# Today's "Advertiser"

Noteworthy News in Its Sixteen Pages.

Page 1.—Cables from the Old Land and Telegraphic News from all quar-

Page 3.-Annual Picnic of Scotia's Son at Port Stanley. .

Page 4.—Conservative Suggestion to Throw Premier Bowell overboard. Page 5.-Interesting , Budget of

Sporting News, berau Experience of an Army Officer-Animal Curiosities-Saved from a Tiger's Jaws

-Immensa Cost of Operating a War-Page 10.-W. Q. T. U. Operations-The Preacher and His Province-Life

in a Dutch Village. Page 11.-The Young People's Department-Poetry Worth Reading-The Paris Show-Funnygraphs.

Page 12.-The Child of the Gods-Modest Claims of the Japanese Mikado -Girls and Women of Korea-Joyful Harvest Days-Living Eighty, Years

Page 13.-Where Victor Hugo Lived During His Exile-A Juggler's Life and Training-Inspector Howard Talks About Insurance Frauds.

Page 14.—The Scrap Bag—Fashion Hints-The Sunday School Lesson.

Page 15.-Gossip from Many Lands-Six Strange Men in New York-Crack Shots-How Miss Vanderbilt Bought a Duke.

Page 16.-A London Girl's Prize Letter on George Washington-A Winter

Winding Up the British General Election.

Only 25 Constituencies to be Heard From.

Great Programme of the Geographical Congress.

Railway Disaster in France Resulting in Twelve Deaths-Twenty-five Persons Injured—Serious Illness of Princess Helene.

SUMMING UP.

London, July 26.-Additional election returns are as follows: Wycksburghs-Sir John Pender, Unionist, 931; T. C. H. Hedderwick, Liberal, 889.

With all the constitreencies except two heard from the new House will in-

Total Government ....... 403 Liberals ......164 Anti-Parnellites ...... 65

Total Opposition ......243 The results in the 21 constituencies polled today will be declared tomor-An election will be held in the northeast division of Derbyshire tomorrow, in East Donegal and the west division of Limerick county on Monday, and in Orkney and Shetland on Aug. 6. These will conclude the elec-

FRIDAY'S ELECTION RETURNS. London, July 27.-The following additional returns have been received from the contested districts:

Yorkshire, west riding, Skipton division—W. Morrison (Unionist), 4,902; J. Anson-Farrer (Lib.), 4,763; Unionist majority, 139. The Unionists gain another seat in this district. The Liberal majority at the last election was 92 votes. Leicestershire, Bosworth division—C. B. McLaren (Lib.), 5,327; T. Cope (Con.), 4,207; Liberal majority, 1,120. The Liberals at the last election had a majority of 904, showing a gain of 216 votes. Wiltshire, Devizes division—E. A. Goulding (Con.), 4,114; C. E. Hobhouse (Lib.), 3,637; majority, 477. The Con-

servatives gain another seat. Cambridgeshire, Newmarket division -H. McCalmont (Con.), 4,210; Sir G. Newnes, Bart., (Lib.), 3,867; Conservative majority, 343. The Conservatives win another seat in this district. The election at Newmarket was one of the most interesting of the series. The victory of Mr. Hugh McCalmont, the wellknown sportsman, and one of the owners of the Valkyrie, and the ousting of Sir George Newnes by such a strong majority is a great victory for the turfites. Sir George was a prominent leader of the anti-gambling league, and, consequently, Newmarket, which depends upon racing, was easily stirred up against him, and when the popular McCalmont consented to oppose him, it was felt that there was a good chance of wiping out Sir George's 1,223 major-The sporting newspapers vigorously entered into the campaign in favor of McCalmont, declaring that Newmarket would be ruined if Sir Geo. Newnes and his set had their way. Leicester racing authorities did best to assist McCalmont by arra to finish the racing there early y day in order to enable the racin to return to Newmarket in time

for McCalmont. When the general election the Sporting League was against those candidates w the anti-gambling agi

black list was drawn

sult that through their efforts have been the defeat of thirteen anti-gamblers—namely, Naoroji, Conybeare, Mc-Laren, Dillon, Paul, MacDonald, Bar-row, Bayley, Kier Hardie, Morton, Major Jones and Sir John Barran. The following districts in which con-

tests have occurred have also been heard from: Yorkshire, west riding, Osgoldicross division—Sir J. Austen, Bart., (Lib.), 5,119; J. Harling (Con.), 4.054; Liberal majority, 1,065. At the last election

Sir J. Austen, the sitting member, had a majority of 1,876 votes. Clackmananshire and Kinross-shire— Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., (Lib.), 3,133; Mr. Younger (Con.), 2,588; Liberal majority, 545. Mr. Balfour, the sitting member, had a majority of 1,614 at the

last election. Durham, southeast division—Sir H. Havelock-Allen (Con.), 5,978; J. Richardson (Lib.), 5,864; Conservative majority, 114. The Conservatives gain another seat in this district. Mr. Rich-Page 9.—Fighting Redmen—Terrible ardson, the sitting member, had a majority of 164 at the last election.

Somerset, Wells division-Hon. G. Hylton-Joliffe (Con.), 4,696; B. Morice (Lib.), 3,266; Conservative majority, 1,-410. The Conservative candidate the last election had a majority of 940 votes over his opponent.

Norfolk, northwest division-J. Arch (IAb.), 4,817; E. Tighe (Con.), 3,520; Liberal majority, 1,297. Mr. Arch, who is the son of a laborer, and who has been a laborer himself, established the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, and was its first president. He is the sitting member, and at the last election had a majority of 1,089, showing a gain of 208 votes. Tyrone, middle division-Mr. Mun-

naghan (McCarthyite), 3,759; E. C. Thompson (Unionist), 2,252; McCarthyite majority, 1,507. The McCarthyites at the last election had a plurality of 969 votes in this district. Cornwall, Launceston division—T. Owen (Lib.), 3,633; F. Wills (Con.), 2,-

975; Liberal majority, 658. At the last election Mr. Owen, the sitting member, had a majority of 984. Flintshire—S. Smith (Lib.), 4,376; Col. Howard (Con.), 3,925; Liberal majority, 451. Mr. Smith, the sitting member, at the last election had a majority of 1,-

451, showing a loss of 1,000 votes.

ILLNESS OF AOSTA'S BRIDE. London, July 26.-A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says that Princess Helene of Orleans, who recently married the Duke of Aosta, a nephew of King Humbert, is ill, the result of drinking iced milk.

HAYHURST HONORED. London, July 26 .- The Marquis of Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, and at one time Governor-General of Canada, has written to the Canadian marsksman Hayhurst, congratulating his upon his success at the rifle meeting at Bisley.

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN BRIT-London, July 26.-Sixteen hundred cases of Californian fruit, which arrived at Southampton from New York by the steamship St. Louis at 8:15 yesterday morning, were sold at auction at Covent Garden today, fetching prices which were one-half below those of last week. The plums average 7s 10d per case; peaches, 8s, and pears, 11s 7d. RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 26 .- A railroad accident by which twelve persons lost their lives and 25 were more or less seriously injured occurred today near St. Brieuc, Department of Cotes du Nord. A train heavily laden with pilgrims returning from the shrine of Sainte Dauray was in some manner not yet explained thrown from the track and several cars were wrecked.

PROTEST FROM BRAZIL. London, July 26.-The Times will publish a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying that a protest has been raised against landing the direct Argentine cable on the island of Trinidad. The dispatch adds that the Chamber of Deputies had unanimously adopted a motion made by Senhor Pocanhas referring toBritish aggression and urging the Government to take more spirited declarations of the disputed rights of Brazil.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA. London, July 26.—The appeal from the decision of the Superior Court of Canada to the effect that the Provinces cannot enact a prohibitory law was argued before the Privy Council in London today. Mr. J. J. McLaren ap-peared to represent Ontario, Hon. Edward Blake the Dominion, and Mr. G. T. Blackstock the liquor interests. the decision is reversed the Dominion Alliance will urge Sir Oliver Mowat to bring in a measure for Ontario to establish prohibition.

JOE'S SLATE.

London, July 26.—Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written a letter to one of his supporters in which he says that he accepted his present post first to see what can be done to bring the autonomous colonies and the mother countries closer, and, second, to try to develop the resources of the crown colonies, especially to increase the trade between them and Great Britain. All his efforts, he adds, will be devoted to

GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS. London, July 26.-Arrangements of a most elaborate kind have been made for the reception of the delegates to the sixth international geographical congress, which opens in London this evening. Fully 1,500 members, including 250 official delegates for governments and geographical societies, are in attendance. The congress is under the patronage of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the King of the Belgians. The Duke of York presided at the opening ceremony today. The president is Clement R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., president of the Royal Geographical Society, and the honorary vice-presidents include 34 foreign and colonial ambassadors, ministers and agents-

general, together with the Lord Mayor of London Practically every civilized country in the world is represented at the congress, besides which geographical and scientific societies have universally sent delegates. The deliberations of congress will cover the whole of geographical research, includnathematical, physical, descripistorical, applied commercial and tional geography, oceanography, graphy and exploration. One of ost generally interesting debates e that on polar exploration, ant-by Dr. G. Newmayer, and Arc-Admiral A. H. Markham. Herr Andree will submit his plan of ing the pole in a balloon, and Gen. Greely will give his opinions on

the scope and value of Arctic explora-

To what extent tropical Africa is suited for development by white races or under their superintendence will constitute another very instructive subject to which many celebrated explorers of the country will speak. BIMETALISTS BUOYANT.

London, July 26.-The Times this morning publishes a column letter from Bertram Currie, president of the Gold Standard Defense Association. Mr. Currie says the bimetalists are enthusiastic, ill-advised agitators, in-

stead of practical reformers.

The Bimetalic League has shown increased activity during the past week.

The bimetalists had worked in every district, and in Wales they circulated eight-foot posters stating the nature of their propaganda, and especially pointing out the attitude of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the x-Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the question. All these posters were printed in Welsh.

Secretary McNeill, in talking over the situation, said that most of the Conservative delegates were pledged to bimetalic principles before accepting the nomination. He added:

"The complexion of the new Parliament shows increased friendship for our views. In Wales they have hitherto not understood the difference between monometalism and bimetalism and have been wont to accept Harcourt's views as law and gospel. Sir William Harcourt is the individual who is responsible for the defeat of the Liberals. His ideas were narrow and bigoted, and it is generally conceded that he is not a financier. The cause is gaining ground rapidly in England. We lost a few Liberal friends; but this has been more than equaled by great Tory gains."

Visit of the Spanish Squadron to Plymouth

On the Anniversary and Scene of the Great Armada's Defeat,

Richard Croker's Opinion of British Political Methods-Cleverer Than American- he Catholic School Question a Live One in Britain-The W. C. T. U. Petition.

London, July 27 .- The visit of the Italian fleet to Portsmouth last week was followed by the stay of the Spanish squadron at Plymouth, where the Spaniards were treated with the greatest cordiality in accordance, with the Queen's own instructions sent to the authorities of Plymouth. An interesting remark in this connection was made by the Queen during the course of a dinner at Windsor Castle, previous to her Majesty's departure for Osborne. A guest suggested that the visit of the warships of Spain would have been more interesting if the Spanish and Italian sailors had fraternized at Portsmouth, where, besides, the Spaniards would have been able to see more naval works than they could at Plymouth. Thereupon the Queen observed quickly that possibly Plymouth Hoe would interest them more. This reference to the historic scene at the time of the Armada was emphasized by contrasting the historic dispatch sent from Plymouth to Queen Elizabeth at Windsor 300 years ago, with her own kindly message sent that day, instructing the authorities of Plymouth to show the Spanish sailors the warmest hospital-

If was off Plymouth Hoe (a high rock), it will be remembered, that the British lord high admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham, having under him such renowned mariners as Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher, assembled the 80 comparatively small and lightly armed vessels which on July 21, 1588 (July 31, old style), went out to fight the Spanish Armada, consisting of about 150 large ships, then sweeping up the channel in crescent form, their line being seven miles long. How the British fleet har-rassed and broke up the Spanish fleet a matter of history, only four attered warships of King Philip of Spain succeeding in reaching Cadiz. It worthy of note that this first visit of the Spanish fleet to Plymouth for centuries was made upon the anniversary of the visit of the great Armada to

the coast about Plymouth. STUDYING THE ELECTIONS.

During the week Great Britain and freland have been in the throes of a general election struggle. In spite of this, the occupation of the Island of Trinidad by a British force has aroused a great deal of interest. All the newspapers here support the action of the British, and generally make light of the reported indignation of Brazil. A great many Americans, whose minds run to politics, took advantage of the elections in London to study the manner of conducting them, as compared with the American methods. Among the Americans were two who probably know more about elections than any men in the United States. One was Richard Croker, the other Col. O. O. Stealy, of the Louisville Courier-Journal. All the Americans agreed that the difference between conducting elections in London and in large cities of the United States is not as great as might be expected. What they saw simply convinced them that human nature is very much the same everywhere. The lower classes here are controlled very much by the same impulses as they are in America. From the little that Mr. Croker saw he is of the opinion that there is just as much corruption in London as there is in any American city. "The only difference," said Mr. Croker, "is that the newspapers here dare not speak of any corruption if it existed. I am inclined to believe that if the papers had the license that the American papers possess, and had as enterprising reporters as our American newspapers have, there would be just as much scandal as is stirred up in American cities. But more cleverly in London than at home. I think that political organization here is much more thorough and a great deal more money is spent on it. The campaigi, literature is not only more prolific than with us, but it is much more clever. The caricatures and

eartoons that are distributed must represent a great outlay of money. As the English newspapers do not go in for this line as ours do, it is necessary, I suppose, for each candidate to establish his own literary bureau. That John Burns, the labor candidate, who has just been returned to Parliament, is a shrewd politician, is positively proved by the experiences that a reporter for the Associated Press had in Burns' district on election day On account of the interest taken in America by Burns, the reporter was sent to his district to write something descriptive of his campaign. Burns' lieutenants were soon informed by their chief that the as ociation which supplies news to the leading American papers had sent a representative to write up the election. They eagerly circulated the report all over the district. 'This shows,' they said, 'that the eyes of the world are on John Burns. He's as well known in America as in Battersea, and we have the right to feel proud of him.' The Hon. Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, would not display greater Political sagacity."

THE CATHOLIC VOTE. The United Kingdom is discussing the Catholic school question to almost as great an extent as the United States and Manitoba, and it is stated that in numerous constituencies Irish Catholics voted for the Conservative candidates against the Liberal candidates on the ground that the former are more favorable to Catholic schools, this action in some cases changing the result of the

SERGEANT BALLANTINE'S WIDOW.

Those Canadians who heard the late Sergeant Ballantine lecture, and who admired his genius, will be pained to learn that his widow, his second wife, who was a Miss Ransame, of London, has become so reduced in circum-stances as to become compelled to accept a position as housekeeper in a hotel at Henley-on-Thames. The late sergeant commended his second wife, in his last days, to the care of his son, William Henry Ballantine, the member who represented Coventry in the House of Commons in the Liberal in-terest, and was defeated by C. J. Murray, Conservative. Mr. Ballantine is a man of wealth, but as the English nation found fit to disregard Lord Nelson's dying injunction regarding Lady Hamilton, so has Mr. Ballantine overlooked the request of the former leader of the English bar, whose life was finally extinguished under a cloud of debt and unsatisfied ambition.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard, in a written statement, have asked the Associated Press to record the fact that "It is not true that we have been rebuffed by the Government in our attempt to present the polyglot petition, as stated in an American paper. We have not attempted to approach the Government at all, but when we do, at a more settled period, there will be no doubt of a courteous reception, as we have half a million or more names of British subjects." Miss Willard also desires to state that she did not speak against inventions in her recent annual address, but only against the handling of inventions by menopolies.

EMMA HALL'S BETRAYER. Those who followed the sad story of Emma Hall, who died in Detroit last winter from the effects of an operation, may be interested in knowing that the family of the Rev. Jonathan Bell, her betrayer, who were deserted by him when he fied from justice, have been compelled to leave their home in Blackheath, and, at public expense, seek a refuge with relatives. In the meantime, the Rev. Mr. Bell has completely disappeared, and the chances are that he will not be brought to justice.

FRIGHTENED AMERICANS.
Since several prominent Americans were arrested at a "woman's club" the other night, the other Americans of prominence in the city are almost prominence in the city are almost afraid to go about after midnight, and yesterday evening there was a pane among the Americans in the Continenamong the Americans in the Continental Hotel restaurant because the police appeared. The "bobbies" only wanted to see if the place was closed on time, but the Americans thought a raid was

BRITISH TURFITES TICKLED. The British turfites are glorifying the success of Banquet in winning the Machell plate on Wednesday last, at the Catwick summer meeting, and as the property of C. Archer. They declare that the success of the horse formerly owned by Mr. Michael F. Dwyer was due to the English style in which he was run. The sporting papers concur in this.

ALL THE WHITES KILLED. Terrible Slaughter by Indians in Wyoming.

