

## Irish Affairs

Discussed at a Meeting of the British Cabinet.

Important Phases of the Eviction Question.

Human Sacrifice Still Being Offered Up in Russia.

The Isle of Man Has a Sensational Murder—Surmise that "Jack the Ripper" Died in Posh-Sale of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Suicide of a Dramatist.  
PARIS, Sept. 30.—Hector Jonathan Cremona, the well-known dramatic author, committed suicide to-day.

Sale of the Pall Mall Gazette.  
LONDON, Sept. 30.—Yates Thomson has sold the Pall Mall Gazette to Mr. Knighley, a member of the National Liberal Club. It is rumored that the paper will become Liberal-Unionist in politics.

Slaughter in Dahomey.  
PARIS, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Porto Novo says: "While the French gunboats Opale and Corale were ascending the River Quemehe, at Tikon, on the 28th inst., they were attacked by numbers of Dahomeans who were repulsed with heavy loss. One Frenchman was killed and thirteen were wounded."

Human Sacrifices in Russia.  
LONDON, Sept. 30.—A correspondent of the Chronicle in Russia says that human sacrifices are still offered by some of the pagan tribes nominally under Russian rule, and he describes the horrors of the annual sacrifice to the god of their tribe by the Tartars of the Malmurek district as recently seen by a Russian peasant. The victim was bound to a tree and his head cut off and placed on a platter. The head was then cut open and the heart plucked out, with which the face of the god was rubbed.

Is "Jack the Ripper" Dead?

YENNA, Sept. 30.—The police of Pesth, Hungary, believe that the lunatic named Semeredy, who committed suicide in Pressburg, after being arrested for a number of atrocious murders, was the wretch known as "Jack the Ripper" in London. They say they have evidence that he was in London at the time of each and every murder attributed to "Jack the Ripper" was committed. The lunatic at Pressburg does not appear nervous, was the wretched fellow women for his victims, and he robbed people as well as murdered them.

Removing the Embargo on Cattle.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Secretary Rusk's proclamation declaring the United States free from pleuro-pneumonia has not yet officially reached the Board of Agriculture here. The board officials, however, accept the declaration as valid, and appear ready to respond to the United States authorities' application for the free admission of livestock. The Live Stock Journal holds that the Government must allow a sufficient interval to elapse in order to prove beyond a doubt that the disease has been wholly suppressed, and that this provision should also have been made against Texas, in which 500 cases were detected in 1891 among animals intended for export.

Who Will Step Into Spurgeon's Place?

LONDON, Sept. 30.—While the feeling of the purely Baptist section of Mr. Spurgeon's congregation is in favor of the retention of the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon for a further preaching period, the bulk of the congregation desire the permanent services of Rev. Mr. Penson. Rev. Thos. Spurgeon has already booked passage for New Zealand, but if officially requested to stay he will probably agree. Despite the opinion that it will not lead to a split in this the biggest congregation in the world, Moncreux Conway's return to the pulpit of the South Place Church has already led to a demand for action.

Killed His Wife With a Penknife.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The inhabitants of the Isle of Man are in a state of great excitement over the first murder committed there in seven years. The victim was Mrs. Ellen Ann Cooper. She and her husband, George B. Cooper, arrived in Douglas in August and took rooms at the Regent Hotel, where she was found one night brutally murdered. Cooper was arrested, and the trial has been going on for several days. To-day the prisoner broke down and confessed that he had quarreled with his wife and in the heat of passion had stabbed her with a penknife. Ten years ago Cooper was charged with murdering his first wife. The charge arose out of an intrigue with another woman. He was acquitted of this crime. He claims the last wife was drunk when he slew her, but this statement is refuted by several witnesses.

Important Cabinet Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Irish eviction question and the evacuation of Uganda were the main matters discussed at yesterday's and to-day's Cabinet councils. A decision concerning Uganda was postponed because of the more urgent necessity for a solution of the difficulty in the way of affording relief for the evicted tenants in Ireland. Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is understood to have secured a temporary grant of money from the Government that the commission to examine into the evictions cannot complete its inquiry in time to prepare a bill to be introduced at the opening of Parliament. He argued that while the commission was deliberating the evicted tenants would starve. The Irish Evicted Tenants Association ask in the interim a grant of £250,000 with due representation on the commission. Mr. Morley has promised that the association shall be represented in the commission, but refrained from pledging himself on the grant until he had consulted the Cabinet. The representative of the Associated Press has learned that the Ministers are inclined to concede a moiety of the evicted tenants' demands, but refuse to immediately sanction any portion of the proposed grant.

Another subject chosen by the Cabinet was the appointment of an Irish Under

## CHOLERA DISAPPEARING.

No New Cases in New York City or Harbor.

Successful Case of Inoculation With the Virus—The European Bulletin of New Cases and Deaths.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—In Paris and suburbs yesterday 39 new cases of cholera and 16 deaths.

IN A SERVIAN VILLAGE.

BUDA PESTH, Sept. 30.—It is reported that cholera has broken out in a Servian village on the Danube. It is said the disease was imported from Russian vessels.

SUCCESSFULLY INOCULATED.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Dr. A. Stanhope, who was inoculated with cholera virus in Paris, and who subsequently served as a nurse in one of Hamburg's cholera hospitals, arrived here to-day. He is well and hearty, and attributed his escape from cholera entirely to the inoculation he underwent.

IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The police guard at the lower quarantine to-day withdrawn. Dr. Jenkins saying it was no longer necessary. The doctor reports that the patients on Swinburne Island are all doing well. The cholera virus has been disinfectant. All her bedding, temporary wooden and bunk will be burned. The Hermann will go up to-morrow, and the other immigrant steamers, Indiana and Massilia, will still be held. The Danzig will not be released until the cholera virus has been completely eradicated. The City of Berlin, from Liverpool, was released this evening.

EUROPEAN BULLETINS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—Thirteen new cases of cholera and nine deaths yesterday.

From Sept. 23 to 29 there have been ten cases of cholera in Odessa, four of which were fatal.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—Eleven new cases of cholera and seven deaths were reported in Holland to-day.

NO ROOM FOR JAPANESE RAGS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—The Government has prohibited the importation of Japanese rags into Canada as a result of the reported cholera outbreak at Hong Kong. Several cargoes destined for Canada, and which arrived at United States ports, were stopped at the boundary.

NOTES.

The German steamer Hermann has left New York quarantine for the city.

IN THE MIKADO'S KINGDOM.

Another Chapter of Horrors From Japan.

Hundreds of Persons Crushed to Death During a Cyclone, and 1,600 Dwellings Wrecked.

SAKAI, Japan, Sept. 30.—The steamship Peru brings Japanese news to Sept. 16. By the great cyclone at Okinawa 400 persons were crushed to death. Twenty-three houses were completely destroyed, and 1,500 partially. The crops were greatly injured, and the above figures do not include the devastation wrought in the smaller islands.

At Homamatsu, the court house, school, 62 dwellings and brick railway station were blown down, and ten people killed and many wounded.

In Shikoku prefecture 800 dwelling houses were blown down or partially destroyed, six bridges were broken, and four hundred persons were killed. Seven houses were swept away and 71 stores destroyed.

In the Aichi prefecture five people were killed and two wounded.

In Gunma prefecture the same story of devastation is told. During a festival at Mito Temple, near Kobe, a terrible accident occurred. The temple is approached by a flight of 250 steps, very steep. While a dense crowd was ascending the steps a man at the top slipped, and in his fall brought down 30 people. Five were killed outright and others terribly injured.

A SURPRISE!

Dissolution of the New Brunswick Legislature.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 30.—The New Brunswick Legislature dissolved. Nomination Oct. 16, election 22nd. This puts an end to the legislative Council and gives the Province one legislative branch. It is only two and a half years since last election.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

British Cotton Operatives Will Resist a Proposed Reduction.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Seventy-seven per cent. of the master cotton spinners of England to-day decided to resist a reduction of 5 per cent. in the wages of their employees. The men stubbornly refuse to accept the proposed reduction and intend to strike. It is generally admitted in Manchester that the stoppage of work will be a bad thing for the trade, as it will enable the spinners to reduce their present rates.

The decision to reduce wages affects 1,000,000 spindles using American cotton.

HOMESTEAD, Sept. 30.—A great sensation was made here to-night by the arrest for treason of several members of the advisory committee of the Homestead strikers. They were taken to Pittsburgh at 11 o'clock and landed in jail.

Holocaust of Sheep.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 30.—Fire at the Union Stock Yards burned about \$10,000 worth of sheep sheds and burned or smothered 993 head of sheep.

Nine Dead.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 30.—The recent party at Northville, Mich., in which two men were killed, has been identified. It was a party of nine men, and it is certain that the nine men remaining under the debris are all dead.

Fresh oysters received to-day; first of the season. R. MONTGOMERY, Richmond street.

Minard's Lament Cure La Grippe.

Minard's Lament Cure La Grippe. A whole lot of cures that have made a great hit for the trade, as it will enable the spinners to reduce their present rates.

No flavor to the cake spoils the taste; had flavor spoils the cake. Avoid both by using Pure Gold Flavored Extracts.

## WHAT HE THINKS OF IT

Frank Lenz, the World-Girdling Cyclist Describes His Trip Through Western Ontario and His Visit to London—Canadian Roads Praised.

The October number of Outing, the New York sporting magazine, contains another letter from Frank G. Lenz, the plucky young wheelman who has undertaken to ride around the world on a pneumatic-tired bicycle. His description of his ride through Western Ontario and his visit to London will prove interesting. The article is illustrated by views along the road, and a photograph of the militia camp on Carling's Heights, which was in progress during his brief stay here. The following is a continuation of his journey from Hamilton west:

Messrs. G. R. Lloyd and James Wallace, of the Hamilton Bicycle Club, accompanied me for a short distance west, bidding me farewell on top of what they termed "The Mountain"—a low ridge running parallel with Lake Ontario. Pushing forward I gained a macadamized road crossing a rolling country, and which finally led me through Ancaster and to the city of Brantford, prettily situated on the Grand River, 24 miles from my starting-point. Several extensive manufacturing concerns are located in Brantford, and there are several large wheels throughout the Dominion. The city was, in former years, a favorite summering-point for Southerners; the river and canal afford boating and canoeing facilities, and there are several attractive points within easy reach, notably Cedar Glen. In the afternoon the Rev. A. W. Richardson and Messrs. F. A. Howard and T. F. Best, accompanied me as far as the town of Ingersoll, ten miles further west, where I decided to pass the night, having wheeled 61 miles. The farming throughout this section changes to wheat, oats and rye. Everywhere is field after field of these grains. It is also quite a growing country, and taking entire possession of the road and usually waiting for the last moment before running aside to let one ride by.

Next morning I wheeled on to London by way of Thamesford. The Canadian volunteer militia were encountered on the outskirts of the city, so I decided to visit the grounds in the afternoon. There were some 2,000 men in all. The infantry looked grand in their bright red coats and white helmets. Sometimes, in place of the helmet, they wore a Scotch cap called a "Glengarry." The cavalry have black uniforms with gold cord across their breasts, and white helmets. The officers have black uniforms and make a very neat appearance.

London is a good-sized, well-built interior city. The streets are paved with cedar blocks, as is the rule in most Canadian towns. The wheelmen here are very friendly. The Forest City Bicycle Club and the Y. M. C. A. being the principal organizations. The most prominent riders are J. A. Tume and the Milne brothers.

In company with J. A. Tume, the next morning we left London over an excellent gravel road through Lambeth and Epsom, and thence to the city of Windsor. The going was poor, almost all sand. The pneumatic tires, however, ran very well over the rough places on the side of the road where the sand was not too deep.

The weather now improved. A cool breeze from Lake Erie fanned my face, and beautiful green fields on a side and a good gravel road made it a delightful wheeling. Every now and then a fine view can be had of Lake Erie from the road. Such is the ride from Clearville through Morpeth and Troy to Blenheim. Blenheim being the largest town since leaving London, 65 miles east, I decided to stay over for the night.

On waking next morning I found the rain falling incessantly, which banished my idea of reaching Detroit, now only 72 miles away, that day. As the weather cleared off and the sun shone brightly, the gravel roads were not being much improved by rain. I pushed on through Buckhorn, Dealtown and Port Alma to Wheatley. These are all small villages, Dealtown being the smallest. On leaving Wheatley, being the hotel, and the other a farm house, the road here is level, running within a stone's throw of the lake. When I left Blenheim the wind was blowing rather strong in my face, and on riding west across the regular hurricane force of the wind was met. I was completely exhausted from driving my wheel against this terrific wind.

The next morning I pushed on to Ruthven, where the road turns north to miles to Olinda, leaving Lake Erie to the south. Near Cottam I came upon two wheelmen taking their morning meal by the roadside. They were E. A. Walton, of Cleveland, Ohio, and H. S. Lyman, a native of Honolulu, who were taking a tour east to Montreal and New York.

Holding them farewell, I sped on through Cottam to Essex Center. From Essex Center to Windsor—seventeen miles—is excellent riding, and I felt proud, indeed, to reach the boundary of the Land of the Free again. Crossing the ferry to Detroit, the United States customs officers allowed me to pass when I produced my receipts.

The road from London to Windsor, 137 miles, I have never seen equalled for level riding. The Canadian farmer is not quite so friendly to wheelmen as his American cousin. This is, no doubt, caused by so few wheelmen passing through that they have not learned the rights of riders yet.

Killed at Pace Station.

WINDSOOR, Ont., Sept. 30.—The local coming west on the Grand Trunk Railway yesterday afternoon ran over a man about twenty west of Pace station. He was lying across the track and the train cut him clear in two. Nothing was found on the person by which he could be identified. He was apparently about 28 years of age, five feet six inches in height, and had on a pair of overalls over his trousers. He had a silver watch and \$15 in Canadian money. The body is now at the Pace station.

## LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—She never asked if her hat was on straight. She never ran from a mouse. She kissed all the boys with never a blush. And a wee baby girl in the home.

—There was no Police Court to-day.

—Geo. Rowat, city, sailed by the Germanic from New York to-day.

—Rev. Dr. Sexton is in the city, on a visit to C. A. Barnes, school inspector.

—High Constable Schram is suffering from an attack of pneumonia and congestion of the lungs.

—A. G. Smyth and son, of this city, were passengers on the Werra, which left New York to-day for Genoa.

—Hon. David Mills will lecture for the Ladies' Aid of the Baptist Church, at Ridgeway, on Friday next.

—To-day the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, I. O. O. F., gave a reception to Grand Sire Campbell, of this city, in Oddfellows' Hall, Winnipeg. Great preparations were made for the event.

—At a meeting of the hospital trust held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to call for tenders for the erection of a veranda at the end of the long ward. The annual report will be presented at the next meeting.

—Margaret Hutchinson, of St. Thomas, who has friends here, has successfully passed the higher entrance and exhibition examination at McGill College, Montreal. She gets \$100 and free tuition. The donor is Sir Donald A. Smith.

—Rev. Geo. Sexton, D.D., L.L.D., superintendent of the American Christian Evidence Society, will preach in the First Congregational Church, to-morrow evening. No doubt Dr. Sexton's many friends in the city will embrace this opportunity of hearing him.

—The anniversary services of St. James' Presbyterian Church will be conducted to-morrow by Rev. Alexander Field, D.D., the Irish General Assembly's delegate to the Presbyterian Council. Addresses will be delivered at 3 p.m. by Dr. Field and Rev. George McGill, of Belfast, Ireland. On Monday evening Rev. J. G. Patton, D.D., of South Sea Islands, will lecture.

—An Edmonton letter of the 22nd ult., says: "A. D. Osborne, ex-postmaster, has gone to Ottawa. He bears a numerous signed petition for his re-establishment in office. It will be remembered that he was charged with bearing arms against the Government during the late 'bloodless rebellion' in the Dominion land office."

Mr. Osborne was at one time reeve of the township of London.

A week or two ago, a defamatory article, dealing in mean innuendoes, and applied to an alleged prominent music dealer, appeared in a Detroit weekly paper, and was extensively circulated in this city. Some spiteful persons have circulated the statement that the reference was to the proprietor of one of our leading music stores, whereas the reference was not to any music-store proprietor, but to an employee of another establishment.

