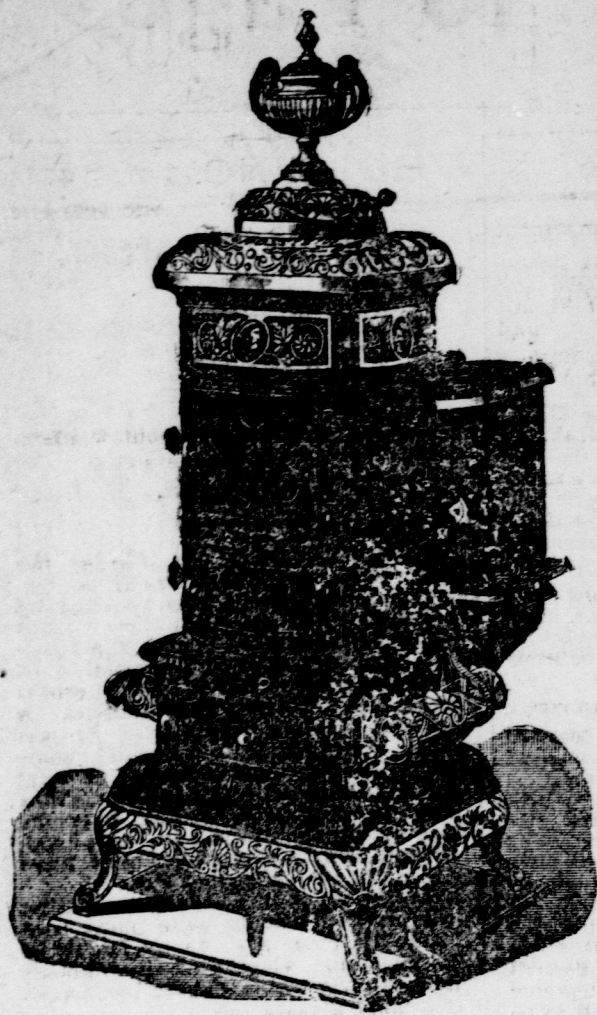
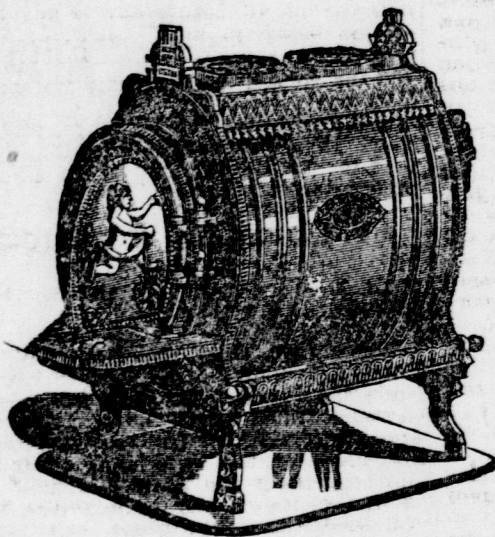


Red Cross Signal

(With Oven.)



A cheap and durable Baseburner, with or without oven. Made in three sizes. The cheapest Baseburner of its class on the market. Perfect in operation. We sell this with oven and furniture complete, set up in your house, for \$26, and guarantee it to work satisfactorily or money refunded.



A Cheap and Convenient Parlor Stove for Wood.

50 Years' Experience

IN STOVE MAKING IS SUFFICIENT PROOF THAT

McClary's Famous Stoves

ARE THE BEST.

EVERY STOVE FULLY WARRANTED.

Largest Stock!

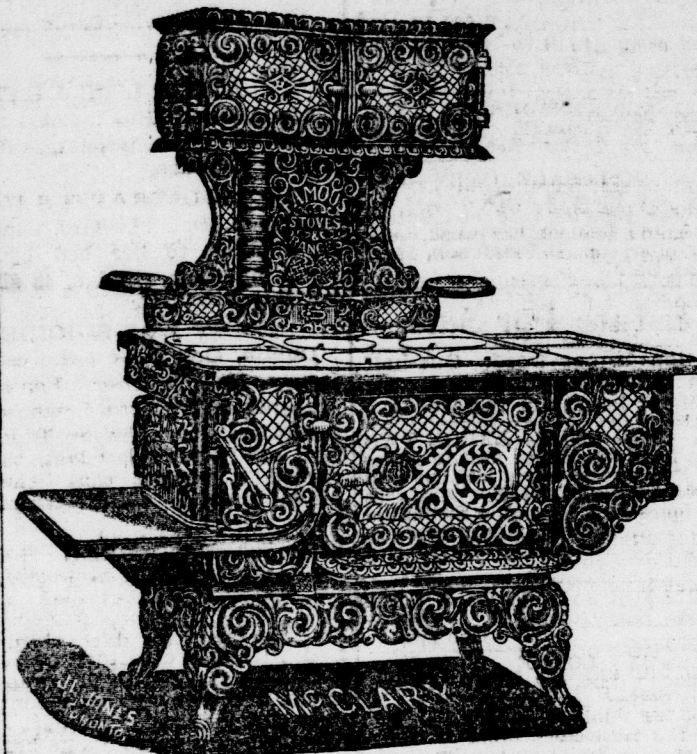
Lowest Prices!

Stoves retailed at McClary's showrooms, corner Wellington and York streets.

Repairs Furnished

For All Makes of Stoves.

The Famous Active Range



Burns coal or wood equally well. The handsomest and most economical range made. A variety of styles and sizes varying from 16 to 22 inches square ovens. It has a thermometer in oven door indicating the exact heat without opening door. Small heating door. Ventilated oven, drawing all the odors of cooking up the chimney instead of into the kitchen. Flash reservoir. Duplex coal grate. Durable linings. The arrangement of flues and bottom is such that it will bake perfectly with 20 per cent less fuel than any ordinary stove. Practical tests have proven this. At Berlin Fair a six-hole range was started at 4 p.m. on 24th September and used that night for baking and also the following day as late as 9 p.m., using only one ordinary scuttle of coal. We have many other similar testimonials. You run no risk in buying the Famous Active. We guarantee them to work perfectly or purchase money refunded. What could be fairer?

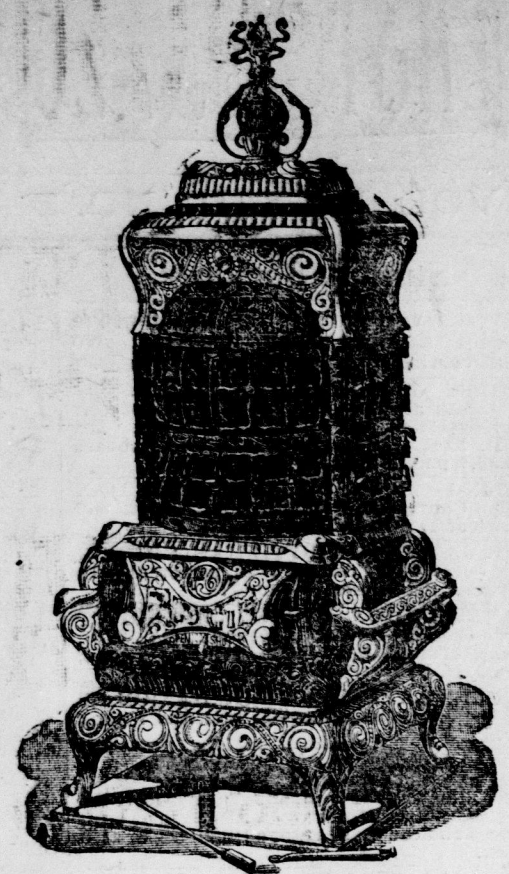
You Run no Risk
in Buying . . .

FAMOUS
STOVES
RANGES.

We guarantee them to work
perfectly or refund pur-
chase money.

Nothing Could Be Fairer.

Famous Base Burners



Every one a double heater, supplied with or without oven. The flues are so arranged that it has one-third more radiating surface than any stove previously made. Fire pot can be taken out through front door. A handsome urn supplied with every stove. There are more Famous Base Burners in use in London than all other makes combined, and every one giving perfect satisfaction.



Cheap and Handsome Parlor Cook Stove for Wood or Coal.

WM. STEVELY & SON,

362 Richmond Street. Telephone 452.

Ontario West.

Terrible Accident to a School Girl in Chatham.

A Clinton Child Nearly Strangled With a Pea.

Sad Case of Sickness and Destitution in Sandwich.

Only three prisoners in the Waterloo county jail.

Potatoes sold for 15 cents per bag in Orangeville last week.

Mr. Schuryler, of Simcoe, is the new teacher at the Gothic school house, Delhi.

P. Keating, of Seaford, has sold his Tuckersmith farm to Charles Gormley for \$3,000.

Henry Wettlaufer's daughter shot a bullet through her hand at Walkerton recently.

Richard Robinson has purchased the McNab farm of 75 acres in McKillop for \$3,000.

Kincardine is building granolithic sidewalks from end to end of the main business street.

Mrs. Jane Pirie, mother of A. F. Pirie, editor of the Dundas Banner, has died at the age of 70 years and 3 months.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Kirkton, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is reported as being still in a critical condition.

Mr. John Smith, engineer at Mr. Stuart's mill, Mitchell, had a finger taken off Thursday forenoon by being caught in the machinery.

Lilly Mayo, employed at the box factory, Brantford, had her hand caught in a cornering machine. One of the fingers is badly smashed.

The Blanshard voters' lists were finally revised before Judge Woods at the township hall on Tuesday, when about 50 appeals were disposed of.

The Presbyterian and Baptist congregations of Oil Springs will hold union services in the Baptist Church next Sunday. Rev. C. H. Daly will preach.

Dr. George Gibb, V.S., of Seaford, has been appointed to prepare a paper to be read at the next meeting of the Perth County Veterinary Medical Association.

Mrs. Perry, who has been a resident of Stratford for the past 45 years, celebrated her 85th birthday by entertaining a number of her friends on Monday last.

Mrs. Kilgour, wife of John Kilgour, M.C.R. conductor, lies dangerously ill with typhoid fever at the Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas. Her recovery is very doubtful.

Mr. John Fraser, merchant, Bayfield, took to Seaford on Saturday last a load of butter which weighed one ton, and which he had sold to Mr. Powell, of Blyth, for shipment.

On Thursday at Chatham a little girl named Eva Rankin fell in the McKeough school yard, and her eye, striking a nail that protruded from a plank, was literally torn out.

Mr. James McCallum, of near Walton, has a great crop of field carrots. They averaged a wagon load to each 40-rod

drill, or 200 bushels from twelve drills. His turnips will outdo that record.

David Johnson had a threshing at his place, four miles down the river from Chatham, on the Raleigh side.

He went to draw water for the engine early Thursday morning, and the team slipped in and were drowned killed on the spot.

The gold medal at the Goderich Collegiate Institute games last week was won by Percy H. Tom, senior champion, and the silver medal is the property of Fred Shannon, who captured the junior championships.

A young child of Mr. W. Doherty, of Clinton, swallowed a pea a few days ago, and before it could be removed it was necessary to insert a tube in the child's throat to allow it to breathe, and to perform an operation.

A meeting of Capt. Ellison's creditors was held on Thursday in St. Thomas, but no action was taken. The liabilities are placed at \$27,000, assets about \$18,000. The consensus of opinion was that the estate would have to be wound up.

The Peninsular Gas and Oil Company, of Tilbury, is now fully organized and chartered, and will in all probability commence operations at no distant date. The officers are: President, W. C. Crawford; vice-president, George Gurd; treasurer, C. C. Kispken; secretary, F. M. Scarff; counsel, N. Mills.

The Petrolia Advertiser states that F. J. White, of London, Eng., and Mr. F. A. Hilton, barrister, of Toronto, who have been in that town for the past three weeks, have bought some very valuable properties in the district for an English company, and that the price will run up into several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. E. Mann, of St. Thomas, had a narrow escape from being killed on Thursday. He was bricking a well for Mr. W. Trigger, and when a bucket containing 20 bricks was being lowered, the rope broke, and the bucket struck him a glancing blow on the side, breaking a rib and bruising him severely.

Mr. C. H. Clarkson has been appointed principal of Drumbo public school for next year, at a salary of \$450; and Mr. F. A. Clarkson has been re-engaged as principal of Princeton public school at a salary of \$500. They are both the sons of Mr. C. Clarkson, head master of the Seaford Collegiate Institute.

In a Sandwich family named Tetrault the father is dying of consumption, and the mother and the son, Joseph, are prostrated with typhoid fever. The boy sells papers and is the support of the family, the only other member being an eight-year-old girl. The Detroit Evening News instructed their Windsor agent to have the lad taken to a hospital, which was done; but the family haven't a cent of income.

Invitations are out for a couple of interesting events that will take place at the residence of Mr. W. S. Harland, Clinton, on Oct. 30. These are the marriages of his sister-in-law, Miss Carrie M. T. Simpson, to Mr. James Elliott, of East Wawanosh; and of his niece, Miss Mussen, of East Wawanosh, to Mr. M. Elliott, of the same township. Not only are the intended brides related, but also both the grooms.

At the meeting in Toronto of the creditors of G. R. Pennington, St. Thomas, a statement was read showing the assets of the drygoods assignment to be \$22,338, liabilities \$18,750. All the unsecured creditors agreed to accept the stock and a personal note for \$500, payable in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, in settlement in full of their claims. This leaves him all his other property and interests.

Mr. John Nunn, of St. Thomas, and Miss Maggie Henderson, of Southwold,

were united in marriage Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Wm. Fuller and Miss Emily Gaden, both of Port Talbot, were married at the residence of Rev. C. T. Scott, St. Thomas, on Wednesday.

Ada, daughter of Mr. F. Page, Dunwich, was married Wednesday evening to Mr. Robert McGregor, of Dunwich.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

The death is announced of Mr. Frank Madill, M. P. for North Ontario. He was a Conservative and had represented North Ontario for many years.

A chunk of gold weighing 170 pounds is in transit from the Cariboo Hydraulic Company mines, British Columbia, to Montreal. The value of this bar is about \$40,000.

John C. Nelson, a surveyor of the Indian Department, died at the Winnipeg Protestant Hospital Wednesday night of pneumonia. He was on his way back to Ottawa.

Mrs. Laframboise, accused of killing a neighbor in the Baskatong lumber district, Miss Jones, with whom her husband had been intimate, was acquitted on Friday at Montreal.

Rosie Bertrand, a milliner, who went to Montreal from Lowell, Mass., nine months ago, tried to kill herself by eating about an ounce of Paris green.

She cannot recover. The cause of the deed was a quarrel with her lover.

E. G. Marshall, of Boston, who has figured largely in building operations at Niagara Falls within the past six months, has fled to Canada. His liabilities exceed his assets by over \$30,000. No actual dishonesty is charged.

The supply of coal in Toronto at present is far short of what it usually is at this season, and dealers have difficulty in bringing more in. The cars are all used in handling grain, and the boats are all busy. It now costs 50 cents a ton to bring coal from Oswego to Toronto.

At Toronto on Friday the police arrested four members of an alleged gang of counterfeiters—one in the act of selling the bogus paper. Those arrested are David Cooper, barber; Thos. Smith, John Crawford and W. J. Kramer, the latter an engraver. The \$1 bills were printed by Edmund Barber, job printer, who stated to the police he had received the order from Crawford, who told him he wanted them for putting on cigar boxes.

WORD FROM KOOTENAY.

Good Mining Prospects for the Year and Increased Facilities to Miners.

Nelson (Special), Oct. 21.—The mining prospects for next year in this locality are excellent, and a large influx of prospectors is expected. Miners and others coming in have been in the habit of bringing with them large quantities of Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy which they all swear by, and whose virtues they have extolled to such an extent that the druggists throughout the section have become alive to the necessity of laying in large supplies to meet the greatly increasing demand. The remedy is generally regarded as an indispensable part of a miner's outfit both for its portability and a value in preserving health which cannot be overestimated.

To know of "ODOROMA" and to use it is evidence of good taste.

AGAINST ASSESSMENTS.

More Appeals Heard by the Court of Revision.

Telephone Company Assessed for Poles and Wires—Insurance Corporations Think They Are Taxed Too High.

The court of revision on the city's assessment for 1896 resumed its deliberations in the council chamber last night, Ald. Geo. W. Armstrong presiding, and Ald. O. E. Brenner, R. Carrothers and Henry Dreany, City Clerk Kingston, Assessment Commissioner Grant, and Assessors Westcott and Toll being present. The greater portion of the session was taken up in the hearing of insurance companies' appeals against assessment on incomes. Thirteen appellants did not appear in support of their protests, but they will be given a chance to do so on Monday night, when the final sitting of the court will be held, and decisions in all appeals given.

Mr. S. J. T. Brown, local manager, appeared against the \$10,000 assessment which was placed on the Bell Telephone Company's poles and wires in the city. He held that at the time of the last agreement between the city and company, the annual charge for all telephones used by the corporation was fixed at \$20.65 each on the distinct understanding that the assessment of the company would not be increased during the life of the franchise. The clause, it is understood, was not inserted in the agreement. Mr. Brown did not say whether or not the assessment was excessive. This is the first year the telephone wires and poles have been assessed, the commissioners believing that if gas mains were assessable, wires and poles should be, too. Hamilton has also assessed the telephone company's poles and wires for the first time.

The Hobbs Plate Glass Company were assessed for \$20,000 on personal property, but Manager Willis claimed the personalty would not be worth more than \$2,000. Book debts were included in the assessment, but it was stated that those of the company would not exceed \$150. A strictly cash business was conducted.

Mr. James Magee represented the Sun Life, London and Lancashire and Standard life in their appeals against income assessment. The companies did not object to paying a reasonable assessment, but they claimed they were assessed altogether out of proportion to their earnings. Mr. Magee pointed out that two years ago Judge William Elliott had given a decision exempting the companies from income tax, but last year the decision was reversed by Judge Edward Elliott. The companies had not paid their last year's taxes, and did not intend to unless their goods were seized. If this step was taken they would carry their case to a higher court.

The Guardian, and London and Lancashire Fire Companies were represented by Mr. C. G. Powell. The Guardian was assessed for \$500, but Mr. Powell said that instead of profits the company had a loss in their London agency of \$784. The London and Lan-

cashire was assessed in Toronto for the whole of their Ontario business, and were, therefore, not assessable here. Mr. Powell withdrew the appeal of the Atlas Fire Company against their \$500 assessment. The net earnings for the London agency were \$533. Other assessment appeals were made by Bowman & Co. against personal property; Western of Canada Oil Lands Company, Renwick estate, T. C. Thornhill, John A. Grant, against \$1,500 assessment on seven acres of land in the north end of the city, and the C. P. R., against \$3,000 assessment.

Hallowe'en Traditions.

Women and Apples Have Always Been Indissolubly Associated.

Parings and Lovers' Names—Looking in the Chimney for a Sweetheart—Uncanny Tricks for Maid and Man—The Chestnuts on the Hearth.

Apples and women seem to be indissolubly connected and a hazy mist of mythical mystery hangs about them, which is ever brought to mind at the approach of Hallowe'en. But for woman the old custom of making merry at Hallowe'en would long ago have gone into desuetude, and so she gathers in her apples for the occasion. A man says the New York Recorder, would give his kingdom for an apple.

To the peeling of an apple a young girl looks for the prophetic initial of her future husband's name, as she twirls it carefully three times about her head on Hallowe'en, and eagerly watches the shape it assumes upon the floor. Again she will put some apples in a tub of water, naming after each one a male acquaintance, and the one she succeeds in grasping with her teeth, she is bound to marry. The seeds of the apple she will stick upon her eyelids, and naming each, the one that clings the longest will be the happy, or mayhap, disappointed man.

In all the festivities of Hallowe'en sentiment reigns supreme, and all the old superstitions are brought to bear to control the witches and fairies on that night. "Fu! blythe that night," as Bobby Burns sang it. For those who are fortunate enough to have a large, roomy house, and an open fireplace, much fun is to be gathered out of the merry-making. The hours before midnight may be given up to games or dancing, and an amusing way to choose partners is for the girls to wrap themselves in sheets, with masks or grotesque head dresses, and then all sit in a row. The gentlemen enter one by one and try to guess the name of the lady he selects. The ladies do not unmask until all are chosen, and in place for the opening dance.

Another amusing plan for choosing partners is the "vegetable garden." A tray full of vegetables, beets, carrots, turnips, potatoes, onions—as many as there may be gentlemen, is placed on a table. A card or slip on which is written a gentleman's name, with an appropriate quotation, is tied with a gay ribbon about each vegetable. The ladies are blindfolded, and being led up to the table, select a vegetable, which decides her partner for the evening.