Pocatello, Idaho, July 26.-Wm. Ross, of the firm of Ross, Grey & Wyatt, has just arrived at Market Lake from St. Anthony, and reports everybody at Jackson's Hole killed this morning. It is considered authentic news, and

the excitement is intense. United States troops from Cheyenne will arrive in this city at 6 a.m., and proceed by wagon road for the Fall River country.

CLEVELAND IN A BARBER SHOP He Calmly Waits His Turn to Get a Hair Cut.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 27.-President Cleveland gave the natives another agreeable shock yesterday by entering the shop of the negro barber in the village and calmly awaited his

turn for a hair cut. Everybody wanted to waive his right to being "next," but the President declined to permit them to do so and awaited his turn just like any plain American citizen. The barber was so agitated that he came within an ace of cutting a man's beard off instead of his hair. He is now the proudest man in Massachusetts.

It is now definitely settled that Mr. E. F. Clarke will contest against Hon. N. Clarke Wallace for the grand sovereignty of the Orange Lodge of Can-

To Insure Your Custom is Our Aim.



# High Circles

The engagement has been announced of Daine Fashion to his Majesty King Cotton. Of course all who wish to remain in the favor of the fickle girl must simply gush over Cotton.

Nothing will put you more in style than a gown from our stock of Cotton Dress Goods. Come, see and buy.

# Tuxedo Cloths.

These goods can hardly be distinguished from all-wool goods-as far as appearances go. They make up as well as if they cost five times the money, and they wash like a piece of factory cotton. 40 inches wide, worth 150 a yard, now for 10c.

COTTON CROWN FLANNELS. These goods take the place of the Shaker Flannels at a price that none can grumble at. They are made up in the choicest colors, and you will search our stock in vain for chain lightning and coma-

tose patterns. See the display in

our east window.

# Challies.

This staple article of Cotton Dress Goods has reached this year a climax in quality, and an anticlimax in price. Our stock cannot be equaled anywhere west of Toronto. Our prices defy competition the world over. Special line in black and white 4c.

# Chambrays.

At Prices to Suit any Purse.

Cheapness is the handmaid of true worth in our stock of Chambrags. We have them at almost any price, and every line is a bargain,

150 or 200. A special line of Checked Chambrays worth 20c, now for 15c.

whether the clerk asks you 121/2c,

Kingsmill's

"Honesty Is Our Policy."

## Sunday Services.

[Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

A SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. Thes. Cullen, paster. Morning,
Rev. Charles Smith; evening, Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., D.D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. John A. Clark, Knox College. Sabbath

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHO-DIST Church—Rev. F. A. Cassidy, M. A., will preach tomorrow; morning sermon to young people. Subject, "David and the Glants." Evening service 7 p.m. Sabbath school session at 245 p.m. These services are held at the Collegiate Institute.

ING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Mr. Ferguson will preach both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.. Sunday, 28th. WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., pastor; il a.m., the pastor; 7 p.m., Rev. H. J. Uren. Sabbath school 2:30.

T. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Rev. M. P. Talling, paster. Services by Mr. G. W. Armstrong.

Morning, Rev. Mr. Pentland; evening, the paster, Subject, "A Race for Life." COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. W. Rigsby, pastor. Ser-vices as usual,

Church—Pastor, Rev. Geo. Fowler, Ph.B., Services morning and evening as usual. Scale

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON

The Bishop of Huron at 11 a.m., and
Canon Richardson at 7 p.m. THE REV. J. B. SILCOX, OF CHICAGO, will preach in the First Congregational Church, morning and evening. His evening subject, "Daniel in Babylon."

ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., paster. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST)
Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. as usual.

UEEN'S AVE. METHODIST CHURCH—Services in the Grand Opera House—11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Morning quartet, "Seek Me Early" (Whyte), The Misses Wilson; violin solo "Andante Religioso" (Thorne), Miss Evelyn Allen. Evening duct, "Come Thou Fount" (Campana), The Misses Hartson; solo "The City of Rest" (Pinsuti), Miss Edith Hartson; violin obligato, Miss Evelyn Allen. Evelyn Allen.

CHRIST CHURCH - CORNER OF WEL-LINGTON and Hill streets - Rev. J. H. Loorehouse, rector. Services at II a.m. and

## **Amusements and Lectures**

(Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word. Not less than 15 words.)

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION — PORT Stanley, Thursday, Aug. 1, under suspices Talbot Street Christian Endeavorers. Train tickets 35 cents; good afternoon trains.
Boat 25 cents, at De la Hooke's. Boat waits for
56u tx

REV. C. A. SADLEIR, MISSIONARY TO Arancania, South America, will give a lecture illustrated by stereopticon views in the Memorial Church school room Monday evening, 29th, 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Y.P.S. C. E. Admission free.

BEIN THE SWIM AND COME WITH the builders on their fourth annual picnic to Port Stanley, on Saturday, Aug. 10. Special trains. String and brass bands and a programme larger than ever.

BASEBALL — TECUMSEH PARK — Saturday, July 27, 1895, Alerts vs. Ham-liton. Game called at 3:30. Admission 25c; boys, 10c; ladies free. \$1 75 TO NIAGARA FALLS—CHOSEN Friends' Excursion via Grand Trunk Railway, 28th, 29th, 30th.

OREST CITY BOAT HOUSE — FOOT Dundas street; pleasure boats of all kinds.

STEAMER THAMES WILL LEAVE city at 10 a.m. and 1:30, 3.10, 4:45, 7:30 p.m. A LIAN LINE — SAFETY THE FIRST Consideration. In order to add to the comfort of steerage passengers the Allan Line will supply them with complete outfit free. Mongolian sails Aug. 3 for Liverpool direct. Frank B. CLARKE, agent, Richmond street, next "Advartiser."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—PLUNGE pond now opea—temperate heat. These waters are admittedly the strongest and most curative on this continent. Hot and cold baths. Open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Foot Dundas street. Boat house in connection. Boats for hire and for sale. John Milne, Prop.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY — THE recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Fall term will open early in September. DAYTON & McCormick, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 476 Richmond street; residence 241 Oxford street.

# Meetings.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

A NCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS— Court Magnolia, meets next Tuesday evening in Duffleld Hall; visitors welcome. E. Ruse, chief ranger. SONS OF ENGLAND — MEMBERS OF British Oak Lodge are requested to meet at their lodge room Sunday at 1:39 p.m. sharp, to attend the funeral of their late brother, R. Leathorn. A. F. Wicks, president.

RUNERAL NOTICE, S. O. E. B. S.—
Brothers of Beresford Lodge, 209, will
meet at Heard's Hall, Wellington street, Sunday, July 28, at 1:30 to attend funeral of late
brother, R. Leathorn. Brethren of sister lodges
avited to attend. A. E. Welch, W. P. 55u

# Female Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED - HIGH SCHOOL GRADU-ATES to study book-keeping and chorthand at London Shorthand School. Positions guaranteed. street.

# Domestics Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED - HOUSEMAID-AT ONCE-Apply at Clarence House. 56c

CENERAL SERVANT WANTED-References required. Apply to Mrs. BAYLY, 186 Albert street. 56c GIRLS WANTED-FOR CITY AND OUT

-Cooks, housemaids, resident and out T —Cooks, housemaids, parler-maids, gen-oral servants. On hand, housekeepers to suit all; also first-class dining-room girls. Dwyer's INTELLIGENCE Office, 531 Richmond street.

OTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private house or hotel, call to observe's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas

# Situations Wanted.

One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

POSITION WANTED — YOUNG LADY experienced in fire insurance business; expert at shorthand and typewriting, desiries position. First class references. Address Box

# Laundries.

OP-SING — LAUNDRY — 252 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered, il work done by hand; satisfaction guaranteed. SPECIAL - LADIES' BLOUSES AND shirt waists washed by hand and finished in flist-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY. Tel. 490.

# Educational.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

young children (boys and girls. Public theel course. Music thoroughly taught), Mrs.

# Male Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

RESPECTABLE BOY WANTED-WHO understands horses. Apply at 204 Dundes street (upstairs), Saturday afternoon. b A GENTS WANTED-\$10 PER WEEK-Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co, Tea Im-porters, 258 Dundas Street.

# Houses, Etc., To Let.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

NICE ROOM TO LET-FURNISHED or unfurnished. 305 Pall Mail street, TO RENT-FRONT ROOM-FURNISHED or unfurnished-Ground floor, with private entrance on Dundas street; rent moderate. Apply at this office.

TO LET-THE TWO FLATS OVER BELL Organ Company, 211 Dundas street. Apply Love & Dignan. 48tf wty 10 LET-GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK house, Princess avenue; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply J. & W. Morrison, 150 Fullarton or 207 Dundas. TO LET-HOUSE-126 KENT STREET-Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply George C. Gunn, barrister. 74tf

ANDLORDS—NOW IS THE TIME TO advertise your vacant houses. An ADVERTISER advertisement will secure a tenant; 15c each insertion or six days for 75c. "TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSES to Let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at Advertises Office.

## Agents Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED-SEVEN BRIGHT MEN FOR vass on a semi-political issue. From \$5' to \$150 per month, according to the volume and value of reports. Address, for full information, POLITICAL BIOGRAPHER, Drawer 29, Brantford,

WANTED — AGENTS TO SOLICIT business for the Home Life Association of Canada—assessment system. Good remuneration. Apply L. W. Burke, Superintendent, No. 5 Masonic Temple.

## Business Chances.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED-YOUNG ACTIVE BUSINESS man with \$3,000 or \$4,000 as partner in a good live business. This is a good chance. Investment secured against loss. Apply A. B. C., this office.

HOE STOCK—CLEAN. WELL BOUGHT, for cash; \$8,000 (could be reduced); fixtures less than \$100, to be sold at a rate on the dolla; best retail business in the west; established 40 years; must be closed out by Aug. 7, as we are retiring from the retail trade. Also a quantity of shoemakers' tools for sale in lots to suit pur chaser. J. & T. Grant, Woodstock, Ontario.

## Money to Loan.

ONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates. Notes cashed at G. W. Francis' loan office, 781 Dun'das street.

# Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for

WANTED-BUSINESS IN THIS CITY-Flour and feed preferred. Address Box 26, this office. 56c

ANTED—UNLIMITED QUANTITIES of all kinds of Hardwood Piece Stock, kiln dried if possible, from 2 inches and up wide, 18 inches and up long, I inch thick, either plained or rough. Splendid chance to work up your lower grades. Also Plain Oak Slats, which may be cut from slabs, green or dry. Apply for specifications. Can use logs, planks, boards and squares, Give full particulars of stock on hand, price and freight rates to New York. Address P. O. box 2144, N. Y. City. 48n wty SAFE WANTED-A GOOD SECOND HAND safe, medium size. Reply, stating inside dimensions and lowest cash price dress Box 19, this office.

## Business Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) (YOMMON SENSE—ONLY RELIABLE exterminator for reaches, bedbugs rats, mice. No smell. All druggists. ywt STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS-

259 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone ( EO. ROUGHLEY-FELT AND GRAVEL Troofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street, London. Tele-

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. Toronto Type Foundry, 44 Bay street, Toronto, and 286 Portage avenue, Windows

DICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING

-Pattern and model making I Rivere —Pattern and model making. J. BLYTHE, 310 Dundas street, Abbott Block.

GO TO MRS. WOODLIFFE'S, 266 DUNDAS street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, parsley, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruit. Phone 519.

A T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 758. ONDON MARBLE AND GRANITE Company—Largest and best stock of granite monuments. Talbot and Fullarton

AWN MOWERS SHARPENED—CHINA and glassware riveted. F. Hayes, 308 Dundas street. TOHN WHITTAKER IS PREPARED TO

furnish estimates for slate roofing. MITH & GRANT, MANUFACTURERS of packing, egg and beer cases. Orders promptly attended to. 567 Bathurst street.

PAMBOO EASELS, TABLES, ETC., FUR-NITURE and baby carriages neatly re-paired; moderate charges. KNAPP'S, 74 King

OUIS FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND repairer of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets. JOES YOUR LAWN MOWER NEED DAVID, locksmith, 569 Richmond street. CARPENTERING AND JOBBING promptly attended to by B. HUTCHINSON, shop 441 Piccadilly street.

TURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED — Carpets cleaned and laid. GEO. ABEL, 398 Talbot street. Orders promptly attended to

# WANDERSON OF THE PROPERTY OF T People's Popular Columns

Rent your House. Advertise your Entertainments, Meetings, etc. Secure prompt replies for Help Wanted or Articles For Sale.

## OUR RETURNS ARE SURE!

Rates below headings. Office open eyenings until 9 o'clock. After that hour hand into Editorial Department (side entrance), for early morning edition.

# Articles for Sale.

(Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion.) T ADIES — DON'T BURN YOUR HAIR
with heated irons. The "Harold" (electric sold wire) Hair Curler makes a beautiful curl quickly without heat. Is an ornament to the hair. Easily adjusted and as easily removed. Light as a hair pin. Can be carried in a lady's pocket book. Just the thing for traveling. For sale by SMALLMAN & INGRAM.

ONE 13-FOOT TURTLE BACK SHOOTING boat and one small cat boat. London

POR SALE—BUICKENSDERFER TYPE—WRITER—New; costs \$45. Will sell at a good reduction. Apply this office. 44tf

INWO ENGLISH BICYCLES, RAYMOND sewing machine, nearly new; also one suitable for harness-maker; washing machine; also large quantity of ferrets, young or old. SIMONDS & WATERMAN, Furniture Dealers,

101 King street. OULEVARD POSTS AT 23 CENTS-C, MARHAM, plain and fancy wood turner, Watson's box factory.

UMBER-WHOLESALE ONLY - CAR Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc.

Manf. Agent, London, Ont. HRIEE OFFICE DESKS-IN GOOD crder; walnut and oak. Will be sold at a leasonable price. W. A. REID, 357 Talbot

# Dental Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

PR. GEO. C. DAVIS - DENTIST - Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879. graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1893. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975. R. COLON E. J. SMITH-ARTIFICIAL teeth. crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 3904 Richmond street, over Mount oy's fruit store.

## McDONALD-DENTIST Office-183; Dundas street, London.

Telephone 702.

PR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT-DENTIS'
-Over Fitzgerald's grocery. DR. J. N. WOOD-HONOR GRADUATE-1811 Dundas street.

P. SWANN — DENTIST — FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L.D.S. Office 2072 Dundas street, next door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone, 1,131.

WOOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST— 216 Dundas. next Edy Bros., over Caira-cross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822. E. HOLMES-DENTIST-SUCCESSOR
to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and
bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3.
Duffield Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

# Musical Instruction.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

MR. W. A. BLEUTHNER, PIANO AND harmony lessons. Arrange now for new term, beginning after Easter—250 Queen's MISS EVA ROBLIN IS PREPARED TO take pupils in voice culture. No. 896

JAS. CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Pupils required at 22 King street

# Architects.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) cBRIDE & FARNCOMBE-ARCHITECTS and suveyors, 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farn-

COMBE. OORE & HENRY-ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London, John M. Moore, Fred Henry,

EMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT— has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond.

ERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. C. Haight, New York.)
Carling Block, Richmond street.

# Medical Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion.) CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.— Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. PR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK throat and lungs.

PR. ENGLISH — OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone.

PR. JOHN D. WILSON-OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women. PR. ECCLES — CORNER QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington. Specialty diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

PR. WEEKES-407 DUNDAS STREET, near Colborne. Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone 1069. PR. TEASDALL, L. S. A. LONDON, ENG-LAND-Office and residence, 118 York street near Talbot. Telephone 988. ywt

DR. MACLAREN-OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8, Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 869. PR. WOODRUFF-EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen s

R. C. F. NEU -- OFFICE 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Tele-

R. GRAHAM-OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street — Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children. R. JARVIS - HOMŒOPATHIST-759 Dundas street. Telephone 369. DR. MEEK QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-DON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

# TAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973. Special at-tention to diseases of children. Veterinary Surgeons.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

H. TENNENT-VETERINARY SUR-GEON-Office. King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone. H. WILSON & SON-OFFICE. 991 KING et et. London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone.

# Brokers.

TOHN WRIGHT-STOCK BROKER,

Richmond Street, London.

## Real Estate for Sale.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

NEW COTTAGE FOR SALE ON CORNER of Egerton and Florence streets. Easy terms. Call there.

FOR SALE - 76 LOTS WITHIN ONE black of electric cars; 16 farms at 30 per cent off former value; small cash payment; balance easy terms. J. F. SANGSTER, over C.

DARGAIN FOR HOME SEEKER—COTTAGE at 575 Bathurst street, will be sold cheap, on easy terms. Apply Thomas & Buchner, 83 Dundas street. DEMEMBER THAT WE HAVE THE

largest number of building lots, cottages, residences, investment properties, farms, etc., ever exposed for sale at one time in London. A. A. CAMPBELL,

Molsons Bank Buildings

London Real Estate Exchange. DUFFERIN AVENUE PROPERTY—Brick lodge, carriage house, brick stables, fitted up in first class style, and about 250 feet frentage, corner Dufferin avenue and Adelaide street. Big chance for builders and speculators.