Presbyterian churchgoers are to have an opportunity to-morrow of listening to representatives who have been at the Pan- Presbyterian Council in Toronto. Among others announced is that distinguished pulpit orator, Dr. McGill, pastor of one of the most important churches of Belfast, Ireland. Other ministers as a rule are eloquent and eloquent, and the doctor, who is to preach in the First Presbyterian Church, is one of the leading lights of the church.

H. N. T. Colquhoun, city, grand representative to the executive committee of the Canadian Order of Clusters Friends, attended a meeting of the committee in Hamilton this week. Among other important business, the amendments to the constitution of the order as required by the registrar of friendly societies were considered and adopted. The order was found to be in the best interest of the society. It was also decided to appoint A. Woolverton, M.D., of Hamilton, grand medical examiner of the order to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. Robinson, M.D., of Unionville, who has filled the position ever since the organization of the order in the year 1887.

At the last regular semi-monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. held in Somerset Hall there were 40 members present. The ladies of the Union were pleased to welcome back the president, Mrs. Thornley, who has just returned from spending a few months at Ocean Grove. Mrs. Thornley gave a very interesting and helpful Bible reading, quoting promises from Scripture, which she found to be very helpful to those who ask. One new member, Mrs. McDonald, was received and two new ones were nominated—Mrs. Cowley and Miss Keneley. Delegates were elected for the county convention to be held in Alvinston on Oct. 13 and 14. After general routine of business was concluded, the meeting was closed by Mrs. Rogers leading in the Lord's Prayer.

The Y. P. S. E. Elect Officers.

The annual meeting of the Young People's Helping Society of Queen's Avenue Methodist Church was held last evening. The president, Mr. Frederick A. Abbott, B. E., delivered his annual address, and the treasurer, Miss Fleming, reported the finances as satisfactory, a handsome surplus being on hand. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Clara Powell; first vice, F. W. Daly, B.A.; second vice, Miss Smyth; recording secretary, W. Orme; assistant secretary, Miss Lottie Percival; treasurer, Miss Wilkinson; accompanist, Miss Millie Dawson; finance committee, Miss Fleming, Charles Elton and F. Hutton. The substantial growth of the society during the year is an indication also of its future prosperity. Its enterprise has been demonstrated by the engagement of Miss Alice Washburn, the great lady humorist, who appears under the society's auspices in Victoria Hall Monday evening.

Austin-Barkwell Wedding.

A happy event transpired at Belleville on Thursday. Rev. W. J. Barkwell, M.A., of Gervase Street, Methodist Church, Toronto, performed the ceremony uniting in the bonds of matrimony Miss Maggie Barkwell and Dr. T. N. Austin, of Chicago. Miss Hattie, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. Only the immediate relatives were present. Among those from a distance who gathered to honor and congratulate the happy couple were Mrs. Hiles, Clinton; Dr. W. W. Barkwell, Chicago; Miss Hattie and Dr. W. S. Bryers, Barkwell, London; Dr. W. J. Barkwell, (Daughter), Detroit; Rev. W. J. Barkwell, M.A., Toronto; Dr. Charles Austin, Detroit, and Dr. David Austin, North Boston. Kind messages were received from Dr. R. Herbert Barkwell, of London, England, brother of the bride. The happy pair left by the evening train.

## WAITED

THINKING TO-MORROW OR NEXT DAY WOULD DO JUST AS WELL AS TO-DAY; AND HOW OFTEN HAVE WE FOUND THAT SOME GRAND OPPORTUNITY WAS LOST NEVER TO BE REGAINED, BECAUSE WE WAITED

## UNTIL

THE RIGHT TIME HAD PASSED! HOW MANY MEN AND WOMEN HAVE ALLOWED A COUGH OR COLD TO RUN ALONG UNTIL IT DEVELOPED INTO PNEUMONIA OR CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA, AND HAVE THEN FOUND THAT IT WAS

## TOO

LATE TO STOP! HOW EARLY MIGHT ALL SUCH PEOPLE HAVE PREVENTED THIS SAD END BY A TIMELY USE OF TOLL, TANK AND TAMARACK. HOW READILY WOULD THE TROUBLE HAVE BEEN CORRECTED HAD A LITTLE OF THIS GRAND MEDICINE BEEN TAKEN IN SWEETENED WATER BEFORE IT WAS TOO

## LATE

NEW IS THE TIME TO STOP SUCH TROUBLES: NOT TO-MORROW.

train for Detroit, and thence west to their home in Chicago.

King's Daughters and Sons.

The union quarterly meeting of the King's Daughters and Sons was held in the "Y" rooms last evening. The rooms were filled to overflowing, and a most interesting meeting took place. The meeting was opened with a hymn and prayer, after which the Psalm of the order—the 45th Psalm—was read. The reports from the various circles in the city were most encouraging, and all the circles are actively engaged in work. The King's Sons—although so lately organized, reported a "trunk" of 24. They most in the Y. M. C. A., and are doing a good work among the young men of the city. After the business had been discussed Miss Racey gave a short and impressive Bible reading on Col. iii. The meeting then closed with a hymn and prayer. The order is doing a vast amount of quiet but effective work, and the outlook is most promising. The provincial convention meets in London on the 12th and 13th of this month, when members of the central council in New York are expected to be present.

A World's Convention.

A world's convention of Christians at Work will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, for seven days, Nov. 10 to 16, 1892. It is convened under the auspices of the International Christian Workers' Association, but the delegates are not limited to members of this association. All evangelical Christians engaged or interested in aggressive Christian effort have the privilege to attend as delegates. The association feels to be considered well related to matters connected with aggressive Christian and benevolent work, more especially to plans and methods of work for reaching the classes not reached by the ordinary ministrations of the Gospel. A large number of earnest and well-known Christians at work, pastors, evangelists and city missionaries will be present, and a programme covering many important phases of practical Christian work is being prepared. The managing committee are sending a general invitation to all evangelical Christians interested in practical Christian effort to attend with the privilege of participating in the discussions and proceedings. Reduced railroad and entertainment rates have been provided for all who wish to avail themselves of these privileges. Full particulars, partial list of subjects, etc., can be obtained by addressing the secretary, Rev. John C. Collins, New Haven, Conn. W. H. Howland, of Toronto, is one of the vice-presidents of the association.

Private Refrigerator Cars.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—A blow has been dealt by the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway at the owners of private refrigerator cars. On and after to-day that company will allow only a quarter of a cent per mile for the cars. The rate heretofore has been 1 cent per mile. Eastern roads have been complaining for some time that they are being imposed upon by the combination of packers known as the "Big Four." These packers own their refrigerator cars, and they have provided themselves with many more cars than are actually needed for their own shipments. To keep the cars in service it is claimed the "Big Four" use a portion of the mileage received from the railroads to induce other shippers to use their cars. Thus the packers come into competition with the railroad companies, whose own cars are lying idle on their tracks. Other roads are expected to follow the Grand Trunk's example.

Bragg—I am a self-made man, sir. I began life as a barefoot boy. Gravelly—Indeed! Well, I wasn't born with shoes on, either.

Every testimonial regarding Heed's Sarsaparilla is an honest, ungrudging statement of what this medicine has actually done.

The Boston girl never hollers "hallo" at the mouth of the telephone. She simply says, as she picks the receiver to her ear: "I take the liberty of addressing you via a wire uncharged with electricity."

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

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

WE

AIM

At the target of public approval and his the mark every time.

Archery is out of date, and so are old methods of washing and cleaning. Improve your system in everything, and C. W. C. leads the way.

Like an arrow C. W. C. goes straight to the mark, and by the use of his superior of every description are destroyed, while our

WOMEN ARE SAVED.

With C. W. C. washing and cleaning are so thoroughly and satisfactorily done, the operation is so simple—easy, that any girl, young or old, can do it. C. W. C. NEW WASHING COMPOUND is just the thing, and fills a long-felt want in the home laundry and workshop. Your own grocer can supply a large box, package of C. W. C.

## HOW MANY TIMES IN OUR EXPERIENCE HAVE WE

THINKING TO-MORROW OR NEXT DAY WOULD DO JUST AS WELL AS TO-DAY; AND HOW OFTEN HAVE WE FOUND THAT SOME GRAND OPPORTUNITY WAS LOST NEVER TO BE REGAINED, BECAUSE WE WAITED

## UNTIL

THE RIGHT TIME HAD PASSED! HOW MANY MEN AND WOMEN HAVE ALLOWED A COUGH OR COLD TO RUN ALONG UNTIL IT DEVELOPED INTO PNEUMONIA OR CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA, AND HAVE THEN FOUND THAT IT WAS

## TOO

LATE TO STOP! HOW EARLY MIGHT ALL SUCH PEOPLE HAVE PREVENTED THIS SAD END BY A TIMELY USE OF TOLL, TANK AND TAMARACK. HOW READILY WOULD THE TROUBLE HAVE BEEN CORRECTED HAD A LITTLE OF THIS GRAND MEDICINE BEEN TAKEN IN SWEETENED WATER BEFORE IT WAS TOO

## LATE

NEW IS THE TIME TO STOP SUCH TROUBLES: NOT TO-MORROW.

train for Detroit, and thence west to their home in Chicago.

King's Daughters and Sons.

The union quarterly meeting of the King's Daughters and Sons was held in the "Y" rooms last evening. The rooms were filled to overflowing, and a most interesting meeting took place. The meeting was opened with a hymn and prayer, after which the Psalm of the order—the 45th Psalm—was read. The reports from the various circles in the city were most encouraging, and all the circles are actively engaged in work. The King's Sons—although so lately organized, reported a "trunk" of 24. They most in the Y. M. C. A., and are doing a good work among the young men of the city. After the business had been discussed Miss Racey gave a short and impressive Bible reading on Col. iii. The meeting then closed with a hymn and prayer. The order is doing a vast amount of quiet but effective work, and the outlook is most promising. The provincial convention meets in London on the 12th and 13th of this month, when members of the central council in New York are expected to be present.

A World's Convention.

A world's convention of Christians at Work will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, for seven days, Nov. 10 to 16, 1892. It is convened under the auspices of the International Christian Workers' Association, but the delegates are not limited to members of this association. All evangelical Christians engaged or interested in aggressive Christian effort have the privilege to attend as delegates. The association feels to be considered well related to matters connected with aggressive Christian and benevolent work, more especially to plans and methods of work for reaching the classes not reached by the ordinary ministrations of the Gospel. A large number of earnest and well-known Christians at work, pastors, evangelists and city missionaries will be present, and a programme covering many important phases of practical Christian work is being prepared. The managing committee are sending a general invitation to all evangelical Christians interested in practical Christian effort to attend with the privilege of participating in the discussions and proceedings. Reduced railroad and entertainment rates have been provided for all who wish to avail themselves of these privileges. Full particulars, partial list of subjects, etc., can be obtained by addressing the secretary, Rev. John C. Collins, New Haven, Conn. W. H. Howland, of Toronto, is one of the vice-presidents of the association.

Private Refrigerator Cars.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—A blow has been dealt by the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway at the owners of private refrigerator cars. On and after to-day that company will allow only a quarter of a cent per mile for the cars. The rate heretofore has been 1 cent per mile. Eastern roads have been complaining for some time that they are being imposed upon by the combination of packers known as the "Big Four." These packers own their refrigerator cars, and they have provided themselves with many more cars than are actually needed for their own shipments. To keep the cars in service it is claimed the "Big Four" use a portion of the mileage received from the railroads to induce other shippers to use their cars. Thus the packers come into competition with the railroad companies, whose own cars are lying idle on their tracks. Other roads are expected to follow the Grand Trunk's example.

Bragg—I am a self-made man, sir. I began life as a barefoot boy. Gravelly—Indeed! Well, I wasn't born with shoes on, either.

Every testimonial regarding Heed's Sarsaparilla is an honest, ungrudging statement of what this medicine has actually done.

The Boston girl never hollers "hallo" at the mouth of the telephone. She simply says, as she



## SUNDAY SERVICES.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST**  
Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. G. Boyd, The Lord's Supper at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 10:15 a.m. in the parlour of the late Mrs. A. E. Abbott, Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m.

**SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL**  
Church, Rev. D. Thompson, of Montreal, will preach at both services.

**ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN**  
Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. T. B. Knowles, of St. Thomas, will preach at both services. Sunday school at 10:15 a.m. P. S. C. E. Meeting Monday evening.

**EAST LONDON METHODIST CHURCH**  
—Morning and evening, Evangelist May, 11 St. Thomas. Feasts free. All invited.

**ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
—Rev. M. P. Taylor, B.A., pastor. Anniversary services by Rev. Alexander Field, D.D., Irish General Assembly's delegate to the Pan- Presbyterian Council, at 3 o'clock, at the Field and Roy, George McGill, of Belfast, Ireland. Monday night, Rev. John G. Paton, D.D., of South Sea Islands. Special collections.

**DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST**  
Church—Rev. J. Cooper, A.M., D.D., morning service at 11 a.m., in the parlour of the late Mr. George McGill, of Belfast, Ireland. Evening service at 7:30 p.m., in the parlour of the late Mr. George McGill, of Belfast, Ireland. Monday night, Rev. John G. Paton, D.D., of South Sea Islands. Special collections.

**REV. J. H. G. PATON, MISSION.**  
—ARY to New Hebrides will address the Sunday meeting in Knox Church, South London, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All welcome.

**REV. DR. FIELD, THE IRISH**  
—PRESBYTERIAN will address the men's meeting at 7:30 p.m., in the parlour of the late Mr. George McGill, of Belfast, Ireland. Monday night, Rev. John G. Paton, D.D., of South Sea Islands. Special collections.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
—Park Avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Communion service at 11 a.m., conducted by Rev. G. McGill, D.D., of Belfast, Ireland. One of the Irish representatives at the Pan- Presbyterian Council, evening service at 7:30 p.m.

**FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**  
—Pastor, Rev. Robert Aylward, B.A. Subjects to-morrow as follows: Morning, "A Memorial Night," evening, "The Rev. George S. D.D., of New York will preach.

**WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST**  
Church—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sunday. 2:30 p.m., pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. All welcome.

**ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN**  
Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. Allister Murray, pastor.

**KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH**  
—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sunday school at 2:45 p.m. Walter Rishy, pastor. Everybody welcome.

**HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST**  
Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, Rev. J. Ward, D.D. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

**TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH**  
—The pastor, Rev. J. Ward, will preach the pulpit on Sabbath. Bible class and Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

**A SKIN TEST METHODIST CHURCH**  
—Morning, 11 a.m., the pastor; evening, 7 p.m., Rev. W. B. Croft.

**BE SURE TO HEAR DR. FIELD, THE**  
—Irish Presbyterian, in Victoria Hall to-morrow, 4:15 p.m. All welcome.

**REV. JOHN G. PATON, THE FAMOUS**  
—missionary to the New Hebrides and a distinguished delegate to the Pan- Presbyterian Council, will preach at St. Andrew's Church, this city, Sabbath next, at both morning and evening services. Collection for Dr. Paton's work will be taken in the vestibule.

**PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—RE-**  
—OPENS Monday, Sept. 10, ladies, Wednesdays at 8 p.m.; ladies and children, Saturdays at 2 p.m. Academy open evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock after Sept. 10 for application of pupils. DAYTON & McCORMICK, members of N. A. T. of I. Academy, 475 Richmond street. Residences, 241 Oxford street.

## MEETINGS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE W.**  
—C. F. U. will be held in their rooms, Corner Hall, No. 20 Dundas street, on Tuesday, Oct. 1. Election of officers at 3 p.m. Public meeting at 8 p.m. Reports of departments and a good programme. All come.

**THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 18, A. F. &**  
—M. M., meets Mondays, evenings, at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome. A. G. McWHISKY, W.M.; R. B. HENDERSON, secretary.

## DOMESTICS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word; three insertions for 2 cents a word.

**GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—APPLY**  
—Mrs. E. L. Love, 412 Talbot street.

**COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL**  
—housework. Apply with references to Mrs. J. C. Packer, 601 Talbot street.

**WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SER-**  
—vant, 24, small family. Apply at 631 Richmond street.

**WANTED—NURSE WITH SOME EX-**  
—perience. Apply between 2 o'clock and 6 or after 7 to Mrs. J. W. Little, 311 Dundas street.

**COOK WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AP-**  
—PLY Mrs. DENISON, the Barracks.

**WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL**  
—housework; references required. Apply Mrs. M. D. Dawson, 285 Princes Avenue.

**DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED AT**  
—once—Apply Hodgins House.

**WANTED—GOOD HOUSEMAID**  
—References required. Apply 230 Queen's Avenue.

**WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE FOR**  
—children, one who can sew preferred. Apply with references to Mrs. BERTS, 504 Dundas street.

**WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE—**  
—Apply Mrs. W. A. GUNN, 180 Kent street.

**GENERAL SERVANT AT ONCE—APPLY**  
—280 Princes Avenue.

**WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD GENERAL**  
—servant; small family; references required. Apply 406 King street.

**AN EXPERIENCED PARLER MAID**  
—at once. Mrs. SMITH, 450 King street.

**WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND**  
—housemaid. Apply to Mrs. E. MURKIN, 204 Colborne street.

**FREE! FREE! FREE!—1,000 GIRLS**  
—want to know that they can secure any kind of situation they want in private families and hotels free of charge. Write \$5 to \$20 per month according to situations taken. Call and see my list. I can suit you all. Apply at Colborne's Intelligence Office, 61 Dundas street. Telephone 38.

## FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head 1 cent a word; three insertions for 2 cents a word.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DAILY**  
—governess; thorough; competent to teach the English branches. Address Box C 22, this office.

**LADY AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY**  
—or commission. Robinson Corset Company, Clarence street.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head 1 cent a word; three insertions for 2 cents a word.

**WANTED—GOOD PEG MAN—APPLY**  
—JOHN SIMMONS, shoemaker, Appleton street.

**AGENTS—\$500 MADE MONTHLY**  
—selling our new quality specialty. Write for terms. CLAUDE SHEAR COMPANY, Box 321, Toronto, Canada.

**WANTED—BOY TO LEARN MUSIC**  
—business, 229 Dundas street.

**BIG WAGES SELLING NORTHERN**  
—grown trees. J. WISNER, 1011 Eglinton, Ont.

**WANTED—STRONG BOY—LIVING IN**  
—East London, to attend to horse and other work. Apply to J. F. McMECHAN, 381 Dundas street.

**AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL SPECIAL**  
—ties in our line. Samples free, with outfit. Peculiar facilities to new beginners. Control of territory. Have done business in Canada 3 years. We employ on salary and commission. Write for terms to CHAS. BUCHANAN COMPANY, University College, Ont.

**WANTED—CITY CANNASER OF**  
—good address. Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Position permanent. Canadian and American grown stock. Advantages unequalled. BROWN'S BROS. COMPANY, University College, Ont.

**GOOD BLACKSMITH'S HELPER**  
—wanted. Apply to ALEX. SMITH, 245 Wellington street.

**OFFICE BOY WANTED—APPLY**  
—TUESDAY or Saturday between 11 and 1 o'clock. THOMAS & CHISHOLM, 781 Dundas street.

**WANTED—FOR THE CHORUS OF ST.**  
—Paul's Cathedral—A few boys with good voices, between the ages of 8 and 10, and who are willing to be trained in music, remunerated according to efficiency and conduct. Apply to G. B. SMITH, organist, at 6 o'clock on Monday and Friday evenings at the cathedral.

**WANTED—TWO GOOD SLEIGH**  
—makers. Apply at J. CAMPBELL'S carriage factory, King street west, London, Ont.

**WANTED—JOYS FOR STAMPING AND**  
—printing. Apply to J. CAMPBELL'S carriage factory, King street west, London, Ont.

**WARM BEARD AND CAKE CANNOT**  
—be cut with ordinary knives. The famous "CLAUDE" knife will do the work to suit the most exacting requirements. Available everywhere. Sample set including a fine razor sent postpaid for \$1.50. Write for terms. CLAUDE CARPENTRY, Toronto.

**WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN TO**  
—write at home; either text, steady work. Address in your own handwriting, and include a specimen of your work. Illustrated particulars. A. W. KIRK, L.A. Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

**EVERYBODY READS THE WANT**  
—column of the Advertiser. 30 cents for three insertions for fifteen words.

**WANTED.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word; three insertions for 2 cents a word.

**COTTAGE WANTED—BY OCT. 15, MUST**  
—be in good repair. Address Box No. 4.

**SADDLE WANTED—GENTLEMAN—**  
—Must be in good repair, also bridle. Address RIDER, this office.

**WANTED—100,000 HOOP POLES—**  
—Hickory, ash, elm or oak. For particulars apply to London and Petroleum Barrel Company, London.

**WANTED BY A MARRIED COUPLE—**  
—Comfortable rooms or small cottage, near T. B. Kingston. Address 814, DESS, Metropolitan Hotel.

**VETERINARY SURGEONS.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**J. C. BURKE—VETERINARY SURGEON**  
—Office and residence; 308 Adelaide street, London, East.

**G. TAMIN, VETERINARY SUR-**  
—GEON. Office removed to 349 Talbot street. Telephone, 800; residence, 708.

**J. D. KENNEDY—VETERINARY SUR-**  
—GEON. Office, King street, corner Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

**J. R. WILSON & SON—OFFICE 90, KING**  
—street, London; residence, 604 Richmond street. Telephone.

**SPECIFIC ARTICLES FOR SALE.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**HAND FIRE ENGINE—SECOND-HAND.**  
—All steam fire engine for sale cheap. For particulars apply to J. M. DICKSON, 74 Kent street.

**PATENT FOR SALE—SUDLOW'S IMP-**  
—PROVED ash after, S. SUDLOW & SON, 225 Eglinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**POSTERS—ALL STYLES, HAZARD'S**  
—and doggers. Advertiser Job Department.

**SHIPPING TAGS—AT CHEAP PRICES—**  
—Advertiser Job Department.

**ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT**  
—Advertiser Job Department.

**LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WEB-**  
—STER INVITATIONS. Advertiser Job Department.

**COMMITTEES FROM THE VARIOUS**  
—societies should get their printing at the Advertiser Job Department.

**PRINTED HEADS, NOTED HEADS, LETTER-**  
—HEADS, on short notice, at Advertiser Job Department.

**PHOTOGRAPH WRAPPERS ON TIGHT**  
—stock, at Advertiser Job Department.

**PAINTING WORK OF EVERY DE-**  
—SCRIPTION, clean and quick, at Advertiser Job Department.

**SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES**  
—Advertiser Job Department.

**YOU MAKE THE SALE EVERY TIME,**  
—and the cost is only 1 cent a word under this heading.

**TO LET.**  
Advertisements under this head 1 cent a word.

**"TO LET"—ROOMS TO LET—"HOUSE"**  
—to let and "For Sale" cards always on hand at Advertiser Job Department.

**HOUSES TO LET—NO. 451 TALBOT**  
—street. Modern improvements. Also cottage No. 7, Oxford street. ALEX. HANLEY, Agent.

**FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET FOR**  
—the winter, 11 rooms, including bath and billiard room, heated by furnace and gas, and having three bedrooms, possession in October or November. Apply P. D. QUINN, 351 Talbot street.

**TO LET—2-TO-4-ROOM BRICK HOUSE—**  
—with modern bath, gas, and water. Apply 130 Princes Avenue.

**TO LET—NO. 45 STANLEY STREET—**  
—First-class house, also room and bath, next door to Market square. J. W. GUNN, 180 Kent street.

**TO LET—NO. 288 KING STREET—BRICK**  
—residence, all modern conveniences. Apply to F. S. GUNN, 180 Kent street.

**A TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET**  
—with bath and one and one-half acres. Possession Oct. 1. Apply on premises. 321 Talbot street.

**TO LET—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,**  
—for Queen's and Park avenues. Ten rooms with modern conveniences, furnace. Possession Oct. 1. Apply on premises. 321 Talbot street.

**ROOMS TO LET—SUITABLE FOR**  
—light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Free boarders wanted. Apply 33 Dundas street.

**BRICK COTTAGE TO LET—VACANT**  
—on Oct. 16. Apply on premises, 213 Central Avenue, or Mrs. PORTWOOD, 461 Talbot street.

**HOUSE TO LET—426 PARK AVENUE—**  
—All modern conveniences, also store. 121 Dundas street. Apply J. C. TRENT, 121 Dundas street.

**TO LET—NINE-ROOMED HOUSE WITH**  
—bath and every convenience; clean, pleasant and central locality; possession at once; 121 Horton street. Apply on premises. 321 Talbot street.

**TO LET—BRICK HOUSE—NO. 41 KING**  
—street—The inside half of double brick house on corner of King and Colborne. Rent low. Apply 402 King street.

**Advertisements under this head a cent a word.**

**MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND**  
—Civil Engineers, Albion Building, London.

**MCBRIDE, JONES & FARNCOMB—**  
—Architects and Surveyors, 413 Dundas street, Dundas Block. H. C. McBRIDE, C. A. JONES, F. W. FARNCOMB.

**M. T. BUFFY, ARCHITECT—OFFICE**  
—Hunt's Block, Richmond street.

**Advertisements under this head a cent a word.**

**WESTERN FAIR STANDS AND**  
—booths supplied with genuine ice cream, cakes, pies, sandwiches, etc., by J. GLAVIN, 61 Dundas street, the nearest confectionery to the fair grounds.

**CHEAP PINK CEDAR HEMLOCK LUM-**  
—BER, from Shropshire, England, in great quantities. Try new yard, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds. J. A. SUTHERLAND.

**CELO, PUGH—REMOVING HIS FUR-**  
—TURE and moving business on Oct. 1 to 357 King street. Big bargains before removing in business move with ovens and furniture. 205 Talbot street.

**LAITS AND GENTLEMEN—LEAVE**  
—your orders and checks at my dry office; apply to J. H. STATION, 721, Lady in charge. Telephone 721. J. H. STATION.

**LONDON TEMPERANCE COFFEE**  
—House, Market square, is without doubt the place to go for new clothes, cooling drinks, etc.; six dinner tickets, 50 cents. JAS. BURNETT, proprietor.

**LYRES & SONS—STEAM DYE WORKS**  
—321 Dundas street, London. Steam dyeing, pressing, cleaning, dyeing and cleaning. Stockwell's steam dye work.

**CELO, HUGHLEY—ELECT AND GRAVEL**  
—road repairing, gravel, estimates on application. 200 South street, London. Telephone 888.

**D. R. SPENCE—PAINTER, GRAINER,**  
—sign-writer, paper-hanging and a general painter. Moderate charges, 34 Ridout street.

**A T. CORP.—PAINTING, GLAZING,**  
—paper hanging and house decorating. 153 Oxford street. Telephone 738.

**CELO, LEWIS & SON—PAINTERS, GRAI-**  
—ners, sign-writers, paper-hangers, etc. 61 and 67 Richmond street.

**INSURANCE.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS**  
—and other accidents to steam boilers insured with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada, Limited, 100 King street, Toronto. Agents: Sir Alexander Campbell, president; Geo. C. Lobb, chief engineer; Alex. J. Fraser, secretary-treasurer. Head office 1 Toronto street. G. M. GUNN & SON, agents, London, Ont.

**ROYAL CANADIAN AND ALLIANCE**  
—Insurance Companies—G. W. DICKSON, agent for London and vicinity. Office, opposite City Hall, upstairs.

**DRESSMAKING.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**MRS. M. A. FERGUSON, 284 DUNDAS**  
—street, London, Ont.—Fashionable dress making. Rates moderate. Apprentices wanted.

**DRESSMAKING AT 11 HORTON**  
—street.

## LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**LOST—BETWEEN ALBERT STREET**  
—and Princes Avenue, a piece of border for Brussels carpet. Suitable reward paid on returning it to 300 Princes Avenue.

**LOST—ABOUT FIVE WEEKS AGO—**  
—from Connor's slaughter house over Clarke's bridge, a red and white cow. Reward for any information. THOS. CONNOR, butcher, London.

**LOST—AT THE WESTERN FAIR**  
—Grounds—Bess model of a sleigh. Suitable reward given to party returning same to office of Western Fair Association, 421 Richmond street. THOS. A. BROWN, secretary.

**REAL ESTATE.**  
Advertisements under this head 1 cent a word.

**FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE—FIVE**  
—rooms, in good repair, for \$550. Apply 231 Dufferin avenue.

**FOR SALE—SOUTH LONDON—TWO**  
—STORY frame double house, 8 rooms each; also two-story do, 6 rooms each; large lots, with fruit trees. Inquire at this office.

**PERSONAL.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**PERSONAL—YOUR FUTURE RE-**  
—VEALED according to science of astrology, with photo of future husband or wife. Send address, date of birth and full description. PROF. M. BROWN, box 1070, Chicago.

**PERSONAL—YOUR FUTURE RE-**  
—VEALED according to science of astrology, with photo of future husband or wife. Send address, date of birth and full description of self. PROF. M. BROWN, box 1070, Chicago.

**MEDICAL.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**DR. RYERSON, 40 COLLEGE STREET**  
—Toronto, may be consulted at Tucknham House, London, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1892.

**DR. W. W. HALL, L.L.C.P., LONDON**  
—Ent, 253 Dundas street. Telephone 210.

**DR. ALISON JAMIESON—OFFICE**  
—corner Bathurst and Talbot streets.

**DR. GARDNER, M.D., L.L.C.P., LONDON**  
—Second office and residence, corner of William and Dundas streets. Careful attention paid to specific and skin diseases.

**DR. WILSON—QUEEN'S AVENUE—**  
—Special attention paid to diseases of women.

**DR. JARVIS—HOMEOPATHIST—854**  
—Dundas street. Hours, 8:10, 2-4, 6-8.

**DR. RYERSON—QUEEN'S AVENUE—**  
—Special attention paid to diseases of women.

**DR. BUTLER, OPPOSITE ST. ANDREW'S**  
—Church. Only special work in diseases of the eye, nose and throat.

**DR. MEKE, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-**  
—DON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

**DR. FRASER & TEASDALE—118 YORK**  
—street, corner Talbot. J. W. FRASER, M.D., J. TEASDALE.

**DR. CAMPBELL—580 DUNDAS STREET**  
—Office hours, 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m.

**DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK**  
—street, corner Talbot. Specialty, nose, throat and lungs.

**DR. MACARTHUR, B.A., 483 DUNDAS**  
—street. Specialty, children and women.

**DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE AND RESI-**  
—DENCE, 245 King street, London. Special attention to the lungs and diseases of children.

**DR. WOODRUFF, EYE, EAR, NOSE**  
—and throat. Hours, 12 to 4, No. 185 Queen's Avenue.

**CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.**  
—Office and residence, 37 Queen's Avenue, and 610 7/2, Dundas street, 1 to 5 p.m.

**DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI-**  
—DENCE, 638 Dundas street. Telephone.

**DR. BUCHHEIMER—OFFICE AND**  
—RESIDENCE, 401 Richmond street. Telephone 333.

**DR. MACGREGOR—OFFICE—708 RICH-**  
—MOND street. Telephone 914.

**DR. McLELLAN—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND**  
—throat. 295 Talbot street. Specialties, lenses and artificial eyes supplied.

**DR. FERGUSON, CORNER, SOUTH**  
—LONDON. Office hours, 10 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**WESTERN FAIR STANDS AND**  
—booths supplied with genuine ice cream, cakes, pies, sandwiches, etc., by J. GLAVIN, 61 Dundas street, the nearest confectionery to the fair grounds.

**CHEAP PINK CEDAR HEMLOCK LUM-**  
—BER, from Shropshire, England, in great quantities. Try new yard, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds. J. A. SUTHERLAND.

**CELO, PUGH—REMOVING HIS FUR-**  
—TURE and moving business on Oct. 1 to 357 King street. Big bargains before removing in business move with ovens and furniture. 205 Talbot street.