The "vegetable garden" may also be used as a means for foretelling the future for each guest, with a mythical prediction written upon the card.

As the hour of midnight draws near the lights should be lowered, and an atmosphere as ghostly as possible prevail, to make the various tests for the future as serious as can be. A row of chestnuts is placed in the open fire, and each one is named. Those which crack suddenly and hop about have inconsistent hearts, but if they burn slowly and brightly they embody all that is good and true. Two nuts which burn closely side by side, if named for a lady and gentleman, will be joined in marriage before the year is out. Again we recall Burns in his excellent poem on Hallowe'en:

The auld guidwife's well horded nits
Are round and round divided,
And many lads' and lassies' fates
Are there that night decided,
Some kindle, couthe, side by side,
And burn the gither trimly;
Some start awa' wi' saucy pride,
And jump out owre the chimble.

Most of the old Hallowe'en tricks are familiar, like naming a lot of raisins and dropping them into a bowl of alcohol. When it is set on fire and flaming, the raisins that are flicked out without burning one's fingers will be the partner for life. Then lighted candles are placed in a row upon the floor, a few feet apart. Each candle is named, and the girls jump over them in turn. The candle that is put out by the swish of the skirts will mark the faithful lover.

After all the tricks and games have been played, the guests adjourn to supper, which may include all the old-fashioned viands of colonial days, enhanced by soft candle-light, and the festivities should close with a jolly contra-dance or Virginia reel.

Ere the maiden retires for the night she must stand for twenty minutes before the mirror holding a lighted candle, when her future lord and master may be induced to look over her shoulders; should this fail, she may name three thistles, cutting off their feathery tops, and place them beneath her pillow. The one whose blossom shall have grown out by morning the fates select for her husband.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

"You saw that man that took me in to supper? I thought he was an earl."

"Yes, I saw he was taking you in."

Moonshine.

A LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron, states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

"I was awfully sorry to hear of your troubles, old man. If there is anything I can do to relieve your embarrassments I shall only be too pleased." "Oh, it isn't me that's embarrassed, it's my creditors."—Judy.

Painless extraction of teeth. Gold and porcelain crowning. Dr. ZIEGLER, 192-1-2 Dundas street. TWT

Baking Powder 200 lb at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store. TWT

The Greatest

(Continued from page 3.)

and not one cent for any privileged class or any privileged individual. (Cheers.) That is our policy, and it will prevail. Mr. Laurier said we can have.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Not only in natural products, but also in a list of manufactured products. The Canadian Government could have obtained reciprocity, but the Ministers would not agree to this. They said the matter could not stand. He could speak for the Liberal manufacturers of Oxford, and of Canada; they were ready to have fair trade with the United States on equal terms. He told us it would be loyal to trade in natural products and disloyal to trade in manufactures. What difference is there between selling a horse with harness on, and a horse with harness off? They tell us one kind of reciprocity would be disloyal and the other loyal! A reciprocity treaty would have to be ratified by England, and surely if it were endorsed by Lord Salisbury, and signed by her Majesty, and signed by her, it could be trusted to be thoroughly loyal. John Bull is a man who turns an honest penny at all times, without reference to anyone else, and we will be no less faithful sons of the old gentleman, if we turn an honest penny, too. "I am a loyal British subject," said Mr. Laurier amid cheers, "but I am first and foremost a Canadian, and I mean to see that Canadian interests are always kept first." (Cheers.)

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Turning to the Manitoba school question, Mr. Laurier said the conduct of the Government had been doubtful, uncertain, vacillating, and he did not see one of the followers of the Government was satisfied with it. Therefore wherever he went they turned to him to suggest a means for settlement. He had no hesitation in stating his position. Minorities have rights as well as majorities. It was open for the Manitoba minority to agitate for what they believed to be the rights till they were accomplished, but in our constitution minorities were given the right to appeal to the Government at Ottawa. That they had a grievance was stated by the British Privy Council. Two years ago he told the Dominion Government it was a question of fact; that the matter should be fully investigated, and that justice should be done to all parties. According to those facts, the men in power had not investigated the matter, but had come down on Manitoba with high-handed threats. Manitoba, under the circumstances, refused to submit. Then the Government at Ottawa said let us negotiate. They began by threatening. They ended with attempted negotiation. Yet Mr. Outram said this week, "I would Mr. Laurier approach Manitoba in a prayerful attitude." Yes, I would have approached Manitoba with a respectful request, and not with coercive threats. The men in power tried threats first and when that failed tried to appeal to the passions of those who were not in power. They had no decided, straightforward policy, applicable to all the provinces. Mr. Laurier said he was not obliged to state what his policy would be, but he placed in power by the Government at Ottawa said that a fair and equitable procedure would be to first appoint a commission, representing both Governments, to get at all the facts, and then let justice be done to all parties. That is the best policy, if this question is to be settled in a manner that will bring peace and contentment to Canada. "Much as I desire to have the rights of my co-religionists in Manitoba restored to them," continued Mr. Laurier, "I tell you candidly I do not wish to have that result brought about by an appeal to the passions of those who are not in power, but rather by such an investigation and such an arrangement as will be satisfactory to every section of the community." (Cheers.) We are all Canadians, no matter what our views are on these questions, and if we are to have a full investigation, and if we are to have a fair and equitable procedure, we must be conciliatory. We must be willing to make sacrifices on the altar of our common country in order that every citizen shall be made contented and the common welfare promoted. It is too much to expect that justice shall be done to minorities—aye, that they shall be dealt with generously? These are the principles upon which we would have dealt with this school question. Mr. Laurier warned his hearers that the newspapers opposed to him would say he had spoken at Ingersoll and had said nothing on this question. He left no doubt that justice shall be done to power speak as plainly as he had done. So far they had not dared to do so. Mr. Laurier briefly ridiculed the contention of the papers supporting the high school, that Sir Richard Cartwright is not in touch with his fellow Liberal leaders and the party's policy. The wish is father to the thought. How glad these men would be if their sections were true. (Cheers.) These opponents would be overjoyed if they could find in the Liberal ranks some of the quarrelling and the swiftings that prevail among themselves. They will not have the happiness of discovering it in the Liberal ranks. The Liberal party, he assured them, is united as it has never been before. West, east, in Ontario and Quebec, and in all the other provinces we have but one purpose—the triumph of our principles, the advancement of Canada. (Cheers.) Mr. Laurier concluded his eloquent address by warmly eulogizing Sir Richard Cartwright. The Liberal party love Sir Richard, he said, for his faithful services to his country; they love him for the enemies he has made in relentlessly pursuing wrongdoers, and the electors of Oxford can do no greater service for their country than to send him back to Parliament to continue his good work.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

After Mr. Laurier had sat down, Rev. Dr. Williamson arose and stated that on behalf of the Royal Templars of the country he was requested to ask Hon. Mr. Laurier to have the kindness to explain to the audience what the position of the Reform party would be in coming into power, with reference to the prohibition question. Mr. Laurier acknowledged that it was an important question, and he took pleasure in answering it. His reply was similar to answers made previously on the tour: that in accordance with the plan laid down at the Liberal convention, one of the first acts of the Liberal Government in coming into power would be to take a plebiscite of the whole Canadian people—upon that question alone, and that the judgment of the people of Canada on that question alone. (Hear, hear, and

applause.) The answer would rest with the people of Canada.

HON. DAVID MILLS.

Mr. Mills said that the large audience had not come especially to hear him, but to hear the Liberal leader. He would not, therefore, trespass upon their indulgence by making a lengthy speech. In his opinion of the questions discussed by Mr. Laurier, the tariff was the most important. He referred to the immense increase in the public debt since 1873, and said that he believed the present Administration to be more in need of commiseration and sympathy rather than any other treatment in the present condition of affairs. He told a story about a woman who asked a neighbor if he had ever known of such a fine lot of sons as she

"Only one, madam," he replied. "Mary Magdalen had seven devils, you have only had six. (Loud laughter and applause.) And since the days of Mary Magdalen no one had suffered to such an extent as Sir Mackenzie Bowell. (Renewed laughter.) As the evening was late Mr. Mills did not speak at any further length.

MR. TARTE, M. P.

Mr. Tarte, M.P., was cheered on coming forward. He said he felt like falling in love with the magnificent and tolerant Province of Ontario. The cordiality extended to him had been a pleasant surprise. He said that the leading Conservative papers had made him out to be a millionaire. They had compiled a list of moneys alleged to have been received by him when with the Conservative Government. He said that he was evidently a millionaire, and when he got back to Montreal he intended to ask Mr. MacLean, M.P., who made the statement in his paper, the World, for the money. "For upon my soul," said Mr. Tarte, with a strong French accent, "I never received the money."

Continuing, he said that he was a French-Canadian, a Roman Catholic, but not a bigot. He believed in equal rights for all—equal rights for his countrymen in Manitoba and equal rights for Ontario's countrymen in Quebec. (Applause.) Equal rights did not mean tyranny. He denied that the French-Canadians were ignorant or intolerant. Gen. Outram had stated that he and Mr. Laurier had come to Ontario to betray their countrymen, but he had not come to traduce the Ministers, simply to state the facts as they were in Quebec.

THEY HAD TWO FACES.

The mantle of Cartier has fallen on intolerant men, and incapable men. The Conservative Ministers deceived the leaders in the Roman Catholic Church. Last winter the Ministers went to the bishops and said: "If you do not interfere in the Vercheres election you can get separate schools in Manitoba." The bishops wrote the letters, but the people in the county of Vercheres asserted their civil liberty, and defeated the Conservative candidate. In Vercheres, Mr. Outram called to witness the remedial order would be passed at next session of Parliament. The next session came, but the remedial bill was not even introduced. Why? Because in Hamilton, where another election took place, the people had been told, "Don't mind the remedial bill; it will not be passed." Mr. Tarte said he simply claimed fair play for his co-religionists in Manitoba. They should have their schools just as Protestants had theirs in Quebec—not the schools as they existed prior to 1890, because it was quite evident they could be improved. He asked also that where his fellow-citizens of French origin were massed, French teaching should have the same chance as English teaching. Was that not fair? (Cries of "Yes.") Then he asked how he came to leave the Conservative party. He had been called a very bad man because he had exposed and had punished the men who had

STOLEN OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

from the Canadian people. When he first made the charge, after the Conservative leader had privately refused to purge the party of Laoghey, 30,000 people had been told, "Don't mind the remedial bill; it will not be passed." Mr. Tarte said he simply claimed fair play for his co-religionists in Manitoba. They should have their schools just as Protestants had theirs in Quebec—not the schools as they existed prior to 1890, because it was quite evident they could be improved. He asked also that where his fellow-citizens of French origin were massed, French teaching should have the same chance as English teaching. Was that not fair? (Cries of "Yes.") Then he asked how he came to leave the Conservative party. He had been called a very bad man because he had exposed and had punished the men who had

JOHN CHARLTON, M.P.

Mr. Charlton briefly spoke. He hastened to explain that he did not intend to make a speech. He merely wished to say a few words with regard to the party leader. He had known Mr. Laurier and sat in Parliament since the year 1874. He always had esteemed Mr. Laurier very highly, and stated that the appointment of Mr. Laurier as leader of the party had to a certain extent been forced upon him. He himself had felt a distrust when the choice was made, knowing that certain prejudices existed against Mr. Laurier's race and creed. They were, however, now likely to have a French-Canadian for a Prime Minister, and it was likely to produce most beneficial consequences. There was a great necessity at the present time for a better feeling between the races that existed between the Province of Ontario and Quebec, which had, he said, amid cheers, been fostered and cemented by the choice of the greatest son of Quebec as the Liberal leader and future Premier of Canada.

STATE OF TRADE.

Pointers From Bradstreet's and Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Statement.

New York, Oct. 25.—Bradstreet's: The volume of general trade for two weeks has hardly reached expectations, and now assumes the character of between seasons. A noteworthy feature of the week is the revival in the demand for pig iron, the upward tendency in quotations of leading cereals, and the liquidation in the cotton market. The total number of failures throughout the United States during the week is 250, against 289 for the previous week, and 221, 329 and 220 for the corresponding weeks in 1894, 1893 and 1892.

At Montreal trade in drygoods and clothing is equal to the average at this season. Quebec reports a slight gain in general lines, with easier collections. Business is slightly improved at Toronto, the weather having stimulated demand. Trade is also improved at Halifax, where collections are equal to expectations. At St. John, Nfld., the price of fish has advanced while at New Brunswick the outlook is for only an average output of lumber. Dunn & Co.: Ten days ago good exports seemed very near, but the break in cotton ripened on Monday into a collapse sufficient to justify hope of a free movement. Hides have also dropped sharply at Chicago; leather is weaker, and the adjustment of prices to real, instead of imaginary conditions, progresses rapidly. Money markets remain remarkably little trouble, considering the heavy movements of products. Wheat has risen 3 cents for the week. Nobody can give a reason for higher corn. Pork declines 25 cents, lard a sixteenth, and hogs 10 cents per 100 pounds. Retail trade throughout the country is somewhat better, though moderate in some lines, and while there has been no reported advances in wages this week, and some manufacturing concerns have temporarily closed, or are about to close, the purchasing power of wage earners on the whole is much larger than a year ago. Textile manufacturers have been for the moment disturbed rather than helped, by the decline in cotton, as well as checks buying of some fabrics, with lower prices for print cloths and prospects of lower prices for other goods. The demand for worsteds and dress goods is encouraging, while in woolen goods the situation does not improve. Failures this week are 231 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 38 in Canada, against 52 last year.

THE HAMILTON TRAGEDY.

Another Member of the Koch Family Dead—Two Persons in a Critical Condition.

Hamilton, Oct. 25.—Hattie Koch, the 10-year old daughter of Angeine Koch, who was suffocated in the fire at the hotel on Tuesday night, died of her injuries at St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday morning. This makes the fourth death as a result of the fire at the Queen's Hotel. Mrs. Andrews, a guest, and Miss Conan are confined in the hospital yet, and the condition of both is critical.

SPANISH WARSHIP SUNK.

Havana, Oct. 25.—The Spanish gunboat Caridad has been sunk off Cardenas, Province of Matanzas. The crew escaped in the boats. The gunboat was floated as soon as the necessary assistance can be sent to her.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—The Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 33rd degree, has elected the following officers for the ensuing triennium: Illustrissimus, Grand Commander, John W. Marton, Hamilton; Lieut. Grand Commander, J. H. Stearns, Montreal; Grand Chancellor, Daniel Spry, London; Grand Master of Ceremonies, Angus W. Hooper, Montreal; Grand Marshal, W. H. Thorne, St. John, N. B.; Grand Standard Bearer, Chas. N. Bell, Winnipeg; Secretary General, Hugh Marney, Hamilton; Treasurer General, Hugh Alexander McKay, Berlin; Grand Captain of the Guard, J. J. Mason, Hamilton; Deputies—for Ontario, J. J. Mason, Hamilton; for Quebec, Benj. Tooke, Montreal; for New Brunswick, Hon. E. H. Marshall, St. John; for Nova Scotia, E. L. Foster, Halifax; for British Columbia, John W. Ellis.

Thoughtless Pulpit Criticism.

Not long since a prominent Toronto clergyman, whose utterances each week are as gospel to thousands, publicly denounced the gold cure as a remedy for indigestion. Inquiry revealed the fact that the reverend gentleman's opinion was based upon the case of a certain young man who had taken the treatment and had subsequently resumed drinking habits. He failed to recognize that the young man was the failure, and not the cure, and that what the young man wanted was brains, a commodity not supplied by the gold cure. He did not, apparently, investigate further else this thoughtless denunciation would never have been uttered, but he would have been convinced instead by overwhelming evidence of the efficacy of this wonderful treatment, and some sorrowing wife or mother of his congregation might have been happier today. We know a young man who professed conversion under the ministrations of this same clergyman, but subsequently disgraced himself, yet we do not denounce or belittle the efforts of Christian ministers on that account. The Church and the Gold Cure are both doing grand work, each in its own sphere, and should work in harmony, side by side. We have to clergy men to investigate the record of Lakhurst Institute, Oakville, and its treatment. All who have done so are its friends. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building, xt

Fifty-dollar Parlor Suites reduced to \$35.

These are the last of the season. See them at KEENE BROS., 127 King Street, opposite Market House.

A SUFFERING ARMY.

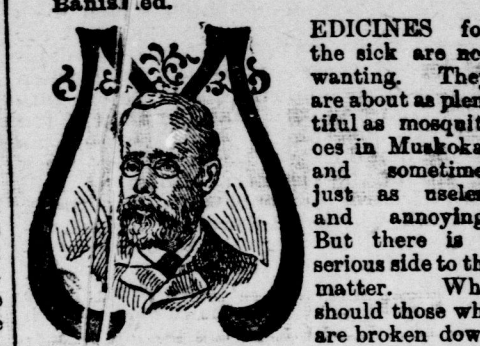
Borne Down by a Relentless Fo

The great army of sufferers from various rheumatic conditions joyfully welcome Chase's K. and L. Pills, because the foster parents of their aches and pains are the kidneys, and, on account of a diseased condition, are unable to relieve the blood of uric acid poison, which is deposited in the joints, producing on the first provocation irritating aches and pains in the bones, joints and muscles. The reason that Chase's Pills relieve and cure is their wonderful power in restoring degenerate kidneys to a perfect and natural condition, which the system is supplied with blood teeming with poison that adds fuel to the fire of rheumatic complaints, demoralizing the entire system and rendering it liable to drowsy, diabetes or Bright's disease. A pleasant feature of these Pills is that while most kidney remedies encourage constipation, Chase's relieve and cure it. In nearly all rheumatic attacks there exists constipation of the bowels, which is easily overcome by Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In fact, they are a perfect cure for constipation. This is endorsed by Edward Garrett, editor and proprietor of Bradford (Ont.) Weekly Witness, and thousands of others. One pill a day, 25 cents a box.

The cheapest medicine on earth.

THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CURES.

Ephraim Tallman, of Merrickville, Was a Very Sick Man. He Tried a Great Many Remedies, But Only Got Temporary Relief—South American Nervine, on Recommendation of Mr. E. Errett, Lumber Merchant, Was Tried, and Disease Was in a Short Time Banished.



EDICINES for the sick are not wanting. They are about as plentiful as mosquitoes in Muskoka, and sometimes just as useless and annoying. But there is a serious side to the matter. Why should those who are broken down in health, weak and wearied, and high up to death often, have their condition aggravated by remedies that do them no good. Some times, as Mr. Ephraim Tallman, has said, temporary relief is secured. But the reaction that comes from disappointment is apt to set the patient back further than he was before.

The feature of South American Nervine is its permanent healing power. It is a medicine which strikes at the root of disease, curing the deranged parts at the nerve centers, and these cured, disease cannot exist. Mr. Tallman found this to be the case. He says: "Two years ago this fall I had an attack of La Grippe, and I have never been well since. My bowels, I may say, became perfectly dormant, and I tried a great many medicines, and got just temporary relief. But it was very temporary. Mr. E. Errett, lumber merchant, of this town, advised me to try South American Nervine, and I must and can truthfully say, that I have received more benefit from it than from all the other remedies I have ever taken. I can honestly recommend it, as I consider it an excellent remedy. I know nothing better. I am a much better man since taking this remedy than for a number of years, and I give this testimony freely of my own accord, wishing South American Nervine the success it deserves."

No country in the world records more revolutionary attacks and crimes at the present time than Russia. During the year 1895-97, the last authentic report that could be obtained, 3,000 persons were deported to Siberia for life.

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.

Modern maids of all work commonly object to waiting on the table. The objection was indicated in the case of a far western maid in search of a place by her inquiry: "Do you do your own reaching?"

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

It has been found that soap bubbles will freeze when the thermometer falls to 14 degrees below zero. MINUTES—One short puff of breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. Sent by W. T. Strong's and B. A. Mitchell's.

Eacrett's

7c

BAZAR

Now is the time to get your groves

put up, and EACRETT'S BAZAR is

the place to get Stovepipes, Stove

Polish of all kinds at lowest prices.

Mirror Varnish 10c per bottle. Stove

Brushes of all kinds from 10c up. Black

Lead Daubers, 5c each. Coal Hods

at the lowest prices. Cinder Sifters

15c each. Stovepipe Collars, 5c.

Pokers, 7c. Lifters 5c. Just received

—a shipment of Curtain Poles, all

colors, which we are going to sell at

23c, complete. New blinds, all shades,

39c. Brass and Zinc Oilcloth Binding

at closest prices. Fire Shovels at 5c

each. Brooms, 10c. Scrub Brushes,

5c and up. Whisks, 10c. Shoe

Brushes, 10c. Our Tinware stock is

complete. Dipper, 5c. Dustpan, 5c.