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,

56c tyw

street. Big chance W. D. BUCKLE. ANDSOME NEW RESIDENCE—HY-MAN street; 9 rooms, bath, electric lighting, furnace, and everything modern. Will be sold cheap. W. D. BUCKLE.

OAK STREET-MR. LING'S HOUSE, Oak street, London West, to be sold or rented very cheap. Great chance for investment. W. D. BUCKLE. Pall Mall street; cottage and barn, No. 582 Pall Mall street. Cheap rents. W. D. BUCKLE.

Livery Stables. ONDON RIDING ACADEMY—QUEEN'S avenue, near Park. For terms inquire of WM. LAWRENCE. riding master. Terms moderate. Telephone 942.

ILLEY'S LIVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS

\*\*street, East London, Ont. Telephone ONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable - Express drayage, 141 Queen's avenue. Telephone, 603. A. G. STROYAN, proprietor.

# Hotel Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commedious stables. WM. Collins (late of Lambeth), proprietor. 16 DUKE OF YORK" HOTEL-BUNDAS street, London East. Good table; well-stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. WM.

T. COLWELL. COLUMNIA:

"ICTORIA' — THE POPULAR \$1 A
day house, Clarence street, corner of
Dundas. J. Tomlinson, proprietor.

"I ODGINS HOUSE — BEST \$1 DAY
house in city, corner King and Talbot
streets. Barber shop and billiard room in connection."

nection. TREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor. ONTARIO HOUSE - KING STREET - Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDonald.

OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kind of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. Thebest brand of cysters. D. Sare, proprietor QUEEN'S HOTEL, BAYFIELD—THE most healthful and picturesque summer resort in Ontario, situated on Lake Huron. Rates \$4 and \$5 per week. Address Jas. Pollogy

RAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. James McDonald, Proprietor. PRECUMSEH HOUSE, LONDON, ONT.-

Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates, \$2 and \$2 50 per day. C. W. Davis, TRANKLIN HOUSE, PORT STANLEY—
This popular house has been newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. Twelve large, airy rooms. Special rates to summer boarders. Choice liquors and cigars. Meals at all heurs, 25c. J.S. MARTIN, proprietor.

OTEL LONEY—ON THE SITE OF THE old Batt House; new hotel, with every convenience for summer visitors; over 150 feet of balconies, overlooking Lake Erie. Terms on application. Special rates for families and wheelmen. MATT. LONEY, proprietor, Port

Electric Baths. W ILSON'S SULPHUR BATHS ARE excellent, benefitting all who take them. 329 Dundas street. LECTRIC BATHS ARE THE MOST curative—Toning and strengthening the system, and curing where other remedies fail. 320 Dundas street. J. G. Wilson, Electropath-

Legal Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) ARED VINING-BARRISTER-MONEY to loan. 414 Talböt street. ONEY-CERTAIN SUMS OF \$200, \$500,

\$600, \$1,000 and \$1,600 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. Where & Scandrett, solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London. MCEVOY, WILSON & POPE-BARRIS-opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. MCEVOY, LL.B.

W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTER, notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont., telephone No. 977.

OUNN & HARVEY-BARRISTERS, SO-LICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce building. Telephone 1122, George C. Gunn W. J. Harvey. JOHN W. WINNETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs. Main street, Belmont. J. H. A. BEATTIE-BARRISTER, ETC.-871 Dundas street. Private funds to lean at 51 per cent. No expense to borrower.

STUART, STUART & MOSS — BAR RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices southwest corner Dundas and Richmond, London; Main street, Glencoe. A GREENLEES, B.A. BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds

DOWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; money to loan, C. G. POWELL, R. M. GRAHAM. H. LUSCOMBE-BARRISTER, SOLICI TOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at owest rates. DARKE & PURDOM — BARRISTERS — Richmond street. E. Jones Parke, Q.C.; T. H. Purdom, T. E. Parke. ALEXANDER

A LBERT O. JEFFERY, LL B., D.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public. Offices, Ontario Loan Euildings, Market Lane, MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY -

Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. MCKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY. W. J. CLARKE - BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, notary etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

TENNENT & McDONAGH — BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT. M. P. McDonagh. P. McPHILLIPS-BARRISTER-MONEY to loan. 59 Dundas street, London. OVE & DIGNAN-BARRISTERS. ETC.—
418 Talbot street, London, FRANCIS
LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

CIBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN-BAR-F RISTERS, etc., London, Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C.; GEO. MCNAB, P. MULKERN, FRED F. HARPER.

## Accountants.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

YEORGE W. HAYES,

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, INSURANCE AGENT. 5 Masonic Temple Building, Representing Northern Assurance Co.,

Keystone Fire Assurance Co. Your patronage solicited. A LFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT,

136 Elmwood avenue, South Lendon. Telephone 1009. MAGEE

ACCOUNTANT.
413 Richmond street,
or 640 Talbot street, London.

# Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram. 99 Dundas street. ARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug Store, 660 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. ICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN leweler, 402 Richmond street.

Massage Treatment. MISS SHUFF-GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 660 Dundas street, London, Ont.

WEDISH MASSAGE" - MRS. RAY Gadsby, 323 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given, Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

MONTREAL. SESSION 1895-6.

The calendar for the Session 1895-6 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, course of study, degrees, etc., in the Several Faculties and Departments of the University, as follows:

FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 2nd.) FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept. 24th.) FACULTY OF ARTS, OR ACADEMICAL FACULTY — I reluding the Donalda Special Course for Women. (Sept, 17th.) FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE. In-

cluding Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry. (Sept. 18th.)

FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDI-CINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE. (Sept. 29th.) McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL (Sept. 2nd.) Copies of the calendar may be obtained on application to the undessigned

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B C. L.

Acting Secretary, Registrar and Bursar.

# ADDRESS-McGILL COLLEGE.

Western Fair, London. Sept. 12 to 21, 1895.

Tenders will be received up to Wednesday, August 7, 1895, addressed to the undersigned, at the office of the Western Fair Association, for the following supplies and work: 1st.-25 tons more or less of wheat straw, in bales of 100 pounds each, free from chaff, dry and in good condition. Also small feed. 2nd.-Whitewashing buildings, fences, etc.

3rd.—Cleaning closets and keeping them clean during fair dates. 4th.—Cleaning up grounds around stables, sheds and pens, and keeping them clean during fair dates.

Srecifications and information can be had at the Western Fair offices, 421 Richmond street. Thos. A. Browne, Secretary. VILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the auction rooms of I W Iones at the auction rooms of J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, London, on Friday, the 2nd day of August, 1895, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock

n the afternoon, the stock of Andrew Newton, of Woodstock, as follows: 

 Tweeds and cloths
 \$514 33

 Men's furnishings
 106 61

 Shop furniture
 65 00

two months with interest at 7 per cent approved security. Stock sheets on the premises and with Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern, Vendors' Solicitors; C. B. Armstrong, Assigned -INSURE IN THE-Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.

## (FIRE.) Capital and Assets, \$54 000 000 EDWARD TOWE, Agen?. Office over Bank of Commerce, London. Telephone, No. 507. Money to loan at 5½ per cent.

ESIDENTIAL SCHOOL for young men and boys. Teachers all university graduates. Diploma accepted by any Canadian university. Send for illustrated calendar.

J. I. BATES, B.A., Principal, tog t 44g Woodstock, Ont.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO., OF TO-LONDON & LANCASHIRE ASSURANCE CO., OF ENGLAND.

# JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent, office Huren and Erie Buildings, London

Just Cures. That's All.

If you are a sufferer from this terrible dis-ease, call on Monday, July 29, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store, 140 Dundas street, and our representative, Prof. Mabee, will be pleased to answer all questions free of all charge, in reference to the only permanent cure for asthma reference to the only permanent asthma.

This is the only preparation known to science that will accomplish this result. Is it not worth inquiring about, and receiving pamphlet with testimonials and other important information? Free. Remember our representative will be in London one day only.

HAYES & CO., Simcoe, Canada.

43u 52e ywt

New Undertaking Establishment 284 Dundas St. - Spencer Block. Telephone-1.150.

WESLEY HARRISON, Embalmer and Funeral Director. N. B.—We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.

In ordering goods, or in ma inquiry concerning anything vertised in this paper, you oblige the publishers as we the advertisers by stating you saw the advertisement i LONDON ADVERTISER

# Late Canadian News.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier to Hold a Series et Meeting Shortly-An Ex-Prisoner

Heir to \$75,000. The meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge opens at Halifax next Tuesday.

The Dominion Government is taking steps to bring the French treaty in operation. Mr. Laurier will commence a series

of political meetings in Quebec at Sorel on Aug. 8. A Belleville boy named Barnhart was on Friday sentenced to three years in the reformatory for stealing a tricycle. The Regina Exhibition, which will be

a success. Nearly 5,000 entries have already been received. Mr. William J. Robertson, who has just completed a term in Montreal jail. is reported to have inherited \$75,000 from an aunt in Toronto.

opened on the 29th inst., promises to be

A meeting of the Hamilton Board of Trade has been called to protest against the superannuation of Mr. Mackenzie, of the customs department.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell left on Friday for Regina, N. W. T. During his absence the duties of the Premiership will be performed by Sir Adolphe Caron.

The body of John Cole of Southamps ton; was found on Friday with a bullet in his head. The coroner's jury fair ed to decide whether it was a case of suicide or foul play.

Rev. Einion C. Evans, D.D., of Springfield, Mo., has definitely acceptted the pastorate of Emanuel Church, Montreal, vacant since the departure to Chicago of Rev. J. B. Silcox. Monsieur Jules Despecher, the wealthy Frenchman who went down on Anticosti Island some time ago with the

view of buying it for a French syndicate, declares himself enchanted with the island, and its purchase is almost assured. Two cars of paraphernalia of Sells' Bros.' circus were burned near Windsor Junction, N. S., Friday morning. Chandeliers used for lighting the tents,

the manager's private carriage, and other stuff was destroyed. Loss, about \$2,000. The Governor-General and Lady Abberdeen were cordially received Thursday at Renfrew, which was gally decorated in honor of their visit. During the day the Governor-General officiated

at the opening of the creamery, and Lady Aberdeen opened the new park, which is named after her. On Friday morning Mr. J. C. Abbott, of the Woodstock Times, met with a painful accident. He was manipulating the paper-cutting machine, when a section of the ironwork gave way, allowing him to fall backward to the floor with considerable force, but averting what might have proved a sad fatality.

# He was rendered unconscious for some

LABOR MATTERS. Prospects of a Great Strike of New

Conductors Fired-Axe Is Used by the

York Tailors.

Michigan Central. New York, July 26,-The tailors' fight has started, and from 800 to 1,000 coatmakers were locked out today. Altogether 60 shops were shut down. Schoenfeld said the executive board of the brotherhood today decided that unless the manufacturers agreed to let the tailors alone until September a general

strike, calling out over 7,000 men, would be ordered next Wednesday. Jackson, Mich., July 26.—Seven of eight freight conductors on the Grand Rapids, Air Line and Saginaw divisions of the Michigan Central have been laid off by the division officials for some cause that has not yet appeared.

Four brakemen have been promoted

to fill new vacancies.

The officials are very reticent, but do not deny that men have been laid off. Railroad employes feel very sore over the discharge of their fellows. Cleveland, O., July 16.-The H. P. Nail Works Company announced that the rod mill would be closed indefinitely tonight. The strike committee gave the

ther an advance of 12 1-2 per cent would be given the men. PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC

CLERGYMEN

company until Aug. 1 to decide whe-

Are of One Mind Touching the Remedial Character of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. While Protestants and Roman Catholics are wide apart as to certain remedial measures proposed just now, they find common meeting ground in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Take Hamilton alone. This medicine has been used by Presbyterians like the Rev. Mungo Fraser, D.D., and Rev. John Scott, D.D., by Episcopalians as with the Rev. W. H. Wade, and Rev. Chas. E. Whitcombe; by the wellknown Baptist, Rev. G. Anderson; by prominent members of the Methodist Church, and by the Rev. Father Hinchey, and many of his parishioners. They all tell the one story of the great good this medicine has done them. The same story has come from the most prominent clergymen in Toronto and elsewhere. It is unlike any other catarrhal remedy, simple, easy and pleasant to take, and quick in a cure

ceipt of two 3-cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

It will give relief within ten minutes

in Hay Fever. Sold by all druggists, Sample bottle and blower sent on re-

How to Cure All Skin Disease Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale

up at the entrance to his house. A Fact Worth Knowing. Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonia and al Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's

Life has no blessing like a prudent

In India every resident must, under penalty of fine, have his name written

L. D. Trompour, jeweler, has removed to 397 Richmond street. Geo. W. Pitt has charge of the watch repairing de-DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is

ccasioned by the want of action in the

ary ducts, loss of vitality in the ach to secrete the gastric juices, out which digestion cannot go on; eing the principal cause of Head-Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken going to bed, for a while, never give relief and effect a cure. Mr. shdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: ee's Pills are taking the lead n other makes which I have

# WHISKARD'S

# Two Busy Stores

230-232 Dundas Street.

Our special sale of Blouses is still going on. Our \$1 25 Blouses we are selling at 75c, our 65c Blouses we are selling at 50c. We show bargains in all the different lines.

It will pay you to call and see them. Ladies' White Linen Chemisettes, with stand-up collars, regular price 30c, we are selling them at

20c Each

Trilby Muslins.—The new design in Apron Muslin, 40 inches wide 25c Yard

Apron Linen, with fancy borders, worked in red or blue,

25c Yard Also a line of Apron Linen with

striped border, worth 20c, selling at 15c Yard.

Fancy open-work straw hats, worth 35c, Whiskard's price 15c Each.

A splendid line of Cream Flannel-

5c, 8c, 10c, 121c Yard A splendid line of striped flannel-ettes, twilled

At 5c Yard

We show an extra heavy line of Ticking, wide width, splendid value, Only 15c Yard

Striped Cottonade, extra heavy, 15c, 20c, 25c Yard

We show a splendid line of Checked Gingham at

5c Yard.

Call and see our linen department. Sideboard Scarfs, Center Pieces, Splashers, Tray Covers, Stamped Tidies. Table Napkins, etc.

Table Linen from 15c yardsup. Colored Bordered Table Napkins fringed,

Only 5c Each Round Linen Doilies, fine quality,

fringed, at 5c, 10c, 12½c Each. Large White Cotton Towels only

oc Each.

Ladies' Fine Lawn Hemstitched 5c Each.

Fancy Straw Splashers, 10c Each.

A Splendid Line of Infants' Bibs, trimmed with lace,

Only 5c Each Infants' Hand-Made Wool Jackets, 65c Each.

Only 25c Each. Infants' White Flannel, all wool,

Infant's Wool Jackets,

From 20c Yard Up

A Splendid Line of Infants' White Robes, trimmed with embroidery At \$1 Each.

Infants' White Wrappers, trimmed, From 40c Each Up

See Our Large Size White Bed Spreads, fringed, only 75c and \$1 Each.

White Honeycomb Cradle Spreads, fringed, with colored border, Only 20c Each.

Figured Art Sateens, pretty pat-

12½c and 20c Yard. We show a Splendid Line of Cre-

At 8c Yard, Stockinette Dress Shields,

5c Pair. Black, White and Drab Dress Steels,

10c Dozen. Gents' Colored Cotton Socks,

Only 8c Pair. Gents' Heavy Merino Socks,

10c Pair. A Splendid Line of Heavy, Un-

bleached Sheeting, Only 15c Yard.

White and Colored Table Oilcloth, 1 1/4 yards wide, worth 25c, our

# Braw Bairns!

The Din of the Pipes Is Heard at the Port.

St. Andrew's Society, Clan Fraser and Sons of Scotland

Unite Once More in a Successful Annual Outing

A St. Thomas Bairn Wins First Prize at the Baby Show - St. Thomas and Westminster Send Large Crowds -Sports and Lancing - A Pleasant Day and No

Accidents.

Scotch tongues wagged at Port Stanley yesterday-about 3,000 of them; Scotch music filled the air, the Scottish thistle was in evidence, and the only thing lacking to turn the Port into an ideal Scotland for the nonce was just a "wee glimpse or twa o' heather" and a hunk of fog. All the dialects were there, from the border lowlands and the Mull o' Galloway to John o' Groats. And how Scotch men and Scotch women do talk when they get together! They may, perhaps, have become acclimatized or Canadianized, and put by their Scotch accent in the every-day walks of life; but let them get out together at a picnic and they are in Auld Scotia once more. Almost unconsciously they begin to drop "fraes" and "bonnies," and "unco guids"; to say "wee" for little, and "loch" for lake; to talk once more about "Glesca" and "Edinboro toon"; of the banks and braes of the low country, and the beauteous hills and vales, lochs and mountain streams, of the country where the thistle reigns supreme. The motto for Scotland, "Nemo me impune lacesset," surrounded the thistle on the picnic brinted matter. Translated, the line runs: "None wound me with impunity," as the English soldiers who would have surprised Edinburgh Castle found out

IN THE MORNING. Early in the day a steady stream of Dicnickers began to flock to the Grand Trunk station. At 9:30 one large train load was whisked off. At 10:05 another large crowd started, with some coaches reserved for pick-ups at the stations along the line. The Musical Society Band went down on this train, and as they marched by the custom house on the way to the station, in honor of the Another feature of the procession to the train was a gigantic thistle grown in a box and drawn through the streets on a wagon-and this, despite the fact that there is a bylaw prohibiting the growth of thistles within the city limits, and the fact that the city has a gang of men at work cutting them down on the back commons and vacant

to their sorrow and chagrin.

lots for some time past.