**LAITS AND GENTLEMEN—LEAVE**  
—your orders and checks at my dry office; apply to J. H. STATION, 721, Lady in charge. Telephone 721. J. H. STATION.

**LONDON TEMPERANCE COFFEE**  
—House, Market square, is without doubt the place to go for new clothes, cooling drinks, etc.; six dinner tickets, 50 cents. JAS. BURNETT, proprietor.

**LYRES & SONS—STEAM DYE WORKS**  
—321 Dundas street, London. Steam dyeing, pressing, cleaning, dyeing and cleaning. Stockwell's steam dye work.

**CELO, HUGHLEY—ELECT AND GRAVEL**  
—road repairing, gravel, estimates on application. 200 South street, London. Telephone 888.

**D. R. SPENCE—PAINTER, GRAINER,**  
—sign-writer, paper-hanging and a general painter. Moderate charges, 34 Ridout street.

**A T. CORP.—PAINTING, GLAZING,**  
—paper hanging and house decorating. 153 Oxford street. Telephone 738.

**CELO, LEWIS & SON—PAINTERS, GRAI-**  
—ners, sign-writers, paper-hangers, etc. 61 and 67 Richmond street.

**INSURANCE.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS**  
—and other accidents to steam boilers insured with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada, Limited, 100 King street, Toronto. Agents: Sir Alexander Campbell, president; Geo. C. Lobb, chief engineer; Alex. J. Fraser, secretary-treasurer. Head office 1 Toronto street. G. M. GUNN & SON, agents, London, Ont.

**ROYAL CANADIAN AND ALLIANCE**  
—Insurance Companies—G. W. DICKSON, agent for London and vicinity. Office, opposite City Hall, upstairs.

**DRESSMAKING.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**MRS. M. A. FERGUSON, 284 DUNDAS**  
—street, London, Ont.—Fashionable dress making. Rates moderate. Apprentices wanted.

**DRESSMAKING AT 11 HORTON**  
—street.

**MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND**  
—Civil Engineers, Albion Building, London.

**MCBRIDE, JONES & FARNCOMB—**  
—Architects and Surveyors, 413 Dundas street, Dundas Block. H. C. McBRIDE, C. A. JONES, F. W. FARNCOMB.

**M. T. BUFFY, ARCHITECT—OFFICE**  
—Hunt's Block, Richmond street.

**Advertisements under this head a cent a word.**

**WESTERN FAIR STANDS AND**  
—booths supplied with genuine ice cream, cakes, pies, sandwiches, etc., by J. GLAVIN, 61 Dundas street, the nearest confectionery to the fair grounds.

**CHEAP PINK CEDAR HEMLOCK LUM-**  
—BER, from Shropshire, England, in great quantities. Try new yard, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds. J. A. SUTHERLAND.

**CELO, PUGH—REMOVING HIS FUR-**  
—TURE and moving business on Oct. 1 to 357 King street. Big bargains before removing in business move with ovens and furniture. 205 Talbot street.

**LAITS AND GENTLEMEN—LEAVE**  
—your orders and checks at my dry office; apply to J. H. STATION, 721, Lady in charge. Telephone 721. J. H. STATION.

**LONDON TEMPERANCE COFFEE**  
—House, Market square, is without doubt the place to go for new clothes, cooling drinks, etc.; six dinner tickets, 50 cents. JAS. BURNETT, proprietor.

**LYRES & SONS—STEAM DYE WORKS**  
—321 Dundas street, London. Steam dyeing, pressing, cleaning, dyeing and cleaning. Stockwell's steam dye work.

**CELO, HUGHLEY—ELECT AND GRAVEL**  
—road repairing, gravel, estimates on application. 200 South street, London. Telephone 888.

**D. R. SPENCE—PAINTER, GRAINER,**  
—sign-writer, paper-hanging and a general painter. Moderate charges, 34 Ridout street.

**A T. CORP.—PAINTING, GLAZING,**  
—paper hanging and house decorating. 153 Oxford street. Telephone 738.

**CELO, LEWIS & SON—PAINTERS, GRAI-**  
—ners, sign-writers, paper-hangers, etc. 61 and 67 Richmond street.

**INSURANCE.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS**  
—and other accidents to steam boilers insured with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada, Limited, 100 King street, Toronto. Agents: Sir Alexander Campbell, president; Geo. C. Lobb, chief engineer; Alex. J. Fraser, secretary-treasurer. Head office 1 Toronto street. G. M. GUNN & SON, agents, London, Ont.

**ROYAL CANADIAN AND ALLIANCE**  
—Insurance Companies—G. W. DICKSON, agent for London and vicinity. Office, opposite City Hall, upstairs.

**DRESSMAKING.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**MRS. M. A. FERGUSON, 284 DUNDAS**  
—street, London, Ont.—Fashionable dress making. Rates moderate. Apprentices wanted.

**DRESSMAKING AT 11 HORTON**  
—street.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT 64**  
—Stanley street, South London. W. H. WESTON.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES MAY BE OBTAINED**  
—at Sheriff's drug store or at residence, northeast corner Dundas and William streets, London. No witnesses required.

## DENTAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

**\$6 WILL BUY BEST TEETH—GOLD**  
—fillings, crown and bridge work a specialty. FAWCETT, dentist, Dundas Block, London.

**W. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST,**  
—20 Dundas street, entrance, second door west of Clarence, next to Eddy Bros. photo artists, London, Ont. Telephone 822.

**GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—OFFICE—**  
—Dundas street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

**L. MACDONAL**







# The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1893.

## THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year \$12.00; 6 months \$6.00; 3 months \$3.00. All subscriptions payable in advance.

## IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 8 p.m. per annum; Evening Edition, 10 p.m. per week, delivered.

## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

By mail, per annum \$12.00; 6 months \$6.00; 3 months \$3.00. All subscriptions payable in advance.

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES: Made known on application to office. Address all communications to:

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., LONDON, - - CANADA.

## BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto: E. Dickie, 260 Dundas Avenue. Montreal and Maritime Provinces: A. McMillan & Co. Montreal, Que.

London, Saturday, October 1.

## DISCIPLES OF BOSS TWEED.

THE ADVERTISER, in response to an attack by the London Free Press, last night re-stated the facts regarding the theft of Mr. Hyman's seat in Parliament. We further challenged the Free Press, as a defender of the outrage, to gain say the inference that must be drawn from the conduct of Judge Elliot in giving Mr. Hyman's seat to Mr. Curling after six Superior Court judges of the land had decreed that the action was unwarranted and unjustifiable.

To this challenge the reply of the Free Press is as follows:

"Well, what does the poor, whimpering devil propose to do about it?"

It is significant that this retort is molded after the reply made by Boss Tweed when asked to account for his robbery of the taxpayers of New York city.

There came a time, however, when Boss Tweed got his deserts. There will come a time when his antics in this city will also have an answer to their question.

MR. SAMUEL HOWARD WHITEHEAD, the newly elected member of the British House of Commons for South Bedfordshire, is a son of Mr. Samuel Whitehead, Gladstonian, who represents the borough of Bedford in the House of Commons. The temperance question entered lately into the contest. Mr. Whitehead pledged himself to support any scheme brought in by the present Government in favor of the direct veto by the people.

## THE PREFERENCE OF IMMIGRANTS.

A Glasgow paper prints the statistics of emigration from that port to foreign countries for eight months of the year 1892, or up to this month of September. Of the whole body of emigrants, 43 were bound for Australia, 1,956 for Canada, and 20,037 for the United States. Glasgow is a British port, and Canada and Australia are British colonies; yet but one-tenth of this year's emigrants from Glasgow sought new homes under the British flag, while nine-tenths of the whole body sought them in the American Republic. Why is it that Canada and Australia cannot get the emigrants whom they are so anxious to obtain, while millions of foreigners are desirous of coming to the United States? There is far more unoccupied land in these British possessions than there is in this country. Canada and Australia must throw off the British yoke, establish free democratic government, adopt an independent policy, strive to develop their own resources, and give their people the opportunity of keeping up with the march of modern enterprise. —[New York Sun.]

There is food for reflection in these statistics and accompanying criticism. They bear out the views of the ADVERTISER in regard to one important point, and it is that so long as this country is handicapped by a trade restriction policy, it will be at a disadvantage in competing with the United States for the establishment in the midst of it of those great industries which afford employment to the most skilled workmen, and in many ways help the natural industries of the land. On the authority of the chief "protectionist" journal in Canada we have shown that while the United States is constantly having established within its bounds new manufacturing, set up and operated by British capital, Canada is passed by, despite the fact that waterways with millions of horse power are running to waste.

When we ask British capitalists to be patriotic enough to invest their money in Canada, and thus divert the stream of immigration from the United States to this country, they reply that if the interests of their pockets clash with the interests of Canada, in self-protection they must look after the former. In other words, they say to us, "What we want in coming to the American continent is a large and profitable market, easily reached. You in Canada cannot give us that until we are able to enter into the United States market with freedom. Then we would favor you, because you have so many unused natural advantages. But while you do not have unrestricted trade with the 65,000,000 people south of you we must take our factories to the States." That is the case in a nutshell, though there may be a good deal in the assumption that many old world immigrants, wearied of the expensive systems of monarchical government, take more readily to a republic than to a dependency of an old world government; but if we could present good opportunities to make money for investors, whether as farmers or as manufacturers, as are offered by our neighbors, we would have little difficulty in diverting a goodly portion of the stream of immigration, even in our present political status.

Let us work to provide the opportunities; then we will get the men with the money, and the bone and sinew will readily follow them. At the same time we will be aiming the only effectual blow at the exodus of young Canadians.

## EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

If the get-together of evening entertainments wish to include among their guests not only those who toll not but that very much larger number who do toll and who cannot by any possibility make up for half a night spent in social festivity by half a day spent in bed, it will be necessary for them to adopt earlier and more convenient hours.

The man or woman who is fagged out at 6, and refreshed at 7, and ready for social enjoyment at 8, and fully in the spirit of it at 9, begins (if he or she is normally organized) to feel thoughts of sleep intruding on the mind at 10, and at 11 should be beyond the capacity of thought. To be out of bed after 11 at night and be up in time for a full day's work on the morrow is to do violence to the health.

On every side there are those who complain that their eyes are weak, that their nerves are unstrung, and they are tired all the time. In nine cases out of ten the trouble lies in the fact that they feel no appetite for sleep until midnight. Habit is second nature, and if you accustom yourself to retiring at dawn the desire for sleep will not come till then. Eyes that have been scorched out by hours of artificial light are necessarily weak and weary; nerves that are exhausted by overheated rooms and social excitement, when they ought to be wrapped up in the tranquility of dreamless repose, are of course unstrung; and people who sleep too little, and work and play too long, cannot avoid being tired. Not so much harm would be done if after staying awake till 12, one could stay asleep till 10. But who is able to accomplish such a thing?

Not long ago there was printed some valuable medical advice to the effect that those who were prevented by business or domestic cares from availing themselves of the rest cure, could yet take it in a modified though potent form, by means of an occasional day in bed. Apart from eating the meals which were served to you in bed, you did nothing but doze and dream the empty hours away, and arose next morning feeling wonderfully rested, refreshed and rejuvenated. It is very pleasant advice, but for the average man who has to work for a living and the average woman who has to work for her children, an occasional day in bed is as practicable as an occasional day in paradise. Yet it is just such hard working and care-oppressed men and women who are most in need of social relaxation and recreation.

Such unbending of the sinews of toil can come only in the evening—but let it be the evening, not at night. "Night," as the poet prosaically yet truthfully observes, "is the time for rest." How are you to "stretch the tired limbs and lay the head upon your own delightful bed" if those limbs are engaged in dancing, or that head is bent over a card table? And if later on a bed very far from delightful by reason of the prolonged pleasures to which they have been subjected and the next morning's light comes several hours too soon, and the cares which infect the day are of a larger size and darker complexion than they have been since the last time you spent a night out, you are strongly tempted to make a caustic resolution never again to forsake the domestic roof when the shades of night provoke to social amusement. The popular prejudice in favor of keeping our pleasures as close to daylight as possible is based on sound sense, a steady pulse and the conviction brought by experience that the worst of all ways to lengthen our days is to steal a few hours from the night.

The custom of lengthening evening entertainments to midnight and beyond is borrowed from richer and idler people who are of so little real use in the world that it makes not a particle of difference to any one alive whether they get up in the morning or not. In this country the very great majority of us work for a living and are proud to own it. Since we do not follow the custom of our wealthier and lazier fellow being during the day why should we do so at night? The wee sma' hours, like a vast number of other trifles equally weak and small, have a mighty power over us for good or ill, according to the way we use them. As for scriptural authority on this point—well, we all know the reason why men are said to love darkness rather than light.

## WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

Prior to closing, the Pan-Presbyterian convention devoted an hour or two to the discussion of the industrial question. Some valuable information was brought out by the debaters, but not a great deal of a practical character was proposed. One of the most original of the speakers was Principal Grant of Kingston, who remarked that though it might be gratifying to know that the worker is now only robbed of a fourth instead of half his just recompense, matters will not be satisfactory as long as he is robbed of a hundredth part of his rights.

How shall a remedy be applied? Principal Grant thinks by the worker sharing in the profits and losses of his employer. So far so good. But profit-sharing will not give a worker all he earns, or anything like it, so long as the taxation is so levied as to unjustly siphon from him a large portion of his income for the benefit of a few combines.

Let the national taxation be so levied as to provide that not one cent more shall be collected than is necessary to run the country, let the drones, the millionaire combines, the idling speculators in vacant lots, be so discriminated against that they shall go to work like the rest of us, and even the present system of division of profits will be rendered vastly more tolerable than it now is. Men are selfish enough by nature without having the Government of the day hand-in-glove with them in arranging for securing to their privileges at the expense of their fellows which they have no moral right to obtain, and which should never be conceded by the law makers.

## TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

DIAMONDS can be imported into Canada duty free. This must be a great boon to the poor man.

THE Toronto assessors make the population of that city 169,099, a decrease of 1,552 since last year, and the assessment \$151,913,322—a decrease of \$1,039,614.

CREMATION would have one advantage. With the adoption of that method for disposing of the dead, there would be fewer quarrels over the possession of remains of the world's notables. A New York man offers to supply a bone belonging to Columbus to the World's Fair, and he vouches for the genuineness of the relic. This leads the Exposition commissioner to the West Indies to believe that there may be two sets of remains of Columbus, for a year ago last July he was conducted with great ceremony through the Cathedral of Santa Domingo, and the discoverer's remains were then brought out for his inspection. These remains are jealously guarded, there being three keys to the casket in which they are held. One is in the possession of the president of the republic, a second is held by the archbishop, and one by the chief of the local council.

THE plans of Canada's quarters at the World's Fair have just been presented to the director-general. In general dimensions the building will be 86 by 65 feet, including the broad veranda that will surround it on three sides. Entering the broad vestibule in front, a reception hall, 33 by 32 feet, will be provided for guests; to the left is a suite of offices for the commissioners; beyond that a corridor divides the floor in Greek cross fashion, and still beyond are the rooms set aside for the Ontario Provincial representatives. On the other side of the main hall, is a stairway that leads to the upper floor. On this floor Manitoba and British Columbia have their quarters, the other rooms being reserved for committee meetings. The whole house will be built of native material and finished in Canadian wood. It will be a commanding structure.

## CABINET CHANGES.

[Dundas Banner.]