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Fired but Sleepless

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 15 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, indigestion, etc.

The Century Record

Radway Will Try to Break It in This City.

The Annual Meeting of the London Hockey Club.

Prince of Wales' Horse a Winner—Other Sporting Items.

HOCKEY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON HOCKEY CLUB.

The annual meeting of the London Hockey Club was held in the Tecumseh House last night, with the following members present: Messrs. George A. Macbeth, Walter Smith, Geo. N. Sayers, Bert Lyons, E. Skeer, R. Lind, W. Graydon, Hugh Niven, Fred Beltz, John Brown, Fred Henry, and several others. After the usual routine the election of officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

Honorary President—George C. Gibbons, Q.C.
President—Walter Smith.
Vice-President—George N. Sayers.
Secretary—Hugh Niven.
Treasurer—Fred Beltz.
Captain—George A. Macbeth.
Auditors—Fred Henry and Bert Lyons.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the Ontario Hockey Association: Geo. A. Macbeth and Campbell Becher.

The above officers comprise the executive, and have full power to deal with all matters.
The club starts off with a clean sheet and, judging from the enthusiasm displayed by the members, hockey will have a splendid season. With the object of getting the members into shape it was decided to hold paper chases twice a week, the first to be held on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 2. However, the club wants it distinctly understood that all young men are invited to join in the fun, and especially the members of the Collegiate Institute Hockey and the London Rowing Clubs. Teams will be entered in the senior and junior series of the Ontario Hockey Association, and the outlook is most favorable for the capture of a championship by the London boys. Mr. Willmot, a former member of the Kingston team, is a valuable addition to the club. The hope this year will be the red, white and black. Last year they were black and white—the same as Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

TELEPHONE.

RADWAY AFTER A RECORD.

On Monday at Tecumseh Park, London West, Frank F. Radway, of this city, will attempt to lower the 100-mile record of Canada. If the weather is favorable the start will be made at 11 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Thomas Gillean, the official timer of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, will hold the watch, and will have two assistants. Radway at present holds

OLD LEAVES

Leaves pleasant recollection of a good smoke.

ONLY 50c EACH

SOLD ONLY BY

Sam K. Stewart,
Tobacconist,

202 1/2 DUNDAS STREET

NEW FALL GOODS

New,
Bright
and Sparkling.

Harry Lenox,

Merchant Tailor, Richmond and
Carling Streets.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

the paced 100-mile record of 5 hours and 1 minute, but he will attempt to cover the distance unpaced in less than five hours. Radway has been in training for several weeks and is in excellent condition.

SPOKES.
Statistics aver that since bicycling has become a popular pastime, the rubber trade, in consequence, has risen probably \$5,000,000 within the last eighteen months.

THE TRIUMPH.

WON THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26.—H. Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, wins the wing-shot championship of America, the cup and the money. McAllester takes second money. They were the only men who killed 25 straight. McAllester missed his second bird in shooting off the tie. Gilbert killed his, killing 30 straight.

THE TURF.

LAST DAY AT NEWMARKET.

Newmarket, Oct. 26.—Yesterday was the last day of the Newmarket-Houghton meeting. The Jockey Club cup was won by the Prince of Wales' Horse, who beat Lord Ellesmere's None the Wiser. This event was for a cup of the value of 300 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each added.

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

A Victim Beyond Hope With Incurable Diabetes.

Twenty-Seven Months Helpless and Bed-Ridden—An Aged Farmer Takes Hold of the Plow Once More, But Not to Look Back—Dodd's Kidney Pills Again.

Richmond, Ont., Oct. 26.—Inquiry satisfied your correspondent that wonders were not confined to this town. I drove out a few miles to investigate the case of Wm. McCord, a farmer, and found him at work in the field.

"Are you Mr. Wm. McCord?" asked I.
"I am, sir," said he, in a brogue that jarred every E in his speech.

"A friend of yours in the village recommended me to see you about your cure that the neighbors are all talking of," said I.
"And well they may talk, for they all had invited themselves to my funeral," said he.

"It was really something serious, then," said I.

"To be sure, sir," said he. "Every one around here knows me, for I am sixty years old and have lived here forty years. I had twenty-seven months of great misery, could barely crawl, and when in bed could not get up without help. I got all the gold in Canada. Didn't do a stroke for nine months. I was done up entirely, and the doctors none of them could fetch me around."
"But what ailed you and what cured you?" For I see you are working all right now," said I.

"Why the doctors all said it was diabetes. One day I was reading about a doctor down toward Kingston who was cured of the same thing by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I sent for a box, and before I had finished it I felt better. No one could be worse and live. But I am cured and it only needed a few boxes. I tell my neighbors to buy these pills the same as groceries and not get run down as I was before commencing."

No medicine has ever been known to cure diabetes except Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Solved at Last by Canadians—Studied for Years by Experts of Europe and America at a Cost of Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

There has been quietly carried to completion in this city a remarkable invention, involving a scientific principle of great interest, which is without doubt the most important advance in musical instruments made in the present generation, and which is bound to revolutionize organ construction.

Since Toronto and London Fairs, the wonderful Scribner organ has been so much discussed that a reporter called on the Scribner Organ Company at 232 Dundas street, to personally investigate a matter of so general interest to our readers and the city as a whole. What was considered the insurmountable difficulty in the way of combining free reeds and flue pipes existed in the nature of these tone-producers, which alter pitch differently in changes of temperature. It is sufficient here to say that the Scribner Organ Company has solved the problem by a mechanism which is a marvel of simplicity. The new instrument, which is named "The Scribner Combination Reed and Flue Organ," has a power, quality, and variety of tone unapproached by anything else but a pipe organ at several times the cost. When you look at an instrument of the size and beauty of the upright piano and hear it utter forth the matchless strains of the large church organ, your surprise and delight will be unbounded. The magnificent letters of indorsement by professional men of such well-known ability as Mr. Fotherston and Mr. Barron are a guarantee of the excellence of this new departure. Its adaptability to both parlor and church use, and the large field of medium sized churches now unoccupied, assure it a great future.

The present company was organized to perfect the invention and get out some sample organs. This task has been accomplished in a most creditable manner, as will be immediately recognized by any one who will avail himself of the privilege to call and examine. It is now proposed to organize as a joint stock company to manufacture on an adequate scale. The citizens of London should see to it that this enterprise is established in this city, as it will give employment to hundreds of hands to supply the demand, which is even now promising to be very heavy. There is no better point on the continent for such a factory than London, with its grand shipping and many other advantages. Few opportunities for the investment of capital of so promising a character have ever been presented to citizens. Already several large wholesale dealers have applied for the control of certain provinces in Canada.

PARMELEE'S PILLS possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. Mr. D. Carswell, of Carswell postoffice, Ont., writes: "I have used Parmelee's Pills, and find them an excellent medicine, and one that will sell well."

Have that old photo you have copied and enlarged. Mr. C. D. Anderson will make you one for \$3, framed and all. Call and see at 349 Richmond street.

London Young Liberal Club.

The attention of all concerned is again called to the meeting in the club rooms, Oddfellows' block, on Monday evening, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year. Let every Liberal attend. Next year promises to be an important one in the history of the association, and a strong staff of officers should be chosen. Monday night's meeting should be a bumper.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—There was no Police Court this morning.

—John Dell has been committed from Strathroy on a charge of being insane and placed in the lunatic asylum.

—Hon. G. W. Ross visited the High School at Belleville Friday, and was presented with an address.

—Miss Beatrice Lewis, daughter of Dr. Lewis, of Otis, Mich., is the guest of Mrs. Douglas, of Dufferin avenue.

—Rev. Andrew Cunningham, of this city, will preach sermons in aid of the superannuation fund in the First Methodist Church St. Thomas on Sunday.

—Charles Stratford, of London West, has been arrested on a charge of placing stones on the track of the village trolley line. He has been remanded for a week.

—Rev. W. D. Cunningham, the popular and successful pastor of the Christian Church, of St. Thomas, will occupy the pulpit of the Elizabeth Street Christian Church tomorrow.

—Rev. Mr. Kimball speaks on Tuesday evening in the First Presbyterian Church on "Gettysburg," under the auspices of the C. E. local union, who are giving the lecture for the benefit of the new Y. M. C. A. building.

—It is announced that Mr. Wm. Wainwright, the popular assistant general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has resigned. He has been Western an important and lucrative position in connection with the Trunk Lines Association in New York city.

—Owing to heavy business interruption, the Messrs. T. E. Mara Company were unable to supply the "Advertiser" with their regular advertisement for Monday, bargain day, which is published always on Saturdays. Customers can rely on securing the same reductions in goods, although not announced.

—The asphalt pavement at Dundas street west was completed yesterday afternoon, leaving only the portion at the corner of York and Richmond unfinished. This will be done by Monday noon and the crowning of the street railway portion on Dundas street east begun. The Barber Company have a number of contracts for paving in the city.

—The Children's Aid Society, of London, have two little girls about 2 years of age and nine boys, ages ranging from 6 months to 10 years. They are all good, clean, and healthy children and would brighten any home that would adopt one. Any person wishing to have one will kindly apply to the society or Mr. T. R. Parker, the president, and application will receive immediate attention.

—Court O'Brien, No. 321, C. O. F., held their regular meeting in Foresters' Hall, East London, last night, when a large number of members and friends and visiting brothers from other courts, with R. D. D. and D. D. S. were present. After routine business and inflections, the C. R. closed the court, and invited all present to stay a while and enjoy themselves. Tables were brought in, and cards and cigars were passed around, after which something more substantial was provided, in the shape of sandwiches and coffee, which were enjoyed by all present. Songs and speeches were given, and a very enjoyable time spent.

UP GOES THE PRICE OF COAL.

All the coal dealers in the city met in a down-town office last night, and after a conference of over two hours decided to tack on an advance of 50 cents per ton on coal. This morning the article was selling at \$8 instead of \$7.50, the prevailing price for some time. Dealers are not over-talkative about the step taken, but one volunteered the information that the coal companies advanced the line had kissed and made up after the war had passed a year. In consequence they have advanced the price \$1.15 per ton within the last three weeks. Freight rates would advance a ton on Nov. 1, and to make a reasonable profit, the local men claim they had to raise the price up. About a month ago the city dealers went to Buffalo and tried to secure coal for future delivery, but none of the companies would agree to bind themselves. The price here may be advanced another 50 cents before long.

WANT MORE ROOM.

In the City Hospital—Not Enough Private Accommodation.

At a meeting of the Hospital Trust yesterday the medical superintendent urged the necessity of more private ward accommodation. There were at present four patients in general wards asked for a private ward. The Oddfellows' hall was had passed the private wards some years ago, wished to place one of their members in it this week, but were unable to do so, as it was occupied, and frequently secured coal for future delivery, but none of the companies would agree to bind themselves. The price here may be advanced another 50 cents before long.

FORM 1—JUNIOR SECTION.

At a meeting of the Hospital Trust yesterday the medical superintendent urged the necessity of more private ward accommodation. There were at present four patients in general wards asked for a private ward. The Oddfellows' hall was had passed the private wards some years ago, wished to place one of their members in it this week, but were unable to do so, as it was occupied, and frequently secured coal for future delivery, but none of the companies would agree to bind themselves. The price here may be advanced another 50 cents before long.

THE PAIN IMMEDIATELY LEFT ME.

So Says Mrs. W. T. Rundle, of Dundalk, After Using Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

How difficult it is for those afflicted with heart disease to get relief, and to get it quickly. The pain hangs on, and is suggestive of the most terrible results, for heart disease cannot be trifled with. Here was Mrs. W. T. Rundle, the wife of a well known cattle dealer in Dundalk, who suffered so severely from pain in the region of the heart that, to quote her own words: "I was for some time unable to attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and I must say the result was wonderful. The pain immediately left me after the first day, and I have had no trouble since." Strong testimony, and yet Mrs. Rundle stands along with thousands of others who can say the same thing.

E. & J.

THE WEATHER TODAY.
Fair and mild—showers at night.

Golf - - \$1 75
\$1 75 - - Jerseys

A stylish and comfortable waist for office, house or street. Of course, as the name implies, these are suitable for Golf players, but the comfort they afford make them equally popular for house or street wear. Are of knitted yarn, heavily ribbed, will fit any size, and come in plain cream, navy cardinal and black; also navy with white stripes, and white stripes. Only \$1 75 and \$1 85 each.

Silk - \$5
\$5—Waists

The popularity of these waists can scarcely be told here. However, we have been compelled to put on a much larger staff to supply the demand. We have plain black, fancy figured, plain and fancy colored, including the black and white small stripe, all made in the newest styles—balloon sleeves, or the new shirt sleeves. Your own selection for \$5.

Flannelette
Night Robes

These are our own make and are made of our choicest materials, beautifully trimmed. The main feature that will commend our gowns in preference to all other makes is the fullness of sleeves and skirts. We have them all sizes at 50c. A splendid line trimmed at 75c, and \$1 25. For ladies requiring larger sizes we have made up a splendid line at \$1 50. Children's gowns, all sizes, at 65c. Also a large assortment of Flannelette Drawers.

Cloth and Felt
Underskirts.

For the cold weather our Felt and Cloth Skirts will be found very comfortable. We have several styles, braided and pinked, assorted colors. The prices are too convincing to require further explanation—\$1, \$1 25, up to \$2 50.

Whitewear. Although not in as great demand as during warm seasons, we are showing some nice lines in Corset Waists, Gowns, and Skirts. Prices down low.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149-151 Dundas St.

PERCENTAGES OF PUPILS.

Results of the Lucan High School Examination.

Lucan High School written examination. The numbers indicate the percentage obtained in each subject.

FORM 1—SENIOR SECTION.

Name	Geography	Dict.	Comp.	Lit.	Arithmetic	Latin	Bokey	Total
O. Dixon	85	84	71	85	92	81	468	
A. Ford	77	73	63	88	71	431		
J. Atkinson	58	75	67	64	56	332		
W. Gunn	82	71	71	55	82	467		
A. Hodgins	69	69	80	55	44	358		
C. Hobbs	39	67	67	67	65	348		
B. Williams	39	63	63	49	64	335		
A. Norman	52	51	62	80	50	339		
G. Smyth	65	60	66	62	41	315		
W. Coe	37	61	61	50	32	312		
J. St. John	48	61	44	44	44	301		
W. McRoberts	50	51	27	27	45	188		

FORM 1—JUNIOR SECTION.

Name	Geography	Dict.	Comp.	Lit.	Arithmetic	Latin	Bokey	Total
A. McKay	74	64	73	49	88	331		
M. McKay	72	71	49	66	80	338		
M. Fraser	68	43	51	61	72	307		
G. Trohen	51	62	54	61	88	296		
A. Hodgins	70	69	80	55	44	358		
A. Cunningham	47	37	33	75	72	265		
E. Easton	60	49	26	61	50	331		
J. Hodgins	31	37	33	68	80	307		
F. Hamilton	42	38	31	63	80	307		
M. Black	43	51	20	28	81	291		
J. St. John	48	61	44	44	44	301		
S. Robson	40	61	21	23	72	257		
E. Guest	47	59	37	12	80	227		
E. Mulloy	38	48	33	19	80	229		
B. Norman	30	39	42	72	51	235		
M. Lewis	25	37	40	38	65	245		
E. Carter	24	32	29	35	92	240		
L. Holton	30	44	36	46	52	227		
H. Farrell	41	28	30	19	66	224		
M. Sellers	13	58	29	14	64	217		
J. Orme	18	20	19	76	49	207		
L. Braithwaite	15	43	36	21	64	210		
T. Campbell	11	44	11	34	66	207		
C. McDonald	12	47	12	35	39	205		
E. Mera	10	17	17	17	45	197		
C. Braithwaite	12	16	12	16	50	177		
T. Morrison	12	15	23	24	30	170		
R. Quinn	11	11	11	11	68	112		
W. Rollins	13	11	11	11	68	112		

Kindling Wood—Don't get up in the morning and try to light your fire without kindling. Six bundles for a quarter, sent up with your coal or wood orders. Bowman & Co., Bathurst street. Red brick office. ywt

Ten Thousand Times.
Ten thousand times over Hagar's Peppermint Balsam has proved itself a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat, quinsy and all pulmonary complaints.

ODOROMA removes discoloration from the teeth.

County Callings.

Interesting Budget of Items Picked Up in Middlesex.

The Strathroy Age says: "There are no chestnuts in Canada this fall. We'll get them later at the comic operas."

A friendly game of football was played at Glencoe Thursday evening between the high school and the town teams, the score being three to two in favor of the clerks.

The death is announced of John Applegate, who was born in the township of London, but lived in Warwick for the last 60 years. His sister, Mrs. Harvey, sen., is the only near relative surviving him. He was 76 years old.

About 50 guests assembled at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Libb, of con. T. Westminster, the other day to celebrate the 25th anniversary of their wedding day. A pleasing address was read by Mrs. J. Paine, of Strathroy, and feeling replies followed.

An interesting wedding took place in St. Patrick's Church, Biddulph, on the 23rd inst., when Mr. Fred Davis was married to Miss Sarah Hodgins, both of Biddulph. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock in the evening by Rev. L. Arncliffe, of London, and was witnessed by a large gathering of invited guests and friends. After the ceremony about 70 guests sat down to a sumptuous wedding dinner at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Richard Hodgins. The numerous presents, including a beautiful Prayer Book and Hymnal, with a nicely worded address, from her Sunday school class, spoke the high regard in which the bride is held. The evening was spent in song and general rejoicing.

NEWBURY.

Newbury, Oct. 26.—In the center of a rich and magnificent agricultural district, and bounded on all sides by the mighty forest, lies the thriving and picturesque village of Newbury. Tales of villages that have sprung up in a night, so to speak, are plentiful enough, but Newbury has no such tale to tell. By the thriftiness and progressive spirit of early settlers a sure and solid foundation for a prosperous village was laid, and the present builders of the superstructure are for the most part men who were raised and educated in our midst. In this statement there is something worth considering, which is that the modern Newbury having unbounded faith in the future, have in many instances invested their all in mercantile or manufacturing pursuits, and are pushing their wares to all parts of the province. The people of Newbury are not noted for sitting down and waiting for something to turn up or for some one else to build it up, but have a reputation for grappling with the problems of commercial advancement and coming out at the head of the class. Though an inland village, no village has better shipping facilities. It is served by the principal railroads of the Dominion—the main line of the C. P. R. and the G. W. R. division of the G. T. R.—and the amount of shipping done from it on these lines would do credit to a village of twice its size.

Newbury can boast of five handsome churches and a large public hall second to none in the province for a village of its population. The business portion of the village eight years ago was totally destroyed by fire, but again the progressive spirit showed itself, and almost immediately it was rebuilt on improved plans, and we have now business places of which we have reason to be proud.

In 1859 the first reeve and council were elected to office, and each succeeding year it has been the sole object of those in power to place Newbury in the front rank of the villages of the Dominion. Space and time will not permit a sketch of the prominent men of the past and present, but probably in the near future it may be our privilege to do so.

Newbury, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Robert Yates, wife of Robert Yates, Moss, died Wednesday, after a short but painful illness, at the age of 39 years. Mrs. Yates was highly esteemed by all who knew her and her death will be deeply felt. She leaves a husband a young daughter.

Mr. Faulds, barrister, Glencoe, lately of London, was in town yesterday. Mr. Chas. Tucker, grain buyer, shipper, and carload of beans to Halifax yesterday.

Reeve Leitch, of Glencoe, was in town yesterday. Miss Flora McEachran is visiting friends in Crinan. Services



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.

R.K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

IT'S A
WISE YOUNG MAN

That places an Endowment Policy
on his life. Delays are expensive.
The

Confederation Life

Offers the Most Liberal Contract
issued today. Rates moderate.
FRED H. HEATH, Gen'l Agent;
GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.



Stark's Powders

ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.
Each box contains a box of powder for the im-
mediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache,
and Sick Stomach, Neuritis, Restlessness,
Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules,
forming a never failing treatment for Biliousness,
Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid
Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Consti-
pation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indiges-
tion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are
also a certain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid
Fever. Unlike the old-fashioned slow-acting
pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at
once.
Only 25 cts.: Five Boxes for \$1.00: at all
Drug Stores, and at Country Stores at
places where there are no Druggists.
Prepared by Dr. Stark, M.D., P. Chemist



Place in the World for Young Men
and Women to Secure a Business
Education Short-hand, Etc., is the
Detroit Business University, De-
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Hams and

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COOKED TONGUE,

COOKED HAM,

COOKED CORNED BEEF.

