani-

malculae; the water itself is of a clear, On some parts of the coast of France, 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 cocoanuts.

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

The Abuses of Vivisection.

Authoritative comments leave no room for doubt that the atrocious vivisection sometimes practised or suggested by pseudo-scientists is as abhorrent 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 vivisectors and their aforetime critics. But there is a subordinate phase of the subject somewhat recently pre sented, which one cannot regard with so much satisfaction, namely, the growing practice of vivisecting before 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 grewsome exhibitions will have a most unwholesome 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 Campania can make the voyage between New York and Liverpool in four

New Warships. The British Government is to add

eight new battleships to the present naval force, at a cost of \$33,000,000. When Needles Were Nade. Needles were first made in 1545, when

ten was a good day's work. The Fly's Wings. It is believed the fly can make 660 strokes a second with its wings.

Denied Sepulture at Westminster-His Many Portraits and Their History-Thorwaldsen's Bust His Best Portrait.

NEW CRAZE FOR BYRON

INTEREST IN A GREAT ENGLISH POET

HAS BEEN REVIVED.

Misunderstood During His Lifetime and

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

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



FROM THE PAINTING BY PHILLIPS. unrelenting that his remains were denied sepulture in Westminster. But the hand that was laid upon him and 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 pictures 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 Har-

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 mindature copy was made of it, which so displeased Byron that he ordered it de-

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 Milbanke, 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 Countess Guiccioli. 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 leawes 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 appaling. The mere catalogue makes a horrible recapitulation-Ravachol's bomb; Emile Henry's explosion in the Terminus Cafe in revenge for Vallant; the Madeleine Church Lenten horror, when Pauwels killed himself with his own petard; the arrests of Elisse Reclus, the famous geographer, Paul Bernard, the ex-Jesuit, and Sebastian Faure; the Grenobie Church explosion, and the bomb-throwing at Lyons, Bordeaux and Boulogne. Carnot's assassination has come as the grand elimax to this reign of tenes.

ITS LIFE SAVED BY LACTATED FOOD,



BABY BODDINGTON.

The mothers of Canada who use Lactated Food for their babies are always delighted summer weather it "saves babies' lives." Mrs. Boddington, of Toronto, says: Food, and I found that baby soon improved

LAWN MOWERS

REID'S HARDWARE

New high wheel; new model; besides cheaper grades.

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WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

160 DUNDAS STREET

Eyes tested free, and glasses properly adjusted. Every care guaranteed.

Coins! Coins! Coins

MONEY LOANED

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

JAMES & J. R. MILNE.

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. The latest improved machinery for ironing collars and cuits—will not crack or break the wing.

Family work cheap. Parcels called for and delivered.

294 DUNDAS STREET

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

olly, overwork, early errors, ill-health, re-

gain your vigor ! Don't despair, even if in

the fast 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

fer our book with explanations and proofs.

Sent sealed, free. Over 2.000 references.

Erie Medical Co, Buffalo, N.Y.

BLOOD POISON or Syptomics and the system of the system of

BICYCLES

price Lists for 1894.

WM. PAYNE, London.

TELEPHONE 697.

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

At L. D. Trumpour's Jewelry Store.

LAWN SPRINKLES

(Various Styles.)

LAWN HOSE,

(Best Four-ply.)

ALL WORK FIRST-CLASS-

and cry. Finally, Mrs. Boddington was in-thrive. I then commenced to use Lactated duced to use Lactated Food, and from the and has remained contented and well. Mr. Andrew P. Stirret, the popular chemist, corner Dundas St. and Brock Ave., Torono, says: "I indorse the above testimony and | mended Lactated Food to my customers."

would say, that when Mrs. Boddington found it necessary to feed her baby from the bottle, with the grand results. During the hot levery device was tried to obtain pure milk even to securing the milk of one particular cow. Afterall this, the baby continued to fret 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 recom-

G.F.MORRIS

-BUTCHER-

MARKET HOUSE

Having added two more stalls to my shop, I will make a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use the English sheep caseings only.

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

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239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

Saturday to Monday

STEAMER LAKESIDE

Will run excursions to Cleveland, leaving Port Stanley on arrival of 5:40 train from

Returning-Will leave Cleveland Sunday

evening, arriving at Port Stanley in time to connect with early morning train to London.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

CHEAP

TELEPHONE 667.

DELORAINE, RESTON, ESTEVAN, BINSCARTH, MOOSOMIN, REGINA, MOOSEJAW, YORKTON,

PRINCE ALBERT, } RED DEER, EDMONTON,

Winnipeg Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held from July 23rd to 36th, inclusive, and July 17th has been fixed upon for Excursion to enable passengers to attend the Thos. R. Parker, City Passenger

Richmond, City Office open 7 a.m.