It is thought likely that when Sir John Thompson becomes Premier in name, as he is already in fact, Mr. Meredith will be taken into the Government as a set-off. The idea seems to be that as Sir John Thompson is objectionable in the eyes of ultra-Protestants on account of his going over to the Roman Catholics, the matter may be balanced by taking in Mr. Meredith, who as leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature stirred up not a little prejudice against the Catholics, and is looked upon by them with disfavor. This trick of balancing the members of the Cabinet used to be played regularly by Sir John Macdonald, who had a brewer at one end of the Cabinet table, a prohibitionist at the other end, a Roman Catholic on one side, an Orangeman on the other, and Frenchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen all in their respective seats. As a matter of fact this is precisely the condition of things in the Cabinet to-day. Carling is the brewer, Foster is the prohibitionist, Mackenzie-Bowell is the Orangeman, Thompson, Costigan and Frank Smith, are Irish Catholics, Carson, Chapleau and Quinlan are French Canadians, Tupper, Hargart and Dewdney represent the English speaking element, and so it goes. The Cabinet seems to be a sort of political cocktail. It has whisky in it to make it strong, water to make it weak, lemon to make it sour and sugar to make it sweet. The fear is now that if Thompson becomes Premier the Cabinet will be too sour for the sons of King William, and so Meredith is to be taken in to sweeten it a little and make it palatable for that influential class of the community. Calculating making is queer business when the religion of those who become Ministers of the Crown is looked upon as a matter of greater importance than their merit or capability for the office. Those who are fighting shy of borrowed names and expiring reputations think that if he were a Protestant he might be guilty of all the crimes in the calendar and they would still support him and vote for him and back him up in every thing he did. But being a Roman Catholic it makes a difference, and the judges find it hard work to swallow him. The real objection to Sir John Thompson as Premier should not be that he became a convert to Catholicism but that he has justified and upheld hoodlums and bribees, while declaring over and over again that he intended to punish them, and that he is governing the country by improper methods in order to keep himself and colleagues in power.

## BABY FOUR WEEKS OLD

Dressing Skin Disease from Birth. Cured in 5 Weeks. Made Healthy and Beautiful by CUTICURA Remedies.

My baby boy had been suffering from birth with some sort of eruption. The doctors called it eczema. His little neck was one raw red, inflamed flesh. His arms and across his chest and thighs wherever the fat flesh made a fold, were just the same. For four weeks after this birth he suffered with this eruption, and until I got CUTICURA. I had heard there was little sleep for any one. In five weeks he was completely cured. He was nine weeks old Feb. 1, and you ought to see his skin now, smooth, even and a beautiful pink and white color. He is as healthy as he can be. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have given him tone, vigor and strength. I enclose his portrait. Thanks to the famous CUTICURA REMEDIES. They cannot be spoken of too highly, they have done all that is claimed for them.

Wm. A. GARDNER, 184 E. 123d St., New York.

From the age of two months my baby suffered with the eczema on her face and body located without avail. Used CUTICURA REMEDIES and cured them in every respect. The child has now a beautiful skin and is cured. We cheerfully recommend the same to all mothers.

Mrs. J. ROTHENBERG, 1663 First Ave., N.Y.

Cuticura Resolvent. The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

25c. "How to Cure Eczema," 64 pages, 25 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS. In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest and muscular pains and weaknesses.

# CHAPMAN'S

## MILLINERY

—AND—

## MANTLE

# OPENING!

## Continues

Newest

Notions,

Prettiest

Effects,

Artistic

Combinations.

With

Unabated

Success

The Latest

Novelties

That appear

On the

Planet of

Fashion.

# MANTLES

THE SAME.

As with Millinery the same with Mantles. We do not show our best MANTLES or our best MILLINERY in the windows. Ladies object. It is found in all large cities that ladies object to buy expensive STYLE GOODS if they are exposed in windows. Consequently that, and our own experience as well, guides us in this course; and by thus studying our customers' wishes, our business for HIGH CLASS GOODS keeps steadily increasing.

MANTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN EXTRA LARGE SIZES FOR ELDERLY LADIES.

## TO-DAY'S EXHIBIT & DISPLAY.

## MANTLES. MANTLES.

New Autumn Jackets, made of stylish and useful materials.  
New Jackets, with Watteau backs.  
New Jackets, handsomely embroidered.  
New Jackets, handsomely braided.  
New Jackets, trimmed with fur.  
New Jackets, trimmed with astrachan.  
New Jackets, fashionable lengths.  
New Jackets and Peleries, for Misses and Children.

New Sealette Jackets.  
New Figured Cloth Jackets.  
New Plain Cloth Jackets.  
New Diagonal Cloth Jackets.  
New Imitation Persian Lamb Jackets.  
New Astrachan Jackets.  
New Capes.  
New Ulsters.  
New Box Cloths, Curls, Napps and Beavers.

## See Our West Window

# J. H. Chapman & Co.

126 to 128 Dundas St.,

'PHONE 791.



Job Department

Has the best facilities for the execution of every description of

Book, Job & Newspaper

PRINTING.

THE TYPE.

We always keep up with the times by adding to our already excellent stock of Display Types selections from the very latest American Designs, as fast as they are issued.

Our stock of Book Type is very large, and embraces all the standard sizes. We can set up anything, from a small pamphlet to a large volume.

THE PRESSES.

Are all of the most approved style. We have disposed of every machine that was not capable of doing the very best work, and replaced them with modern presses.

THE STATIONERY.

We have constantly on hand a full stock of Book and Writing Papers, embracing all the standard sizes and weights, Linen Writing Papers, White and Colored Cardboards, Fine Bristol Cardboard, Invitation Cards, Programmes, Envelopes, etc.

Commercial Printing.

The following is a partial list of work executed by us:

Almanacs,  
Blank Books,  
Blank Forms,  
Billheads,  
Business Cards,  
Calendar Cards,  
Chemists' Labels,  
Checks,  
Circulars,  
Drafts,  
Envelopes,  
Hand Bills,  
Law Forms,  
Letterheads,  
Memorandums,  
Notes,  
Posters,  
Professional Cards,  
Statements,  
Shipping Tags,  
Visiting Cards

Wedding Invitations

We are making a specialty of Fine Wedding Stationery, and have all the prettiest designs in stock as soon as the goods are on the market. The latest New York designs just received.

Book and Pamphlet Printing

We have a separate department devoted specially to this class of work, and have a large staff continually employed setting up the various periodicals which are printed at this office.

POSTERS

of every size and description, either plain or in colors. Theatrical Printing executed on time.

We make a special effort to deliver work promptly.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

ADDRESS—  
JOB DEPARTMENT,  
Advertiser Printing Co.,  
London, Ontario.























## JOHN VEALE'S REVENGE.

By Daniel H. Connor.

"Mad! They call me mad. I, who am sane, if they could only see it, than the whole pack of them. Sane, at any rate, than the smooth-faced, soft-spoken chaplain, with his dull, monotonous preaching and his hopes for my regeneration. Sane, than the doctors, gray-headed old fools, to be entrusted with a greater power than any judge ever had over life and death, since they can condemn me to a lifelong death in such a place as this. Sane, than the justices who come here every week, and go through their blundering inspection of our food and our cells and ask us whether we have any complaints to make. Yes, gentlemen, I have a complaint to make; because I, John Veale, have been kept here week after week, month after month, year after year, on the pretense that I am mad, when all the time I am no more mad than (saying your worship's reverence) your worship's own selves."

There is nothing, I must allow, to be said against the treatment I receive. I should be quite happy, I think, if I were mad. I am well fed and clothed and housed. They let me read as much as I like; and all that I read is of the very best—plays, poetry, novels. And I write nothing but my own history, over and over again; putting fine words into it, and prettily turned sentences, such as I find in my books, until it reads as smooth and as fair as the best of them all.

Then they allow me to see people and talk to them—sometimes. There is one old man that I meet every day in the garden. I like him, although he is quite mad. He always thinks he is going on a journey, and he carries a little bag, which he packs and unpacks, morning and evening, and peers into it as he walks up and down with me to see whether he has left anything. And Lucy used to come and see me, once, long ago. She and Dick Reburn, curse him! I knew that they were both dead, crushed and scorched and mangled out of all knowledge, with the wreck of the two trains piled above them; but they came, and Lucy sat on my bed and talked to me so kindly and gently; and all the time I was looking at her and wondering whether they knew who she was when they buried her. Because there must have been hundreds of others right to my right, and she said she had persuaded Dick to forgive me; and that she had forgiven me long ago; and she asked me if I was not sorry for my crime. And I laughed and answered, "Sorry? No, glad of it. Glad to have done it, and I only wish it could all be done over again, if I might have the honor of doing it."

And she has never come near me since. Since—? Let me think. Since when? I must have been centuries ago, they call them years in the world outside, but they are all centuries here—that I last saw Lucy; saw her alive, I mean. I was a driver in the employment of the Great Northern and Central Railway; and—take no shame in saying—of the best and ablest men I had on the line. Step by step I had worked my way up through every grade of the service; first in the engine-building sheds, then as a stoker, and at last gaining the much coveted position of a fully qualified driver. Of course, all this took some time, and I had reached middle age before the series of events took place which led to my being mistaken for a madman and shut up here.

It was my duty, and one in which I took no small pride, to get up at five and down on alternate mornings and evenings between London and Barhaven, an eight hours' journey. Consequently I got my night's sleep—an arrangement which, being a bachelor, I did not object to—somewhere at one place or another. It was at Barhaven that I first met Lucy, two years ago—I must think again—two years and sixteen centuries ago. She was a tall, slender girl of nineteen, fair-haired and blue-eyed, the very picture of what an English girl should be. In the first hour that we met I loved her; and for a time, I was fool enough to fancy that, child as she was, and less than half my own age, she loved me. I began by dropping in at an evening to smoke a pipe with her father, the Barhaven piermaster, and Lucy used to sit over her work by the fire listening to all our talk, and now and then putting in a word or two of her own. She didn't speak often, unless her father appealed to her; but, when she did, it was in a soft, silvery little voice that went right to my heart. As time went on I used to look in often, until it came to be an understood thing that I should spend an hour or two there every evening I was in Barhaven. Once Stevens, the old piermaster, paid me a visit at my bachelor quarters up in the town, and although he professed himself much pleased with the modest welcome I was able to give him, I could see that he eyed my rather untidy surroundings with some disfavor. When he left he said, half-shame-facedly:

"Say, lad, you ain't got things quite so comfortable up here, as our little place?"

"No, Captain Stephens," I admitted. "You couldn't expect it, could you? With me running back and forward every other day, no one to see after the place, or care how it looks."

"An' ye're lonely, now, too, I suppose. Ain't ye?"

"Well, not since I've been comin' round to your house of nights, Captain. I might ha' been before, but I didn't take much count of such things then."

"Well, look here, my lad, I've taken a fancy to you, an' it's so as you'd like to come an' put up at my little place—I've got a room empty there—why, 'twould be more comfortable for you an' more sociable-like for me. An' Lucy adfend for the two of us. What'd'ye say, lad? Think it over, my ye'll as tell us next night when ye come round. Good night, lad; good night."

And the captain hurried off home, and left me. I need say how eagerly I accepted his offer! It was madness on my part, I know. What business had I to be running after a child like Lucy? But I was mad then; mad with the longing to be near her, and the temptation was too strong for me. I had my traps carried over, and took up my abode in the captain's little house.

I wonder what I should think of the life now. Time has made me quite a different being from the John Veale of those old days. My books, my companions—for the doctor and the parson, and even my mad old friend with the bag, are all gentlemen—all my surroundings have helped to lift me up above the rank to which I belonged when these things were happening. I can hardly realize what Lucy and her father would be like if they were alive to-day. Indeed, it is only because long brooding over it all has given me some of their voices and photographed in my mind's eye every scene through which they moved, that I am able to recall, at this distance of time, their speech, their appearance, their every gesture—and my own. To my present refined taste, Lucy would probably seem awkward and hoydenish, her father a regular boor; and our whole life low, sordid and commonplace in the extreme. But it

was all wonderfully pleasant then, until Dick Reburn came.

Dick was the son of a new station master, who had been appointed to Barhaven while I was on the line. A fine, tall handsome fellow was Dick, of about three and twenty; with a frank, open face and a hearty laugh, that made every one take to him from the first. I liked him well enough. True, I killed him, as I killed Lucy and the others. But that did not come until later. He had not been at Barhaven more than a day or two before we were firm friends; and on the second day of our acquaintance he saw me speaking to Lucy, and begged for an introduction. Fool that I was! I might have seen what was coming. But I was mad then, and I say nothing.

But I could understand that there was danger in that quarter, and that, if I would win Lucy, I must win her soon or never. And so one day I spoke. Events had, in a way, prepared me for the answer I must expect; but it came as a great shock notwithstanding. Lucy listened, and, as I went on, her eyes opened more and more widely, and I could see the blood mount up to her forehead, as she stood blushing with surprise and pain, and not knowing what to say, what to do, or how to take it. At last she laughed, and then directly she was ashamed of having done it, and began to cry. Speech came more easily to her then, and she whispered through her sobs:

"Oh! I'm so sorry, Mr. Veale, I—I oughtn't to have laughed. It was wicked, it was cruel. Only—I—I never thought of you like that. And you've been so good to me always—to me and father, and—and I couldn't help it, Mr. Veale. Will you forgive me—will you?"

And she looked so pitifully at me through her tears that I could have cried myself for company. "Forgive you, Lucy? What, for laughing at an old man's mad folly? Why, of course I do though I'd as soon you'd struck me. And it's 'No,' is it, lass? 'No,' an' 'always an' forever'?"

"I—I'm so sorry, Mr. Veale. You can understand, can't you? Only we're going to be great friends still. You won't let this make any difference between us. I know you won't. And they let me lie, thinking it was best for me to forget, perhaps. But I couldn't forget, and I grew so miserable and so down-hearted that one evening I made up my mind to go down and see them."

I left the Stevenses, of course, as soon after that as I could, and took up my old quarters in the town. For three weeks or a month I never saw her, never went near their house, but hurried straight home at night directly after my work was done, and sat smoking alone. And they let me lie, thinking it was best for me to forget, perhaps. But I couldn't forget, and I grew so miserable and so down-hearted that one evening I made up my mind to go down and see them.

I remember even now just how everything looked that evening. The steep, narrow street that I had to walk down; and after that a stretch of wharf, with white houses on one side, and on the other the harbor, smooth as glass, stretching right out to the open sea, and the crimson and yellow of the sunset thrown across it. I can see it all still. At the pier, which I had to pass before reaching Stevens' house, I stopped and turned round for a moment to take one more look. The pier seemed to run up straight into the sunset, and on the pierhead, sharp and black against the brilliant background of the sky, stood two figures—one my Lucy, the other Dick Reburn. And all in a flash my senses came back to me. I saw that I had been mad all those months, and I said to myself that I must kill them both.

How I got the mail train up to London in the morning and down again next day I can't quite remember. My brain must have been perfectly clear, because I can distinctly recollect talking to Dick on the platform before I started, and his telling me that Lucy was going that day as far as Lyn-borough (a station some 30 miles up the line) and back by a late train the next evening. But I have only the vaguest recollection of going through my own work, my mind being altogether taken up with thinking out the great scheme I had in view—the murder of Lucy and Dick.

Well, as I said, I performed my two journeys in safety and found myself back at Barhaven in the evening. Also, discharging my passengers my usual duty was to back the train into a siding, then to uncouple the engine, and, after waiting a few minutes while a porter walked out and shifted the points, to run along the up-line for a hundred yards or so, and there he shunted off to another siding, and by that time I had reached the engine-shed. But that night I did not wait for the porter to shift the points. Instead, I left my train, and then, before the stoker, who had got down to uncouple the train, had time to re-couple it, I darted out past the points, and away along the up-line. The first step had been taken toward the carrying out of my scheme.

Once clear of the station and siding, I shut off steam, stopped, and began to go. I went wildly with my arms in the direction of the platform, where a small crowd had already collected, comprising Dick, his father, and three or four porters. Then I could see that a movement was being made toward a light engine which happened to be standing, with fire up, at the other platform, and Dick, the driver, and the stoker, jumped into it. They were going to pursue me, as I knew they would, and, as I hoped, Dick was coming with them. There couldn't be better. It was step number two in the progress of my grand scheme.

With my hand on the starting lever I watched, trembling with anxiety, to see which line they would come onto, for every thing depended on that. On came the engine, and, reaching the points, jerked out toward the right. I breathed again. They were following on the down line! Then I touched the lever, and the chase had begun. Of course their object was clear enough. Alas!—I was mad—I was mad—that something would stop my engine, and that they would dash into me, they were hoping to overhaul me, get past my engine on the other line, and then devise some means of bringing me to a standstill. The tools! They were doing it! I was mad—I was mad—I had carefully detailed my scheme to them, they couldn't have helped me better.