At 11 o'clock another large train load was pulled out of the London station. This was repeated at 1:30, 2:30 and 5:20, and 7:15—seven trains in all. About 200 Westminster people boarded the trains at the way stations, and between six and seven hundred went down from St. Thomas. Over 2,000 went from London direct, and there were over 3,000 people

on the grounds during the day.

AT THE PORT. The weather was delightful, the lake was calm, and the cool breeze that blew over the water was ample apology for the warmth of the sun overhead. In the distance the hills raded away in a purple haze, caused probably by bush or grass fires. Although it rained both in London and St. Thomas during the afternoon, there was not a suggestion of rain to mar the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers at the Port. The people enjoyed themselves in much the same manner as do picnickers who are not Scotch. They are—and ate heartily. They drank—and drank heavily (of tea and water, of course); they went swimming, they went a-boating, they fished, they took part in the sports, they danced, and they rested—those who were too tired or too old to do anything else. The bagpipes were omnipresent, and their shrill notes were always in the air. A bagpipe got out of order, and two brawny wearers of the plaid and skein dhu considerately took it half-way down the hillside to fix and tune it. It scared the people on the beach, and some of the fishes, it is said, but the majority of those on the hill failed to discern any discordant sounds among the mad skirl of opposi-tion pipes. The Joe Milton also began whistling for passengers about the same time, and aided greatly in concealing the work that was going on on the hillside.

THE BABY SHOW.

At 2:30 the musicians were forced to desert the band stand and make way for the baby show. There was a terrible crush for coigns of vantage from which the youngsters could be seen. The people fairly climbed the stand. Seats were reserved for the babies and their mothers, and all sat around the judges in the form of a hollow square. In the center of the square stood the judges-Robert Boston, M.P., ex-Mayor James Cowan and Ald. John Marshall. They were all brave men, tried and true, but as they stood, like lions brought to bay, in the center of that hollow square of mammas and their babies, with each mother inwardly conscious that her child, and only hers, was entitled to first consideration-it was no wonder that they wavered and their voices trembled. Mr. J. B. McKillop represented the crown in case there was a disputation, and there were several lawyers on hand, including the doughty President of St. Andrew's Society, Mr. R. K. Cowan.

The time for the ordeal drew near. Nine little babies were dancing on their mothers' knees and saying "goo-goo" to one another, while eighteen little chubby hands vainly endeavored to make their various ways into nine little mouths and nine pairs of innocent

Mr. Cowan mounted the stand as if to speak, and the judges, glad of this short respite, ceased looking wise and critically inspecting the young ones. With a great deal of mock gravity Mr. Cowan informed the waiting multitude that a protest had been lodged against Mr. Boston acting as judge because of his bachelor state. He left it with the crowd whether or not Mr. Boston be allowed to proceed. Mr. Boston in parliamentary language held that the point was not well taken, but would no doubt have given

a great deal to be released.
"Leave it to the ladies," suggested a "Or to the babies," added another. Knowing that Mr. Boston had been Price 20c Yard. Knowing that Mr. Boston had been the victor of a couple of political contests, and must therefore have had some experience in dandling the babies

of his constituents on his knee while canvassing, the ladies were content.

And the inspection and whispered consultation was commenced again.

THOSE MOTHER'S DARLINGS.

The babies on exhibition were: Kathleen Naven, London, 11 months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Naven. Adam Potts, Fingal, 1-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Potts.
Alta Babcock, St. Thomas, 1-year-old daughter of Mrs. Wm. Babcock.

James Walker, St. Thomas, 1-year-old son of Mrs. James Walker. Douglas Dunblane Riddell, London, 1-year-old son of Mrs. James Riddell. Annie Stuart, London 11-months-old

daughter of Mrs. Alex. Stuart. Norman McLeod, St. Thomas, months-old son of Mrs. John McLeod. Mildred Babcock, St. Thomas, 4-months-old daughter of Mrs. James Babcock.

Thomas Stinson, London, 9-monthsold son of Mrs. Geo. Stinson.

Norman McLeod was awarded first prize, Kathleen Naven second, Thomas Stinson third, and D. D. Riddell fourth.

The winners were held up individually and introduced to the crowd.
"You are no judge of babies," shouted one excited and indignant woman, as Mr. Marshall proudly held up the

Mr. Boston handled the young one alloted to him very gingerly and held it aloft as if he was very much afraid that it would fall. Subsequently the winning babies were photographed. A few minutes after this Mr. Marshall anxiously inquired the hour of depart-

ure of the first train home.
"Aha!" said a friend, "so you are afraid to stay and face the women whose babies did not win prizes, are

you?" And those in the immediate vicinity laughed.

But Ald. Marshall explained that he had to leave to attend a committee

OTHER SPORTS.
The foot races began at 2 o'clock.
The starters were Messrs. James Shand, John Fairgrieves, J. W. Mc-Intosh and J. Martin. The judges were J. B. McKillop, Dr. Logie, London, and J. MacAdam, St. Thomas. Following

are the winners: Girls' race, under 7 years-1, Rachael Walker, St. Thomas; 2, Edna Scott, London; 3, Kate McDonald, London. Boys' race, under 7 years-1, George Finch, London; 2, Frank Stinson, London; 3, Archie Vickery, St. Thomas. Girls' race, over 7 and under 10 years -1, Beatrice Shand, London; 2, Maida Robson, Vanneck; 3, Annie Galbraith,

London. Boys' race, over 7 and under 10 years -1, Henry Barnes, London; 2, James Gall, St. Thomas; 3, Charley Finch, London.

Girls' race, over 10 and under 14-1, Jennie McLeod, London; 2, Nellie Mc-Lean, London; 3, Madge Walker, Fin-

Boys' race, over 10 and under 14-, Frank Dewan, London; 2, John Gall, St. Thomas; 3, Dave McHarg, London. Boys' race, over 14 and under 18—, Jos. McNee, London; 2, A. Murray, Wilton Grove; 3, Percy Shand, London. Members' race-1, Dr. Logie, London; 2, R. K. Cowan, London; 3, J. B. Mc-Killop, London.

Hop step and jump—1, John Jones, 29 feet 9 1-2 inches; 2, N. Wanless, London, 28 feet 8 inches; 3, E. Brooks, 27 Race for men over 50 years of agel, Geo. Gall, St. Thomas; 2, A. Templeton, London; 3, D. Borland, London.
Race for men, open—1, N. Wanless,

Wilson, Ingersoll. Committeemen's race—1, Dr. Logie, 2, R. K. Cowan, London; 3, Dan Donaldson, London.

Sack race—1, L. Carson, London; 2, W. Brooks, London; 3, N. Wanless, London. Jockey race-1 James Shand and R. K. Cowan, 2, J. B. McKillop and Dr. Logie, 3 Wm. Gall and John Allan. Boot an shoe race-1, E. Brooks, London; 2, H. Ellison, St. Thomas; 3, P.

Shand, London. Consolation race-1, Arthur Bowman, St. Thomas; 2, Charley Smith, London; 3, Victor Smith, London. HIGHLAND DANCING.

The dancing attracted the usual great crowd. James Milne, R. McIntyre and Wm. Templeton acted as judges and performed their duties satisfactorily and impartially. All the dancers were Londoners.

Best dressed boy in Highland costume-1 Bert Allister, 2 Thomas Mc-

Donald. Best dressed girl in Highland costume-1 Beatrice Shand, 2 Nina Riddle. Exhibition reel—Annie Patton, Lili-an Shand, Hugh Galbraith, Thomas

May. Sword dance, boys-1 Hugh Galbraith, 2 George May.
Highland fling, girls—1 Annie Patton, 2 Lillian Shand, 3 Edith Murray. Highland fling, boys-1 Hugh Galbraith, 2 George May.

Shaun trews-1 Annie Patton 2 Lillian Shand, 3 Susie Magill. Sailor's hornpipe—1 Annie Patton, 2 Hugh Galbraith, 3 Lillian Shand. Quoits—First draw—Errington 21,

Brooks 12, Lewis 14, Robertson 21. Second draw—Lewis 18, Brooks 21. Oldest Scotch lady on the grounds— Mrs. Cowan, St. Thomas, 87 years of Man with the largest number of chil-

dren on the ground—Peter Murray, Wilton Grove, eight children. NOTES. "Dinna ye hear the slogan?" e railway accommodation was

good. The banquet was held in the evening

instead of the afternoon. Frank Wilson danced an exhibition fling and was applauded. The pipers were George Angus, Lon-

John Sutherland, Tavistock; Donald McGregor, London; "Jack" Wilson, St. Thomas, and P. C. McDonald, London. The kilties, besides the pipers already mentioned, comprised Wm. Allen, John Stevens, Allister Allen, Fred Milne, Thos. McDonald, Frank Wilson, Hugh Galbraith, Thos. May, Bert Al-lister, Annie Patton, Susie McGill Nina Riddell, Edith Murray and Lillian and Beatrice Shand.

Among the prominent people noticed about the grounds were: Colin Mc-Dougall, Q.C., Sheriff Brown, Capt. Mc-Bride, the veteran lake captain, Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Jailer Moore, Rev. Mr. Hind (Anglican Church), and Mr. Mc-Laws (clerk of the court), St. Thomas; Dr. Geo. C. Davis, T. H. Purdom, Frank Love, Wm. Jones, Chief Williams, Joseph Hook, Deputy Postmaster Sharman, Robert Reid (ex-president of St. Andrew's), Col. John Macbeth (exst. Andrew's), Col. John MacDeth (expresident of St. Andrew's), J. B. Laidlaw, Wm. Watson, Squire R. W. Currie, Ald. Brener, Ald. Wm. Heaman, Wm. Howie, Dan McKenzie, James R. Milne (president Young Liberal Club), Milne (president Young Liberal Club), Oliver Leslie (secretary St. Andrew's), ex-Mayor Taylor, J. G. Jones (treasurer St. Andrew's), Dr. Arnott, Dr. Gardiner and Dr. Graham, of this city; Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Sawers, Wilton Grove, and Adam Nichol, Westminster. St. Andrew's Society, the Sons of Scotland and Clan Fraser form three of a kind which, for picnic purposes, it of a kind which, for picnic purposes, it is hard to beat.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY-South American Rheumatic Cure for Reumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

GRAND PERFORMANCES.

Embracing Equestrian, Aerial, Ground Gymnastic, and Trained Animal Displays.

Greater than ever before the Barnum

Bailey Greatest Show on Earth is

truly aesthetic. Style and tone are evidenced in every direction. No carelessness is visible any where; on the con-

trary, everything is done and every-body is dressed just the same as if they were members of the Grand Opera.

In a word, the dressing of the show

may be called perfect, and in bright and singular contrast to that of all others. In the matter of discipline, one sees it in this show at its best, and, although rigid and strictly enforced, it is done quietly and effectively and is never disobeyed. In the way of performances it stands equally as much alone. Every year the additions and improvements are of the most extensive, novel and meritorious kind, and this year are better and grander than ever. There is a most wonderful performance in three rings, and a most varied and stupendously grand aerial display by no less than 50 of the greatest experts, and an equal number of male and female jockeys are seen upon the race track in desperate struggles. Two elevated stages are constantly occupied by an army of acrobats, who are succeeded again by the three circus companies in a spirited exhibition of somersaulting and leaping. This again is followed by a grand equestrian tournament. May-pole dance, Cossack encampment, and exhibition of high jumping horses. of high-jumping horses. One hundred acts are thus shown, all of which contain some startling or wonderful nov-elty, aside from the tricks of twenty different kinds of clowns. Nor is this all in the way of performances, for in the steel-barred arena a whole company of wild beasts perform almost incredible feats, such as lions, bears, dogs, wolves, hyenas, elephants, ponies, sheep, zebras, monkeys, panthers, storks, leopards, and other creatures, executing feats, and all in harmony together. Then again there are real Cossacks giving views of how they stand on the backs of horses and shoot their foes, or, using their steeds as breastworks, fire from behind the bodies of the prostrate animals. To this again must be added the native performance of the tribes of strange and savage people in the Ethnological Congress, who, with their weapons, canoes, implements, huts, war clubs, and musical instruments, give a separate performance in the menagerie pavilion. Johanna's human like actions and motions may be reasonably classed as a distinct exhibition also, for this giantess gorilla does many remarkable things. Seven open dens of perform-ing wild beasts, two herds of educated elephants, two droves of camels, the clown elephant, and many others, all give evidence of having received the best instructions possible and show their accomplishments at various times, all of which goes to make portions of the grand general performance. When the odd and curious sights of the midway and menageries are added, with the giant and pigmy creatures also, it ceases to be longer a wonder that this show captures the hearts of all classes. It is truly a most wonderful institution. A new street parade, showing repre-sentations of the rulers of the world is probably one of the most noteworthy events in the circus line ever produced All this will be here in its entirety on

STATE OF TRADE

In the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

New York, July 26.-R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: It is not the season for the tide of business to rise, but there is perceived scarcely any shrinkage except that which comes naturally with midsummer heat. Failures for the week were 202 in the United States, against 249 last year, and 27 in Canada against 39 last year.

New York July 26.—Bradstreet's says The most striking feature of the business week are the influences of improved crop prospects and the continued large demands for iron and steel. Most of the commercial and industrial features of the preceding week are retained. Business is fairly active for the season, and the general tendency of mercantile collections is toward greater ease. Total number of business failures in the United States this week is 237; last week the total was

IN CANADA. The sasonable trade reported throughout the United States in most lines characterizes the changes of trade at Montreal, where less uneasiness is now felt over the possible consequences of the bank embarrassment here.

There is no change in trade characteristics at Toronto, where business remains quiet. In Nova Scotia trade is rather lighter than usual at this season. Advices from Labrador are that the fishing season will be a prosperous one. The New Brunswick hay crop is light.

The total number of business failures in the Canadian Dominion as reported to Bradstreet's is 25, against 29 last week, 32 in the week a year ago, and 33; in 1893.

PELEE PEACHES PLENTIFUL. Windsor, Ont., July 26.-E. Tyehurst. of Leamington, the best authority on fruit prospects in Essex county, said today the peach crop on Pelee Island never was better. Berries in the county are a good crop. Apples are very scarce. O. Rusell shipped \$400 worth of raspberries from South Essex yes-

Korns. Korns.

There are more than one sort of korns. Some korn is planted in the ground, and the other sort don't need planting; they grow quite naturally on men's toes and don't need hoeing. This kind of korn has two sorts-one gentle or tender like until Bill Jones steps on your foot, when it gets boiling mad and swears like everything; the other is hard-headed and makes a row all the time, especially when your boots are on. I don't like korns, and use the extracting medicine, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which removes them painlessly in 24 hours. MISTAKES ABOUT THE GOLD

CURE. There was a time when the general

opinion existed that only those who were extremely hard drinkers and thoroughly incapacitated for business took advantage of the Gold Cure treatment. At such times when a man would take the treatment public opinion would express itself with doubtful hopes. There was a time when Ministers of the Gospel and physicians discountenanced and discouraged its efforts for good. Now how different; ministers write open letters of recommendation; the best physicians endorse it, and the general public are awakened to the fact there is a cure for all grades of alcoholism at Lakehurst Institute, Oakville. Why do they know it? Because, amongst the hundreds of its graduates they know some one, who, through its influence, has right-about faced from a rapid flight down the ladder of degradation and won their way back to respect, esteem and public confidence. For particulars address J. A. Tracey, 417 Hill street, London, Ont.

J. W. STRONG, 393 Simcoe street, does papering and sign painting at very reasonable prices.

A SAD RECORD.

Three Chatham Boys Drowned in the Thames.

Four Ottawa Youths Lose Their Lives in Lake Deschenes.

Chatham, Ont., July 26.—Three boys named Earl Gale, aged 10; Clifford Mc-Donald, aged 9, and Wm. Rogers, aged 8. were drowned in the Thames River this afternoon about 3 o'clock, while bathing. The bodies were recovered

at 7 o'clock this evening.
Ottawa, Ont., July 26.—Four young
men lost their lives on Lake Deschenes their lost their lives on Lake Describes this afternoon. They were Eddie Brophy, aged 13; Walter Brophy, aged 19, and Alex. Brophy, aged 23—all sons of Mr. G. P. Brophy, superintendent of the Ottawa River works; and the 13-year-old son of Rev. W. Winfield, chap-

lain to the Governor-General. The youths were sailing on the lake, when their yacht capsized in a squall. Roy Miall, son of the commissioner of inland revenue, was also in the yacht, but clung to the boat when it upset, and was rescued.