The finest the market
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MOORE & CO.,

1 to 6 and 19 to 23 Market House,
LONDON, - - - ONTARIO



EDWARD FISHER, - Musical Director.
New Calendar giving full information
mailed free.
The courses of study insure a broad and fin-
ished musical education.
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Education, Oratory, Delsarte, Literature, etc.

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If you buy your Fall Suit or Overcoat
from us, you will save \$2 to \$4 on it—quite
a saving on your purchase.
PRATT & WILKINS,
304 Dundas Street.

**Everything
Electric**

Rogers' Electric Co

425 Richmond St., London.

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W. Fairbairn**
Merchant Tailor,
Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance
through store.

"Prize"
Wall Paper

Connoisseurs have pronounced our line of
Wall Paper Decorations the richest and
most elegant to be found. We selected
them with a view of pleasing people of
taste. Call and see varieties.

R. LEWIS,
434 Richmond Street

Dress Goods.

See our Double-width Dress
Goods at

15c = = worth 30c

19c = = worth 35c

25c = = worth 40c

30c = = worth 45c

These are a few odd lines that we
are clearing.

SEE OUR WEST WINDOW.

Priddis Bros

158 Dundas Street,

157 Carling Street.

TELEPHONE 324.

GUNS! In addition to our
large stock of NEW
GUNS, which we are
selling at reduced
prices, we have a few bargains in SECOND-
HAND GUNS.

WM. GURD & CO.

183 Dundas St., London, Ont. Phone 890.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

FAIR AND MILD; SHOWERS AT

NIGHT.

Toronto, Oct. 25-11 p.m.—The low pres-
sure area over the lakes yesterday now
covers the Maritime Provinces, where it
causing brisk south and west winds. The
other low area, which was over Alberta yester-
day, is moving eastward with increasing
energy, with the exception of light snowfalls
in Eastern Quebec, and showers in the
Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and Maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 44-62; Battleford, 33-62; Qu-
Appelle, 23-54; Winnipeg, 22-56; To-
ronto, 31-52; Kingston, 46-50; Montreal,
36-46; Quebec, 30-33; Chatham, 22-48;
Halifax, 28-50.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Oct. 26-1 a. m. — Strong
winds, or moderate gales from the south,
shifting to west; fair and mild during the
day; some local showers at night.

When the Weather

Once turns cold it won't take long for winter
to sweep down upon us. Don't defer your
selection of furs until then.



We have a complete assortment of fine coats.
If you buy now we can show you some bar-
gains in fall and winter furs.

BELTZ, - 144 Dundas St.

Manufacturing Furrier

Furs made over. Furs cleaned.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread

5c per loaf retail.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 313.

A hot bath, with or without soap, is
a sedative, and a help to the body
when exhausted. It is best taken at
night when tired.

Is Bicycle Riding Injurious?

There is a possibility that the fervor
exhibited by all classes for the bicycle
carries with it an element of danger.
Exercise is essential to vigorous health,
but in disease or in those cases where
the muscular force is greatly reduced the
use of the wheel should be em-
ployed cautiously. The proprietors of
the very well-known remedy, Putnam's
Corn Extractor, attribute the largeness
of their sales not to the use of the bi-
cycle by the people of Canada, but to
the absolute certainty of their prepara-
tion to remove the most painful and
obstinate corns in twenty-four hours.
Putnam's Corn Extractor is always cer-
tain, safe and painless. Try it.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings.
Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper
than other fittings. Send for our new
catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings
Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto.

You! We want every reader of the
"Advertiser," to see Shuff's New Drug
Store. It is a marvel of beauty and art.
• if you don't need drugs or prescription •
it will pay you to inspect the store, situated
corner Dundas and William. ywt

An average of three British seamen
lose their lives every day by drowning,
and 300 British steamers and sailing
vessels are lost yearly at sea.

We have no hesitation in saying that
Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial
is without doubt the best medicine ever
introduced for dysentery, diarrhea,
cholera and all summer complaints, sea
sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief,
and never fails to effect a positive
cure. Mothers should never be without
a bottle when their children are teeth-
ing.

Those old

Furs of Yours

Need repairing, or per-
haps you would like some
new ones,

WE CAN FIX YOU RIGHT.

DROP IN AND SEE US.

MILNE, SPITAL & CO.,

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London Advertiser.

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107.....Business Office

134.....Editorial Rooms

175.....Job Department

London and Environs

—The J. L. Clarke Company, of this
city, is playing in Port Hope.

—Another batch of statute labor de-
linquents are being summoned to ap-
pear in the police court.

—Mr. F. P. Bagley, who has been
the guest of ex-Mayor Spencer, left
yesterday for New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Blaikie (for-
merly Miss Bertie Land) have been
engaged as soloists of the Askin Street
Methodist Church choir.

—The petition for the curfew bell is
being largely signed, and will be pre-
sented to the City Council shortly. The
Bishop of Huron heads it.

—Mrs. Annie Walker and her son
William, of Grosvenor street, and Mr.
Russell Wade, left yesterday to take
the steamer State of California for
Glasgow, Scotland.

—James Leader, of London -West,
committed for trial on the charge of
stealing an organ from London West's
Temperance Hall, he being bailed to
appear at the December sessions.

—Since last October building permits
representing an expenditure of \$21,625
have been issued by the city engineer.
The new churches and public buildings
have helped greatly to swell the sum.

—The Women's Christian Association
gratefully acknowledge a donation of \$10 to
the Women's Refuge and Infants' Home and
\$10 to the Home for Incurables from the
Yatman fund, per Mr. Thos. McCormick.

—Last evening Hellmuth College was
favored by a visit from the distinguished
artist, Monsieur Le Simple, who kindly
played two selections on the violinello. It
neglected to add that the musical treat was
highly appreciated by the enthusiastic and
music-loving audience.

—Mr. Eli Allen, a well-known mem-
ber of the King Street Presbyterian
Church, who left his home in East
London five years ago, and has since
been engaged in missionary work in
Persia, will return to the city in a
month. After visiting his parents for a
short time he will go to Toronto and
take a year's course in a college. Mr.
Allen did not intend to return for eight
years, but the Presbyterian Board of
Missions in New York granted him
leave to do so sooner. He is at present
in England visiting his sister, Mrs.
E. J. Liddell, formerly of Dundas
street east.

—The following list of patents, recently
granted to inventors residing in the Do-
minion of Canada, is reported for the Lon-
don "Advertiser," by P. J. Edmunds, in-
ternational patent solicitor, London, Ont.:
Canada patents—J. Adams, Kingston,
Ont., clock door; Jas. Bowell, Port Arthur,
Ont., broom; J. D. McLaughlin, Galt, Ont.,
system of heating buildings; H. M. Van
Allen, Toronto, Ont., soap (trade mark); M.
Markwell, Regina, N. W. T., "Prairie Pot
Pourri" (music copyright); United States
patents—H. J. Evans, Hampton, Ont., vine
cutter; C. L. Higgins, Montreal, Que.,
rubber soled footwear; J. A. Mahood, Vic-
toria, B. C., railway car axle.

THE NEWS TOUCH NEEDFUL.

The Drygoods Bulletin tells the ad-
vertising merchant that the idea of
making his display advertisement a
catalogue of his wares is obsolete. The
better idea is that persons who would
not read a catalogue will read with in-
terest a newsy bulletin concerning
special items. It is the advertisements
which are hunted up and read with in-
terest which draws the shoppers, and
none but up-to-date advertisements
will do this.

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.

A meeting of the Board of Health
was held in the City Hall last night,
with Dr. Cl. T. Campbell in the chair,
and Ald. Skinner, Ald. Callahan, ex-
Ald. Fitzgerald, Ald. John Heaman,
Mr. Arthur Wallace, Secretary James
Bell and Inspector William Bell pres-
ent. The session was short and the busi-
ness-like. In regard to the sewage
question, Dr. Campbell stated that he
had constituted himself a committee to
get further information in order that
if the question was to be grappled the
Board of Health would be prepared to
present the council with some scheme
for consideration. He had communi-
cated with many large cities and ob-
tained much useful knowledge on the
subject. He did not intend to bring in
an expert; he would leave that for the
council.

The board instructed the chairman to
continue his search for information.
The mayor was also named to act in
conjunction with him.

"A proper system of sewage is what
the city needs above anything else,"
said Ald. Heaman.

"Yes," replied Ald. Skinner, "but if
we were to fulfill all the wants in that
respect the city would be swamped." •

Dr. Campbell presented a statement
from the city engineer showing that
the daily average amount of sewage
deposited in the river in Oct. 21, 22 and
23 was 819,720 gallons. The estimate
was taken at King, Richmond and
Wellington street outlets.

The chairman also called attention to
an act providing for the appointment
of inspectors to examine all places of
business other than factories. The act
was passed for the protection of em-
ployees, and demanded proper sanitary
equipment. One of the inspectors
should be a lady. The attention of the

Corset Waists and Shoulder Braces.

BARK-WELL'S

BAKING : POWDER

Is prepared fresh from pure cream
of tartar and sold at 25c per
pound. Our ladies should al-
ways use BARK-WELL'S if they
desire a BAKING POWDER
that can be relied upon to al-
ways rise and never contain in-
jurious ingredients. Prepared
fresh at

Bark-well's Drug Store

268 Dundas Street.

Always take your prescriptions to Bark-well's
Drug Store.

You Will Get Soup

Of superior quality when you buy Ar-
mour's. We carry a large assortment
of these soups, viz—Chicken, Ox-
Tail, Consomme, Mock Turtle, and
Mulligatawny. We also keep

ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

It is the highest grade made. We have
just received a shipment of

BATCHELOR'S NONPAREIL TABLE JELLIES

The flavors are—Strawberry, Rasp-
berry, Pineapple, Sherry and Cham-
pagne.

T. A. Rowat & Co.

228 Dundas Street - - - Phone 317

TODAY ONLY

MARA'S

No. 1—Your choice of 318 Ladies' New Fall German
Jackets (as the cut below) in golden browns, fawns and
blacks, all sizes from 30 bust to 42, only \$3 90.

No. 2—Choice of 199 Ladies' New Short Fine Rough
Serge Coats, also Tweeds and Fine Beavers, all sizes, only
\$5.

Remember, Monday is our BARGAIN DAY.

Twenty-five Ladies' Jackets from last year, all to be sold at \$1 97.

Ladies, have you seen our stock? A look through our mammoth Jacket
and Fur Department will convince you that we have secured the right styles
this season.

Don't wonder how we do it, but come and see the biggest slaughter of
stylish Ready-Made Clothing ever made in Canada. See our Frieze Ulsters
at \$5 00.

A big shipment of Children's Eiderdown Coats, trimmed with silver fox
fur trimming and white lamb, all at \$2 and up.

Our new Carpets and Oilcloths just to hand. Best Brussels Carpets, 90c,
made and laid. Swiss Curtains only \$2 50 pair.

Best American Cotton Batting, large size, 4 for 25c.

At our regular Saturday evening sale from 7 to 10 o'clock,
all the above and many other extra bargains will be offered.

Boys, Attention!

Every boy who purchases a suit of clothes on Saturday
evening will receive a fine large German Concert Mouth-
Organ free.

We Are Sole Agents for

Standard Publications

The new books for November have just arrived. See them
with all the new fashion plates.

The T. E. Mara Co.

LIMITED,

153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square

London.

ORDER BY MAIL. 'PHONE 1,043.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' system differs from all other
schools and kinds of medicines, being

ONE SPECIFIC

FOR

ONE DISEASE.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual (mailed free) tells
about all the Specifics and Diseases they cure.
We can dwell upon but one or two at a time
—they are all good.

RHEUMATISM

Is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. The acute
attack is precipitated by Colds, Dampness,
Rich Foods or Liquors.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific No. 15 acts directly
on the Kidney's, opening the clogged ducts; the
poison secreted passes off; the blood is cleansed
and the cure is made quickly and permanently.

From the first "twinge" to the worst
case of gout No. 15 cures.

"77" FOR COLDS.

If you will use care in dress, avoid unneces-
sary exposure and carry and take "77" on the
slightest suspicion of a Cold, you will keep
well.

"77" cures Colds, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh,
Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest,
Sore Throat, General Prostration and
Fever, preventing pneumonia and warding off
Consumption.

"77" will "break up" a Cold that "hangs
on."

FEVERS—Congestion, Inflammation, and
all Pains are cured by Dr. Humphreys' Specific
No. 1.

PEPSIA—Indigestion, Weak Stomach,
and all forms of biliousness are cured by Dr.
Humphreys' Specific No. 10.

SKIN DISEASES—Eczema, Erysipelas,
Hives, Salt Rheum, all yield quickly to Dr.
Humphreys' Specific No. 12.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fit your
vest pocket; sold by druggists, or sent on re-
ceipt of price, 25c, or five for \$1. Humphreys'
Medicine Company, 111 and 113 William street,
New York.

EGGETT & BICKLEY,

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, 27
Dundas Street.

LAWN HYDRANTS, \$2 50

EACH.

Phone—1065. Orders promptly attended to.
Estimates cheerfully furnished. ywt

Cupid Is Barred Out.

Queer Social Laws of Japan—Etiquette Governing the Relations of Young Men and Women Before Marriage—No Kissing or Embracing at the Wedding Feast.

When a young man wants to get married in Japan he does not offer his heart and hand to the girl he loves, but, if an arrangement has not already been made for him by his parents with the daughter of a neighbor, he goes to a discreet and trusted friend who is already married and asks that he and his wife act as "nakados" or go-betweens for him in his delicate duty one friend can perform for another; it is the highest of compliments to ask it, as it is naturally an evidence of complete confidence, and the gentleman and lady who undertake it assume responsibilities that few people in America would care to accept. They not only agree to find a suitable partner for the aspirant for matrimonial honors, but remain through life the relation of godfather and godmother to the young couple. They are expected to assist them if they get into difficulties or suffer misfortune, to promote their prosperity and happiness in all ways possible and serve as a board of arbitration to settle disputes that may arise in the family.

But this responsibility is not dreaded in Japan as much as it would be supposed. People are used to it, and nearly every gentleman and lady of acknowledged distinction have at least one and sometimes several couples under their care.

As a rule in the upper circles of society marriages between the sons and daughters of friendly families are arranged by the parents when the children are very young, and a boy or girl often know who they are going to marry long before they are old enough to understand the nature of the obligation. But they are not allowed to assist in the selection. From infancy they are taught that they are inferior to their brothers, and must treat them with respect accordingly.

A young man can call his sister by a pet name, but she cannot show him the same familiarity toward him. He is "Ani-san," which literally means "Mr. Brother," and his authority cannot be disputed in the family. Usually the boys of the family take their meals with the father and mother, and the sisters wait upon them, accepting what food is left by them in the spirit of the mind to mankind is instilled into the children of womanhood. Confucius taught that children of 7 years should be separated, but the Japanese are a little more liberal than the Chinese in this respect, and boys and girls play together until they are 12 years of age. After that their association is forbidden.

Nor is there any opportunity for a boy to become acquainted with the girls of his father's friends. Therefore courting is impossible, and the children of families whose houses may add to grow up as strangers to each other. This rule applies equally to the nearest relations. There is no friendship between young men and women. There is no such thing as love between the sexes before marriage, and there is no word to define such affection in the Japanese language. When a young man and a young woman love each other public sentiment places them very low in the scale of morals.

The social laws of Japan require that a man shall marry at the age of 18, or 19, and it is a disgrace for a man or a woman to remain single after they are 20 or 21. As a consequence there are very few old bachelors or old maidens in the empire.

But a young man usually has an opportunity to inspect the girl that is selected by his parents or his nakados, before an engagement is made. And if either is dissatisfied with the appearance may be declared off. This meeting is called a "mi-yai," which means literally "mutual seeing."

According to etiquette the interview may take place at the residence of the nakados or at the house of the young lady's father, but among the lower classes a picnic or a theater party, a boat ride or an excursion to some scenic spot serves the purpose. At the visit takes place at the house of the young lady's father, the young man and his nakados are received by the host and his nakados with great politeness. A servant brings a pot of tea and materials for smoking, over which the three gentlemen discuss politics, business matters, the condition of the rice market, the news from China, or any other indifferent subject for a while. Then the host in interest herself and the young lady in her prettiest kimono and bearing a tray containing three cups and a pot of tea. These she places upon a mat in front of the guests and proceeds to serve the beverages and sweetmeats which her mother or a servant brings after her. Girls are trained to perform this duty with the greatest degree of grace, for tea pouring is regarded as the highest accomplishment a Japanese woman can acquire, and this occasion is naturally of the greatest importance. She is not to speak unless she is spoken to, and the responsibility of beginning a conversation with her rests upon the nakados. If he is a gentleman of tact

he introduces some subject or asks some question that is calculated to bring out whatever conversational powers the young lady may possess, and in the meantime she sits upon her heels and endeavors to be as charming as possible in the conversation, but it is not good form for him to address his remarks to her. He may speak to her father or her mother, but he usually remains silent during the ordeal. If the "mi-yai" happens to be an excursion or a theater party the same rule is observed. He may look as much as he likes, but it is bad manners for him to show the young lady any particular attention.

After the day for the wedding is selected the bride's parents send her a handsome box of gifts. Sometimes it contains silk and other fabrics, ornaments or jewelry, decorative works of art, and, among the common people, fish, seaweed and other forms of food. Then the bride's parents send presents in return, which is equivalent to an engagement, and an early day is selected for the wedding. It is not until the day of the wedding that the bride is escorted to the ceremony, as she is guided by the wishes of her parents in this and all other matters, the nakados is notified before an opportunity to send presents is given.

When the day for the wedding is selected the trousseau of the bride and several articles of household furniture are sent to her husband's home, and they are usually exhibited to the friends of the family in advance. The wedding gown is always pure white, and the bridegroom is dressed in a "kamishimo"—a peculiar dress made of various kinds of silk and colors according to his rank.

The wedding ceremony takes place at the house of the bridegroom's parents and friends of both families are invited to be present. The bride is escorted there at nightfall by her parents and other members of her family and the nakados, followed by servants bearing gifts to the family of the bridegroom. It was formerly the custom to light a bonfire in front of the bridegroom's house and lift over it her parental home and lift her over it. This ceremony meant purification. The house of the bridegroom is usually decorated with lanterns and evidences of festivity, which draw all the people in that part of the town to witness the bride's arrival. She is met outside the house by the members of the groom's family. But he is seated on a cushion in front of the tokonoma, a shallow recess or alcove that is found in all Japanese houses and is used for the display of ornaments. When she enters the room she is escorted to a seat beside him. The nakados sit at his right, and at her left are usually two married ladies and two little girls dressed in white, who serve as bridesmaids.

When the party is all placed, a chorus of voices in the adjoining room sings a Japanese song called a "kyōka." A low table of white wood, that has never been used, is then brought in, and a tray is placed upon it containing three cups, which one of the bridesmaids fills with sake. The latter hands the tray to the bride, who takes three sips of wine and then passes it to the groom, who follows her example. The second and third cups are filled in a similar manner and the ceremony is repeated. As the groom returns the third cup to the bridesmaid all clap their hands, which is a salute of approbation announcing that the ceremony is over.

There is no kissing or embracing, or a great many congratulations are offered to the young couple and guests of honor are expected to hand them poems of their own composition, which are afterwards bound in a little book as a memento of the occasion. The couple then retire to put on their wedding robes and assume their ordinary garments, and afterwards join the guests at a feast, which is served with great ceremony. The feast includes the parents and relatives of the couple, and everybody drinks to the health of the bride and groom. Sometimes the feasting continues late, and often on in a carousal, but before the guests retire they repeat their congratulations, as is customary in other countries.

Among the common people the marriage ceremony is considerably modified. Bridesmaids are omitted, and the nakados, the gentleman sitting at the right of the groom and his wife at the left of the bride, fill and pass the cups of sake; but there is always a supper of some kind and plenty of drink, if the food is only rice and salted fish, and the liquids only tea and sake. When the guests have left the house the nakados take the couple to their bedroom and assist them in removing their garments and put them to bed. After they are well covered up another cup of sake is passed around and the final good-nights are repeated.

In the morning the father of the groom, or the nakados, go to the police headquarters and register the fact of the marriage, giving the names, ages and occupations and residence of the couple. It is customary for the bride and groom shortly after their marriage to make a present to the gentleman and lady who have served them.

On the third day after the wedding the bride returns to her father's house to stay three or seven days, as the case may be, during which time her father invites the friends of both families—usually those who have been guests at the wedding—to a big feast. If the first three days of married life are not satisfactory to the bride she notifies the nakados of that fact, and does not return to her husband's home, which is equivalent to a divorce. If the husband is dissatisfied he notifies the nakados, and they are expected to communicate with the bride's parents. If a divorce is insisted upon by either party it must be accepted by the other, but such a proceeding is seldom resorted to except where misrepresentations have been made as to the temper and physical condition of either party. If the bride or groom proves to be deformed, impotent or diseased in any manner a divorce is considered honorable and legitimate, and it is only necessary to register the fact at police headquarters.