Away across the dim shadow country, with its black speckles of trees and houses; past the little points of light, red and green and yellow, that flashed unheeded by me, diving through a dark cutting, and then emerging again into the open; with the cool night wind beating on my face and singing past my ears—on, on we sped. That they were coming up with me sooner or later I knew, because I had only a little coal left, while they had started with a full supply. But I did not mean that they should catch me yet. I was not so mad as that. So I piled on fuel recklessly, and the pace increased. It was glorious! Have you ever stood and watched an express train, just for the moment that you can see the engine's wheels? Watched how the

forepart of the engine moves literally in little leaps and bounds, as though it were a live thing, straining and tugging at the burden behind it? Well, that little movement has always been, to my mind, the most delicious, most exhilarating sensation that mortal man can enjoy. And oh! how I reveled in it that night! Only, it was so soon over. What has taken me a long time to write was really only a matter of a few minutes; and I had hardly time to get into the swing of enjoyment before my coals gave out, and I knew that the crisis—ominous failure or splendid success—was at hand.

Slowly they crept up to me, until I could distinguish their faces whenever one or other of them leaned out with the glow of the fire on him. Nearer they came, and nearer; and, when we were almost abreast, Dick put both hands at his mouth and shouted:

"Vale, old man, pull up, for God's sake, while there's time. They've wired up to Lew Junction to open the points there, and you'll go off the line and smash into the buffers. Put on your brakes, man, before it's too late!"

"You fools," I called back, look after yourselves and just let me be. I'm going along with you for a bit yet. There'll be something happening directly that I want to have a look at. They ought to be down by about now, I'm thinking."

Then I saw an awful look of terror come over Dick's face.

"Good heavens!" he cried, "the down train! and she's in it!"

And he sprang to the lever, shut off steam, and tugged with night and main at the brake-handle; while I shot forward, passed on, and left them.

Wasn't it splendidly planned, this scheme of mine? This meeting of the lovers that I had arranged? The heavy down train hurtling along with its great load of carriages, that I knew couldn't be brought to a standstill within less than a quarter of a mile—for we had no automatic brakes on those days—and the engine, with Dick on board, waiting for them on the same line, waiting for the brake-handle to be pulled up and reverse? What wonder if my pulse beat high, as I saw a little puff of white smoke coming rapidly round a curve in the cutting ahead of me, and counted the number of seconds that it must take Dick to pull up and reverse? What wonder if I forgot that I, too, was going ahead, and noticed nothing until I felt a slight shock as I passed over the points and into a siding. Then there was a crash; the engine seemed suddenly to leap up on end, and I remembered no more until I awoke and found myself—here.

So there you have my story, most worshipping justices; written as I have written it before, times and times without number, so that you may read it and acknowledge how sane the writer is. Only I fear it never reaches you, or, if it does, you pay no heed to it. Because you think that I am mad.

Incorporated, 1887, with Cash Capital of \$50,000.

**THE OWEN**  
ELECTRIC BELT  
AND APPLIANCE CO.

49 KING ST. W., TORONTO, Ont.  
G. C. PATTERSON, Mgr. for Can.

Electricity, as applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances.

Is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It is fast taking the place of drugs in all nervous and rheumatic troubles, and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed. It is nature's remedy, and is, by its steady, soothing current that is readily felt.

**POSITIVELY CURES**

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, General Debility, Impotency, Lumbago, Kidney Diseases, Nervous Disorders, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lamie Back, Varicose, Urinary Diseases, RHEUMATISM.

It is certainly not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the individual who has suffered from this disease. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of nature's forces.

**To Restore Manhood and Womanhood**

As men have not yet discovered all of Nature's laws, and as it is known that everyone has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of human frailty, the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances, as applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances, is a most powerful and effective remedy. Rest assured any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drug is practicing a most dangerous form of charlatanism.

**We Challenge the World**  
To show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we can on a man, and it will produce the same effect. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured than all other makes combined.

**Beware of Imitations and Cheap Belts.**  
Our attention having been attracted to an imitation of the Genuine Owen Electric Belt, which is being peddled through the country from town to town, we desire to warn the public against such cheap imitations.

Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen, embodied in gold upon every Belt and Appliance manufactured by The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Information, Testimonials, etc.

**THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.,**  
49 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.  
Mention this paper. Head Office, Chicago.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

Ordered work attended to promptly. A perfect fit and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. Call and examine my work.

**GEO. WYATT**

No. 2 Market Square.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM.**  
This celebrated preparation of Wild Cherry has been a household favorite for upwards of a half a century, and is to-day the Sovereign Remedy for all

**THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.**  
It opens the congested passages, expels the mucous deposits, and by reason of its stimulant qualities produces a hearty appetite and gives strength and energy to the patient.

For sale by all Druggists.

**SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,**  
BOSTON, MASS.

**POWELL'S PIMPLE PILLS.**  
Act Like Magic. BLENDISHES FROM THE SKIN. PRICE 25 CENTS.

For sale by all Druggists, or sent on receipt of price, by HATTIE & MYLUS, HALIFAX, CANADA.

**GILLETTE'S PURE POWDERED LYE.**  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Wax, or for any kind of household use. A can equals 50 pounds of Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

**Caligraph Typewriter.**

Very simple in construction. Adjustable in every way. Easy to operate. Powerful manifold. Best for mimeograph work. Send for circulars and price lists.

**GENERAL AGENTS—**

**BROWN BROS.**  
Stationers, Account Book Makers, etc.  
64-68 King Street East, Toronto.

**CANADIAN QUESTION.**

By Prof. Goldwin Smith.

This Great Work on Canada and Canada's Future.

IS NOW ON SALE AT ALL BOOK STORES.

It should be read by every Canadian, and is especially valuable to all who take an interest in the great cause of the political union of Canada and the United States.

**PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.**

To build up a nation, support its Institutions.

**Huron and Middlesex Mutual Fire INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Head Office: 101 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

**Board of Directors:**  
President, S. Murray, London; Vice-President, D. M. Cameron, Stratford; Geo. Sam well Esq., G. L. Walker, Aylmer; Henry Johnson, London; Richard Shonka, Parkville; James McKenzie, Union; Richard Southern, London.

**G. F. MORRIS**  
—BUTCHER—  
MARKET HOUSE

Having added two more stalls to my shop, I am now a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use the English sausage casings only.

**HAMS, BACON AND LARD.**  
Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

**TELEPHONE 467.**  
LONDON, - ONT.

Manufacturers of the Highest Grades and Newest Styles

**Rubber Boots & Shoes**

ALSO ALL KINDS MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS, BELTING, - PACKING, - HOSE - ETC

**Toronto Rubber Co. of Canada, (Ltd.)**

Warehouse and Offices, 28 King Street West, Toronto. Factories at Port Dalhousie, Ont.

**T. McILROY, JUN., AND M. MACPHERSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR**

**SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, ETC.**

**WHITE LEAD, LIQUID PAINTS, LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES, ETC.**

**Screen Wire, Screen Doors and Windows, PARIS GREEN.**

Prices Especially Low. Quality Guaranteed At

**Bowman, Kennedy & Co., LONDON, ONT.**

**Gold Medal, Western Fair, 1892,**

**AWARDED TO**

**The London Furniture Mfg. Co.**

For Grand Display of Furniture.

See our Exhibit. We are the only exhibitors of Furniture showing goods all of our own manufacture. Home manufacture shows what you can do.

**WAREHOUSES, 184 to 198 KING STREET, LONDON, ONT.**

**Make a Note OF IT.**

**Johnston's Fluid Beef**

Is the only meat preparation that gives STRENGTH-GIVING BEEF TEA.

**STRIKE WHILE THE IRON'S HOT**

Now's the time. We have determined to offer for the next two weeks, previous to stock-taking, Parlor Suites, Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Bedroom Sets and all kinds of Household Furniture at prices that are sure to make a noise and move out the goods. Call at once. The early bird catches the worm.

**Keene Bros., 127 King St., Opposite Market House**

**PHONE 419.**

**ENTRIES FOR THE Great Fall Horse Sale**

October 19 and 20, Close Oct. 10.

**TERMS, ENTRY \$1**

Commission (if sold) 5 per cent.; no commission if not sold.

For further particulars apply to

**H. O. BRUNTON**

Auctioneer and Manager, 181 DUNDAS STREET.

**—THE— WESTERN ADVERTISER**

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

Is the Leading Weekly Journal of Western Ontario.

It has no rival in the West as an advertising medium, and its circulation extends to all sections of the Dominion.

An Advertisement in Its Columns Is No Experiment,

BUT SIMPLY A Matter of Sound Business

Tact.

Which is conclusively proved by those whose advertisements frequently and continuously appear in its columns.

**MEDICAL.**

**A CARD.**

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America, and is a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH E. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

**GRIGG HOUSE**

The Commercial Hotel of London Remodeled and refurbished, and is now the leading house of Western Ontario. Rates, \$1.00 per day. Proprietor, E. H. GRIGG, M. D.

**WHY BUY INFERIOR WOOD**

WHEN YOU CAN GET THE BEST FOR THE SAME PRICE? Send a trial order to

**D. DALY & SON**

AND BE CONVINCED. 19 YORK ST. TELEPHONE 348.

THERE IS JUST ONE THING THAT the citizens of London and vicinity would do well to make a note of, that, at 181 Dundas Street, books and magazines of all kinds and styles are found cheaply and tastefully.

**W. J. MOFFAT**  
BOOKBINDER.

**LEADING HOTELS.**

**THE TECUMSEH HOUSE**  
LONDON, ONT.  
Largest and Best Hotel in Western Ontario.  
Large sample rooms free of charge for home paper, elevator day and night. Rates \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Special rates for boarders and excursion parties.  
C. W. DAVIES, Proprietor.



## CURIOSITIES OF CHINA.

What Eli Perkins Saw and Heard in the Flowery Kingdom.

Chinese Ignorance About This Continent—How They Trade—Troubles About Money.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29, 1892.—I find utter ignorance in the rural districts in China. They have no newspapers, no postal service, and no books. Their knowledge of geography ends with the neighborhood in which they live. They believe the world to be a flat plain. A Chinaman came to the Rev. Mr. Wilson at Hankow and asked very quizzically:

"Where you come from?"

"From America," answered the missionary.

"What for you come here?"

"To make you Christians and save your souls."

"Who pay you?"

"Oh, the good people in America pay my expenses."

"What they get for it?"

"God will reward them in heaven."

"No can do. No cash in heaven. No pay after man dead," said the Chinaman, shaking his head thoughtfully. Then he continued:

"Where is America?"

"Oh, just opposite China, on the other side of the world."

"How way you go?"

"You can go east or west and get there."

"No can do," said the Chinaman. "No can go opposite ways and reach same place."

"I don't believe 50 Chinamen in China, outside of Peking diplomatic circles, ever heard about our new law excluding Chinese."

There is no honesty among rural Chinamen. They all steal anything that they can carry away without being seen. A farmer never leaves a plow or a hoe in the field. It would be stolen. Each man guards his own property, and it is a case of the "survival of the fittest."

It is amusing to buy things in China. The coolies in Shanghai constantly surround you with baskets of bric-a-brac and curios. One will hold up a white Kinkiang bottle vase, twenty inches high, decorated with dragons and worth about \$15 in New York, and say pleadingly:

"What you give?"

"No want him, John."

"He velly good—lookes, five claws"—pointing to the five-clawed dragon—"velly old curio. What you give?"

"How much want, John?"

"Ten dollars."

"No, too much."

"What you give?"

"Oh, \$2."

"Yank! chi! hop! I kee! no can have," yell the whole crowd of curio sellers defiantly. When the howling subsides John holds up the vase again and says:

"What you give?"

"Nothing. I don't want it. Get out!"

"Oh, a dollar."

"Then there is a hurried consultation, a dozen curio men yelling in discord, when the man runs off holding out the vase as he cries:

"Can have! Can have!"

The most provoking thing in China is the money question. The only coin issued by the nation is "cash" or brass pieces with holes in them. It takes ten of them to make a cent, and 1,000 to make a dollar. If you should go shopping with Chinese money it would take a junkie to carry your purse.

There being no silver coin issued by the Government, the Mexican dollar has crowded its way in. This day it is 65, to-morrow it may be 63 or 70. Nine out of every ten dollars in circulation have been tampered with by either cutting or drilling. Counterfeits are everywhere. Each store stamps every dollar it pays out with a private stamp.

It is a curious sight to see a poor fellow take it back. Sometimes the poor dollar has been stamped so much that it is unrecognizable as a Mexican coin, but the store or bank which has put on the last stamp must redeem it.

The Chinese jinriksha is just like the Japanese. Japan stole her religion, art and literature from China, and China has stolen the jinriksha, or baby carriage, from Japan. A horse is a rare animal in Shanghai. Men haul both people and merchandise.

The jinriksha men are wild with delight when they can make 40 cents a day drawing us around Shanghai. They seem to know intuitively where we want to ride, and always start off on a jaunty run. The hardest thing is to get them to turn around and return. They know if they get us a good way from the hotel that they'll have to bring us back. Yesterday they seemed bent on running clear through Shanghai into the open country, and before we knew it we were riding over broken levees, past grave mounds, and in among the farm-houses. When we would say: "John, go back," the jinriksha man would look up pleadingly and reply:

"Littie more. No much far. Jea Vittie more far."

Monthly Prices for Boys and Girls.

The "Sunlight" Soap Company, Toronto, offer the following prizes every month, till further notice, to boys and girls under 16, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: First, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$1; 5th to 14th, 4¢. Handmade Book, and a pretty picture wrapper. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott street, Toronto, not later than 25th of each month, and marked "Competition" in large letters. Winners' names will be published in Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

## Who Would Hae Thocht It?

[Knoxian, in Canadian Presbyterian.] A Scotchman with little "gear" but big ideas on the land question took up a hundred acres of bush in a new part of Ontario. He gathered his neighbors together one day and built a shanty. When the land round was put on the shanty he stood back, surveyed the edifice with that peculiar feeling which most Scotchmen have when they increase their "gear," looked around upon his broad acres, and, with as much enthusiasm as a Scotchman can muster, said:

Who would hae thought that he would ever have become a landed proprietor! The number of people who own land in the old country is so small that landed proprietorship is something scarcely dreamed of by the million. This Scotchman was overcome with wonder when he saw himself the proprietor of a shanty and 100 acres of bush land. Let him wonder and admire as much as he pleases. Men of his stamp made Canada. The settler who is proud of his shanty and his piece of land is just the kind of a man we want in this country. He never degenerates into a city pauper or town loafer. May a kind Providence send Canada 1,000,000 settlers who will feel as proud as that Scotchman about being landed proprietors.

But we did not set out with the intention of doing the work of an emigration agent. Our purpose in this paper is to ask the pioneer Presbyterians to take a look at the Pan- Presbyterian Council or at their proceedings, and if they do so, can they help saying:

Who would hae thought it?

Who would have thought 40 or 50 years ago when Toronto was a village and Ontario a woods that in this year of grace 1892 representative Presbyterians from all parts of the world would meet in Muddy Little York. When the Presbyterian clerical staff in Toronto was composed of one or two ministers, and the whole number of ministers in the Province might have been counted on one's fingers, would any body have predicted that in so short a time so many delegates to any kind of a meeting in Toronto? But their meeting is not more marvelous than the manner in which they came. Would anybody, 40 or 50 years ago, have said that some of these delegates would cross the Atlantic in less than six weeks? Would anybody have dared to predict that others would cross the Pacific in eleven or twelve days and then come by rail over the mountains from the Golden Gate—San Francisco—across the continent to Toronto? The most sanguine Presbyterian would never have dreamed of such a thing. Who would hae thought it? Nobody.