## ELECTRICITY AND HUNTING.

I do a good deal of shooting off and on in the Sunderbunds and other parts of India, principally tiger, says a correspondent. As the jungles are very thick, the only way is to at up at night in a machan or platform over a cow or over an animal he has killed. At present I use a battery of six cells, filled with sal ammoniac. It is very heavy and cumbersome, and the light only a five-candle power. Its recommendations are that the battery is good for the next ten years, and only wants an occasional filling up of the cells with water and sometimes a little fresh sal ammoniac. As I can only go shoot-ing during six months of the year this is a great advantage. The method of using is as follows: From the box containing the cells I have a line of wire (double, of course), say 30 to 40 feet long, slipped on to each end of the box by butterfly nuts, the lamp, which is tied to branch of a tree immediately over, say 20 feet high, the bait being at the other end. At about two yards from the battery there is a connection, I think called a male switch. A short line of wire about three or four feet long makes the connection to the fore end of my rifle. At one end of this short length is a female switch to fit on to the above male one, and at the other end two small rings are made of the wires. These rings are fastened by two big headed screws to the bed of the connection. On hearing the tiger at the kill, I aim as nearly in the direction as I can, then a slight pressure of the thumb makes the electric connection, and the light opens right over the tiger. As the tiger is not in the habit of looking up, it is a second or two before he can make out where the sudden light has come from, and by that time he has a shell well into his ribs. and further proceedings interest him no more. The difficulty with the system, however, was the great weight and size of the battery used, and the light was too feeble. Our sportsman also employed accumulators, but they did not seem to be adapted to such rough work. He is now fitting himself out with the Cape-farad battery, which may be carried in the belt like car-It is estimated that 30 of these batteries carried in this way would be sufficient to provide a sixteencandle power light, which would burn a sufficiently long time for the pur poses of shooting. It would seem as if such a system might also be adapted for big game shooting in the Rockies, where night hunting for the wily grizzly is also resorted to on much the same plan as that employed in the far east.-Scientific American.

A Family Suffers for Want of a Mother's

Mr. Neil Morrison, St. John, N. B., 'My daughter, Mrs. Gregory, has had rheumatism so bad during the last vear that she was unable to help her children, or attend to her household duties. Everything imaginable was tried, but to no purpose. I was at last recommended to get South American Rheumatic Cure. One bottle cured my daughter within four days, and I take much pleasure in giving this recommendation."

Great wedding sale of furniture now going on at Keene Bros'. We are offering great inducements to new beginners; biggest values ever offered in London. Don't forget the place. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Mar ket House.



MONEY LOANED. On real estate, notes and farm stock, furni-ure and chattels. Coins, Tokens and Medals

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Is indispensible to all Canadians who is indispensible to all Canadians who wish to keep informed on current political and literary affairs. Its contributors and correspondents represent all parts of the Dominion.

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Passing through the Magnificent Scenery of the Thousand Islands by Daylight. The "Persia" Femains two Days in Montreal. Cabin, Hamilton to Montreal \$8; return \$15.
Toronto \$7 50; return \$14, including meals and berth. FRANK B. CLARKE, agent, 416 Richmond street, next door to Advertiser, and G. M. GUNN & SON, 414 Richmond street. zxt

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Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truth.

The Plain Fact; the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Ap-

plied to Married Life. Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure

The Wonderful Little Book Called

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"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonder with this generation of men." The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly

power. A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system. To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, etc.

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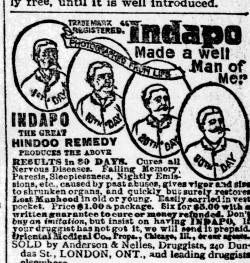
overwork, worry, etc.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Age no barrier. Failure impossible. Two thousand references. The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, inval-

uable to men only who need it. A despairing man who had applied to us soon after wrote: "Well, I tell you the first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yester-

day and my new self was born today. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?" And another thus:
"If you dumped a cartload of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has

done. Write to the Erie Medical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "Complete Manhood." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.



Ulcers in Month, Hair-Falling! Write COOH REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple Chicago, Ill., for proofs of curse. Capi tal, \$500,000. Worst cases oured in 16 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

E. ANDERSON 666 DUNDAS ST EET, London.

All Straw Hats at and under cost. The latest in Soft Felt Hats just to hand.

All summer goods at clearing prices,

SUPERANNUATION OUTRAGES.

'A few years ago the Dominion Gov-

ernment appointed Mr. Thomas Stock,

then well on to 80 years of age, to the

position of collector of customs in Dun-

das. No one raised serious objection,

as Mr. Stock was in good health, men-

tally and physically, and as well able

to perform his duties as some officials

twenty years his junior. Mr. Stock

still holds the office. Now the same

Administration has notified Mr. A. I.

Mackenzie, surveyor at Hamilton, who

is not yet 70 years of age, and who is

much more able and better qualified to

perform his work than hundreds of men

in the service, that he must accept

Mr. Mackenzie is known outside of

Hamilton, as well as in it, to be one of

the best officers in the service. For

many months, while the late Mr. Mc-

Culloch was ill, he was acting collec-

tor, and since Collector Kilvert was

called to Ottawa, he has held the same

position. Instead of superannuating

Mr. Mackenzie, therefore, the Govern-

ment should advance him to the posi-

tion of collector-a post by long and

faithful service he has justly earned.

But some needy politician has a craving

for Mr. Mackenzie's position, and the

evidences are that if he does not get

it now, he will not get it at all, as a

new Government will soon be estab-

lished at Ottawa. Therefore the pro-

posal is to send Mr. Mackenzie about

his business and pay him a yearly

pension, at the public expense, of over

We mention these facts because we

hear that a similar outrage is contem-

plated in this city. It need scarcely be

said that if it is carried out, the temure

of the office of the individual who ac-

cepts the positions will be short-lived,

in the event of a change of Govern-

adrift and pensioned at the public ex-

pense on the eve of an election, merely

because their office is demanded by

hungry and inexperienced placemen,

the people and those in whom they

will repose trust for the next five years

will see that the outrage is redressed

LADY BICYCLISTS LIBELED.

It is to be regretted that some sensa-

tion-loving preachers, in their eager-

ness to obtain notoriety, give utter-

ance to sentiments that tend to bring

their calilng into contempt. The latest

offender is Dr. Hawthorne, of Atlanta,

Ga., who declaimed in a recent sermon

against the use of the bicycle by wo-

men. He gave what he said was the

to the wheel. A young woman, he

pointed out, "sees a bicycle race and is

in the contest. Swayed by this feeling

she mounts the bicycle and begins a

course of discipline. When she realizes

her disastrous mistake and begins to

was not the love of pleasure, but a per-

ture into the columns of some sensa-

of obscene comment in every club-

tionalists. Recently a great religious

preachers. Could anything less than a

personal devil have instigated such a

A wheel, like a horse or any other

agency for locomotion, may not always

be used with discretion by a woman.

But we do not ask that all horses shall

be shot and all buggies smashed be-

cause one woman in a million does not

behave herself when she goes out on

We do not know what kind of people

the Georgia doctor moves among. It

may be that some of his neighbors do

not know how to comport themselves

when they get on a wheel, but we beg

to inform him that in this bracing

northern climate the average wheel-

woman is a decent, well-behaved,

ruddy-countenanced citizen, of healthy

body and mind, who affords no proof

personal representative of Belzebub.

whatsoever that she is possessed of a

The Atlanta preacher should join the

Atlanta Bicycle Club and take a run

with its members once in a while. What

he needs is fresh air, common sense

against the wheelwomen are unworthy

CATTLE STARVED TO DEATH.

a loss, as Mr. Herriman keeps a good

Harper's Monthly for August is an

interesting number. Mr. Abbey illus-

trates and Mr. Andrew Lang comments

on Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's

Dream"; Mr. Remington discovers cow-

boys in Florida; Mr. Ralph describes

'Everyday Scenes in China"; Mr. How-

ginning in Venice. There are some good

short stories, the serials are continued,

and Mr. Poultney Bigelow, in "The

German Struggle for Liberty," de-scribes Queen Luise's part therein.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning

and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleas-

ant, sure and effectual. If your drug-

gist has none in stock, get him to pro-

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler,

watchmaker, engraver, general repairing. Lawn mowers sharpened and re-

'Roundabout to Boston," be-

Island Expositor.

cure it for you.

ells goes

of imported stock.-Manitoulin

of a man occupying his position.

experience. His accusations

horseback or buggy riding.

performance?" asked the preacher.

with a desire to participate

in a most exemplary fashion.

superannuation.

# The Advertiser

FOURDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1868. THE DAILY ADVERTISER,

(BARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.) 

Serning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered,

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WREELY EDITION.) 

ADVERTISING RATES nown on application at office. Address ADVERTISER PRINTING Co., LONDON, · CANADA.

## JOHN CAMERON. Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven, All's right with the world. -Browning.

London, Saturday, July 27.

WANT TO THROW BOWELL OVER-BOARD AND PUT MEREDITH IN HIS PLACE.

The Toronto World gives currency to the report that Chief Justice Meredith Will "leave the bench, and accept a Portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet, succeeding Bowell as Premler." The story is set on foot by way of Montreal, and It is credited to "a gentleman high up In Conservative circles, and who is certainly in touch with the powers that be at the Dominion capital." This is described as "a startling rumor," which has "given high hopes to those Conservatives who have been more or less depressed since the recent Ministerial unpleasantness at Ottawa, and more especially to those who have felt all along that the discordant fires would certainly burn up afresh as soon as Parliament is recalled in January next." It is further pointed out that "If Meredith should adopt a fair attitude in the school question, and make one of his rattling speeches in the Commons, he would charm the French-Canadian members and save the Conservative party." Then with refreshing candor this "high up" Conservaitve authority sets forth how the present leader (Sir Mackenzie Bowell) could be set aside, and the Chief Justice given Is now "well-to-do." therefore he "does not need his salary to keep the wolf from the door; thus, presumably, his ambition to remain Conservative leader could easily be overcome. The same statesmanslike explanation would doubtless apply to Hon. John Haggart, who, we are assured by this friend at court, has no desire to become leader

of the party. The game, indeed, appears to be to get rid of Sir Mackenzie Bowell at all hazards and trust to the newcomer by some influence not now apparent, to pull the party out of the slough into which it has been landed by mismanagement, in which the present Conservative leader, in justice to him be it said, has only been one of several participants.

Inquiry of the friends of the Chief ustice in this city convinces us that here is no ground for the assumption hat, even if offered a seat in the Cabnet at Ottawa, he would consent to gain enter public life. He fought the pattles of his party for over twenty ears, without success because forced to asssume an attitude that could not win for him the support of the maority of the electors of this Province. He worked hard to achieve success as politician, and failed, and there is little doubt that when an honored place on the bench was offered him he was glad to be relieved of all further

political responsibility. Chief Justice Meredith is out of pubic life for good. He has earned the repose from turmoil which his position s Chief Justice of Ontario affords. He annot be expected to leave the honorble post to help to keep a sinking olitical ship affoat. It would not be

brudent for him to do so. The Conservatives who desire to throw Premier Bowell overboard, with he object of diverting attention from he record of the men in power in reent times must look elsewhere for a ubstitute. There is indisputable evince that neither Mr. Cockburn, of Toonto, nor Nicholas Flood Davin, of Pile o' Bones, would be indisposed to ake up the mantle. But what if the old gentleman in the Senate refuses to

PAINTED BY A FRIENDLY HAND. The Winnipeg Nor'Wester (Conservative) charges that the Dominion Govnment has been guilty of bad faith wards Manitoba in connection with he Hudson Bay Railway scheme. On school question our contemporary

hould deal finally with the school stion, but as it has not done so another is to be called, the sixth of the me Parliament. This itself is someng extraordinary, a sixth session of quinquennial Parliament being The thing in Canadian history. traordinary has been its chief charoteristic throughout, not the least limisters in the face of opposition, felding to the storm in an apparent

purpose in the end as if in sheer despair of there being nothing else to do." This is a vivid pen picture at the hands of a friend; but it is scarcely true to the life. The Administration issued a remedial order which it foolishly undertook to carry out, and now confesses that it cannot do so, while it goes down on its knees to the Manitoba Administration, earnestly pleading that that Government, which refused to obey the remedial order, not in accord with the British Privy Council opinion, shall come to its rescue.

There is one good point about Comptroller Wallace; he is no "wobbler." You always know where to find him-

The fall of the St. Lawrence River is a serious thing for Montreal. Her shipping interests have done much to make her Canada's metropolis. It is to be hoped that Chicago will not persist in lowering the water further by tapping Lake Michigan to carry off her

It will be a cold day when the present Ottawa Government gets leftsometime next year.

A colonel in Illinois claims the city of London, but a plain private named Hayhurst can have the whole of Hamilton if he wants it.

Hon. Mr. Angers says he is "going to begin life over again." Let us hope he will do better next time.

From the amount of boasting our United States cousins are doing about their new yacht, it looks as if the British will win the race. This was the case at Henley.

The leading local bail club seems to have great difficulty in winning games. As a last resource it should arrange a match with the Toronto league team.

The report that the Northwest crops are good is welcome news to all. As between good crops and the N. P. we think the Northwest farmers prefer

Chicago and Toronto are the rival cities of the continent-for the possessing of the murderer Holmes. Toronto's recent murder record would seem to entitle her to the unenviable distinc-

Newfoundlanders will give to Secretary Bond a royal reception because berrowing money is a source of popularity, Mr. Foster ought to be the most popular man in the country. But he

Cable correspondents dilate on the magnificence of the new battleships Powerful and Terrible. They are certainly "gotten up to kill."

Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., has put himself beyond the shafts of his ribald press critics, who were accustomed to make fun of him because he was both bald and wifeless. He has just married his Ottawa boarding house missus. Long life and happiness to this man of courage.

The Ministers say that they paid for the \$900 worth of grief-speaking wreaths sent to Sir John Thompson's funeral and that it was not included in the \$1,900 flower bill. It's lucky they said so; otherwise nobody would have suspected it.-Lindsay Post.

"If," says Hardware and Metal, a Canadian paper, with no political affiliations, "during the recent embroglio in the Ottawa Cabinet, unbusinesslike men had been cleaned out and business-like men put in their places, what a blessing it would have been for the country!" Yet a little while, and the change which our contemporary, in common with the large majority of the people, demands will be

Have you a prudent friend? Stick

The recent shuffle in the Thunder Bay, Hamilton, and Haldimand county judgeships resulted in the providing of four offices where only three were required for the public needs. Thus between \$2,000 and \$3,000 of the taxpayers' money is wasted.

In a pre-election speech, Lord Rosebery denounced the British hereditary chamber as "indefensible, one-sided, anomalous, mediaeval." It is unfortunate that the electors were so influenced by side issues that they practically voted confidence in this same institu-

THE CHANGE IS COMING.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Week says: "One thing is that is that here, as elsewhere, the advent of the Liberals to power within the next twelve months is regarded as a likely contingency. The confidence of victory so noticeable before the elec-tions of 1887 and 1891 is wanting." of victory

The August number of Scribner's Marazine is the best "fiction number" ever published. To name the especially good things in it would be simply to give the table of contents. Just get the number—you'll get a mar-velously good collection of short stories; and everything else will be to your

taste

CROSSING YORK STREET BRIDGE.

The Electric Road Will Take the North Side.

Strong Opposition to the Demards the School Board-The Matter of Water Rates for Laundries Discussed.

A new bridge for the street railway company will span the river at York street in a very short time. Anxiety to proceed with the work as soon as possible was expressed by Manager Carr at a meeting of No. 1 committee last night, and the city was asked upon which side of the present bridge it desired the new structure. Engineer Graydon stated that he had approved of the plans submitted by the company, and he considered the greater degree of safety to the greatest number of the traveling public would be insured by putting the structure on the north The great objection to building on the south side was the presence of the city's water main.

The engineer's opinion was accepted by the committee, and a motion to that effect by Ald. O'Meara was carried unanimously. The company, under the electric agreement, has to provide a walk to their bridges, the city contributing \$300 of the expense. The council will be recommended to have a walk placed on the south side of the old

The bylaw to issue \$2,000 debentures for permanent improvements at the Collegiate Institute was recommended for a third reading, without any objection whatever. The bylaw to raise \$34,-000 for additional schools and properties was strongly opposed by Ald. O'Meara who denounced the senool board for its actions in raising salaries and "expending money hand over fist," Ald. Marshall spoke as though the end was not yet, and suggested the reference of the question back to the council. The council has power to refuse the debentures, but in such a case they will have to take a vote of the people ment. If faithful officers are to be cast in the matter.