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 trains at Fort William. The connecting express will leave London on and after May 7 at 4:15 a.m.

T. R. PARKER, AGENT

JULY 23 & 24.

St. John, N.B. St. Andrews, N.B. Moncton, N.B. - - -Commencing Saturday, July 7, the Halifax. N.S. - - - \$18 95

FARE, ROUND TRIP, \$2 70. "LANE ROUTE," <u>Michigan Central</u> From New York to Liverpool via Queens-town. Fast Express Mail Service,

EXCURSIONS Denver and (July 20 & 21) \$36 95 Special land { 1 } Rates to the Seekers { 2 } South, Aug. 7th and Sept. 4th.

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL Two through fast vestibule trains daily, leaving London 9:50 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. CITY OFFICE, 395 RICHMOND ST. JOHN PAUL, City Ticket Agent.

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Steamer Magnet

Will leave Hamilton every Tuesday at 11 a.m. and Toronto every Tuesday at 5 p.m., calling at all Bay of Quinte ports and Kingston, Brockville, Prescett, and Montreal, passing through the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight. Fare for the Round Trip by this Steamer

from Hamilton, \$15; Single Fare, \$8. From Toronto, \$7 50 Single, and \$14 Return. Meals and Berths Included. For Tickets or further information apply to G. M. GUNN & SON, LONDON, . . ONT, ywt

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpcol, Calling at Moville,

From Montreal. From Quebe 9 a.m.
Not calling
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RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin from \$50 and upwards; return \$100 and upwards. Second cabin \$30; return \$60.

Steerage to Liverpool. Derry. London, Belfast, Glasgow, \$20, everything found. STATE LINE SERVICE

New York, Londonderry and Glasgow. From New York,
STATE OF NEBRASKA, 11 a.m... July 20
STATE OF NEBRASKA. 11 a.m... July 20
STATE OF NEBRASKA. Aug. 17
Cabin passage, \$46 and upward; return, \$84
and upward. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage at
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AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas, and Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets. F. S. Clarke, 416 Richmond streets John Paul, 391 Richmond street.

NOTICE

On and after July 12, the daily dual train service on the Wiarton 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

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD ON JULY 17, good to return until Sept. 15. TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS AT RATES NAMED:

\$40

Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner

One of the fast electric-lighted steamships

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

Good to Return Until Aug. 8, 1894, E, DE LA HOOKE G. T. R. City Agent, "(A k" Corner of Rici mond and Dundas Streets.

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or Mediterranean ports.

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NHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steam ers for Queenstown and Liverpool. GERMANIC. July 18
*TEUTONIC July 25
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GERMANIC, Aug. 15
TEUTONIC Aug. 22 *Superior second cabin accommodation on

"Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers.

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Ealoon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$90 and upwerds; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, \$40 and \$45; round trip, \$75; and \$85, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$60 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms, Eteerage, \$25. Company's omce, 41 Broadway, New York.

For further information apply to

EDWARD DE LA HOOKE. SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON. Clook corner Hichmondand Dundes streets.

GARDEN WORK SYSTEM.

WHY AND HOW IT IS BEST TO PLANT SEEDS IN ROWS.

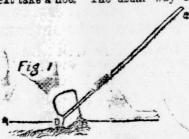
Facility of Cultivation is Thereby Ensured as Well as a More Careful and Neat Appearance-An Excellent Scheme for the Amateur Gardener.

There are a number of garden seeds, such as orion, carret, peas, beans etc., that are best cared for if planted 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 are slow, laborious ways; and there is at least one comparatively rapid and successful way, somewhat troublesome to describe, but very easy to execute when once learned.

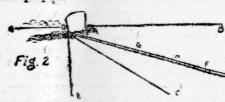
To begin with, if you have not a "true eye," or if you are a woman and awkward, you want a stout string-wool twine is best-as long as your rows. Also two or more stakes and a stick cut just the length you want the rows apart. Stretch the string between the two stakes where you want the first row to be. 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



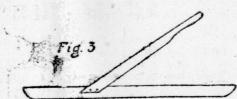
this point on is to pick or dig a groove with one corner of the hoe, using it as in Fig. 1, and making three to six inches of trench at a stroke. This is slow work, generally makes a groove crocked and uneven in depth, and, worst of all, if the ground is not perfectly loose and mellow the bottom of the treach, where the seeds are to sprout, is liable to be more or less hard and

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 bee 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 to 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, DI, is grasped at GF (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 diggirg, 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 leng, 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 tilled even before they are up. Next move the line and stakes the proper distance until enough groaves are made. Then drop the peas, beans, seeds, etc., and cover. In covering, use the hos 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 theroughly 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 segulated accordingly.

This method saves two-thirds of the time and does better work.