There should have been some arrangement made for a meeting of pioneer Presbyterians in connection with the meeting of council. Some of the pioneer elders could tell rare stories about their early efforts in founding what are now prosperous and influential congregations. Grand men many of them were, and had it not been for the foundation work they did years ago there would be no meeting of the Pan- Presbyterian Council in Toronto today. Some elderly ministers could make speeches on foundations of work in Canada that would cause the reading of a learned paper by a European professor to seem like a rather tame performance. One of our ex-moderators could tell how he and an elder carried a student's trunk on horseback through a new township in the West when the student home mission work, a stalwart professor of theology could tell how he rode twice on horseback from a point on the Detroit River to an eastern city to attend a meeting of Synod. It is needless to say that this professor is a sound Calvinist. No minister of the moluk variety, no minister shaky on the fundamentals ever rides far to his Synod on horseback. When one thinks of the small beginnings of many a Presbyterian cause, of the hardships and privations caused by the noble men who did the foundation work and then looks in upon the representative Presbyterians of the world assembled on a spot that not so long ago was a primeval forest, one cannot help saying: Who would hae thought it?

The same question might be asked about many different parts of our work.

Not so very long ago Bruce was supposed to be the extreme northwestern limit of our home mission field. Who would have thought in those days that the field would soon extend to the Pacific Ocean?

Thirty years ago the Presbyterian College of Montreal consisted of Dr. MacVicar and a few students in the basement of Erskine Church. Who would have thought that in such a short time it would have grown into an influential and well-equipped institution?

If one of the members of Governor Simcoe's Parliament had risen from his seat on the other day and had attended the celebration at the opening of the new Parliament buildings the park, perhaps the old M. P.'s first exclamation would be: Who would have thought it?

Sometimes when you see a rather boyish kind of a boy develop into a first-class man, you instinctively say: Who would have thought it? and you say the same when a gay and thoughtless girl rounds off into a solid, sensible woman, as she is often doing.

There are not many who would have thought it much more frequently than in Canada. The old settler who rolls along in a first-class railway train and remembers the time when he traveled through the same country in an old stage coach, or in an emigrant wagon, or walked it with his axe on his shoulder, may well say as he looks out on magnificent farms and prosperous towns: Who would hae thought it?

WASHED WITH WAX CANDLES.

An Experiment Which Was Not Wholly Successful.

George Augusta Sala delights in telling how he lunched on one occasion with the King of Spain under most distressing circumstances. Gallaga was with him, and they were suddenly ordered to join the royal party. They had traveled all night, their faces were black as swamps, and being wintry weather, all the water was being wintry weather, all the water was being wintry weather, all the water was being wintry weather.

What was to be done? Gallaga frozen. What was to be done? Gallaga frozen. What was to be done? Gallaga frozen.

He asked: "The dry wash process. See," and he took down some of the wax candles with which the carriage was faced with one of commenced rubbing his face with one of them. With infinite trust in Gallaga's wisdom I did likewise, and really after some ten minutes' persistent rubbing our faces certainly looked more respectable. The though somewhat waxy and ghastly. The aide-de-camp entered and we went forth to see with the King. Now, the King's saloon was uncomfortably warm—very uncomfortably warm—and as the lunch proceeded it became inconveniently hot. When our coffee and cigarette stage arrived our faces were converted into a series of tender fathers shed. In vain I tried to hide them: my pocket-handkerchief was useless, and I left the royal presence with a countenance like—but we will draw a veil over my features.

—[Call Mail Budget.]

## THEIR FIELD THE WORLD.

...Fred Saunders, a young man who left Peterboro some time ago to labor in the Chinese mission fields, died there recently of malaria.

...Mrs. Leitch, the author of "Seven Years in Ceylon" has, with her sister, raised more than \$150,000 for foreign missions during her visit to this country and Great Britain.

...The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States, received for the work \$263,860, of which only \$12,000 came by bequest or donation. The society supports 120 foreign missionaries.

...Sir Monier Williams, in his work on "Buddhism," says: "Christianity demands the suppression of selfishness. Buddha demands the suppression of self. In the one the true self is elevated. In the other it is annihilated."—[Spirit of Missions.]

...Miss Gertrude Howe, for twenty years a missionary of the Women's Missionary Society of the United States in Central China, has returned to the States, bringing with her two bright young Chinese students—two young women and three young men—to complete their education and take a medical course at Ann Arbor.

...The Netherlands Government has declared that, in view of the high importance which attaches to the advancement of civilization in the Dutch East Indies, it shall hold itself bound to see that the forces of missions are not weakened by the competition of various societies in one place. The Dutch are a sensible race.

...The King of Siam has recently presented to Dr. T. Hayward Hays, of Baltimore, medical missionary to Siam, representing the Presbyterian Board of Missions, a handsome gold watch and chain with locket, in recognition of the doctor's services at the birth of the king's youngest son. The gift bears the king's monogram flanked with diamonds.

...At a missionary meeting recently the Rev. Rev. Edmund Worth, of Kennebunk, Me., stated that he well remembered hearing Adoniram Judson preach while he was still a student at Andover. It seems almost incredible that the great development of modern missions has occurred within the space of a single lifetime, and yet such is the fact.—[Baptist Missionary Magazine.]

...As an incentive to more earnest effort in spreading the Gospel, the following figures are given: Tibet has 6,000,000 inhabitants; Manchuria, 12,000,000; Nepal, 2,000,000; Hunan, 16,000,000; and Kwangsi, 5,000,000, without a single missionary station. One district in Northwest India has 6,000,000, and only three European missionaries. The State of Bhopo has 10,000,000 and only two missionaries.

...Archdeacon Moule, of England, says: "The formation of the Gleaners' Union of the Church Missionary Society is another very remarkable evidence of the revival and growth of missionary zeal in the Church of England." The union numbers more than 40,000 members. Though only five years old my own ticket is numbered 38,411. Very many of the missionaries recruited during the last year from the ranks of this Gleaners' Union.

...Mr. George Muller, of Bristol, though only 57 years of age, on his recent return from a missionary tour in Europe preached with his old-time vigor and intensity. Eighteen years since, after 42 years of pastoral work, he determined to give himself to preaching in foreign lands and since then has made sixteen tours, preached 3,000 times and traveled 150,000 miles. His last tour was begun in August, 1890, and extended into Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy. His son-in-law, Rev. James Wright, one of the purest, noblest men I ever met, superintends the orphanage work.

...In early ages the whole of North Africa from the Red Sea on the east, to the Pillars of Hercules on the west, was mainly Christian. Here lived Clements and Tertullian, Origen, Cyprian and Augustine—men mighty in faith and love, who, being dead, yet speak. Here were flourishing churches and here the truth seemed established beyond all the vicissitudes of time. Today all this is changed. North Africa is now Mohammedan; the crescent is now waving where the cross once stood, and all Christianity—save an oppressed remnant—is gone. The question cannot be asked, why was this? No answer can be given except that the church of North Africa had lost her first love, and had ceased to let her light shine. Careless of the great commission of her Lord, she had ceased to be missionary, and so provoked his indignation that at last he utterly removed her candlestick and submerged all her glory beneath the wave of Saracenic war. And he who did all this still walks amid the golden landmarks and still tries the children of men.—[Canadian Church Missionary Magazine.]

**SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE**

This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by drug stores on a positive guarantee, a test that no other Cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the CROUP or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once and receive immediate help. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00. Travellers' convenient pocket size 25c. Ask your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use Shilo's Pore Ointment. Price, 25c.

Sold by W. T. Strong, London, Ontario.

**FRENCH DRESSING**  
FOR LADIES & CHILDREN'S FINE BOOTS & SHOES  
PREPARED BY THE PURE GOLDMAN & CO. TORONTO ONT.



HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT SOAPMAKERS

Her Majesty The Queen

SUNLIGHT SOAP

HAS BEEN IN USE IN

Windsor Castle

FOR OVER THREE YEARS

Huron & Erie

Loan and Savings Company.

Capital Subscribed.....\$2,500,000

Capital Paid Up.....1,300,000

Reserve Fund.....602,000

WORKING CAPITAL OVER FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

J. W. LITTLE, JOHN BEATTIE, President, Vice-President.

DEPOSITS.

Money placed in our Savings Bank Department may be withdrawn as required, interest paid or compounded half-yearly at the highest current rates.

On sums deposited for a fixed term a higher rate of interest may be obtained than for ordinary deposits.

LOANS.

Large or small loans may be secured at any time without delay on the security of farm or city property. Interest at lowest rates. No commission. Expenses moderate.

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

OFFICE—442 RICHMOND STREET.

CAUTION! DETROIT

AND RETURN

Every Wednesday

During August and September, one way \$1.75, return \$2.

Tickets valid on day of issue only.

Full particulars at City Office, No. 3 Masonic Temple, or at G. T. H. depot, on above dates.

L. J. SEARGEANT, General Manager.

281 1/2

CHICAGO

And Other Western Points

EXCURSION, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1

Through Cars. Choice of Routes

Tickets and information at

De la Hooke's Office,

NO. 3 MASONIC TEMPLE,

28 Office will be open on Thursday and Friday evenings

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

FALL - EXCURSIONS

LONDON TO THE WEST

SEPT. 30 and OCT. 1.

Detroit.....2 00

Cleveland.....4 50

Bay City.....5 00

Saginaw.....6 00

Grand Rapids.....6 00

Cincinnati.....8 00

Chicago.....33 00

St. Paul.....

Minneapolis.....

Tickets Good for Return Until Oct. 17, 1892.

Particulars at City Office, 305 Richmond St., or depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst Sts.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent.

O. W. HUGGLES, Gen. Passenger Agent.

JOHN G. LAYEN, Con. Pass. Agent.

CUNARD LINE

"LANE ROUTE."

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service.

SERVIA.....Saturday, Oct. 1, noon.

UNION.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 7 a.m.

AURANIA.....Saturday, Oct. 15, 1 p.m.

ETHIOPIA.....Saturday, Oct. 22, 6 a.m.

UMHIA.....Saturday, Oct. 29, 11 a.m.

ALFANIA.....Saturday, Nov. 5, 3 p.m.

ETHIOPIA.....Saturday, Nov. 12, noon.

ETHIOPIA.....Saturday, Nov. 19, 5:30 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, \$40 and upwards according to accommodation. Second cabin, \$25. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belgium, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., agents, 4 Bowling Green, New York.

E. DE LA HOOKE, No. 3 Masonic Temple, and

A. G. SMYTHE, 442 Richmond St., sole agents for London.

## LOOK!

Three Pairs for \$1.

Black Irish Knit Wool

HALF HOSE.

See Our West Window.

New English Collars and Neckwear

TO HAND TO-DAY.

Burns The Clothiers.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE LAST

Excursions

—TO—

Oxbow.....\$28 00

Delaware.....28 00

Moscow.....28 00

Nesbit.....28 00

Regina.....30 00

Moosejaw.....30 00

Calgary.....35 00

Prince Albert.....35 00

Edmonton.....40 00

AND RETURN

To leave all points in Ontario on

SEPTEMBER 27

Return until Nov. 6, 1892.

OCTOBER 4

Return until Nov. 13, 1892.

Parties ticketing from other points should arrange to arrive in Toronto in time to connect with the 11:30 p.m. train on above dates.

For full information apply to any Ticket Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

GRAND TRUNK

DETROIT

AND RETURN

Every Wednesday

During August and September, one way \$1.75, return \$2.

Tickets valid on day of issue only.

Full particulars at City Office, No. 3 Masonic Temple, or at G. T. H. depot, on above dates.

L. J. SEARGEANT, General Manager.

281 1/2

CHICAGO

And Other Western Points

EXCURSION, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1

Through Cars. Choice of Routes

Tickets and information at

De la Hooke's Office,

NO. 3 MASONIC TEMPLE,

28 Office will be open on Thursday and Friday evenings

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

F





### The Outlook.

The farm question is not peculiar to this country. The world over, the tiller of the soil is coming to the painful realization of the fact that he is bound to be beaten in the race of life. Take any average pair of brothers, one of whom remains on the farm while the other goes into business or enters the professions. In the old days the farmer brother was the man to be envied. He started life with a home ready-made and with all the implements of his calling. The other brother went bachelored into the world to fight his way. A writer in *Belfast's* says: "Tillage of the soil, with all that belongs to rural life, has furnished the favorite theme for poets and essayists from Hesiod and Virgil to modern times. Both on its poetical and practical side, with all its various and voluminous treatment it has received. It is the one business which includes, as no other single activity does, the entire necessities and some of the choicest comforts of life in primitive times and until a very recent period it called for no panacea, and invoked no pity. To control your own vine and figtree, and to have these things to control as one's own possessions were things not to be despised, but rather to be coveted. To-day this is no longer so. The brother who has the capital, the home and the accumulations of his father's lifetime to begin with, is the one to be 'compassionated,' while the fellow who is given neck-and-rop into the world is thought to have the better chance. Surely it is plain that something is radically wrong when this state of affairs obtains."

### The Queen's Highway.

In pleading for good, smooth highways the usual argument is one of economy connected alone with the durability of the pavement or road. There is another, indeed two others, well worth consideration. The first relates to the wear and tear of vehicles and motive power. The second to comfort and timesaving. A rough, broken road terribly strains all vehicles that pass over it, and therefore destroys them much sooner than they otherwise would be. What this destruction annually costs no one can say, but it is ought to be plain that the lifetime of a vehicle depends mostly upon the number of shocks it receives. The wrenching, twisting and pounding of rough roads shortens the lifetime of usefulness of vehicles. The same must be true of motive power, whether of machines or animals, and though there is no datum on these two points, each observer's experience will justify the conclusion that in making good roads there is an economy that does not stop with mere durability in the roads. It may be that if this truth could be known, a good, smooth road saves in running gear and motors much more than is saved even in the road itself. About the comparative comfort of good roads over bad or half-bad ones in the matter of travel need not be said. Every traveler senses this fully. As long as "time is money" a good road needs no apostle, for it is a time-saver of the first order. Good, durable roads are known to be impossible unless they are built on good foundations. The subject of good roads is now before the public. Let it not be forgotten that the saving in vehicles, in power, in comfort and in time are all factors in the computation that should not be overlooked. A half-good road will not fill the bill, because it will only half regard the four matters above suggested and usually neglected by American road builders.

### Electro-Horticulture.

In a bulletin from the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, issued by Prof. L. H. Bailey on the relation of electric lighting to plants grown in glass houses, he publishes the following summary:

1. The influence of the electric arc light upon greenhouse plants is greatly modified by the use of a clear glass globe or the interposition of a glass pane which is much injured by a naked light which is benefited by a protected light.
2. As a rule plants are earlier under the electric light than when grown in ordinary conditions.
3. The light can be suspended above the house with good effect.
4. Lettuce is greatly benefited by the electric light. An average of five hours of light per night hastened maturity from a week to ten days, at a distance of ten and twelve feet. Even at 40 feet, in only diffused light, the effect was marked. The light appeared to injure young, newly transplanted plants.
5. Radishes were also benefited by the light, but not to a great extent. When the light was hung in the house, however, whether naked or protected by a globe, radishes were injured.
6. Beets and spinach appeared to be slightly benefited by the light.
7. Cauliflowers under the light tended to grow taller than in ordinary conditions, and to make fewer and smaller heads.
8. Violets and daisies bloomed earlier in the light house. This corroborates results obtained with other flowers in our earlier experiment.
9. The electric light does not appear to determine or modify the hours of growth of lettuce and some other plants which have been studied in this particular. Plants which are benefited simply grow more rapidly during the customary periods.
10. I am convinced that the electric light can be used to advantage in the forcing of some plants.

### Commercial Fertilizers.

The three most valuable materials in commercial manures are potash, phosphoric acid and available nitrogen. Each of these has a commercial value, and the worth of any given quantity in the market may be stated in dollars and cents. The State laws of Michigan enact that before any commercial fertilizer is sold or offered for sale, the manufacturer, importer or party who causes it to be sold or offered for sale within the State, shall file with the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture a certified copy of the analysis and certificate referred to in section one, and shall also deposit with said secretary a sealed glass jar containing not less than two pounds of such fertilizer, with an affidavit that it is a fair sample of the article which is to be sold or offered for sale.