A number of employes of the old London and Port Stanley syndicate applied for payment of wages due them. The total is about \$600. The city has no power and the application was filed. Harvey applied for a water rate for his laundry similar to that given the Parisian company during the last seven years. The granting of favors to one concern was considered an injustice, and the council will be recommended to notify the Parisian that its cheap rate wil be canceled in three months and that all laundries in future shall be charged a tariff rate. The Parisian company has been paying 5 cents per 100 cubic feet, with 20 per cent off, or 4 cents for about 625 gallons. "That is the lowest rate for manufacturers in any city in Canada," said Mayor Lit-

Tenders were let as follows: City bookbinding, Mrs. Kordes; advertising, "Advertiser" and Free Press, each company to receive an equal share; stationery, John Mills; printing, A. Talimpelling motives of a woman in taking

The taxes on the property of Edward Cavanagh, 473 Philip street, were ordered charged against the property. The members present were: Ald. Bre ner (chairman), Armstrong, Marshall O'Meara and Dreaney, Mayor Little and Treasurer Pope.

## BALLARD'S BANNOCKS

suffer from the unenviable notoriety of her indelicate and unwomanly conduct, Have Started to Take Part in the she says that it was her love of excit-Wyoming Indian Uprising-Seriing pleasure that tempted her to take ous Conflict Impending. the false step. She is mistaken. It

Pocatelle, Idaho, July 26 .- The situation in Northwestern Wyoming, where the Indians are on the warpath, sonal devil. Satan entered into her has not improved. Adjt.-Gen. Stitzer, that he might degrade and get her picof Wyoming, at Market Lake, has been hourly expecting to near that the conflet has occurred between the settlers tional paper and make her the subject and the Indians in the Jackson Hole Two of his messengers dis house and gathering of filthy sensapatched in that district several days ago have not returned, although overque, and grave fears are entertained convention in an eastern city concluded that they have been ambushed by the its exercises by a bicycle race on the Indians. streets between 700 men, women and

The band of Bannock Indians, under the leadership of Jim Ballard, has started north towards the seat of trouble. If those Indians reach the belligerents in Fall River Valley before the troops get there-and they undoubtedly will-the result may be disastrous. Ballard's band is composed of the worst element of the Bannock tribe.

# DIZZINESS IN THE HEAD.

This is a Sure Precursor of Apoplexy, and Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart at Once to be Taken.

No one can read the daily papers without being seriously impressed with the fact that a large number of people in the present age have within their system the evidence of apoplexy. This is seen and felt often in a trembling and uncertainty of the limbs, and frequently in an unpleasant dizziness and lightness of the head. He is a very unwise man who, knowing these symptoms to exist, does not promptly take measures to have them removed. We know of no remedy that has remarkably successful in SO particular as Dr. for the Heart. Primarily it is a heart cure, but it is equally effective in what is to some exa parallel disease, apoplection symptoms. In a season when unusual heat prevails and excitement often runs high, we are doing a kindness to men and women by letting them know of this remarkable medicine,

A BEAN IN HER EAR.

H. R. Herriman lost six fine yearling Fall River, July 25.-A few days ago cattle last week. It seems that in or-Margaret O'Brien, aged 7, living on der to escape the flies they had wan-Summer street, was playing "hide the dered to one of his camps. The door bean," with a number of other chilbeing open they went inside, and by dren. She put the bean in her ear and some means or other the door pushed it worked itself into her head. A phy-Here the six cattle remained sician removed it yesterday, but the -how long is not known. When found little girl died as a result of the operafour of them were dead and the other two died shortly after, having been starved to death. This means quite

You cannot be well unless your blood is pure Therefore purify your blood with the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We manufacture Motors, from 1 to 25 horse power, of any vol aga. Incandescent Dynamos, from 10 light to 200 light. Ceiling and Counter Fans. General repairs promptly done.

pairing. A call solicited. 402 Tarbot

# Saturday

Fair.

# From 7 to 10 p.m.

Every Saturday night we offer special inducements to the shoppers who cannot find it convenient to do their trading during the week. But never have we offered as great inducements as now. Carpenters and bricklayers are busy tearing down walls to make room for our ever-growing business, and to save the goods from being damaged (as they would sure to be if not sold) we have placed them on our bargain counters at prices that are sure to sell, and you get the benefit.

# Some of Tonight's Bargains.

HOSE-Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, PANTS-Men's Tweed Pants, special line spliced heel and toe, worth 30c, Tonight 17c HOSE-Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose,

spliced soles, heel and toe, worth 35c,

Tonight 21c HOSE-Children's White Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 20c and 25c,

Tonight 15c HOSE—Boys' Strong Ribbed Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 20c,

Tonight 10c. COLLARS-Ladies' Guipure Lace Collars, worth 75c, Tonight 35c

BLOUSES-White Muslin Blouses, embroidery trimmed, perfect fit, worth \$1 25, Tonight 75c BLOUSES-Ladies' Pink Cambric Blouses, worth \$1,

Tonight 50c PARASOLS-Ladies' Black Silk Gloria Parasols, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$1 50

NIGHT DRESSES-Ladies' Muslin Night dresses, embroidery trimming, worth \$1, Tonight 69c,

BLOUSES-Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, lace trimmed, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$1 69 GLOVES-Ladies' All Silk Gloves, colored,

worth 35c. Tonight 15c SETS-Ladies' Blouse Sets, worth 50c,

Tonight 25c TIES-Boys' Plaid Windsor Ties, all silk, Tonight 250

SHIRTS-Men's Flannelette Shirts, worth Tonight 19c SHIRTS-Men's White Laundered Shirts,

Tonight 48c TIES-Men's Pure Silk Four-in-hand Ties, Tonight 15c

CAPS-Boys' and Men's Yachting Caps, worth 35c. Tonight 19c SHIRTS-Men's Grey Knitted Top Shirts, worth 50c. Tonight 39c

SHIRTS-Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, worth 50c. Tonight 38c HATS-Boys' and Men's Straw Hats at

Tonight HATS-Men's Fur Felt Fedora Hats, black and brown, worth \$2,

Tonight \$139 SOCKS-Men's Seamless Socks, worth 10c, Tonight 4 for 25c SUITS-Men's Summer Tweed Suits, worth

Tonight \$3 95 SUITS-Men's Fine Tweed and Worsted Suits, worth \$14, Tonight \$11 50

SUITS-Men's Fine Tweed Suits, odd lines, worth \$12, Tonight \$7 95 COATS AND VESTS - Men's Unlined Tweed Coats and Vests, worth \$3 50,

Tonight \$2 50 COATS-Boys' and Youth's Flannel Coats, worth \$2, Tonight \$1 35

SUITS-Boys' 3 piece Light Tweed Suits, worth \$4, Tonight \$2 95 SUITS-Children's Fine Serge Blouse Suits worth \$2 50, Tonight \$1 95

SUITS-Boys' Serge Suits, all sizes, worth Tonight 99c

Tonight \$1 50 PANTS-Men's Fine Black Worsted Pants, worth \$3 75,

Tonight \$2 95 SILKS-10 pieces Extra Kaiki Silks, in stripes, for waists, worth 35c,

SILK-12 pieces China Silk, in spots and flowers, worth 65c,

Tonight 25c CURTAIN ENDS-389 Curtain Ends, 2 yards long, travelers' samples, at 25c, 30c, 35c and 50c

DRESS GOODS-10 pieces Dress Goods, in tweed effects, checks, etc., worth 59c, 65c

Tonight 25c LACE CURTAINS-20 pairs Lace Curtains, a great special at \$1

TWEED-5 pieces Granite Tweed, all wool, regular price 500, Tonight 25c LINING-5 pieces double width lining, in

light colors, Tonight 5c PRINCESS CLOTHS Dieces Princess Cloth, a washing goods, was 25c, Tonight 12 1-20

CHALLIES—10 pieces All Wool Challies, nice choice designs, regular price 36c, Tonight 25c CHALLIES 25 pieces Dark Challies,

Fonight 12 1-20 MUSLIN Spot Muslin, white and colors, worth 200,

Tonight 15c TABLE CLOTHS Demask Table Covers, plain and colored border, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1

SHIRTINGS—Coylon Shirtings, plaid or striped, worth 250, Tonight 15c CHAMBRAY Time Chambrey, blue, pink and bluette, worth 20c.

Tonight 121/40 QUILTS-White Quilts, large size, with or without fringe, worth \$2 Tonight \$1 60

COTTON-44 inch Pillow Cotton, worth Tonight 10c SHEETING-Unbleached Twilled Sheet-

ing, 2 yards wide, worth 20c, Tonight 17c DAMASK-2 pieces Table Damask, wide and fine, worth 65c,

Tonight 500 CHAMBRAY-Extra Fine Chambrays, in best shades, pale blue, pink and helio trope, worth 25c, Monight 15c

CANTON FLANNEL-Good Heavy Canton Flannel, worth 7c, Tonight 5c, WRAPPERS-Ladies' Print and Delaine

Wrappers, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 35 DRESSES-Children's Dresses, wonth \$1 50

Tonight 75c CAPES-Ladies' Black and Navy Capes, worth \$1 50,

Tonight 950 CAPES—Ladies' and Misses' Capes worth \$2 75 for \$1 75, worth \$5.50 for \$3 50, worth \$8 for \$5

Tonigh? MANTLING-Tweed Mantling, worth \$1 50 for \$1, worth \$1 for 75c Tonight.

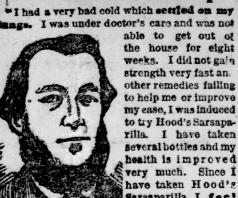
GLASSWARE—Big range of Glassware, in cluding butter dishes, cream mitchers sugar bowls, comports, etc., etc., worth 10c and 15c, Tonight 5

# TERMS CASH.

# CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.

# Health Built Up



rilla. I have taken several bottles and my health is improved very much. Since I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla I fee! Mr. Joseph Neiley very much stronger

than for a long time past. I have recom-mended Hood's Sarsaparilla to others, for it truly has been of great benefit to me." JOSEPH WELLEY, North Kingston, Nova Scotia.

# Hood's spile Cures

Toronto's Professional Team Succeeds in Winning a Game.

The London Pastimes State Their Grievances.

Besults of the Races at Wingham-Base ball Scores and Other Sporting Matters,

## BASEBALL.

In the report of the Geneseo-Alert game on Wednesday Hynd was accidentally given credit for the best work of the team. Tierney was the man who

THE PASTIMES' GRIEVANCE. To the Editor of the "Advertiser": Will you kindly publish the follow-ing, as I have been requested by a

large number of Pastime admirers and others to place the Pastimes' grievance and position clearly before the public? At a meeting of the board of arbitration of the City League held last night objection was made to Mr. Fred Barron by the Pastime representative, on the ground that he (Barron) was not a resident of London. Mr. Powers argued strongly against Mr. Barron's playing, on the non-resident plea, and in support of his statements produced the Ontario voters' list for the city of London, wherein Mr. Fred Barron's name does not appear. Mr. Powers further proved that Mr. Barron had been employed in New Haven, Conn., Yonkers, N. Y., and other places, and

had been in London but very little for years past. Mr. Bert Gillet, the representative of the Stars, also obtected to Mr. Barron playing. He said it was clearly shown that Mr. Barron was an outsider, and he could but vote in accordance with the drafted rules, which provied that none but residents could play. Mr. Dan Donaldson, of the Balmorals, threatened to break up the City League if the objection to Mr. Barron was not dropped. He claimed that O'Brien, pitcher for the Pastimes, was not a resident, as he lived fifteen yards east of Egerton street, on the Hamilton road; and also objected to five players in another team who live in London West. President Hutchinson then called for a vote on the matter, the Balmorals and Orients voting for Barron to play, and the Stars and Pastimes to the contrary. One can easily understand why the Balmorals vote the way they did, but the action of Mr. Porter, the Orient delegate, is not so easily understood. He himself can have no doubt as to the unfairness of playing Barron, and it must be that the memory of last year's defeats, combined with a repetition of events this year by the Pastimes, is still rankling in his breast. Mr. Donaldson manifested an anxiety to have Mr. Reid, the local umpire (who, by the way, was decided on as an arbitrator in case of a deadlock some months ago), brought in and settle the matter, which aroused the suspicions of the Star and Pastime representatives, and they objected to receiving his decision. Mr. Powers suggested to Mr. Donaldson that he (Donaldson) might not be able to find Mr. Reid, but Mr. Donaldson informed Mr. Powers, with a knowing look, that he would "fetch him." Mr. Powers then stated that he would not accept Mr. Reid's decision, but requested the president to select a disinterested person, who would name two more, and that the Pastimes would abide by their decision. Mr. Gillett, of the Stars, agreed to this. This was not entertained by the other teams, and Mr. Powers gave notice that he would tender the resignation of the Pastimes at the next meeting. Mr. Powers then challenged

# ADVICE TO SMOKERS

Who are going away on a fishing or holiday trip. Don't be without a good cigar. Don't trust to luck and run the chance of getting poor cigars when you are away. Get a

# VIRGINIAS

the Balmorals to a series of games,

best two in three, or three in five, for

\$50 or \$100, the Balmorals to live up

to the rules of the league, which the

Pastimes have done for two years.

This was not accepted, and the meet-

ing broke up. The Pastimes have al-

ways endeavored to play fair ball, and live up to the rule; they have asked

for no special favors, nor have they

received any, but depend solely upon

their abilities and energies to sustain

them in the field and at the meetings.

They will not submit to any imposi-

and you can rest assured that you will have GOOD SMOKING at any rate. Five cents each; special price by the box.

# H. McKenna's

225 Dundas Street.

# Homespun Halifax Tweeds

Summer Suits. Now's the Time to Order. Very

Close Prices.

tions on the part of any team or combination. Yours,
HARRY HUSSEY,

Manager of the Pastimes. London, July 26, 1895. EASTERN LEAGUE—FRIDAY. Toronto, July 26.—Toronto broke the record today and won a game. Both Crane and Coakley were fairly effective, and the fielding was generally clean. The sides were even up when

thte ex-giant came to bat in the last half of the ninth with two hands out. He had three balls and one strike on him, and lifted the ball over the left-

OTHER GAMES.

Batteries - Johnson and Smith; Fournier and Urquhart. Umpire-Swartwood. At Rochester-

At Syracuse-EASTERN LEAGUE RECORD.

Won. Lost. Per cent .619 .563 .536 .493 .426 .412 Buffalo.....39 Toronto......23 NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES-FRIDAY.

At Pittsburg— R. H. E.

New York 4 9 3

Pittsburg 9 16 1

Batteries—Clarke and Farrell; Hart and

Merritt, Umpire—O'Day.

At Cincinnati-

GENESEO VS. GUELPH. Guelph, Ont., July 26.—The champions of Canada and the Geneseo crack college aggregation played a good game this afternoon. Score:

Geneseo ... ..0 1 0 3 4 3 0 2 0-13 15 4 Leafs ..... .. 101010000-3 5 3 Batteries-Bott and Bahem; Bradford

FLYS.

An interesting game of ball was played Thursday on Carling's Heights between the Silver Stars and the Lornes, resulting in a score of 13 to 9 in favor of the Stars. Batteries for Stars, Jackson and Costello; for the Lornes, Garrett and Dowel, Mathews and Ward.

The Boston Herald says that the spikes must go, and that the substitution of rubber-soled boots would answer all purposes. Boston managers expect to clear \$40,-

000 this year. Baltimore is the only National League team that has escaped a shutout this season.

New York is hot after a hard-hitting out-fielder, and has made a bid of \$500 for Butler, of Nashville. John Glasscock has joined the great array of "has-beens," his work on the

Washington team not proving satisfac First Baseman Carey, of Baltimore, has a glove which he uses for a mascot, he says. He has used the same one for fourteen years.

Pittsburg is said to have a fund of \$25,000 set aside for the purchase of pitching talent. George Mahoney, of the Georgetown team, is a colored phenom. who is under consideration.

RACING AT WINGHAM. Wingham, July 26.—Today's races resulted as follows:

2:30 class: Maple Leaf ..... 1 1 2 1 Beethoven ...... 2 3 6 6 2:23 class: Wanda...... 1 1 1

Chloe.... 4 3 3 2:10 class: Captain Hunter...... 1 

THE BLUE RIBBON MEETING. Detroit, Mich., July 26.-Summaries

4-year-old class, trotting, purse \$2,500: Beuzetta, ch m, 1; Onoqua, b f, 2; B. B. P., b h, 3. Best time, 2:09. 2:24 class trotting, purse \$2,000— Folkeland, g s, 1; El Rami, ch g, 2; Spinaway, b m, 3. Best time, 2:13.

2:04 class, pacing, purse \$2,000: Rubenstein, br s ...... 1 1 

AQUATIO. THE CANADIANS GOT THERE. St. Clair, Mich, July 26 .- At the 27th annual meeting of the Northwestern Rowing Association held here today the four-oared shells event of yesterday, which was protested by Ecorse. It being claimed that the Argonauts, Toronto, had a coacher, was decided in favor of the Canadians. The races of the afternoon were postponed until Saturday on account of squally weather. LACROSSE.