After the ceremonies are concluded the bride separates herself entirely from her own family, and becomes as much identified with the family of her husband as if she were born into it. She is not expected to inherit any of her father's property, although he may leave her a legacy if he desires to do so. Nor is it necessary for her to give her daughter a dot upon her marriage, although it is often done. It is usually a part of the original arrangement, and the amount is settled between her parents and the nakados.

Our Prize Story.

An Award of \$100 to Be Made to Readers in Connection With Its Publication.

Read the Conditions Given Below.

1. The London ADVERTISER Printing Company will pay \$100 in prizes to the readers from whom it receives by mail at the publication office, Richmond street, London, Ont., the most nearly complete and absolute solution of "When the War Was Over," as it shall be disclosed in the final chapter of the story to be published Friday, Nov. 15, in the London ADVERTISER. The following list of prizes is offered to those readers who send a correct solution of the story on the conditions mentioned below:

- 1st. Trip to New York and return... \$25
 - 2nd. Trip to Chicago and return... 15
 - 3rd. Lady's lambkin collar... 12
 - 4th. Lady's silver watch... 10
 - 5th. Set of Thackeray's works, complete... 8
 - 6th. Six cash prizes, \$5 each... 30
- Total \$100

2. The first prize awarded will be for the explanation which comes nearest to the true solution, the second prize to the person sending the explanation next nearest, and so on for the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, ninety-first, ninety-second, ninety-third, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, one hundredth.

3. The ADVERTISER is pre-empting a family newspaper, and its daily installment of a high-grade story is a feature intended to specially commend it to the home circle. To emphasize this feature, the fact emphasized in the ADVERTISER is a newspaper peculiarly suitable for women's reading, the further condition is that the prizes shall be only awarded for explanations sent in by women and girls may guess and win the prizes.

"When the War Was Over" will contain a story of installments, from Monday, Oct. 7, until Friday, Nov. 8, on which date all but the final chapter will have been published. The installment will be published on Friday, Nov. 8, and Tuesday, Nov. 12, 6 o'clock p.m., inclusive, will be allowed for forwarding of guesses, and the final chapter will be published on Friday, Nov. 15, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Saturday, Nov. 12, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Sunday, Nov. 13, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Monday, Nov. 14, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Tuesday, Nov. 15, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Wednesday, Nov. 16, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Thursday, Nov. 17, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Friday, Nov. 18, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Saturday, Nov. 19, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Sunday, Nov. 20, 6 o'clock p.m., or from city readers after 6 o'clock p.m. of Monday, Nov. 21, 6 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City Labor News,

As Well as Reports From All Over.

Inspection of Work Places Other Than Factories.

Peculiarly Exacting Regulations Governing Girl Workers.

What Strikes Have Cost Employer and Employed in the States.

A Unique Boycott of Clothing Workers—Various Labor Movements.

CITY LABOR ITEMS.

The charter of the Builders' Laborers Union, recently organized, has been received from headquarters.

The next meeting of the Trades and Labor Council will be of unusual interest. Many important matters will be up for discussion.

Messrs. M. Powell and W. Hunter, of the Typographical Union, waited upon the G. T. R. trainmen at a recent meeting and asked their co-operation in creating a demand for the typographical label.

The Winnipeg Typographical Union are making arrangements for a dinner and reunion to all engaged in the publishing business in that city. What's the matter with the printers of London doing something in the same line?

The idea of establishing a labor bureau in connection with the Charity Organization Society should meet with the approval of the local labor unions. The scheme has worked well in other places, and no doubt would be a benefit here in various ways.

The Bricklayers' Union meeting this week was an interesting one. After routine business, Frank Plant, on behalf of the Typographical Union, addressed the members regarding the typographical label, and urged the bricklayers to give the printers their united support.

The Molders' Union, at its regular meeting Wednesday night, finally decided that the meetings would be held on the fourth Wednesday of the month. Work with the molders is scarce at present, but an early inquiry into trade is looked for. The following cards have been taken out: Joseph Vernon, Alex. Berryhill, Chas. Benson, Nixon Moore, W. H. Crawford, Edward Kitchman and Chas. Kopper.

A local broom-maker is endeavoring to induce the Ontario Government to have broom-making taught at the Institute for the Blind at Brantford. At present broom-making is the principal industry carried on. It is claimed that a blind basket maker can only make \$1 by working twelve hours a day. The advocate of broom-making believes that if the blind were taught broom-making they would be able to make a better livelihood, and in fewer hours.

As the question of petitioning for the appointment of inspectors in places of business other than factories comes before the Trades and Labor Council at its meeting Tuesday evening next, the following will be of interest: "An act for the further protection of persons employed in places of business other than factories." This law provides that where a municipal council fails for 90 days after an application in writing is made to the council by 50 electors of the municipality requesting the council to appoint inspectors for the enforcement of the provisions of the act of 1892, for the protection of persons employed in places of business other than factories, the Minister of Labor may name two inspectors (one of whom shall be a woman) and fix their salaries, and which salary shall be paid by the municipality.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.
Retail clerks now have 132 unions. Co-operators at Edinburgh, Scotland, erected a \$500,000 iron mill.

Cloth mill operators in Manayunk, Pa., are on strike for back pay.

The American Federation of Labor has a membership of about 700,000. St. Louis garment workers won their fight against the sweating system.

The American Wire Nail Company has reduced its force of employees one-half.

A co-operative society and store have been formed by the Toronto garment workers.

A co-operative company of laborers and farmers has been organized at Hollister, Cal.

Employees of three Philadelphia cloth weaving firms are on strike for increased wages.

Philadelphia railroad telegraph operators are doing active organizing work among the non-unionists.

The new constitution of the Iron Molders' Union of North America have been sent to the local unions.

The largest local K. of L. Assembly in New York is the carriers' union, which has 1,400 members.

For the labor exchange in Boston it is proposed to raise \$100,000. One-hundredth part is already raised.

Garment workers hold a national convention at Baltimore, Nov. 11, to perfect a better organization.

After weeks of agitation the Fall River, Mass., weavers' union has voted against striking for an advance of wages.

The nailers of Pottstown, Pa., Iron Company have received word that their wages are to be advanced 14 per cent at once.

Since the convention of iron molders of North America four new unions have been organized and the membership increased by over 1,000.

Slippermakers and a number of small trades connected with the United Hebrew Trade Union of New York, are preparing for a general strike.

Labor unions of the city and county of Camden, N. J., are about to form a central body and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

The Thomas Iron Company, of Allentown, has given its 350 employees another voluntary raise of 10 per cent, the second within a few months.

The Crane Iron Company of Allentown, have voluntarily increased by 10 per cent the pay of its 400 hands—the second increase within a few months.

reopened at once with a large force of men.

The Falcon Iron and Nail Company, of Niles, Ohio, posted notices that all men not governed by labor organizations will be granted an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

At the recent national convention of blacksmiths in Kansas City it was resolved to take in all branches of the craft. The yalso systemized assessments, benefits, etc.

The fight between the Federation of Miners and the Standard Oil Trust at Wardens, Idaho, is still on. It is claimed that the strike will continue until organized labor is recognized.

Trade unions of New York refused to participate in the recent demonstration for more liberal Sunday laws, on the ground that the saloon-keepers have opposed organized labor in the past.

In the recent Parliamentary election in New South Wales the Labor party won 23 seats in a total of 125, a gain of 7, while the popular vote was largely increased. The Labor party holds the balance of power.

The vote of Chicago Typographical Union on assessing its membership 5 per cent for the unemployed resulted in 235 voting for and 508 against the assessment. Nearly 300 members are reported to be out of employment.

The Boot and Shoemakers, No. 18, of Chicago, who quit work at one of the firms at that city because of the refusal to pay a 10 per cent increase on a kid shoe, are still out. A compromise of 5 per cent was offered and refused.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, of California, claims to have indisputable evidence of a wholesale attempt to import Japanese laborers. He has in his possession letters and documents which disclose that the immigrants by the immigration inspectors.

The employing agents of San Francisco are making a fight against the State free employment agency, established by Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, on the ground that it is an illegal institution and unjust competition in the business of private individuals.

Bicycle workers at Chicago have formed a large union and took the initiative in forming a national union. The organization starts out with a membership of 2,000. Chicago has two locals, Toledo one, Cleveland one and Dayton one. Chicago was chosen as the national headquarters.

John McBride, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been elected to make an organizing trip through the Eastern States. The executive council of the federation is taking a vote on the proposition and it is expected that permission will be granted.

The joint committee of the Central Council of the Federal Labor Union of Cincinnati has issued a circular calling together a mass meeting looking to the inauguration of a movement to force the abolition of military training for schools and for the introduction of free school books.

Jame McFarren, a contractor, of Albany, who is building an extension to the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been arrested on the complaint of the local carpenters' union, charged with violating the eight-hour labor law. He was put under \$500 bail.

The Treasury Department has decided that a contract made with an alien outside of the United States, even if it work in the United States, even if the contractor does not financially assist the alien to come to this country, constitutes a violation of the alien contract law, and subjects the violator to the penalties attached.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting objected to the introduction of industrial exhibitions in the schools, and also condemned the farm pupil business. The municipal committee urged the council to protest against the performance of any city work at a lower rate than 15 cents per hour, as provided in the civic by-law.

The number of children under 14 in Massachusetts factories is estimated at less than 1 per cent of the total number of employees, while in 1879 it was over 3 per cent. The Massachusetts law against child labor applies to children under 14 years old, and it is said only 24 children under legal age are now at work in the State. The limit may be raised to 14 years so as to give children a better chance for education.

Three female barbers recently went to Grand Rapids, Mich., from Chicago, and opened a shop. They promptly applied to the local barbers' union for admission and cards, but were refused, the reason being that union meetings were no place for women. Now the three women have retaliated by making huge cuts in prices and advertising the fact extensively. They propose to cut the business and keep it and carry war with the union to the bitter end.

A unique sort of boycott is being tried in Rochester. The garment workers who have been on strike for a long time, despairing of a settlement with their employers, have left the town in a body. If they can be assured of work in other cities, and if other garment hands can be kept away from Rochester, no more effective blow could be struck on the side of the men. But there are very few cities where the industrial conditions would make such a movement practicable.

One hundred and fifty girls, representing all the operators and finishers in Wolf & Shatman's silk waist, wrapper and bicycle suit factory, at Nos. 70 and 72 Westchester street, New York, were struck recently. Their complaint was against the exasperating and tyrannical set of rules. Here they are:

Five cents for looking in a mirror.
Five cents for talking.
Ten cents for washing the hands before work is over.

At the yearly congress of the Railway Steamfitters' Union, held recently in Manchester, Eng., it was agreed to make the following demands: 1. The maximum hours per day to be eight for all kinds of work. 2. A full day's pay to be given to men called upon to work overtime. 3. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of one-quarter more than the regular work, and Sunday time to count double.

The striking cigarmakers of Detroit received their twentieth weekly benefit this week. About \$700 was paid out. There are now 138 persons on the list entitled to receive the \$5 weekly benefit. Over 100 strikers have secured employment in union factories and in other trades since the strike began. Subscriptions to the strike fund are still coming in. Last Sunday night's concert netted about \$1,000. President Strauss, of the Cigarmakers' Union, is going to make a tour through Montana, the Dakotas, Colorado and Washington in the interest of the strike. Eight hundred bushels of potatoes for the winter supply of the strikers have been contracted for.

There is a lockout in every sanitary ware pottery in the United States, excepting the Belmark Pottery, in Trenton. It went into effect this week, and, according to a Trenton manufacturer, it includes the potteries in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Tiffin, Ohio, Wheeling, W. Va., Kokoma, Ind., and Wellsville, Ohio. The lockout was prearranged, and the

bosses are beginning a fight to see whether they or the workmen shall control the factories. The trouble began two weeks ago over the difference as to whether the workmen should be compelled to make good ware which was spoiled in the kilns, which the manufacturer claimed was the result of carelessness or negligence of the workmen. Then the manufacturers posted a notice that hereafter they would ignore the rule adopted by the employees against the employment of apprentices.

Miss Alice Holbrook, sister-in-law of Barney Barnato, "the King of the Kaffirs," is now in New York. Miss Holbrook sings in comic opera. She is very pretty, and has a sweet but light soprano voice. The Herald contained an interview with her.

"Of course," said she, "I could tell you a great many things about Barney that I don't feel at liberty to speak about. He is entirely a self-made man, down at the very bottom of the social ladder he began to rise. I had to write his letters for him? He couldn't spell the words, you know. But in the last two or three years he has improved wonderfully, and now you would hardly suspect that he had not been properly educated."

"Is it true," asked the interviewer, "that he started in South Africa in a very small way with a circus?"

"Well, no; it wasn't exactly a circus," said Miss Holbrook, and then she changed the conversation with remarkable ease. She did not explain that the "Kaffir King" was exhibiting in South Africa when he ran across the chance to come to diamonds to England, and so get an opening in the financial world. She preferred to talk of her English only since he began to make money.

"NOT HER REAL NAME."
"No," she said in answer to an inquiry, "her real name is not Holbrook. I can't tell you what it is. It would be better not. My family is descended from one of the old Huguenot families that settled in Simsbury Bay, in Cape Colony, and was brought up on a Boer farm. When I was a little child I used to play over those wonderful gold fields with not the slightest idea of the vast wealth under my feet. The Zulu war was very vivid to me, especially the day I had on the white horse of the Prince Imperial."

"And is Barnato your brother-in-law's real name?"

"No, it's not, and there is no secret about that. His real name is Barnato. Some of his intimate friends still call him Isaac. Barnato is only his stage name. He is an English Jew, and one of the best fellows as a comrade you ever met. In Johannesburg ever he took up to him as a king. When he goes through the inhabitants give him a grand reception. He is met with a band and a procession, and they take the horses out of the carriage and drag it themselves."

"ONE OF HIS HABITS."
"One of Barney's queer habits is to lie for hours and look at nothing. All the time, I suppose, he is keeping up a mental tally. He has a great brain. It's a marvel."

"One thing that the public don't know about Barnato is his ability as an actor. He is really a very good one. I have seen him play Machias in 'The Bells,' and play it very well. If it was not for his luck I'd think myself that he was a better actor than a banker."

Miss Holbrook showed some beautiful colored pictures of the Barnato family which she had just received. Her sister Fannie was the eldest of the family. She is a very handsome woman, tall and dark. The Barnatos now have three children: one was born only a month ago.

"His good fortune all comes at once," said Miss Holbrook. "For years they had no children."

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 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 peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Nervousness, Spasms, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

The most easterly point of the United States is Quoddy Head, Me., the most westerly Atto Island, Alaska; the most northerly Point Barrow, Alaska; the most southerly, Key West, Florida.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. M.

AN INVENTOR'S DREAM.
Elias Howe learned while asleep to locate the Needle's Eye.

Elias Howe almost begged himself before he discovered where the eye of the needle of a sewing machine should be located. His original idea was to follow the motion of the eye of the needle. It never occurred to him that it should be placed near the point, and he might have failed altogether if he had not dreamed he was building a sewing machine for a savage king in a strange country. Just as in his actual waking experience, he was rather perplexed about the needle's eye. He thought the needle should be made to complete a machine and make it sew.

If not finished in that time death was to be the punishment. Howe worked and worked, and puzzled and puzzled, and finally gave it up. He thought he was taken out to be executed. He noticed that the warriors carried spears that were pierced near the head. Instantly came the solution of the difficulty, and while the inventor was begging for time he woke. He jumped out of bed, ran to his workshop, and by 9 a needle with an eye at the point had been rudely modeled. After that it was easy. This is the true story of an important incident in the invention of the sewing machine.

RECEIVED \$100 WORTH OF GOOD FROM EACH BOTTLE.
The Words of the Rev. James Murdoch, of St. John, N. B., Concerning South American Kidney Cure.

This clergyman never spoke truer words. He had suffered for a long time from kidney trouble, and commenced to think—as will certainly become the case if a remedy is not secured—that he was fated to die of kidney disease. He read the claims of the manufacturers of South American Kidney Cure, with skepticism, perhaps. But he tried the medicine, and felt much benefited within two days, and using his own language: "I have taken in all four bottles, and consider that I received \$100 worth of good from each bottle." The figure is not nearly high enough, for when kidney disease is not stayed, death quickly follows.

OUR AIM.
Contains fullest information regarding the cure of acute, chronic and nervous diseases, price, how to order, &c., mailed (sealed)—FREE—to any address.

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Rise of King Barnato.

A Talk With His Sister-in-Law, Miss Holbrook.

He Is Really Mr. E. Isaac, and Was Once an Actor.

Miss Alice Holbrook, sister-in-law of Barney Barnato, "the King of the Kaffirs," is now in New York. Miss Holbrook sings in comic opera. She is very pretty, and has a sweet but light soprano voice. The Herald contained an interview with her.

"Of course," said she, "I could tell you a great many things about Barney that I don't feel at liberty to speak about. He is entirely a self-made man, down at the very bottom of the social ladder he began to rise. I had to write his letters for him? He couldn't spell the words, you know. But in the last two or three years he has improved wonderfully, and now you would hardly suspect that he had not been properly educated."

"Is it true," asked the interviewer, "that he started in South Africa in a very small way with a circus?"

"Well, no; it wasn't exactly a circus," said Miss Holbrook, and then she changed the conversation with remarkable ease. She did not explain that the "Kaffir King" was exhibiting in South Africa when he ran across the chance to come to diamonds to England, and so get an opening in the financial world. She preferred to talk of her English only since he began to make money.

"NOT HER REAL NAME."
"No," she said in answer to an inquiry, "her real name is not Holbrook. I can't tell you what it is. It would be better not. My family is descended from one of the old Huguenot families that settled in Simsbury Bay, in Cape Colony, and was brought up on a Boer farm. When I was a little child I used to play over those wonderful gold fields with not the slightest idea of the vast wealth under my feet. The Zulu war was very vivid to me, especially the day I had on the white horse of the Prince Imperial."

"And is Barnato your brother-in-law's real name?"

"No, it's not, and there is no secret about that. His real name is Barnato. Some of his intimate friends still call him Isaac. Barnato is only his stage name. He is an English Jew, and one of the best fellows as a comrade you ever met. In Johannesburg ever he took up to him as a king. When he goes through the inhabitants give him a grand reception. He is met with a band and a procession, and they take the horses out of the carriage and drag it themselves."

"ONE OF HIS HABITS."
"One of Barney's queer habits is to lie for hours and look at nothing. All the time, I suppose, he is keeping up a mental tally. He has a great brain. It's a marvel."

"One thing that the public don't know about Barnato is his ability as an actor. He is really a very good one. I have seen him play Machias in 'The Bells,' and play it very well. If it was not for his luck I'd think myself that he was a better actor than a banker."

Miss Holbrook showed some beautiful colored pictures of the Barnato family which she had just received. Her sister Fannie was the eldest of the family. She is a very handsome woman, tall and dark. The Barnatos now have three children: one was born only a month ago.

"His good fortune all comes at once," said Miss Holbrook. "For years they had no children."

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 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 peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Nervousness, Spasms, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

The most easterly point of the United States is Quoddy Head, Me., the most westerly Atto Island, Alaska; the most northerly Point Barrow, Alaska; the most southerly, Key West, Florida.

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REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. M.

AN INVENTOR'S DREAM.
Elias Howe learned while asleep to locate the Needle's Eye.

Elias Howe almost begged himself before he discovered where the eye of the needle of a sewing machine should be located. His original idea was to follow the motion of the eye of the needle. It never occurred to him that it should be placed near the point, and he might have failed altogether if he had not dreamed he was building a sewing machine for a savage king in a strange country. Just as in his actual waking experience, he was rather perplexed about the needle's eye. He thought the needle should be made to complete a machine and make it sew.

If not finished in that time death was to be the punishment. Howe worked and worked, and puzzled and puzzled, and finally gave it up. He thought he was taken out to be executed. He noticed that the warriors carried spears that were pierced near the head. Instantly came the solution of the difficulty, and while the inventor was begging for time he woke. He jumped out of bed, ran to his workshop, and by 9 a needle with an eye at the point had been rudely modeled. After that it was easy. This is the true story of an important incident in the invention of the sewing machine.

RECEIVED \$100 WORTH OF GOOD FROM EACH BOTTLE.
The Words of the Rev. James Murdoch, of St. John, N. B., Concerning South American Kidney Cure.