To Cure a Merse of Balking. 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 ber 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 barbarously cruel methods resorted to 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 cruelties to animals. If they only knew, the owners of horses would adopt my treatment, and there would be no trouble with the erst-

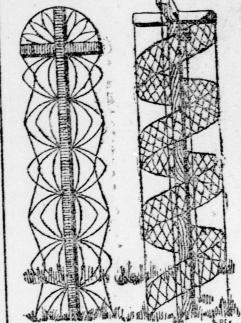
mal Friends. The Admiration of Statesmen. Petit farming in France is carried to its extremest attenuation among the highly civilized states, 2,167,667 estates being under 21 acres in size. This system is the admiration of statesmen.

while troublesome balky horse. -Our Ani-

VERY ATTRACTIVE.

Are These Neat Home-Made Wire Trel-

lises 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 large ly of wire, that are neat in shape and easily constructed.



HOME-MADE WIRE TRELLIS.

One has a central support of wood 11 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 elect. 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 woven into almost any shape for 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 prettiest-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 beasts showed that all had been hard at work. The man grabbed the cup, filled it and drank eager-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 drip-

"Let them have a sip," said I, saluting the man, as I passed on my way to the

"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 ven-

tured to inquire. "No. But ye see I've got sense enough tv 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 halffinished paragraph by putting it again to his lips. As I stood wondering as to the area 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 goin' 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

"You are right," said I, as the man fin-ished 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 is the awfullest drinkers you ever saw. I'll bet they'll get outside of three pailfuls apiece, when I get home, and mebbe 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

"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 a 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 sate a plan as lies within his scope.—Ohio Farmed. 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?

BUILDING FOR THE PURPOSE.

Dimensions of the Building-The Head Required and How Best to Furnish It-The Intention of the Evaporator and Row 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 excel-

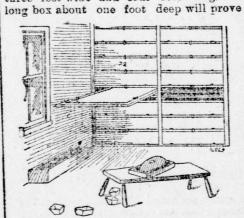


FIG. I.—EXTERIOR VIEW OF EVAPORATOR. market, and may be obtained ready to set up for immediate use. However, when several acres of berries are to be evaporated, or fruit is evaporated for other parties, it is best to put up a building especially for the purpose, and to a person skillful with tools the expense need not be great. A convenient and cheap form of

evaporator is shown in perfection in Fig. 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 centre of the cellar, or immediately over 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 will, with dry wood for fuel, furnish all the heat necessary, but it requires almost constant attention, and the heat will not be the low down, anthracite coal, base burn-

uniform. Hence, if possible, put in one of ers. 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 least expensive. To utilize 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 considerable 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 three 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 sizes should be determined upon before the building is commenced. The wire for a four-foot square sieve, of the best galvanized materi-



al, costs about seventy five cents. It comes

in rolls of different widths. Where wo-

men are to handle the sieves, those three

by four teet in size will prove most con-

venient, hence make three rows of chutes

three feet wide and four feet long. A

FIG. H-INTERIOR OF EVAPORATOR.

onvenient to throw the evaporated fruit nto direct from the sieves, from which it 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 raspberryproducing section of New York State, and-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 paying crops 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, be active work, several bushels more. Machineberries of course contain picked 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 become troublesome.

A FRUIT EVAPORATOR. rate of fifty cents per hundred pounds. This latter method of harvesting is one-half cheaper than hand-picking, and is be-HOW TO CONSTRUCT A HOMEMADE coming 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 at the bottom; they should be dried just 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 scorehing, 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 benefitted agriculture as at present, says Prof. Weed in the American Agriculturist, and the time has 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 organismsthe 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 parastic 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 bisulphide of carbon to the grain as soon as harvesteed 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. This 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 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 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 But in other lines of agriculture, science

has but recently shown many things of interest. It has long been supposed, and, indeed, 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 our foremost, as it ever has been primarily the most important, industry there can be no doubt. But science has not completed its work in aiding agriculture. The greatest aid to the agriculturists in this country is

aid to agriculture will be brought forward.

the experiment stations-and it is through

these institutions that much of the future

Crossing or Hybridizing. Hybridization is the more difficult and uncertain method, as it must be followed for generatians 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 to effect a successful cross and after this is accomplished the work must be followed up with the most careful selection from the multitude of forms which invariably result from crossing. The tendency with hybrids is to revert to a type like one or the other of the parent plants and thus



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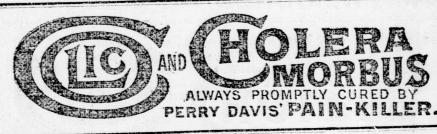
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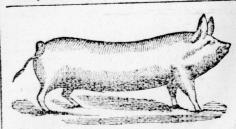
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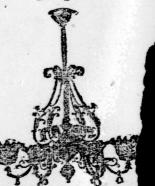
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