CHATHAM VS. WINDSOR. Chatham, July 25 .- The Chatham lacrosse team defeated the Stars, of Windsor, today in a scheduled match by 4 goals to 1. The game was a most interesting and exciting one, as the Stars had beaten everything before them so far this season. Chatham won the first, third, fourth and fifth games. which were scored by Wilson, Morris, Newman and Gillis respectively. Windsor won the second and sixth games, scored by Hood and Fisher. The Chatham team feel highly elated over their

The three Macs (McBride, McCormick and Macbeth) of the L. B. C., will entertain the members of the club at

the kennels on Friday evening next. A clergyman of this city, accompanied by brother divine of Toronto, is making a bicycle tour. Last Sunday they were in an eastern section of the Province, and conducted services for neighboring churches. Monday morning they proceeded on their journey. After wheeling a short distance they began to feel thirsty, and being pro-hibitionists looked for the nearest water. They struck a farm house and going to a girl who was standing by the pump, asked if they might have a drink. "Get away! Get away ! Get away !" cried the girl in a very forcible manner. The wheelmen were too astonished to speak for the moment. Just then the mistress arrived on the scene who also very angrily said "Shoo! Get away, we had enough of you yesterday." The ministers wondered what

the favor of the inmates. The London clergyman, in bicycle costume, to be mistaken for a tramp, must look decidedly unclerical.

THE A. P. A. Toronto, July 26.—The supreme body of the A. P. A., with which the C. P. A. is in affiliation, will meet in Toronto in June of next year. Members of the order say that 25,000 delegates will be in attendance. BOWLING.

ON THE L. R. C. GROUNDS.
The seniors and juniors of the lawn bowling annex of the London Rowing JUNIORS.

SENIORS. Rink No. 1.

J. Mattinson,
W. F. Bullen,
D. Degan,
L. McDonald, skip...18
D. B. Dewar, skip....13 J. Mattinson, W. F. Bullen, Rink No. 2. C. Weld. W. C. L. Gill, A. H. Beddome, M. J. Kent. A. Parfit, skip. . . Fred Henry, H. Brown, ...19 E. Weld, skip.......18 Rink No. 3. G. E. Coombs, Rink No. 3.
G. A. Somerville, G. E. Coombs,
Col. Fisher, A. S. Taylor,
J. Marshall, J. B. Kilgour,
Col. Macbeth, skip...13 J. Weld, skip......17 

# Another Discovery

Holmes.

Made in the "Castle" of H. H.

Chances That He Will Not Be Tried in Philadelphia-New Light on the Case.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY. Chicago, July 26.-The police made another discovery in the castle of H. H. Holmes this afternoon. In the storeroom, where the alleged bloody rope was found last Sunday, it was discovered that the big bench there is covered with what is supposed to be blood. The bench had been seen by the police before, but no particular significance was attached to it. Today it was more closely examined, and it is plain to be seen that the top of the bench is stained with red. It is presumed that this discoloration was caused by blood and that Holmes quartered his four victims on the surface.

THE PRISONER'S TRIAL. Philadelphia, Pa., July 26.—The district attorney said today that it would be at least a month before he would be able to state how the case against Holmes would proceed, but that in all probability he would be sent to Toronto. Canada, to answer the charge of killing the Pietzel children, and if a conviction fails he will be brought back here to be sentenced on the charge of conspiracy. It is semi-offlcially stated that the chances of trying Holmes for murder in this juris-

diction are very remote. Lawyer Shoemaker, the attorney for Holmes, said this afternoon that he was not aware of any important developments. Any effort to take Holmes from this jurisdiction would be fought and that he would insist that he be sentenced here for the crime of conspiracy to defraud the insurance company, to which he pleaded guilty.

NEW INFORMATION.

Chicago, July 26.—An ex-railroad detective, who lived in the Holmes building at Englewood, gave the police some valuable information as to the doings of the much-accused murderer in 1892. The detective and his family occupied apartments across the hall from Mrs. Connors' apartments. He said Holmes had a handy man in addition to Quinlan, an uncommunicative fellow, who was called "Mack." This man was intimately acquainted with Mrs. Doyle, and he frequently saw them in earnest conversation. "Mack" and Quinlan slept in a room, provided for them by Holmes. The detective went on to say: "I heard Holmes tell some friends that Mack was the closest-mouthed man he ever met. Mrs. Connor ar-

ranged to board Quinlan and Mack, Holmes paying the money. Mack was frequently locked in a room with Holmes by the hour, and when he left his employer's room Mack would go down town. I became suspicious of this Mack, and tried to get him to talk by inviting him to a cigar store and having a smoke and a chat. I guess he knew I was a railroad detective. and all I could get out of him was an occasional monosyllable.

MANY MISSING ONES. Mrs.Loomis, who keeps a candy store at Sixty-first and Wallace streets, and who was housekeeper for Holmes from 1887 to 1890, told her story to the police today. She said Holmes seemed to have a peculiar liking for female employes in his business. He employed them in various departments, some-times half a dozen at a time, but every three or four months one of them would be missing, and Homes would volunteer a plausible story regarding their disappearance. Holmes' most trusted employe for a while was a man named Lattenman. He used to go into the cellar and work the engine, which was always made the excuse for go-One day Lattenman was ing down. missed, and has not been seen since. The next confidential man was named Underwood. He did not stay long in his position. He and Hoimes had a row one day, and that was the last seen of him. Then Quinlan appeared on the scene. He and Holmes grew very intimate. Mrs. Loomis said that Holmes owed her considerable money, and though she frequently demanded payment she could not get it. She left

him after the quarrel.

MRS. O'CONNOR'S TAKING OFF.

Col. Jonathan L. Belknap, a distant relative of Holmes' Williamette wife, states that Mrs. Julia Connor was killed by Holmes in the Englewood building four and a half years ago. He believes she was asphyxiated in her room while she slept. Her room was a small, dark one, adjoining the bath room. Mr. Belknap's theory is that the murderer entered the woman's room by the secret door from the bath room, when he had killed her by turning on the gas, and carried her body to the bath tub, cut it up, and fed the pieces to the furnace-like stove. When the process of cremation was complete Holmes carried the bones and ashes to the cellar

and buried them in quicklime.

The police have letters written by Col. Belknap to friends here which show that he and his wite spent Christ-mas with Holmes and Mrs. Conner; that he helped Holmes carry the stove through the secret door into the bath room adjoining Mrs. Conner's room, and that the same night Mrs. Conner disappeared, going to Omeha, it is said. HOLMES' ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED Chicago, July 27.—The police yester-day afternoon arrested George W. Harris, alias E. P. Ziogle, alias Post, who was one of Holmes' accomplices in his swindling schemes. Harris is said to

have operated with Holmes in Minne-apolis and Pierre, S. D. Harry Lenox,

day." The ministers wondered what had been wrong with their sermons on the previous day, but after a while found out that the farm house had been besieged by tramps on the Sunday, who had not won about two months before her disappear. The missing girl whose name the

THE WEATHER TO-DAY: Unsettled and showery.

And the summer days are past you will require a Black Dress just as much as you do now, and just as much now as you will then. It is always expedient to have a good Black Dress. It is hard to tell when you will require one. We are placing the material now in reach of every woman, and expect at the following prices to sell a great many pieces:

Special new line of All-Wool All Wool Serges, 45 inch, new 372C goods, the 50c kind, at...... Storm Serges, all-wool, 42 inch,

grand value at 45c and ...... 40C All-Wool Storm Serges, 46 inch, 48 inch and 50 inch, as high as 65c and 75c, as low as....

We are also showing a beautiful Fine Serge, hard finish, 46 inches wide, at 75c, 85c and 95c. Our stock of Black Cashmere was never better assorted, and we are quite sure you will be quite fascinated when you examine it and the prices. A special all-wool 45 inch line, offering now at 35c, and we can give the very best value in Cashmeres at 50c, 65c, 75c and 85c. These are worth a great deal more money. Can tell by the feel of them.

Again, a large and varied assortment of Jacquards selling at summer prices, from 45c to \$1 35 per yard. In Black Grenadine we are selling 15c goods for 5c, which is one of our many inducements to buy now.

A number of very superior pieces of Dress Goods in fancy Tweeds, Diagonals, etc., formerly sold at from 45c to 75c. Your choice now at 30c.

149-151 Dundas St.

ance in the spring of 1893. She was 16 years old then. She left her home to go to work as usual and never re-

STILL ANOTHER PERSON MISSING Chicago, July 27.—A local paper says: By no means the least serious of the many disappearances from the Holmes "Castle" was that of Peter Verret. Peter was a short, heavy set Frenchman, with an unquenchable thirst for strong drink. He went to the "Castle' and asked to be cured of the drink habit. He said he was heir to a fortune in Toronto, Ont. He has not been heard from since he went to the "Castle."

DAMAGING EVIDENCE IN TO-

RONTO. Toronto, July 27.-Local interest in the Pietzel murder case continues unabated. Should Holmes be brought to Toronto for trial, the authorities will only put in the witness box thirteen or fourteen persons, and these will be able to furnish a most damaging chain of evidence against the accused. It will be proved without a shadow of a doubt that on the 18th of October, in company with the woman known as Mrs. Howard, the prisoner brought two girls-Alice and Nellie-to this city; that on the 25th of the same month Holmes took the girls to a house on St. Vincent street: that he was with them in that house on the morning of the date named, and that they never left the house alive. It is in connection with the disappearance of these two girls that the woman known as Mrs. Howard will be compelled to tell all that she knows of her visit to Toronto. Otherwise, she may be placed in an awkward position, from the fact that she was in the city, passing as Mrs. Howell, at the very time the children were murdered. She will be asked to record all her proceedings whilst in the city, especially the day on which the murder was undoubtedly committed. She will tell all she knows, and the purport of her statement is in the hands of the police authorities of this city. When she was in Toronto she registered as "Mrs. Howell, Columbus, Ohio," and stayed with Holmes as his wife. spector Stark, in accordance with instruction from the authorities, wrote to the Philadelphia authorities, asking if they will consent to the extradition of Holmes. If a favorable reply is re-ceived, papers will at once be made out and an officer will proceed to Philadelphia to take the necessary steps to bring the prisoner here.

DURRANT'S TRIAL. San Francisco, Cal., July 26.-A large crowd was present at the Durrant trial this morning. The examination of talesmen for jurors was begun.

Lot's Wife.

Would dissolve into tears could she see the Windsor Table Salt. So pure, sparkling and so uniform. Soluble and never cakes. Ask your grocer for it.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market. First Fisherman—Something ails my line. Second Ditto—Well, whatever the ailment is, it isn't catching.

Minards Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS. Movements of People Chronicled-Visitors to London and Londoners Abroad.

Mr. J. E. Knapp, Sarnia, is visiting Mrs. James McSween is visiting relatives in Leamington.

Wm. Walker, of London, is in Muirkirk for a few days. Miss Durand, London, is the guest of Miss O'Neil, Strathroy, Mr. Griffith Phillips, London, is spending a few days at Falkirk.

J. G. Richter, wife and family, are visiting friends in Sarnia. Sim Fax is with his family summering in a tent at Crystal Beach. Mrs. S. Gibson, of Lucan, is in Lon-

don, the guest of Mrs. Spettigue. Mrs. Aiken, city, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dagg, Bervie. Mrs. S. W. Gibson, Lucan, is visiting friends in London this week. Misses Ottie and Mary Owen are visiting Mrs. Will Hey, Ailsa Craig. Miss Hobbins, London, is the guest

of the Misses Barrett, Tilsonburg. Mr. Alfred Riley, of this city, is amongst the campers at Port Stanley. Miss Maud Grenfell is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henderson, Mount Brydges. Miss Stevenson, London, is visiting in Lucknow, the guest of Mrs. D. Sher-

Master James Alexander, Strathroy, is the guest of Austin Orendoff in Lon-Mr. Wm. Robertson, accompanied by

his wheel, is spending his holidays in Oshawa, Miss Ettie O'Neil, London, is vis-iting her sister, Mrs. Curtis Billings,

of Windsor. Master Willie Wyatt is spending his vacation with his uncre. Mr. Geo. Wy-

att, Fernhill. Mrs. W. Gray, of South London, is visiting Mrs. Elsey, Mount Brydges, for a few days. Miss Katie Matheson, of Parkhill, is

the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Kennedy, of Grey street. Miss Addie Kennedy has returned, after spending a pleasant two weeks' visit with friends in Parkhill. Mrs. George and Miss Carrie Few-

ant three weeks' trip up the lakes. Miss Alfretta Armitage, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Armitage, returned to Lucan after spending a few weeks at London.

ings have arrived home, after a pleas-

Ald. Wm. Heaman and wife, city, and Mrs. Robert Heaman, Pottersburg, are spending a week at Port Stanley with friends. Mr. John McArthur, Wharncliffe road, South London, was in Rondeau

Thursday night looking for a good camping place. Principal Althouse, of the Rectory street school, and his son are camping

at Port Franks. A number of other Londoners are also at the Port. Miss Scott, Ridout street, accomcompanied by her aunt, Miss Lester, left on Thursday for a month's visit to friends in Lucknow and Kincardine Miss E. J. Sutherland, superintendent, of the Saginaw (Mich.) hospital. is holidaying with her parents on Bris-

coe street. Miss Moore, of the same institution, and Miss McCarthy, of Saginaw, are also guests of Mr. Adam Sutherland. J. Brown, city, is visiting friends in

Wm. Wyatt and wife have gone to Winnipeg on a visit. Mrs. T. B. Millar, of London, is visiting her sister, Mrs. McLean, Kincardine.

Miss Jessie Cole, of 286 York street, is spending her vacation with friends in Wood-

Mrs. Harrison, of Buffalo, has been visiting Mrs. Kennedy, Wellington street, and other friends. Mrs. C. E. Price (nee Ena Gardner),

of Chicago, is visiting ner friend, Miss Vic. Wilson, Wellington street. Miss Holmes and Mrs. J. W. Cunningham, daughters of Rev. E. Holmes, of this city, are spending a few weeks at Port Stanley. Mrs. Frank Love, of London, Miss Mary and Master Purdom, are the

guests of Archibald McMurchie, Har-Mrs. G. W. Harrison, Buffalo, has returned home, after a month's visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, English street.

Mrs. C. F. Complin sails on the Ger manic next Tuesday for England. Dr. Niven and family leave on the same boat for Ireland. Mr. Geo. C. Gunn and Mrs. Eliza

Gunn leave on Monday, the former for Maplehurst, Muskoka, and the latter for Gravenhurst. Mr. J. hn Millar, of Chicago, is in the city

visiting relatives. He leaves on Tuesday for Toronto to visit his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Brophev. The Misses Neva and Flo Lawrence, Miss

Hawkins, Miss J. Anderson and Miss Jackson, of Arva, are spending the summer Vacation at "Chestnut Grove," Port Stanley. Seaforth Expositor: Miss Bertie S. Land, of London, who is visiting with Miss Emma Pollard, sang a pleasing solo, "The Holy City," to a large congregation in the Walton Methodist Church on Sunday evening last.

# Live News in a Line.

William Frederick, murderer of Bank Cashier W. A. Herrick, was hanged at San Quenton, Cal., on Friday. Decision has been given at Washington that there is no law to prevent the

importation of bulls for the proposed Atlanta, Ga., bull fight. A new gas well was struck near Fort Erie Tuesday at a point hitherto regarded as outside the gas belt. The estimated capacity of the new well is

500,000 cubic feet per day. A dispatch from London says there is good authority for stating that the British Government has agreed to grant a subsidy, which, in conjunction with the aid granted by the Canadian and other Governments, will enable the Halifax and Bermuda cable to be extended to

the West Indies. Reports from Pocatello, Idaho, received announce a fight between Indians and settlers near Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, in which three white men and six Indians were killed. The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Secretary of War to send troops to the scene of the Indian disturbances in Wyoming.

WILD RUMORS OF INDIAN MASSA-CRES.

Pocatello, Idaho, July 26 .- A courier who arrived at Market Lake, Idaho, this evening reports that all the settlers in Jackson's Hole have been murdered by Indians, and Rosa Snow, Ruthven, Ont." all the houses burned. He could give no particulars of the alleged massacre, but said that a companion had attempted to reach the scene of the trouble, and if he escaped the Indians he would undoubtedly be at Market Lake in 24 hours with details of the fight.

Steamship Arrivals. 26. At From is. Father Point Bristol Father Point Livergool

# \*\*\*\*\*

DON'T FORGET THE GREAT SALE OF

# Wool

All-Wool and Silk and

30c and 35c goods for 12to per yard. Satin Stripe Drilletts, nothing to equal them in the city, only 12½c per yard, regular price 25c.

Cashmerettes, worth 20c, for 12½c.
Chambrays, worth 18c, for 12½c.
Good Prints, fast colors, 5c, 8c and 10c.
Several new lines of Flannelettes, selling very cheap from 5c per yard up.

-

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

# Table Linens, Napkins, Towelings, etc

Unbleached Table Linen, 54 inches worth 30c, for 20c. Unbleached Table Linen, 58 inches for 42c, worth 55c.
Extra Fipe and Heavy Table Lines, 60 inches, for 45c, worth 60c.
Bleached and Heavy Table Lines, 40c,

59c, 60c, 75c, 95c, \$1. All at Cut Prices. When you pay you want the best for your money. Needn't pass us in order to do better for yourself.

152 Dundas Street. First door east of Oak Hall.

# BIGYCLE and GENERAL REPAIRING.

Keys Fitted - Locks Repaired, etc. etc.