This clergyman never spoke truer words. He had suffered for a long time from kidney trouble, and commenced to think—as will certainly become the case if a remedy is not secured—that he was fated to die of kidney disease. He read the claims of the manufacturers of South American Kidney Cure, with skepticism, perhaps. But he tried the medicine, and felt much benefited within two days, and using his own language: "I have taken in all four bottles, and consider that I received \$100 worth of good from each bottle." The figure is not nearly high enough, for when kidney disease is not stayed, death quickly follows.

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You fry fish or oysters in Cottolene they will not be greasy. Always have the skillet or frying pan cold when the Cottolene heats to the cooking point sooner than lard and that it must not be allowed to burn.

WHEN COTTOLENE

when rightly used, never imparts to food any disagreeable greasy odor or flavor. For pastry or any shortening purpose, but 2/3 the quantity that was formerly used of lard, is necessary, if Cottolene

IS USED

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One—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

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All goods bought for cash at lowest value.

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The Scrap Bag

Some men are quite superhuman in their good nature. The conductor of a Dundas street car I was in on Tuesday, received 35 coppers from seven women, and did it as politely as if he were Lord Chesterfield receiving seven rosebuds.

"The sweetest girl on earth," as Queen Victoria called the young Queen of Holland, is now in her 16th year. The Dutch are all in love with their young sovereign, and the fact that she now wears her hair "done up," instead of hanging loose, was published in the Dutch papers as a great event, and made the occasion of no end of flattering comments.

Magistrate—You will be bound over to keep the peace towards all Her Majesty's subjects for six months. Bill Sykes—Well, 'twas the first furrier as I comes across!—Pick-Me-Up.

Many a man accepts orthodox belief from laziness. He regards it as the easiest way out of the difficulty.

He was visiting the scenes of his youth. "And what became of that pestiferous little beast, Wallie Hayseed?" he asked of the brawny farmer with whom he was talking.

"That pestiferous little beast Wallie Hayseed," said the farmer, smothering the visitor's hat down over his eyes, and setting his black-spotted carriage dog upon him, "was me, Mr. Man. What shrimp-eyed little punkin-head was you them days?"

"Which would you rather be, Willie, a monkey or a giraffe?" "Giraffe, every time. It would be bully in the summer time for looking over the baseball fence."

Robert Louis Stevenson said that his history of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" had for its foundation an incident related to him by a London doctor who made diseases of the brain a specialty. None of his work was absolute fiction, and most of it had a basis in actual experience. "I do not believe," he said, "that any man ever evolved a really good story from his inner consciousness, unaided by some personal experience or incident of life."

Have but few friends, though much acquaintance.

A Serious Blunder.—The Poor Law Officers' Journal tells a strange story about the removal of a pair of lunatics to an asylum near Yeovil. It appears that the relieving officer, who was removing two female lunatics to the asylum, was accompanied by a female attendant. At the institution the relieving officer and the resident medical officer, after the usual formalities, left the three women together. One of the insane women was moved to the bath, and the attendant returned for the other two, by mistake, seized upon the sane woman; and, despite her most energetic protests, screams, and the oft-repeated assertion that she was in full possession of her senses, she was forcibly taken to the bath, stripped and bathed, the lunatic proper meanwhile being permitted to wander at will. Some little time after, on the relieving officer returning to take back with him the woman he had engaged as attendant to the lunatics, he was not a little astonished to find that she had been placed under restraint, while the lunatic was wandering about. No great harm was done, perhaps, but it is clear that if the relieving officer had left the attendant to find her own way home she might have been left in the asylum and the lunatic allowed at large.

Tommy—raw, what is the Board of Education?

Mr. Pigg—In the days when I went to school it was a pine shingle.

Literature has no royal road. There are some who flash upon the public and in an incredibly short time have an exceptional place, but they only prove the rule, they are not among the majority. Those who are today clothed in purple and fine linen may carry on heart and brain the marks of the conflict they have had with adversity.

A correspondent of the Spectator says that a gentleman to whom a bookseller sent in an account for a book, some time before delivered, returned this answer: "I never ordered the book. If I did, you did not send it. If you sent it, I never got it. If I got it, I paid for it. If I didn't, 'won't'."

No more rice throwing at fashionable weddings. The accidents caused by this senseless custom have carried the day at last, and the verdict is oblivion. You can now be married without any expectation of having an eye shut up by grains of rice.

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

By sunset door wrapped in a veil.
Of red and purple mist, the summer
Steals back for one more song and
dance.
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

BREAKFAST—Grapes, Baked Beef, steak and Gravy, Boiled Macaroni, Graham Muffins, Raspberry Jam, Cocoa.

DINNER—Vegetable Soup, Bruns-
ed Beef Tongue, Steamed Potatoes, Lima Beans, Cucumber, Sweet Pickles, White and Gravy, Ham Bread, Transparent Pudding, Vanilla Crackers.

SUPPER—Stewed Potatoes, Butter, Toast, Graham Bread, Prunes, Currant Buns, Cocoa.

BAKED BEEFSTEAK.
Round steak cut in small slices;
beat and season with salt and pepper; flour well; put in hot water;
on the grate, with a little hot water;
over, and butter as needed; turn
frequently, and cook till thoroughly
done; mix butter and flour together
to thicken the gravy. Heap on
platter and serve hot.

The side comb has come to the front, indeed to the back, and to all parts of the head, and it has come to stay, says the New York Sun. From the little, unobtrusive inch-and-a-half combs that used to plaster back refractory bangs during the Madonna craze, the side comb has developed into a five or six inch implement encircling half the head, and variously ornamented and flagged according to the taste and pocket of the wearer. The teeth are fine or far apart, to suit soft or coarse hair, and variously graded, being perhaps only a half inch deep on one end and two inches on the other. In the matter of coiffure, sweet simplicity has been relegated to the background, and authorities predict that feminine heads at the opera and other evening functions this winter will be works of art.

"Are they going to use cushions, really, and false hair?" was asked of a popular hairdresser on the avenue.

"We have used cushions for over a year," was the answer, "but not to the extent they will be used this season. As for the false hair, of course the Marie Antoinette style necessitates more luxuriant tresses than many women have, and the deficiency will have to be supplied."

The customer gazed with awe upon the little contrivance of wire used to make the smooth puff on the head of the specimen figure exhibited.

"Most of our cushions are made of hair like this," said Madame, exhibiting one for inspection. "But the pompadour will be bound to come; is here now, in fact, and will have to be used in common."

The hairdresser's shop was full of women asking for side combs. "We can't find them long enough in the stores," explained one of three girls who were examining the assortment critically. "Those pretty curved ones, to be put in back of the ears, are not in the city at all, although they are worn in Paris."

"We haven't them long enough, either," said the saleswoman, apologetically, "but they will be here in floods in a little while. Madame has ordered some."

"Put your side combs in with the teeth toward the face or the neck," directed Madame. "In that way they will puff the hair softly about the face, not drag it back. The effect is wonderfully different if a woman has been wearing them the wrong way. The side combs are especially useful in arranging the hair about the nape of the neck. Somehow the hair there will not grow long, and the straggly fringe about the collar is dreadfully inartistic."

"A favorite way of arranging the hair for evening is to turn the hair back from the face in soft puffs, the fluffier the better, and mass it into an oval twist at the back of the head. A loose curl or two must fall over the forehead and behind the ear."

"By the way, I have been taking note of these curls and their wearers. A very tough girl is sure to have a tough looking curl; an artistic girl is likely to have a feathery, tously, airy little curl; and a tailor-made girl, if she be a thoroughbred, will have a curl that is smooth, perfect, and curved like a bow."

"How are they going to wear the hair this winter for the street?" asked the tailor-made girl of the group.

"In flat, simple braids low at the back. And if you have not sufficient hair to braid you can get two charming little switches, light and natural-looking, for \$25. The figure eight at the nape of the neck will be worn again, too, but it rubs rough so easily and looks so untidy that many girls will not adopt it."

"The Marie Antoinette style, if I am not mistaken, has a loose, puffed arrangement hanging down at the back like a catagone braid as well as the puffs on the top of the head," said a fashionably dressed matron who had approached the group.

"Yes, and it requires skill to contrive that puffed arrangement, as well as abundant and very soft hair; but in all its modifications, it is certain to be worn."

"Tell me," said the matron, "does it turn gray hair yellow to wash it?"

"Undoubtedly. For some reason gray hair that is washed habitually takes on a horrid, silky yellow. It should be shampooed with a carefully prepared lotion that will cleanse the hair and scalp without staining it. It seems strange but though water does not injure the hair before it turns gray, it certainly does afterward. Gray hair is the hardest to deal with of any we have."

"The parting in front is little seen in Paris except in the American colony. The truth is that it really suits very few faces."

Charming House Dress.

The charming house dress here illustrated is made of dark olive green sateen with pink figure. The waist has a fitted lining, with shoulder, center-back, side-back, and

under arm seams and double bust darts.

In the back the material conforms with the lining, while in front a round yoke is overlaid upon it and attached to the full blouse portions which are shirred again at the waist and confined by a belt trimmed with three rows of black velvet ribbon. A row of velvet ribbon outlines the edge of the yoke, and the plain standing collar which finishes the neck is similarly trimmed.

A graduated, box-pleated is applied smoothly upon the back of the waist, and also upon the front, in this case, dropping with the blouse, and the fastening is effected beneath it. The sleeves have a graceful upper puff and a straight elbow-deep puff both adjusted upon a coat-shaped foundation lining with two seams. The skirt is a plain, full, slightly gored model, fitting above the waist and hips without darts or fullness in front, and arranged at the back in ample gathers. It is finished at the waist with a narrow band, and at the back with a placket opening.

The dress is a sweet one, which is just the thing for wear at home in the morning if made of cashmere, ladies' cloth or any of the pretty washable wool and cotton mixtures. It would make a dainty afternoon dress if made of dark blue china silk trimmed with white lace and ribbon.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 3.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. vii, 5-15—Memory Verses, 12, 13—Golden Text, I Sam. vii, 12—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

5. "And Samuel said, Gather all Israel to Mizpeh, and I will pray for you unto the Lord." After the death of Eli and his sons the ark which the Philistines had taken remained in their country seven months, but it brought such trouble upon them that they were glad to get rid of it, and so sent it home on a new cart drawn by two milk cows and accompanied by a trespass offering (chapter 6, 10-12). The men of Beth-shemesh were glad to see the ark again, but they were not to be so. Into it, and over 50,000 perished. The man of Kirjath-jearim then came and fetched up the ark of the Lord, and it abode in the house of Abiathar in the hill for 20 years (verse 2). It was some time during those 20 years that Samuel urged the people to put away all their idols, turn to the Lord with all their heart and serve Him only, and he would pray for them.

6. "And they gathered together to Mizpeh, and drew water and poured it out before the Lord." The name "Mizpeh" is found just seven times in this chapter and just 14 times in Jer. xl and xli. Its significance is seen, in Gen. xxxi, 49, to be that of God judging or watching between people—God as a witness. The water poured out represented their utter helplessness and true penitence; they were as dead men, and the water poured upon the ground which could not be gathered up again (I Sam. xiv, 14). Samuel lived before God and sought to lead the people so to do.

7. "The children of Israel were afraid of the Philistines." It troubles Satan when he sees the people of God giving themselves to prayer and fasting. He seems to understand that such some day will be a definite business with God and some sure results; hence the Philistines are stirred to action by Israel's conduct. But Israel had no cause to fear and would not have feared had they but remembered the Lord's past dealings on their behalf in Egypt, and the wilderness, and in the days of the judges. To be afraid of man is to forget God (Isa. li, 12, 13).

8. "Cease not to cry unto the Lord our God for us, that He will save us out of the hand of the Philistines." Perhaps they thought of the successful pleadings of Moses on behalf of the people (Num. xiv, 19, 20), and believed that the effective fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much (James v, 16). In Ps. l, 15, it is written: "Call upon Me in the day of trouble. I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify Me." In I Thess. v, 17; I Pet. v, 8, we are to pray without ceasing and be sober and vigilant.

9. "Samuel cried unto the Lord for Israel, and the Lord heard him." The margin says "answered him." The burnt offering spoke of the merits of the great sacrifice of which all sacrifices were typical, whose merits alone can avail anything. It also spoke of wholehearted surrender to God as fully shown forth in Lev. i and Rom. xii, 1, 2. Samuel in a measure represented both prophet, priest and king. The king rules in righteousness, the prophet is for God to the people and the priest is for the people before God. On encouragement in prayer see Mark xi, 23, 24; I John v, 15.

10. "The Lord thundered with a great thunder on that day upon the Philistines and discomfited them." The Philistines drew near to battle while Samuel was having dealings with God in the matter of the burnt offering. That was a poor time for them to touch the people of God when they were accepted before Him in the offering (Lev. i, 4). Believers are always "accepted in the Beloved" (Eph. i, 6), and whoever touches them touches Him. Thunder is the voice of God, as in Ps. xxix, 3, 4; Job xxxvii, 1-5; John xii, 28. When He speaks, none can stand before Him. Just two words from Jesus sent the soldiers who came to take Him falling backward to the ground (John viii, 6).

11. "And the men of Issachar went out of Mizpeh and pursued the Philistines and smote them." When David went forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, he prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone (I Sam. xvii, 50). When the children of Judah, who drew upon the Lord God of their fathers, they prevailed over their enemies (II Chron. xiii, 18). "For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of them whose heart is perfect (or whole or quiet) toward Him" (II Chron. xvi, 9).

12. "Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shen and called the name of the stone Ebenezer (the stone of help), saying, 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.'" The name "Ebenezer" is found only in chapters i, 1 and v, 1, and here. In the two former places it is associated with the victory of the Philistines, but here with their defeat. The Philistines triumphed because Israel relied upon the ark and not upon the Lord (chapter iv, 8), but now Israel triumphs because it relies upon the Lord. He who reads the heart can always tell whether we really rely upon Him or only pretend to (Jer. xvii, 9, 10).

13. "The hand of the Lord was against the Philistines all the days of Samuel." They were subdued and came no more into the coast of Israel in his days. This was "the hand of the Lord," not the work of Samuel, but it was the hand of the Lord because of Samuel's wholehearted faith. Ezra could testify that "the hand of our God was upon us, and He delivered us from the hand of the enemy, and of such as lay in wait by the way" (Ezra viii, 31). He also testifies in chapter vii, 23, "I was strengthened as the hand of the Lord my God was upon me."

14. "And the cities which the Philistines had taken from Israel were restored to Israel, and the Amorites." They had peace and prosperity because the Lord was with them. "When a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him" (Prov. xvi, 7). The way of peace and victory is fully stated in verse 3 of our lesson chapter—a wholehearted turning to the Lord, all idols put away, then we are ready to see some of the "great and mighty things" which He will do for those who trust in Him that His name may be glorified (Jer. xxxiii, 8). "Walk before Me, and be thou perfect" is still the word for each believer (Gen. xxi, 1; Deut. xvi, 13).

15. "And Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life." We shall meet Samuel again in connection with Saul and David, but it is well to note here in connection with his office as judge in Israel that when an old, gray-headed man, he could call God and all the people to witness that in all his life he had defrauded no oppressed nor taken a bribe (chapter xii, 2-5).

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A sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by J. T. Strong.

GEOLOGY OF AMBER.

Not an Ancient Product, but a Thing of Yesterday.

Says the Cornhill Magazine: Viewed by a geological as opposed to a historical standard, amber is by no means a thing of yesterday. At the time when it was laid down, or exuded fresh from its parent trees, the coal measures were practically as old as they are today. The saurians of the Lias, the winged dragons of the Gault, were as unknown and as antiquated in that world as they are this morning in the English Channel. A pterodactyl would have excited every bit as much surprise on the banks of the Baltic in the amber age as he would excite this week on the flags of Piccadilly. The generation of crawling monsters and stiff-jointed trees had passed utterly away, and Europe was overgrown by a semi-tropical forest of quite recent aspect, far less strange and antique in fauna and flora than the Australian woodlands of the present day. In short, to the eyes of a casual observer, it would have appeared that the modern period had fully set in. Cook's tourist personally conducted from the nineteenth century into the midst of the world where amber had its birth would not have noted the difference between the beasts and birds and trees around him, and those which he found on previous trips in Algeria or India.

I am speaking, of course, of a general view by an unbiological observer. It is not likely he would be lucky enough to hit just at once upon an anoplotherium or a hippopotamus which would certainly strike him as an anachronism in Regent's Park, and though the presence of a rhinoceros or a tapir might cause him just alarm, still, from the point of view of natural history, these, after all, are common objects of the 200-unpleasant, perhaps, when unaccompanied by the keepers, but in wise remarkable as antique animals. Our tourist, in short, would find himself in the midst of deep green pine woods, which would recall to his memory those of Southern California, while he would find them peopled by flamingoes, ibises, pelicans and parrots, which would remind him strongly of the African lakes in our own country. The general aspect of nature would be much as we know it in the present generation.

HARD ON THE WIDOW.

The following conversation is reported to have taken place between a minister and a widow, both of Abideen. The widow, who called upon the minister, seemed desirous to relieving her mind of something which oppressed her, which the reverend gentleman, wishing to hurry matters, exclaimed: "My good woman, you see I can be of no service to you till you tell me what it is that troubles you." "Well, sir, I'm thinkin' o' gettin' married again."

"Oh, that is it! Let me see; that is pretty frequent, surely. How many husbands have you had?"

"Well, sir," she replied in a tone less of confidence than of bitterness, "this is the fourth. I'm sure there never was a wumman so completely tormented with a set of deefin' men as I've been, sir."

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Are You Nervous, Weak and Run-Down?

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
MAKES RICH, PURE BLOOD
AND DRIVES OFF
DISEASE.

See That Your Dealer Gives
You the Right Medicine.



No good reason can be advanced why women should live a truly miserable life, with pale faces, faded looks, nervousness apparent at every step, and almost quite broken down in constitution.

The seeds of lurking disease must be banished, the blood must be purified and the flesh and muscles built up. In order to accomplish this great and necessary work, Paine's Celery Compound must be used without delay. Medicines of the day cannot give the slightest relief; indeed, they tend more toward aggravating the disease and impoverishing their blood.

Let no specious arguments of dealers and storekeepers influence you when you decide that you must use Paine's Celery Compound. Other preparations are often recommended because they are larger profits than Paine's Celery Compound, and become bad and unsalable stock when not quickly got rid of.

Read what Mrs. Beverly Vincent, of Adelaide street, St. John, N. B., says about the medicine that cured her: "I am happy to let you know what your Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I suffered many years from nervousness, and my constitution was all run down. I tried many medicines, but received no benefit from anything until I used your Paine's Celery Compound. It is a medicine that has given me grand results. I can recommend it to all who are sick and suffering."

ODOROMA, a botanical preparation of wonderful efficacy, perfectly harmless. It is the "peer over all other tooth powders."

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CONTRACTORS for Brass Supplies for waterworks and engine builders. All special lines of Brass Casting and Brass Finishing done on shortest notice. Jobbing and repairing a specialty. Brass and iron polishing and nickel plating.
292 York Street. Phone 525.

BREAD BELOW COST.
As we are determined not to be undersold any longer we have decided to reduce our Breads to
5 Cents per Loaf Cash,
delivered to any part of city. Weight and quality guaranteed.
PARNELL & BRIGHTON,
South London Bakers. Phone 923.
NOTICE!
We have a good line of Heating and Cooking Stoves on hand; just what is required before baseburners. Also a full stock of furniture cheap for cash.
G. PARISH, 357 Talbot Street.

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**Family Meat Choppers,
Carpet Sweepers,
Curtain Stretchers,
Rail Wagons,
Tricycles & Velocipedes.**

Jas. Reid & Co'y.
No. 118 north side Dundas St., London.

LEE HING
CHINESE LAUNDRY, the best work in the city, 407 Richmond street.
Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' dresses fluted and vests ironed.—This work is done by Joe Hov. late of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please recommend us to your friends.

HORSESHOEING—ROBERT
MOWAT, horseshoer and general blacksmith, 339 Talbot street. Lame and interfering horses carefully attended to.

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU Colored Spots, Pimples, Itch, Eruptions, Boils, Acne, Old Sores, Ringworm, etc., on your face or body? Write to **REMEDY CO., 697 Madison Avenue, Chicago, Ill.** for price of cure. Capital, \$100,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-cents book free.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL
appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 25 years experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed. Write for terms before purchasing else. Where: **JOHN BOYD, Lucknow, Ont.**

Railway Time Tables.

CORRECTED OCT. 27, 1905.
GRAND TRUNK—South-on Division.
MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.
Trains arrive at London from the west—4:01 a.m., 8:15 a.m., 12:17 p.m., 10:15 a.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:20 p.m.
Trains leave London for the east—4:07 a.m., 8:23 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m.