The primary object of the Michigan State law referring to commercial fertilizers is to give information in regard to the composition of commercial fertilizers, and to protect farmers from imposition and loss. The question of their agricultural value, and relation to crops and different kinds of

soils, says a bulletin issued from the experiment station of the Michigan Agricultural College, requires a separate examination for determining the relative value of any given fertilizer with reference to different soils and crops. The farmer can settle for himself such questions by trials of the fertilizer on a small portion of a field and comparing the results with other parts of the same field and crop on which no fertilizer has been applied. The conditions of crop, soil and climate are thus brought home to him more completely than any investigation in other places and conditions can furnish.

### The Dairy.

Blackacker asserts that milk contains a starch-like ferment which is destroyed by a temperature above 100° Fahrenheit. Milk sugar, it is asserted, is destroyed by prolonged heating; the casein is changed so as to be rendered less coagulable by rennet; while a portion of the albumen is coagulated, as we all know, and forms a "scum" on the surface of milk. This last, however, comes only with a temperature near to the boiling point.

Dr. Freudreich has found that the cholera bacillus, if put into milk drawn fresh from the cow, dies in an hour, and in five hours if put into fresh goat's milk. The bacillus of typhoid fever takes 24 hours to die in cow's milk, and five hours in goat's milk. Other microbes suffer a like fate in varying periods. He has found further that milk maintained for an hour at a temperature of 131° Fahrenheit loses its power to kill microbes. Again, the microbe-killing properties of milk become weaker the older it gets. Cow's milk after four days, and goat's milk after five days, cease to have any effect upon micro-organisms. Now in sterilization, to render suspected milk safe, a temperature of at least 160° Fahrenheit must be maintained for 20 or 30 minutes.

### Orchard and Garden.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, in a bulletin issued from the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, calls attention to three diseases which attack rough tomatoes, at least two of which are serious. One is an obscure blight which appears to be caused by a bacterium, but for which no remedy is known. Removal of diseased plants, and thorough renovation of the house if the disease is serious, are recommended. The second is the common blight, or cladosporium, which is to be treated with a spray of ammoniacal carbonate of copper. The third is the nematode root-gall, the exact indications of which do not appear above ground. The prescribed treatment for this injury is the removal of plants and soil, and the washing of the beds or boxes with lye; but there are indications that freezing the soil or treating it heavily with salt may destroy the nematodes.

### THE HORSEMAN.

Horses differ in the amount of food they do best on, just as they differ in the amount of work they require. A limited proportion of cracked or ground food is beneficial in all cases and essential in some. Horses that are inclined to bolt their oats, in whose solid excrements are observed whole grains, will get more nourishment from broken than from whole grain.

Now that the ringers and drivers are well provided for, attention ought to be paid to the judges. Penalize by fines judges who will allow any outsider in the stand, whether that outsider be millionaire or groom. Expel any judge who suppresses the truth. Why not? It is dishonest, and if you wink at dishonesty in the judges' stand the whole foundation shakes and in time will tumble.

It is a duty that trotting horse drivers owe the public to wear colored clothing. It is impossible to distinguish the colors of a cap or the numbers on the arm across the field without a glass, and unless one is familiar with the horses he is utterly at sea as to their positions, whereas a colored satin jacket distinctly marks the driver at the farthest point in the mile. The rules should be changed, making it imperative for drivers to wear colors.

The purpose of a window is to let in light and air. House windows are cleaned frequently, but stable windows are not. They are either covered with a thick collection of spider webs and dust. In this condition they are neither very useful nor ornamental. A wonderful and beneficial change might be made with a broom and a pail of water in a few minutes. Try the experiment on a rainy day, when there is little else to do, and see if the result will not be satisfactory.

There is, says a practical writer, no one cause that produces more shoulder sore than a heavy load and a rough road, with continual jerking of the neck yoke from side to side as the fore wheels of the heavy wagon drop into ruts. The jerking caused by ruts and sharp, heavy pulls are fruitful sources of strains and sprains with their accompanying evils of ringbones, spavins and curbs, especially in horses predisposed to the ailments. In horses of a nervous temperament the continual wrenching upon rough roads causes fear, and what is true of man—"fretting and worry pull an individual down faster than work"—is equally true of a horse.

Why is it that so many farmers' wives and daughters are so dependent upon men folk in the matter of harnessing, and driving horses, who have the theory and the best opportunities to become good man-agers of horses? How many times must they forego the pleasure of an afternoon ride just because there is no one to harness the horse, or maybe there is nothing in the barn to use but a new-york-broke colt which no woman knows enough to touch safely. There is no reason why girls may not be accustomed to horses and colts that they may govern them just as well as their brothers can. It is not often mere physical strength that does the controlling. It is the manner, the quiet, firm voice, combined with strength. Every girl should insist upon learning how to harness and drive, and do it well, too—not hold in awe in each hand a foot above her lap, and creak and yank a horse to desperation, but be just as safe to handle a green colt as her brother John, and may not be half as careless. A farmer's daughter, whether cul-

lated in the common school, or at Alma College, is not "unhitched" if she is in her accomplishments is not the art of driving. It is an art natural to some, to many acquired. The hands and dress may get soiled, but wash the hands, and when working about the horse wear a long sleeved apron over the dress. Being about the horse is healthy work, too.

### THE PATRONS' PLATFORM

As Defined by Grand President Mallory at London.

In his address at the Patrons' demonstration in London in reply to the welcome extended by Mayor Spencer, Grand President Mallory took occasion to refer to the objects of the Patrons of Industry, and made a timely explanation of the platform of the order, which by many has been misunderstood. He said:

"It is now scarcely three years since the Organization of Patrons of Industry was introduced into the Province of Ontario. In that time it has spread throughout the Province until now there is hardly a county which does not contain many associations of earnest and enthusiastic Patrons. Found together they are for the protection of the interests of the great industrial classes, they have marched steadily on, increasing in numbers and influence, until to-day they have enrolled as members a great majority of the prominent and influential men of the Province. It is estimated that we have now 100,000 members in this Province alone, with new organizations being daily reported from their various counties. No institution in Canada can boast so rapid a growth, and no organization has ever taken such a hold upon the farmers of the land."

"Its objects are such as to command themselves to all, and are to improve the condition of Canadian farmers and laborers, as far as may fairly be done by united efforts to gain all financial advantages that are honestly possible to develop our social relations by meeting together as brethren and visitors on a common level; to cultivate and improve the talents with which we have been endowed; to make such united demands upon our rulers as will result in legislation in our interest and, if necessary, to show by an independent use of the ballot that the interests of the great majority are above the ties of party or the whim of party leaders. These objects demand our attention, and we believe are worthy of the great organization by which we are united."

"Our success in the accomplishment of the objects enumerated has been all and more than the most sanguine could have expected. Our people are beginning to realize that this land of ours should be owned and controlled by the class whose labors have changed it from a howling wilderness to the fairest gem in Britain's crown. They are beginning to realize that there is sufficient talent (if properly developed) among the farmers of Canada to sustain in the management of our own affairs instead of delegating the control of all our interests to men who know little or nothing of our needs."

"Combining and monopolies are beginning to tremble at the extent of an organization the object of which is to break their power. It is now felt that an organization the members of which are willing to bind themselves for 500 car-loads of salt per year for the sake of bursting a monopoly is worthy of consideration, and that the people of this country are beginning to realize the wisdom of an independent use of the ballot. The efforts of those who desired our relief."

"The great cordage combine, controlling as it does not only the manufacture and sale of binder twine throughout this continent, but also the world's machinery for its manufacture, and the profits of which are 5,000 tons manufactured in Canada are said to exceed \$1,000,000, notwithstanding the reduction in prices, it struck with amazement at the audacity of Patrons of Industry in appearing upon the scene during a temporary disorganization among the same monopoly, and purchasing a plant sufficient to break their ring in the Province of Ontario, and raw material for a year's supply, having formed a Patrons company with stock already taken in a single county to the amount of \$50,000, and the profits of which are intended, as they do, with the assistance of other countries, to break the implement combine as well as that of binder twine."

"If no other good were accomplished by the organization of farmers and laborers on the basis of the cordage combine, the power of these great monopolies it would be worth the sacrifice and trouble. But we look to the accomplishment of even greater things than these. We have now an official organ with a circulation of nearly 30,000, and a practical knowledge, non-sectarian and non-partisan, but thoroughly moral and truly political. By its influence and the general teaching of our order, we aim to elevate, socially and mentally, the toilers of the land. We aim to prove to the world that labor is honorable."

"The proprietors of the soil should constitute the highest order of nobility, and we aim to show that hard hands may comfort with gracious manners; that one may be a gentleman, and nobles and nobles may be a gentleman in a drawing room; that manual labor and mental culture may go hand in hand, and that the divine law, 'By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread,' was not intended to make men and women of the obedient, and nobles and nobles of those who disregard it. The greatest authors, lawgivers and statesmen of the world's history have been from among the sons of the tillers of the soil. Our calling is a noble one, and it is the Province of this organization to so educate our young men while still upon the farm that they will be prepared to battle for the rights of the great seven-tenths of the population of this fair land."

"We have said that we aim to show, if necessary, by an independent use of the ballot, that the interests of the great majority are above the ties of party or the whim of party leaders. To this end we have adopted a platform of political action, the severest plank of which we cannot but commend themselves to the minds of all who desire that the greatest good should be obtained for the greatest number, and to the principles set forth in this platform all Patrons are in honor bound." (Applause.)

ROBERT W. LATHAM, Lapeer, Cal., U. S. A., says: "I consider Dr. Humphreys' Cure the best medicine ever invented for indigestion. It puts the digestive organs in order, heals the stomach, regulates the bowels, strengthens the nervous system." At drug stores or sent on receipt of price, 25 cents. Address E. A. Wilson, Toronto.

It has been decided that the duties of mistress of the robes to Queen Victoria shall be performed by the Dowager Duchess of Athol and the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh. The long and painful suspense is now happily ended.

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.

## "German Syrup"

A Throat and Lung Specialty.

Those who have not used Boschee's German Syrup for some severe and chronic trouble of the Throat and Lungs can hardly appreciate what a truly wonderful medicine it is. The delicious sensations of healing, easing, clearing, strength-gathering and recovering are unknown joys. For German Syrup we do not ask easy cases. Sugar and water may smooth a throat or stop a tickling—for a while. This is as far as the ordinary cough medicine goes. Boschee's German Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat and Lung Specialty. Where for years there have been sensitiveness, pain, coughing, spitting, hemorrhage, voice failure, weakness, slipping down hill, where doctors and medicine and advice have been swallowed and followed to the gulf of despair, where there is the sickening conviction that all is over and the end is inevitable, there we place German Syrup. It cures. You are a live man yet if you take it.

### Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa,

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

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

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.



Fetching the Doctor

At night is always a trouble, and it is often an entirely unnecessary trouble if

Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER

Is kept in the house. A few drops of this old remedy in a little sweetened water or milk, brings prompt relief. Sold everywhere.

Have you seen the New

BIG BOTTLE

Old Price 25 Cents.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice, and now being put into the hands of the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and in fact do the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL DISEASES. 1-Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. 2-Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 3-Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough. 4-Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. 5-Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. 6-Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism. 7-Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 8-Rabies, Disinfectant. 9-Suppressed or Painful Periods. 10-Whitens, Too Profuse Periods. 11-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. 12-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. 13-Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 14-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. 15-Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. 16-Whooping Cough. 17-Rabies, Disinfectant. 18-Nervous Debility. 19-Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. 20-HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL. The Pile Ointment—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUFACTURED BY DR. J. C. HUMPHREYS, NEW YORK.

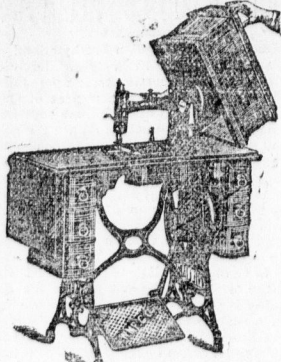
SPECIFICS.

JAS. PERKIN

BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED.



NEW WILLIAMS

Fessenden Bros.

AGENTS,

233 DUNDAS STREET.

KEARNEY'S

HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff, Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out, and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss.

It being a purely Vegetable Compound, it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

33 Richmond Street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont. All orders by mail are promptly attended to. Ask your druggist for it. All the druggists keep it.

33 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

W. BAKER & CO.

WILL CURE YOU

Backache

Means the kidneys are in trouble. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS give prompt relief.

"75 per cent. of diseases are first caused by disordered kidneys."

"Might as well try to have a healthy body without sound kidneys as good health when the kidneys are clogged, they are."

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price 25 cents, per box or six for \$1.50. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto. Write for book called Kidney Talk.

ESTERBROOK'S

STEEL PENS.

Leading Nos. 14, 148, 130, 135, 239, 313

For Sale by all Stationers.

R. MILLER, SON & CO., Agts. Montreal

J. S. MARSHALL

MAMMOTH LIVERY, DUNDAS STREET

Good carriages at all hours. Low charges. Telephone 466.

TO BUILDERS & THE TRADE

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

J. C. DODD & SON,

Cor. Wellington & Bathurst Sts., City

TELEPHONE NO. 571.

BUSINESS

University

15 WILSON AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

For Spring and Summer.

DUNN'S

FRUIT SALINE

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER!

Delightfully Refreshing. BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Wallace's Dining Hall and Confectionery, 354 Richmond Street.

Meals at all hours during the Fair, 25 cents. Hot tea and coffee, 5 cents. Ham sandwiches 6 cents. Fresh cakes and pies always on hand. Watch for street banner, and do not miss the place. WALLACE'S DINING HALL.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES

Corrected to June 12, 1902.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

LONDON TIME.

#### Canada Southern Division—Going East.

Leave	Arrive
London	Thames
North Shore Limited (daily)	8:30 p.m.
Niagara Falls and Buffalo (special daily)	8:30 p.m.
American Express (except Mondays)	8:30 p.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.
New York and Boston Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.
Mail (except Sundays)	8:30 p.m.
Limited Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.
Accom'd'n except Sundays	8:30 p.m.

#### Canada Southern Division—Going West.

Leave	Arrive
London	Thames
North Shore Limited (daily)	8:30 p.m.
Chicago Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.
Chicago special (daily)	8:30 p.m.
Chicago L. & N. Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.
American Express (except Mondays)	8:30 p.m.
Mail (except Sundays)	8:30 p.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.
Accom'd'n except Sundays	8:30 p.m.

Trains arrive in London at 8:30 a.m., 11:40 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. (None. No trains to or from London on Sundays.)

JOHN PAUL, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 335 Richmond Street.

### GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

CORRECTED JUNE 27, 1902.

#### MAIN LINE—Going East.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Limited Express (A)	8:30 a.m.
Mail	8:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	8:30 a.m.
Day Express	8:30 a.m.
*St. Louis Express (A)	8:30 a.m.
*St. Louis Express (A) (P)	8:30 a.m.
Mixed—No. 24 Freight (A)	8:30 a.m.
Freight Limited (A)	8:30 a.m.
Accommodation	8:30 a.m.

#### MAIN LINE—Going West.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A)	8:30 a.m.
West End Mixed	8:30 a.m.
Freight Limited (A)	8:30 a.m.
*St. Louis Express (A)	8:30 a.m.
Accommodation	8:30 a.m.
1 Pacific Express (A)	8:30 a.m.
Mail	8:30 a.m.
Accommodation	8:30 a.m.

#### Sarnia Branch.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Limited Express (M)	8:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (M)	8:30 a.m.
Accommodation	8:30 a.m.
Freight Limited (M)	8:30 a.m.
Freight Limited (M)	8:30 a.m.

#### London, Huron and Bruce.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Express	8:30 a.m.
Mail	8:30 a.m.

#### London and Port Stanley.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Mail	8:30 a.m.
Accommodation	8:30 a.m.
Freight Limited (M)	8:30 a.m.
Freight Limited (M)	8:30 a.m.
Freight Limited (M)	8:30 a.m.

#### St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed-Mail	8:30 a.m.
Express	8:30 a.m.
Express-Mixed	8:30 a.m.
Express-Mixed	8:30 a.m.

#### Toronto Branch.

Mail.....	11:15p.m.	.....
<b>St. Marys and Stratford Branch.</b>		
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Fixed Mail	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.