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.
Trains arrive at London from the east—2:53 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 11:12 a.m., 12:20 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 8:30 p.m.
Trains leave London for the west—7:05 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.
Trains arrive at London—4:02 a.m., 8:15 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:55 p.m., 1:20 p.m.
Trains leave London—4:30 a.m., 8:45 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 7:10 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.
Arrive at London—8:45 a.m., 6:15 a.m.
Leave London—8:55 a.m., 4:30 p.m.
St. Marys and Stratford Branch.
Arrive at London—10:50 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 5:40 p.m., 9:15 p.m.
Leave London—7:25 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 6:55 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
GOING EAST.
Trains arrive at London from the west—4:10 a.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:15 a.m.
Trains leave London for the east—4:15 a.m., 8 a.m., 4:35 p.m.

GOING WEST.
Trains arrive at London from the east—11:13 a.m., 3 p.m., 11:30 p.m.
Trains leave London for the west—11:25 a.m., 11:40 p.m., 7 a.m.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RY.
Trains leave London—6:25 a.m., 10:05 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 7:15 p.m. The 10:05 and 7:15 trains run to St. Thomas only.
Trains arrive at London—8:45 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:15 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Trains leave London—9:30 a.m., 2:55 p.m., 7:40 p.m. These trains connect with the main line trains at St. Thomas, east and west.
Trains arrive at London—7:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 6:05 p.m.

THE COMPLEXION
is wonderfully improved when the digestion is perfect. ADAMS' **TUTTI FRUTTI** accomplishes that.
Sold by Druggists and Confectioners, 5c—Refuse Imitations.
A Book for You.—For the return of one wrapper and 3c stamps, one of the popular novels of the day with a list of others will be sent to you postpaid.
Adams & Sons Co., 9 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. J.S.B.

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Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
(FIRE)
Capital and Assets, \$54,000,000
EDWARD TOWSE, Agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London.
Telephone, No. 57.
Money to loan at 5% per cent.

New Undertaking Establishment
284 Dundas St., Spencer Block
Telephone—1150.
WESLEY HARRISON,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.
N. B.—We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.

Richard H. Giese,
Manufacturing Jeweler and Engraver.
BRASS SIGNS, DOOR PLATES and SEAL PRESSES
Old Stand, Upstairs.
180 DUNDAS ST.

THIS IS OUR BUSINESS
To examine you eyes free and to adjust glasses to suit at sight at moderate prices.
CHAS. H. WARD,
Graduate Optician, 374 Richmond street J.W.T.

MONEY LOANED
On real estate, notes and farm stock, furniture and chattels. Coins, Tokens and Medals bought.
JAMES MILNE,
88 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Send postage stamp for reply. J.W.T.

Hot Meat Pies, = = 5c
Oyster Stews, = = 15c

HARRY YATES, 4 and 5
Market Bazar
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. J.T.
To know of "ODOROMA" and to use it is evidence of good taste.

Horticulture.

OUR SHADE TREES.

Of all the work that has been undertaken by the Alumnae of the High School, that of classifying the shade trees of the city is the most important. The members of the Arboriculture Committee have worked enthusiastically, and in many sections of the city the work is complete. All of the reports will not be in until late in the autumn, as some of the committee have been compelled to be out of town during the early months.

Miss Sara Webb, of the faculty of the Girls' High School, some time ago asked the Park Commissioner, for a plot of ground in one of the parks for the purpose of planting out all of the trees indigenous to Kentucky. The commissioners acceded to the request, and, in addition, agreed to have any number of trees planted that the alumnae might suggest, and to permit the trees to be labeled. The trees are now being planted in various parks. Every pretty day now can be seen

LEAF OF THE CHINA TREE.

groups of young women stopping under various trees on the sidewalks. One or more, perhaps, carry books of reference, and when a tree is come across with which they have no acquaintance, it is looked up in the book, or its leaf and branch are borne forth to refer to some person who has made a thorough study of trees. In that way the classifying of the trees becomes not only a benefit to the city, but a source of interest and information to the young women. With many of them tree knowledge has become a passion and a fad, and while the work of labeling the trees has been a hard, tedious undertaking, yet it has had a tendency to awaken much interest in the subject of trees.

The work is carried on quite systematically. Miss Webb is the chairman, and she has divided the city into ten districts. Over every district she has appointed a sub-chairman, who has in turn under her guardianship. The chairman of these districts are Mrs. Laura Monarrat, Miss Ruth Murray, Miss Ella Tarrent, Mrs. A. S. Coleman, Miss Florence Witherspoon, Miss Koptner, Miss Anna J. Hamilton, Mrs. Nellie C. Alexander, Miss Addie Schroeder. There are one hundred on the list. Every one has been furnished with a typewritten list of the trees indigenous to Kentucky, and, in working, these trees have to be distinguished at a glance and their number and locality must be kept strictly, so that they can be catalogued. According to the list, there are fifty-seven varieties of trees in Kentucky. There are six varieties of maple. The hardest thing to do is to distinguish varieties of the same family. It is easy enough to classify trees that are of a rare or peculiar sort.

Some exceedingly rare specimens have been found growing on the sidewalks and in the yards about many of the residences. There are several very pretty trees known as the ginkgo tree. The accompanying cut of the leaf shows its peculiarities. In the yard of the late Hamilton Pope, 900 Fourth avenue, is a handsome specimen of this tree. In the yard of Mr. John Long, on Broadway, between Second and Third streets, is a specimen of graceful proportions. The rarest specimen of all is the second tree on Floyd, Ransom's way, along the sidewalk by Mrs. Ransom's residence. It is a Balm of Gilead, of

and shoulders, and the cements had perished. There was nothing left to tell whose skeletons they might be. After much inquiry, however, the following account of the two was obtained by an old man well acquainted with the circumstances and who had seen the burial years before. He said: "In 1790 a land speculator by the name of Barlow advertised in the city of Paris a large tract of land for sale on the Western waters of the United States. The price was five shillings per acre. Among those who saw the advertisement and were captured by the glowing description of the land was a young Frenchman, the son of a wealthy man. He was enamored of a beautiful French girl, whose suit was not favorable to his parents, who were royalists, while her people were republicans. Disregarding parental opposition, they invested in the Ohio land and came out to live upon it. They had been used to every luxury at home, and when they arrived at a wilderness here they soon languished. The wife and husband died of a fever and the hardships incident to pioneer life and were buried by those who knew of their sad life in the same coffin, and was reared tenderly. One child was left and was given every care. There are now descendants living in Louisville who trace back to these lovers, whose story was brought to light after so long a time. I deeply regret that the Park Commissioners ever permitted so grand an old tree to be cut away."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Horticultural Notes.

Never allow your interest in the fruit garden to lessen, because the fruit is gone.

Asparagus plantations are ordinarily made by plowing them very deep early in the spring, fertilizing the land well, and setting out two-year old plants in furrows made with a furrowing plow. These furrows are made from six to eight inches deep, and the plants are set in the bottom and the crowns covered over a couple of inches. As the plants grow, the soil is gradually forked in about them until the furrows are full. The distance apart at which asparagus is grown depends very much on the variety and the quantity of land at one's disposal. The rows are ordinarily put about four feet apart, and the plants are set from one to two feet apart in the row. If the rows are kept very narrow, they are generally best for the very best product, they can be put a little closer together, although four feet is probably as near right as one could advise for general conditions. Sometimes yearling plants are used, but unless they are very strong, two-year old plants will generally give quicker results.

Scorfula lurks in the blood of nearly every one, but H. de la Hooke's... drives it from the system and makes pure blood.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer

DAIRY NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has found creameries in that state where the loss of butter fat amounted to \$10 a day.

It is very questionable if it is advisable to keep a cow after she has passed her ninth year. The principal reason is that, although she may give fully as good a flow of milk, yet the increased cost of her keep will materially lessen the opportunity for profit.

Do not let the milk stand fifteen or thirty minutes after milking without straining. The foam dries, cream accumulates on the sides of the vessel, and experiments show that a quarter of a pound of butter fat is lost out of 100 pounds of milk by this means.

The largest creamery in the world is the one at St. Albans, Vermont. It is owned by the Franklin Creamery Association, and has an output of 20,000 pounds of butter per day. It gathers cream from sixty-seven skimming stations and runs the cream in its own cars.

The Dairy Commissioner of Canada says a thimbleful of milk of average quality contains over 10,000,000 globules of butter fat. They are lighter than the liquid or serum of the milk in which they float, and when it is left to rest the butter fat globules rise to the top.

Rich food will make more milk, but not richer milk. Increase of fat in the cow's ration increases the per cent. of fat in her milk for a short time, but that milk will soon return to its normal condition. The composition of the milk is due to the individuality of the cow.

To milk a cow "clean" has always been the ambition of the milker, and when that end was attained he was perfectly satisfied. But to milk a cow in a cleanly way, although of equal importance, does not in a large percentage of cases come within the scope of our consideration.

Nervousness and viciousness are engendered in the ill-treated cow, and transmitted to her offspring. The more docile the cow the more are her energies likely to be devoted to the production of interest.

We cannot be too watchful over irresponsible help, who hesitate not to be in a hurry or frighten the cows. It seems to be a small matter, but when every item is considered it is one that should not be overlooked, and that is when a helper is trained to be milked, teach her to allow any one to milk her without worrying or exciting her.

If this is not done and it becomes necessary to change milkers, there will be a shrinkage in the amount of milk secured.

One of the most common mistakes in making butter on the farm, in particular during the winter, is in keeping the milk too long. A low temperature of the cream prevents, or, rather, retards, fermentation or souring, and it is often the case that the cream is kept until it is bitter in order to secure a proper acidity, and it is impossible to make a good quality of butter from bitter cream.

A correspondent in an exchange gives the following method of relieving choked cattle: Take of fine-cut chewing tobacco enough to make a ball the size of a hen's egg. Dampen with molasses so it adheres closely. Elevate the animal's head, pull out the tongue and crowd the ball as far down the throat as possible. In fifteen minutes the animal will be able to swallow, relieving the muscles, so that whatever object may be in the throat will be thrown up.

The little specks of white in the butter are nothing more than particles of soil milk; better, perhaps, to say flakes of pretty nearly pure curd, found most numerous in buttermilk from a churn of sour—quite sour—the curd, and the curd having coagulated the casein, and these specks are able to have them float off in the fluid than to remain in the butter, for their presence there will decrease its price in the market, and it is a sign that the butter itself is deficient in desirable qualities.

Making the Shell. We find, after careful experiments, that there is quite a task imposed on the hen to get time for the eggshells. Wheat and corn contains but very little lime, and when those foods are given daily, with no variety, the lime for the shell may be lacking. It is true that oyster shells are loved, but it is unsettled as to whether the shells will supply lime as fast as the lime in grains and grasses is in a condition more favorable to the hens, and even bone is appropriated more readily than oyster shells, but the best lime food is clover hay, cut very fine and scalded, as it contains about thirty times as much lime as does corn.

Will Kerosene Kill Lice? It has been maintained that kerosene will not kill lice. With the use of kerosene seems to have been effective, but some who have used it affirm that only a portion of the lice are destroyed. However, it is an easy matter to make the kerosene emulsion more effective, which can be done by adding a gill of camphor oil (which is cheap) and a gill of spirits of turpentine to every pint of the kerosene to be used as an emulsion. If a gill of oil of sassafras be added in place of the turpentine, it will be an improvement.

Dust for Winter. We have always cautioned our readers not to overlook dry dirt for the sidewalks to store it away before the fall rains set in. We do not refer to road dust, which is not very clean, but fresh, dry earth, which may be sifted and put under shelter. It is excellent, not only for the hens in winter, but is also one of the best substances to use in stalls of cattle, or as an absorbent of urine. It costs almost nothing, and is more beneficial on the poultry house floors than any other substance.

The seeds of any plant or tree is what make draft on its vitality. The pulp which is eaten in fruits is mostly water and makes no very great drain of the tree. Thinning the fruit makes fewer seeds to exhaust the tree and more pulp to furnish food.

All young pigs in the orchard should be left unringed and free to root the soil as much as they like. Ringing the old hogs is sometimes necessary, as in a dry time old hogs will get in the habit of, if unringed, of gnawing the bark of the trees and thus destroying them. An old hog also in rooting will make deep furrows in the soil, destroying some apple roots and making the surface uneven. It is probably the older hogs get their liking for apple bark and learn to attack the trunk habit it is impossible to entirely break them of it. However well fed they may be they like a feed of apple tree bark for a change.

ODOROMA is the best mouth tonic in the world.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Malady That Has Long Baffled Medical Skill.

A Speedy Cure for the Trouble at Last Discovered—The Particulars of the Cure of a Little Girl Who Was a Severe Sufferer.

(From the Ottawa Journal.)

In a handsome brick residence on the tenth line of Goulbourn township, Carleton county, lives Mr. Thomas Bradley, one of Goulbourn's successful farmers. In Mr. Bradley's family is a bright little daughter, 8 years of age, who had been a severe sufferer from St. Vitus' dance, and who had been treated by physicians without any beneficial results. Having learned that a little one had been fully cured of the cure of a Little Girl Who Was a Severe Sufferer.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a correspondent of the Journal called at the family

residence for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, and found the little girl a picture of brightness and good health. Mrs. Faulkner, a sister of the little one, gave the following information: "About eighteen months ago Alvin was attacked by that terrible malady, St. Vitus' dance, and became so bad that we called in two doctors who held out no hope to us of her ultimate recovery, and she was so badly affected with the 'dance' as to require almost constant watching. About this time we read in the Ottawa Journal of a similar case cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which gave us renewed hope. We procured a couple of boxes, and before these were all used there was a perceptible improvement. After using six more boxes she was entirely free from the disease, and, as you can see, is enjoying the best of health. Several months have passed since the use of the Pink Pills was discontinued, but there has been no return of the malady, nor any symptoms of it. We are quite certain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured her, and strongly recommend them in similar cases."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing specific for such diseases as St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

WHERE MULTITUDES SWARM. Figures That Give Some Idea of China's Vastness.

The following table is given by the American Legation in Peking as approximately accurate and is valuable, because it notes the population of each province, some of which, it will be seen, contain more people than the United States:

Province.	Population.
Manchuria.....	10,000,000
Shantung.....	30,000,000
Shensi.....	22,000,000
Yunnan.....	12,000,000
Hubei.....	20,000,000
Kiangsu.....	20,000,000
Kweichow.....	12,000,000
Anhui.....	12,000,000
Shensi.....	12,000,000
Fukien.....	20,000,000
Kwantung.....	12,000,000
Hunan.....	20,000,000
Kiangsi.....	20,000,000
Kansu.....	12,000,000
Total.....	413,000,000

The longest straight line that can be drawn in Chinese territory would be 3,350 miles, from northeast to southwest. The greatest breadth of the empire is 2,100 miles. The circuit of the whole is about 14,000 miles, or considerably more one-half of the circumference of the globe. The Russian boundary is 5,300 miles. The coast line is 4,400 miles.

EDWARD BLAKE'S SUCCESSOR IN DURHAM.

Robert Beith, M.P., for Durham, Ont., is Another who Recommends Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The observing public are commencing to ask, Who has not a good word to say for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder? Certainly the best citizens the Dominion over are talking its praises, and not without success. Mr. Robert Beith, member in the Commons for Durham, the old constituency of Hon. Edward Blake, is another addition to the prominent citizens who have used this medicine, and from their own experience can say that for cold in the head, catarrh in its different phases, and hay fever, there is no remedy to equal this. It never fails to relieve in ten minutes.

A GREAT MEDICINE. Cod-liver Oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable.

Children like it. It is Cod-liver Oil made more effectual, and combined with the Hypophosphites its strengthening and flesh-forming powers are largely increased.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bown, Buffalo, N.Y. 50c. and \$1.

Timely Warning.



The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

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in most things, when it comes to deciding upon a school, imagine they are all the same. But they are not. The

F. C. B. C.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT. Some teaches Bookkeeping and Business Papers by a "Learn to Do by Doing method." Don't you think there's a school keep you at a text book, and you get all and only theory? Miss Bryant has secured a position with the Cash Grocery, city, difference! Catalogue free. Miss Bryant has secured a position with the Cash Grocery, city, difference! Catalogue free. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Invalids' Wheel Chairs.

Four new styles. Light and strong. Self-propelling or otherwise. Reclining backs. House use or the street. For sale or rent.

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RIGHT ON TIME.

I have opened a repair shop and will give personal attention to gun and locksmithing, shear and razor sharpening, stencil cutting, bicycle and general repairing.

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INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY. Results in 30 days. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Falling Memory, Paralysis, Stomachic, Nighty Boring, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and strength, restores the system, and cures all diseases of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD, General and Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Restless, Nervous, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Send for free 60 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Navigation and Railways.

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

SS. GERMANIC, Oct. 23, 1 a.m.
SS. TEUTONIC, Oct. 30, 3 p.m.
SS. BRITANNIC, Nov. 6, 8:30 a.m.
SS. MAJESTIC, Nov. 13, 2 p.m.
SS. GERMANIC, Nov. 20, 8:30 a.m.
Rates as low as by any first-class line.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner.

AMERICAN LINE.

New York—Southampton (London)—Paris. Twin screw U. S. mail steamships. Sailing every Wednesday at 11 a.m. First cabin \$50 and upwards; second cabin \$30 and 25c.

St. Paul.....Oct. 29.....Nov. 20
St. Louis.....Nov. 6.....Nov. 27
New York.....Nov. 13.....Nov. 24

RED STAR LINE.

New York to Antwerp. Sailing every Wednesday at noon. First cabin \$25 and upwards; second cabin \$13. Northland.....Nov. 7.....Friesland.....Nov. 13

Navigation and Railways.

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"The Niagara Falls Route." The Popular Line TO THE

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AT— ATLANTA, GA. Fare for Round Trip \$28

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Great Hunters' Excursions

1893. Single Fare for the Round Trip

EXCELLENT SPORT

HUNTERS

Mattawa, Nepigon, Spanish & Muskoka District (Seven & North)

CANADIAN PACIFIC R.

Round Trip Tickets will be sold for Single First-Class Fare

Oct. 23, 29, 31, Nov. 1 and 2. All tickets good for return until Dec. 15, 1893. 200 POUNDS of personal baggage and camp equipment and dog will be CHECKED FREE.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, calling at Movilla. From Montreal From Quebec

Our Young People

Houstonias.

Half a dozen Quaker ladies,
Straight and slim and small,
In a sunny Berkshire meadow,
By a low stone wall:

"Is thee come to Yearly Meeting?"
"Yea." "And thee, too?"
"Verily, and thee is early!"
"Opens next First Day."

And, in truth, the next May Sabbath
All that meadow fair
Scarce could hold the Yearly Meeting
Set for session there;

In their little gray-blue bonnets
Chatting, brim to brim,
Half a million Quaker ladies,
Straight and small and slim.
—Youth's Companion.

The Little Marquis of Ville-Marie
(By Francis Sterne Palmer.)

One afternoon in the summer of 1643 a ship from France, loaded with settlers and provisions, sailed up the River St. Lawrence and anchored opposite the little colony at Montreal, then called Ville-Marie de Montreal. In the first boat that put ashore came a black-haired, keen-eyed boy of fifteen, who stared curiously at the log to a and at the wild-looking hunters and trappers. He was pale and slender and the colonists wondered that such a weakling had been sent to take part in their rough life.

Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, was in command at Ville-Marie, and to him the ship-captain explained the presence of the boy. "The day before we sailed," said the captain, "he was brought to me by an old man, who said there were reasons why certain people wished to harm the lad; and in fact, that they had already held him prisoner and ill-treated him, as could be seen by his sickly looks. The old man feared that they would seize the boy again, so he begged me to bring him here secretly and leave him in charge of the Sieur de Maisonneuve. He is called Jean Rapin, and seems a shy lad. I know nothing more of him."

"Well, he may stay, whoever he be. Young men and boys are welcome, though this one seems but ill fitted for the hard life of the colonies." And so Jean Rapin began life in New France. He made few friends among the settlers and monks and soldiers at Ville-Marie, being shy and solitary, with an odd air of dignity. The colonists in joke called him "The Little Marquis," making sport of his dignified airs.

The long winter wore away and spring came, bringing the little Marquis other companions. A band of Algonquin Indians, busy with the spring fishing, made their camp on the island near the fort at Ville-Marie. The first in rank was Tessout, who had a son about Jean's age, and, in spite of the fact that one of the boys was a savage, they were alike in many ways, being both grave and silent; and so they became friends, talking together in a strange mixture of Indian and French. This Algonquin boy, Wattero, knew everything about the woods; he knew just where to find the shy hen grouse sitting on her nest of speckled eggs, or the teal duck that covered her greenish ones down among the reeds by the river. He showed the white boy the slender spotted fawns, and the little hares, so young that they were smaller than squirrels.

In return for this wood lore, Jean would tell about France and its cities and grand lords. One day the two friends crept into an evergreen thicket and lay there on the deep moss, while the French boy told stories of the old world that made Wattero wonder greatly.

"And besides being dressed in fine cloth and silver lace," said Jean, "the chiefs of my people have silver cups to drink from—like the one Father Duperon uses in church."

"I have never been in the church," interposed Wattero.

"Come to vespers with me to-day, and I will show you the silver cup that is like those the French chiefs drink from. Father Vimont, Superior of the Missions, is here, and there will be a grand service."

Wattero went to vespers, and saw Father Vimont and the attendant Jesuit priests. Jean pointed out the silver chalice.

"I would like to have it for a drinking-cup," said Wattero.

"This cup is very holy, like one of your grand medicine charms," Jean explained, "and not to be used as a common drinking-cup."

"All the better. My family are not like common people; my grandfather is a chief, and some day—if I grow to be wise and am a brave warrior—I, too, will be a chief. My old grandfather is sick, and I wish I had the cup for him to drink from; if, as you say, it is a medicine charm, it might cure him."

They separated, Wattero going back to the Indian camp; but he could not forget the glistening medicine cup. He had been brought up with the Indian notion that there is little harm in taking what one wants, and so, late that night, he crept like a fox through the French settlement and made his way into the church. A tall candle was burning dimly, and near it he saw

the glitter of the silver chalice. He glided up to the altar, and, stealthily putting out his hand, clutched the cup. The next moment it seemed to him as if all the spirits that guarded this great medicine charm had been aroused. He was seized from behind and thrown violently to the floor. The chalice was caught away from his profane hands.

He struggled and fought, but in vain. Ten minutes later he was a prisoner in one of the monastery cells. But it was no spirit that had seized him. When Vimont, the stern Father Superior, came from Quebec, he had found Duperon, the priest in charge of Ville-Marie, guilty of some small negligence, and had ordered a night of vigil and prayer in the church; so Father Duperon had been present to see the attempted theft of the chalice.

The next morning many of the colonists were assembled on a grassy slope that lay east of the fort and stretched down almost to the river's edge. Vimont, gaunt and grim-faced, robed in the black gown of the Jesuits, was there, among a host of monks of inferior rank; Maisonneuve also—a stately figure, surrounded by his soldiers. One of the monks held Wattero, whose hands were tied. Father Vimont was to judge him for theft and desecration.

Maisonneuve whispered to Vimont, "Father, this boy is the son of Tessout, an Algonquin chief of importance; be careful what you do."

"Whoever he is, he shall smart for what he has done," returned the monk.

While they spoke, a dark, lithe figure had crept to the edge of the forest, and now crouched there, only a few yards away, watching the Frenchmen on the grassy slope. Tessout, the chief, had missed Wattero—though his sleeping in the woods was nothing so very unusual—and had sent out to see what had become of him.

"Bring the culprit before me," said Vimont.

When the straight, slender Indian lad was led forward, the priest, eying him sternly, spoke in the Algonquin language.

"Boy, you tried to steal one of the cups of the Holy Communion; there could be no worse crime. If you were white, you should suffer death, but your ignorance inclines me to mercy; you shall have twenty strokes of the whip across the shoulder."

He had no sooner ceased than the Indian, who had lain in the bushes intently listening, moved away stealthily for a short distance, then rose and darted off, running like a deer towards the Algonquin camp.

Wattero was silent for a moment. When he raised his head and looked his judge in the face, his eyes were as stern as the priest's own. "No cup is too good for a chief of the Algonquins," he said; "and if I feel your whip, you shall feel the arrows of my father's warriors. It will take much blood to heal the whip-wounds on the back of a chief's son."

Maisonneuve spoke aside to Vimont: "I fear that was not wise mercy; to these proud savages a whipping is disgrace worse than death. The camp of Tessout is close by, and in it are enough warriors to destroy our whole settlement."

As the soldier finished speaking, Jean Rapin stepped forward. "Father Vimont, I had told Wattero about the holy chalice, and he, thinking it must be a great medicine charm, wanted it for his old grandfather, who is sick. Rather than have him—who is guilty of no wrong according to the ways of his people—suffer this punishment, I will stand in his place and take the strokes. It matters less to me than to one who is an Indian and a chief's son."

Vimont thought a moment. He saw that a prudent way of upholding the Church's dignity was to let this nameless French boy be substitute for the young savage.

"It shall be as you wish," he said to Jean. Then, turning to Wattero, "This white boy takes the punishment, but remember it is punishment for your evil-doing. Brother Richard, see you do not spare to strike lustily, for this is no light matter."

The things which tied Wattero's hands had hardly been cut when they emerged from the forest a long line of Algonquin warriors, each holding a drawn bow. Silently and grimly they filed into the open space and surrounded the French. The monks trembled, and even Vimont's frowning face grew pale. Maisonneuve's sword flashed from its scabbard, and the soldiers raised their heavy muskets; but they were outnumbered four to one. The Indians seemed only awaiting a signal from Wattero to let their arrows fly.

"Stop them, Wattero!" cried Jean; "tell them you are in no danger!" Wattero came forward and spoke to the savages; then he turned and whispered to Jean, "I have only to speak and an arrow shall pierce every Frenchman here; say to me that you will not be struck with that whip, and these men shall die, and you shall go with me and be my brother."

"Wattero, it is nothing," said Jean; "the blows will be no dishonor to me—when they come in this way, to save a friend. Think no more of it, and tell your father's warriors that there is no trouble."

The Algonquins, now that they saw their chief's son was not to be insulted, dropped the ends of their long bows to the ground, and looked on with apparent indifference.

Antoine Richard, lay brother of the monastery, held the whip, and one of the soldiers, Noel Meron, a big fellow with a black beard, whispered to him, "Antoine, strike not so very lustily; the little Marquis is my friend, and I will not have him too ill-treated; do you hear?"

"I'll do the Father's bidding," said Antoine, scowling at Jean, for he was one of those who had taken offense at the reserved ways of the little Marquis. He began pulling back the loose sleeves of his gown, as if he meant to strike his hardest; and he was still busy in this way when a gun-shot sounded far out on the river. Those on the grassy slope looked and saw that a canoe had just rounded a point on the island and was coming towards the landing place. Besides the Indian paddlers, there was a Frenchman in the boat, and it was he who had fired his musket as a salute. "I know him!" exclaimed Maisonneuve; it is Pierre de Bruson, the ship-captain, who was to come from France with settlers for Quebec.

He went to the shore to meet De Bruson, and, after their greetings, the two walked up the slope to where Vimont stood. Jean's shoulder was bared, but Antoine Richard had paused to look at the newcomer. Maisonneuve and the ship-captain and the monk talked together. Finally Maisonneuve spoke aloud to the soldiers:

"An offense has been committed against the church, and Father Vimont says some one must suffer. Jean gave himself in place of the Indian boy (and lucky for us, for else we might all be scalped by this time), but Jean is a slight, weak lad, and there are many stalwart fellows here; so long as the strokes must be given, will no one volunteer to take them?"

"That will I, and gladly—if that will satisfy the priest," said big Noel Meron. "Come on, Antoine Richard; if you do not lay the strokes on hard enough I will duck you in the river, and you lay them on too hard I will duck you also, so make up your mind to a ducking, anyway."

A moment later Antoine swung the whip and brought it down with all his force on Noel's brawny shoulder. "Strike harder, man!" cried Noel, yet making a grimace at the pain; "have lay brothers no muscle?"

"That will do," said Maisonneuve to Antoine. "Are you satisfied, Father Vimont?" By St. Denis! if the dignity of the church requires that more strokes be given, one of her own especial children shall take them; my soldiers shall have no more of them, though they take them ever so gayly. And now," he went on, speaking so that all could hear, "and now you must know that Pierre de Bruson brings word that he you have called the little Marquis is a Marquis in sober truth, and heir to one of the fairest holdings in all fair France. The wrong that was done him has been righted, and now he is summoned to France to inherit his own."

Jean was a little paler than that was even his wont. "Old Jules, who took care of me, always said that things would come right in time," he said. Then he turned to Wattero: "I would ask you to go back to France with me if I did not know you like it best here, where there are grouse and deer, and Iroquois to fight, and where you will some day be a warrior and chief—so I will not ask you. But you, big Noel Meron, I do ask you; come with me, and you shall be senechal of a castle where I can remember being when a little boy, which overlooks sunny vineyards in Burgundy."

"That will I, and gladly, little Marquis," said Noel Meron, in the very words he had used when offering to take the strokes of the whip; "for I am tired of this snowy land of New France. Antoine Richard, I think to let you go free of the ducking I promised; to give it mayhap, were unbecoming the dignity of a senechal. But there is one thing you shall do if you would keep a dry skin—that is, give three lusty cheers for my master, the little Marquis of Ville-Marie, and of fair land in far-off Burgundy."

And Antoine did not hesitate, for he knew that Noel Meron was a man of his word.

Conversational Quotations.

Sam Weller (Pickwick Papers) did not originate the expression "wheels within wheels," as many supposed; he used it, truly, but the idea is from the Bible, (Ezekiel, x, 10.) Another Biblical expression, which would hardly be recognized as such at first sight, is "the skin of my teeth." (Job, xix, 20.) We are indebted to Cervantes for the proverb, "Honesty is the best policy." (Don Quixote, part ii, chapter 33.) while the familiar phrase "Diamond cut diamond," is due to Ford, the author of "The Lover's Melancholy." (Act I, Scene i.)

Although Sheridan's well-known character, Mrs. Malaprop, did "own the soft impeachment," (The Rivals, Act V, Scene iii,) we must credit Shakespeare with the origin of the saying that "comparisons are odorous," (so frequently attributed to that estimable lady,) as he puts these words in the mouth of Dogberry. ("Much Ado About Nothing," Act III, Scene v.) Ben Johnson ("Tale of a Tub," Act IV, scene iii.) and Butler, ("Hudibras," Part I, canto i, line 821,) both smell a rat; and to Tusser, the author of "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," the truism "Better late than never" is due.—[Chambers' Journal.

With The Poets.

Country Winds.

O, the Contrary Winds! the Contrary Winds!
How my straining eyes their fury blinds.

The waves are strong,
And I toil so long,
So long and hard, while the tempest wild
Shrieks o'er the grave of a darling child.

But lo! on the crest of the raging sea,
The Contrary Wind bringeth Christ to me.

O, the Contrary Winds! the Contrary Winds!
How the terrible conflict wears and grinds.

Through the inmost soul
The billows roll;
The flesh gives way, the courage quails,
At the sweeping cyclone fierce assails.
But with Contrary Winds, on the lashing sea
Walks the Lord Christ, coming to rescue me.

O, the Contrary Winds! the Contrary Winds!
Through the rain of tears their song reminds

That He who fed
The throng with bread,
While praying yonder before the throne,
Is watching me as I toil alone.

He sees my need,
And with loving speed,
He comes in the path that the storm has made,

Saying: "Lo! it is I; be not afraid."
So I praise my God for the Savior He
Sends ever with Contrary Winds to me.

—R. Kelso Carter.

My Ships at Sea.

Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then, blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

My little craft sails not alone;
A thousand fleets from every zone
Are out upon a thousand seas;
What blows for one a favoring breeze
Might dash another with the shock
Of doom upon some hidden rock.

And so I do not dare to pray
For winds to waft me on my way,
But leave it to a higher will
To stay or speed me, trusting still
That all is well, and sure that He
Who launched my bark will sail with me.

Through storm and calm, and will not fail,
Whatever breezes may prevail,
To land me, every peril past,
Within the sheltered haven at last.

Then, whatsoever wind doth blow,
My heart is glad to have it so;
And, blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

—Caroline A. Mason.

Too Late.

What silences we keep year after year
With those who are most near to us
and dear!

We live beside each other day by day,
And speak of myriad things, but seldom say
The full, sweet word that lies just in
our reach,
Beneath the commonplace of common speech.

Then out of sight and out of reach
they go—
Those close, familiar friends who
loved us so;

And sitting in the shadow they have left,
Alone with loneliness, and sore bereft,
We think with vain regret of some
fond word

That once we might have said, and
they have heard.

For weak and poor the love that we
expressed
Now seems beside the sad, sweet un-
expressed,

And slight the deeds we did to those
undone,
And small the service spent, to
treasure won,

And undeserved the praise for word or
deed,
That should have overflowed the sim-
ple need.

This is the cruel fault of life—to be
Full visioned only when the ministry
Of death has been fulfilled, and in
the place

Of some dear presence, is but empty
space,
What recollected services can then
Give consolation for the "might have
been?"

—Nora Perry, in Chicago Israelite.

Little Mamie read on her Sunday
school card:
"God makes, preserves and keeps
us."

Looking up suddenly, she said:
"Mamma, what do you suppose he
does with 'em all?"
"With what, my dear?"
"Why, all those preserves."

When the Queen Eats.

Her Majesty at Tea With a Scottish Neighbor.

A Lady Describes a Dinner Party at Windsor Castle.

THE QUEEN GOES OUT TO TEA.

The Queen honored Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld by going to tea with them on the 27th ult. Her Majesty's visits are now heralded by several messengers. As she only decides in the morning what she is to do in the afternoon, an immediate notice of Her Majesty's intention is sent to the hostess about to be honored, so that she may not make other plans. Then, about an hour before the Queen's arrival, the Indian attendants appear in a royal carriage bringing the set of easy steps by which Her Majesty descends from the carriage. Host and hostess meet their august visitor at the main entrance; the host is generally honored by being allowed to take the Queen's arm. On reaching the drawing-room the Queen seats herself, but all others remain standing unless Her Majesty motions them to be seated. When tea is served, unless specially invited to do so by her, no one else has any. The Queen usually makes an excellent meal at tea-time, delighting especially in scones, of which cream is a component part, and shortbread. Whatever party is staying in the house visited by the Queen none appears unless when the hostess mentions the name of her guests (which she always does), the Queen knows and she desires to see any of them.

DINING WITH THE QUEEN.

"Being asked to sleep and dine at Windsor Castle is a great honor," writes a lady contributor, "but as papa and mamma are accustomed to it, they were not so excited as I was, who was going for the first time. I must say, however, that it seemed a little flat that we should be told what train to come by, so that we should arrive just before dinner, precisely as if we were going to stay at the most ordinary country house. Until we got to the Castle it was all just like any other journey, and I found myself actually yawning as we drove out of the station. Once, however, the carriage had turned in under George IV.'s gateway there was no possibility of anything but intense excitement. There was the very entrance which the Queen herself uses.

DRESSING FOR DINNER.

Well, we were shown to our rooms, and then, oh! the fuss and flurry, and the dreadful haste and excitement, for you know it takes much longer to get on the kind of costume which one wears when one is going to dine with the Queen than to get into an ordinary dinner-gown. However, it was all done at last. So I followed mamma out into the grand corridor, and we proceeded slowly towards the dining-room. It was a wonderful place, that corridor. Imagine a long lofty apartment, lighted by tall windows on one side, which looked out on the courtyard—imagine this running round two sides of the great quadrangle—and on the inner side innumerable doors opening into suites of rooms of all kinds—guest-chambers, including a special suite for the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE GUESTS.

"About half-way down the left arm of the corridor a group of people was standing. These were the other guests. We had scarcely joined them when the master of the household and some other officials, all dressed in Windsor uniform, made their appearance and directed us to arrange ourselves in two rows, the men on one side and the ladies on the other, towards the door of the oak room—for as we were a small party we were to dine in the Queen's private dining-room, which was called the oak room, and is just over the royal entrance, and not in the state dining-room, which is at the other end of the corridor. Mamma, who was the most important lady present, was farthest from the door, and I stood next to her as the next most important, which was rather absurd, because I was quite the youngest of all the ladies, and two of the others were wives of two of the principal Ministers. The tiresome result, too, was that I went in with one of the Ministers, who might have been about 60, and the other Minister's wife, who was very stout and deaf, fell to the officer of the guard, whom I knew well, and had often danced with in town.

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL.

"We waited a few minutes, and I had just made out that the portrait facing me was that of Lord Beaconsfield, when there was a fuss; somebody said something, and there was the Queen in the black dress and cap with the white veil, looking just like her photographs, and there we were all curtseying away like a lot of school-girls, and the men bowing like Chinese mandarins. Poor Mrs. X—, the stout Minister's wife—I mean the Minister's stout wife—got perfectly scarlet with the exertion. So we went into a blaze of lights, gold plate, and scarlet liveries and sat down just like at an ordinary dinner. My partner proved to be rather a nice old man, and talked to me a good deal in a whisper. He told me that it was not etiquette to speak louder, which I knew already; and that it was not

etiquette to talk very much, which sounded rather dull.

COURT ETIQUETTE.

"The proper thing seemed to be to eat as much as possible, talk very little and keep one's eye on the Queen, in the hope that she might honor one by addressing one. Her Majesty talked to the older people, but there was not much in the way of conversation. In spite of my intense awe I nearly laughed now and then to see mamma sitting up so prim and saying so very little, for at home, you know, we all listen to mamma, as if she was an oracle, and so does everyone who comes to the house, which is a little trying at times. When the Queen rose we followed her to the corridor again, and not to the drawing-room, as I had hoped. The rest was very short. Her Majesty went round and spoke to each of the guests. That practically ended my dinner with the Queen, for her Majesty soon departed, and the rest of the evening was quite informal. The next morning we went away early after breakfast, and did not see Her Majesty again."

A Smile And a Laugh.

Professor—What terrible affliction did Homer have?

Pupil—He was a poet, sir.

Young housekeeper—Have you some fine salt?

Grocer—Yes, ma'am.

Young housekeeper—Is it fresh.

Housekeeper—Your milk is as thin as water today.

Milkman—Well, mum, it was very foggy this morning when we milked.

Little Marie—Mamma, when I grow up can I marry a Dutchman?

Mamma—Why a Dutchman, dear?

Little Marie—So I can be a duchess, mamma.

Priscilla (just arrived)—Are there any men here?

Phyllis—Oh, there are a few apologies for men.

Priscilla—Well, if an apology is offered to me, I shall accept it.

Housekeeper—Half the things are torn to pieces.

Washerwoman—Yes, mum; but when a thing is torn in two or more pieces, mum, I count them as only one piece, mum.

The difficulties of ladies with inexperienced maids is illustrated by this incident, related by a New York paper:

"There's no coal, mum," said Bridget, "and the fires are going out."

"No coal! Why didn't you tell me before?"

"I couldn't tell you there was no coal, mum, when there was coal!" answered Bridget.

An accidental hitting of the keynote of a familiar phrase caused a little tot to make this funny break: Her mother in hearing her prayers, told her to ask the Lord to make her a good girl.

"Dear Dod," said the little thing, "pleath try and make me a good girl—and if at firh you don't succeed, try, try again," she unexpectedly added.

"Helen," said Mr. Whykins, "what's the difference between a woman and an umbrella?"

"The difference," she answered serenely, "is that a man isn't afraid to take an umbrella with him wherever he goes, and that he doesn't try to conceal the fact that it's above him when the real emergency arrives. That's the principal difference, Henry."

LEARNED MNEMONICS. — Professor A.—Do you know I find it difficult to remember the ages of my children!

Professor B.—I have no such trouble. I was born 2,300 years after Socrates, my wife 1,800 years after the death of Tiberius Caesar; our son John 2,000 years after the entrance into Rome of Titus Sempronius Gracchus for the re-enactment of the leges Liciniae, and our Amanda 1,500 years after the beginning of the Folk-wandering—that is perfectly simple, you see.

A tourist was being driven over a part of the country in Ireland where his infernal majesty appeared to have given his name to all the objects of interest in the locality; for there was the Devil's Bridge, the Devil's Cauldron, the Devil's Glen, etc. Said the traveller:

"The devil seems to be the greatest land owner in these parts!"

"Ah, sure, your honor," was the reply, "that is so; but he lives in England. He's what they call an absentee landlord in Ireland."

The successful horse-dealer is never at a loss. Witness the following incident, from an exchange:

A young Englishman was negotiating with a dealer for a horse. The horseman expatiated on the many good points of the animal under discussion.

"It seems to me, Mr. Muggins," remarked the young man, "that the horse has rather a big head."

The remark came at once: "Big 'ead, big 'ead, do you call it? Why, look at Gladstone; what a 'ead 'e's got!"