D. McKENZIE & CO. 338 Richmond St., opp. City Hall.

NAKAKAKKKAKKKKKKKKKKKK OLD AND YOUNG



Ride bicycles. You can postpone old age, add Hide bicycles. You can postpone old age, and to your wealth and promote your happiness by buying a bicycle. We keep the latest and best at lowest prices. Save time, doctors' bills and street car fare by calling soon and buying a "BRANTFORD." All grades, and prices to suit your taste. F. W. GOUDWIN & CO., 21. Dundas street.

DO NOT SUFFER

With Kidney Complaint-You Can be Re lieved Within Six Hours

I take much pleasure in stating that I have been using South American Kidney Cure, and found relief within six hours after first dose taken. I became sick in January, 1893, when I employed several of the local physiclans, and was treated by them until the fall of 1893 without receiving much benefit. I then began using South American Kidney Cure, and have found great benefit, and am almost, if not quite, cured. Have not been taking any of the medicine for seven weeks, and feel as well as ever Mrs. A. E. YOUNG, Barnston, P. Q.

THE BOOTH AT DUNKIRK.

Dunkirk, N. Y., July 27 .- The steam yacht William Booth, of Toronto, came into port this morning. She is owned and is under the management of the Salvation Army for this special work in the cities and towns along the lakes. "Every man on boarc," said Captain Findlayson, "is a Salvation Army man but myself, and I am a Presbyterian." There are eighteen men aboard, fourteen of whom are members of the Marine Band. They will soon visit Buf-

falo. LOOKING FOR A HUSBAND. Windsor, Ont., July 27.-Mr. E. E. Adams, a Leaming in fruit dealer. yesterday found this letter in a fruit basket which had been returned from Ruthven, Essex county: "Ruthven, July 25.—Dear Receiver,—We want a husband; we are perfectly handsome, with blue eyes and golden hair, and very wealthy; owners of 150 acres of fruit land. We have a common education; aged 20 years. Please send your photo, and we will send ours when answered. Our home is near a beautiful lake, and we take daily boat rides, and our house is lighted with natural gas. Answer soon. Yours truly, Miss

LETTER FROM THE SEASHORE. Dear James: We got here Monday night;

(How cool the sea breeze feels!) I think the ocean is in sight! (Where do you get your meals?)

The hotel fare I can't commend; (We've joined the dancing throng)
Be good till I get back. (Please send
Your salary right along)

# A Finger Ring That Will Cure Rheumatism.

It is not the ordinary kind, but one that is charged with electricity. It has cured hundreds that have been afflicted with rheumatism, and it will cure you. We have also the Magnetic Battery to wear around the neck. Here is one of the

around the neck. Here is one of the many testimonials:

SADINAW CITY, Mich., Feb. 2.

Dear Sir,—I have been cured of sciatic rheumatism by wearing one of your batteries four weeks. My wife has received great benefit in wearing a battery for nervous dyspersta. She thinks it will soon make her well. Yours truly.

S. DERBY.

Call or write for full particulars of

170 Dundas Street. ESTABLISHED 1831. TALLES THE STATE OF THE STATE O

# CEMMERCE AND FINANCE.

London Money Market. London Honey Harket.

London. July 27, 4 p.m.—Closing.—Consols, 107 for money, 107 1-16 for account; Canadian Pacific. 52; Erie. 103; Erie, sec., 683; Illinois Central, 101½; Mexican ordinary, 20; St. Paul, common, 71½; New York Central, 104; Pennsylvania, 553; Reading, 9; Mexican Central, new 4's, 67½; bar silver, 30s 3-16d; money, ½ per cent; open market discount, short bills, ½; do, 3 months, 9-16.

## COMMERCIAL

Local Market. (Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)

London, July 27. There were a good attendance of farmers and market gardeners, The demand was only fair. New fall wheat sold at \$1 17 to \$1 18 per cental or 70c per bushel. Old fall wheat \$1 30 per cental or 70° per bushel. Old fall wheat \$1 30 per cental or 78 per bushel. The delivery of oats were good with an active demand at \$1 to \$1 03 per cental. No other kind of grain offering. New potatees in good supply at 40° to 50° per bushel. New hay in good supply at \$9 to \$10 per top. Butter and aggs in good supply

\$10 per ton. Butter and eggs in good sup-

ply and demand at quotations:

ply and demand at quotations.	
GRAIN.	. 00
Wheat white fall, 100 lbs \$1 25 to	1 30
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs 1 17 to	1 30
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs 1 20 to Oats, per 100 lbs 1 02 to	1 30
Oats, per 100 lbs 1 02 to	1 03
Peas per 100 lbs	1 25
Cord per 100 lba 1 00 to	1 10
Marley per 100 lbs 1 00 to	1 00
Rre. per 100 lbs	- 00
Rye per 100 lbs	1 00
Heans, Der Du 1 40 LO	1 50
HAY AND SEEDS.	
Hay, per ton 9 00 to	12 00
Straw, per load 200 to	3 00
Clover seed, red per bu 6 20 to	6 75
Clover seed. Alsike, per bu 500 to	6 00
Timothy seed, per bu 300 to	3 25
Hungarianseed, per bu 80 to	1 00
Millet seed, per bu 80 to	1 00
PROVISIONS.	
Eggs, fresh, single doz 11 to	12
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz 9 to	10
Eggs, fresh, store lets, per doz 9 to	91
Butter, single rolls, per lb 16 to	18
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls. baskets. 15 to	16
Butter, per lb. large rolls or	
crocks 12 to	14
Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins 10 to	14
Cheese, per Ib	84
Lard, per lb	10
Ducks per pair 70 to	00
	75
Chickens, per pair	200
Honey per let	10
Honey, per let 9 to	10
Apriles per hag 100 to	1 25
Triblica, boil pas	75
Poteroes, per bag 60 to	00
Carrots. per bu 20 to	
Turnips, per bu 15 to	
Paranips, perbu 30 to	00
Onions, per bu 50 to	60
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.	*1
Beef, quarters, per lb 4 to	=
Mutton quarters, per lb 6 to	-
Veal quarters, per lb 4 to	
Tamb guarter 10 to	
Dressed hage 100 lb 0 50 to	
Hides. No. 1. per lb 8 to	
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 8 to Hides, No. 2, per lb. 7 to	
Hides. No. 3, per 10	
Calfskins, green 5 to	
Dalfskins, dry, each 0 50	
Sheepskins, each 25 to	
Lambskins, each 15 to	20
Pelts, each 15 to	
• Cite, Cuota:	- 00
11 001. Dot 10	
Tallow, rendered, per lb 5 to	, 0

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc. 873 TALBOT STREET. - PHONE, 662

Oil Markets.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, July 27.—Oil opened and closed

PITTSBURG.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—Oil closed at \$1 30. English Markets.

English Markets.

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable.!

Liverpool, July 27—1:30 p.m.:

Wheat — Stot firm; demand poor; No. 2

R. W., 55 5½d, Ne. 2 red spring, 5s 9d; No. 1

hard Manitoua, 5s 10d; No. 1 Cal., 5s 5d;
futures opened firm, with Sept. and Oct. ½d

higher, and other months unchanged from
yesterday's closing prices; business about
equally distributed; July 5s 5d, Aug. 5s 5½d,
Sept. 5s 6½d, Oct. 5s 6½d, Nov. 5s 7½d, Dec. 5s 3d.

Corn—Spot dull; American mixed new 4s

4d; futures closed weak, with near positions
unchanged to ¾d lower, and distant pesitions
yd to 1d lower, business heaviest on middle
positions, July, 4s ½d; Dec. 4s.

Flour—Dull; demand good; St. Louis fancy
winter, 7s 6d.

winter, 7s 6d.

Peas—Canadian, 5s 14d.

Bacon—Firm, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 2s to 30 ibs, 37s 6d: short ribs 2s lbs, 26s 6d; long clear light, 3s to 45 lbs, 34s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 33s; short clear backs, light, 13 ibs, 34s; short clear middles and heavy, 55 lbs, 34s;

Ibs 34s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 31s.

Shoulders—Square, 14 to 16 lbs, 424.

Tallow—Fine North American, nominal.

Beet—Extra India mess, 77s 6d; prime mess 61s 1d. Park-Prime mess; fine western, 57s 6d; do, medium, 60s.
Lard—Dull; prime western, 32s 6d; refined, in pails, 33s.
Cheese—Quiet; demand moderate; finest American white, new, 53s 3d; do colored, new,

Butter - Finest United States 76s; good, nem-

ar. Turpe∎tine Spirits—21s. Rosin, Common—4s 1½d. Cotton Seed Cil—Liverpool refined, 17s.

Linseed Oil—21s.
Petreleum—Refined, Sid.
Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarter, 2id: hind quarter, 3id.
Blacking Pewder—Hard wood, (f. o. b., Liverpool), 27.
Horse At Landon (Pacific coast), 42. Hops-At London (Pacific coast), £2.

Toronto Market. Market quiet.

Wheat—There were offerings at 79c G. T. R. west. And new winter offered at 75c G. T. R. west; No. 1 Manitoba reported sold at 95c west and 96c east.

Flour-Straight rollers offer Teronto freights at 53 75.

Peas.—Round lot of 9,980 bushels sold C. P. R.

west at 16c.
Oaus.—Two cars white on Northern sold at

84c. and car lots offered high freights west Barley-Neminal at 47c to 48c west for feed.

Montreal Produce Market. MONTRAL July 27.

Flour—Receipts, 6,800 bbls. Market quiet sheep and lambs were quiet. Export sheep sold at 3c for bucks and 3 1-2c for ewes and wethers. Lambs were in good do mring. M 40 to 44 50; straight roller. M 15 to 51 25 to 52 50 each.

Stockers and feeders were quiet at 2 1-4c to 2 3-4c per lb.

Hogs. \$1 35 to \$2 00.

Provisions — Mess pork, \$16 50 to \$17 50; lard. 7c to 8c; bacon. 10c to 11c; hams, 10c to 11c; cheese, 7c to 8c; butter, townships, 13c to 15c; Western, 11c to 13c; eggs, 11c to 12c. American Grain and Provision Reports

American Grain and Provision Reports

NEW YORK.

New York, July 26.—Flour—Receipts, 13.000
packages; exports, 18,000 barre.s: sales, 9,000
packages; steady. Winter wheat, low grades, \$2 50 to \$3 10; do fair to fancy, \$3 30 to \$3 80; do, patents, \$4 to \$4 05; Minn. clear, \$2 90 to \$3 20; do straights, \$3 10 to \$3 70; do ratents, \$3 90 to \$4 60; low extras, \$2 50 to \$3 10; city mills, \$4 to \$4 25; do, patents, \$4 50 to \$4 75; rye mixtures, \$2 70 to \$2 95; rye flour easy, \$3 25 to \$3 80.

Corameal—Steady; yellow western, \$2 80 to \$2 90.

Corameal—Steady; yellow western, \$2 80 to \$2 90.

Rye—Weak: State, 56c.

Barley Malt — Nominal: Canada country-made, \$5c to 90c; western, 55c to 70c; two-rowed State, 79c; six-rowed do, 75c to 80c.

Wheat—Receipts, 50 000 bu; exports, none; sales, 4,965,000 bu futures, no spot; spots lower; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 734c; afloat, 744c; f. o. b., 744c to 754c; ungraded red, 68c to 76c; No. 1 northern, 76c; options firm; No. 2 red July, 732c; Aug., 732c; Sept., 732c; Dec., 754c; May, 1896, 784c.

Corn—Receipts, 35,000 bu; exports, 86,000 bu; sales, 275,000 bu futures; 141,000 bu spot; spots oasier; No. 2, 48c elevator, 49c afloat: options weak: July, 484c; Aug., 484c; Sept., 484c; Oct., 474c; May, 41c.

Oats—Receipts, 188,000 bu; exports, 1,000 bu; sales, 175,000 bu futures; 55,000 bu spot; spots higher: No. 2, 284c; No. 2 white, 32c to 324c; No. 2 Chicago, 294c; No. 3, 28c; No. 3 white, 314c; mixed western, 284c to 30c; white do, 32c to 40c; white State, 32c to 40c; options easier; July, 284c; Aug., 27c; Sept., 264c; Oct., 263c; No. 2 white Sept., 284c.

Feed Bran—80c to Soc.

Middlings—95c to \$1.

Rye Feed—824c to 85c.

Hay—Firm; 95c to \$1 05.

Hops—Steady; State, 3c to 9c.

Beef—Inactive; family, \$11 to \$13; extra mess, \$8.

Cutmeats—Easier; pickled bellies, 74c to 75c;

Cutments—Easier; pickled bellies, 7½c to 7½c; do shoulders, 6c; do hams, 9½c to 10c; middles, nominal. Lard - Firm; western steam, \$6 622; re-fined, easy; continent, \$6 95; compound, 42c

Pork—Steady: mess, \$12 to \$12 75.

Pork—Steady; mess, \$12 to \$12 75.

Butter—Firm; State dairy, 11c to 16½c; do creamery, 17½c; western dairy, 9½c to 15c; do creamery, 12c to 17½c; do factory, 8c to 12½c; Elgins, 17½c.

Cheese—Less firm; State large, 5½c to 7½c; do fancy, 7½c to 7½c; do small, 6½c to 8½c; part skims, 2c to 5½c; full skims, 1½c to 1½c.

Eggs—Unsettled; State and Pennsylvania, 12½c to 1½c; western fresh, 12½c to 13½c.

Tallow—Easy; city, 4c to 4½c; country, 4½c to 4½c. Petroleum-Nominal; refined, \$7 50; do in

to 4\frac{3}c.

Petroleum—Nominal; refined, \\$7 50; do in bulk, \\$4 95 to \\$5.

Potatoes—Weak; Jersey, \\$1 37 to \\$1 50; Long Island, \\$1 25 to \\$1 50; sweets, \\$3 to \\$4; Southern, \\$1 to \\$1 50.

Rice—Firm; domestic, \\$4\c to 6c.

Mo'asses—Firm; 26c to 32c.

Coffee—Options firm; sales 20,500 bags, including July, \\$15 20 to \\$15 35; Aug., \\$15 10 to \\$15 25; Sept., \\$15 10 to \\$15 25; Cot., \\$15 20 to \\$15 25; Oct., \\$15 20 to \\$15 25; Oct., \\$15 20 to \\$15 30; Dec., \\$15 10 to \\$15 15; March, \\$14 95 to \\$15 spot firm, 16c.

Sugar—Firm; Standard "A." 47-16c to \\$4\c; confectioners" "A." 45-16c to \\$4\c; cut-loaf and crushed, \\$51-16c to \\$5\c; powdered, \\$4\c to \\$15-16c; granulated. \\$7-16c to \\$2c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., July 25.—This was another day of dowerstion in wheat, the close being 1\c cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for September and \\$2\c for cash. Corn lost \\$6\c for tomorrow: Wheat, 10\c cars; corn, \\$5\c cars; oats, 190 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

The leading futures closed:

25,000 head.
The leading futures closed:
Wheat—July, 68\forallow; Sept., 69\forallow; Dec., 71\forallow,
Corn—July, 42\forallow; Sept., 43\forallow; May, 35\forallow,
Oats—July, 24\c; Sept., 22\forallow; May, 25\forallow,
Pork—Sept., \$10 67\forallow; Jan., \$10 67\forallow.
Lard—Sept., \$6 30; Oct., \$6 37\forallow; Jan., \$6 32\forallow,
Short Ribs—Sept., \$6 12\forallow; Oct., \$6 12\forallow; Jan.,
\$5 604

Short Rus-Sept., 40 124, Oct., 40 22, 5624.

Cash Quotations: Flour flum; No. 2 spring wheat, 685c to 715c; No. 3 spring wheat, 68c to 70c; No. 2 corn, 415c to 415c; No. 2 coats, 245c to 24c; No. 2 rye, 485c; No. 2 barley, 42c; mess pork, \$10 66 to \$19 65; lard, \$8 22 to \$6 25; short ribs sides, \$10 5 to \$610; dry salted shoulders, \$5 62 to \$5 75;

sides, \$6 821 to		shoulders, \$5 62½ to \$5 75;
Receipts—	4.000	Wheat 32,000
Corn	123,000	Oats
Rye	2,000	Barley
Shipmonts-		
Flour	5,000	Wheat 12,000
Corn	198,000	Oats265,000
	DET	ROIT.
Detroit, July	7 27Wh	neat-No. 1 white, cash
75c; No. 2 red	. 734c: Se	pt. 73%c.
1	TOL	EDO.

Toledo, July 27 .- Wheat-Cash, 75c; Aug., 73½c; Sept., 73½c.
MILWAUKEE.
Milwaukee, July 27.—Wheat, cash, 70%c;

BUFFALO. Buffalo, July 26.-Spring Wheat-Sales. 22 carloads at 74 1-2c @ 75c; light inquiry for c.i.f.; closing, No. 1 hard spot, 74 7-8c; do. c.i.f., 74 1-8c. Winter wheat quiet and firm; sales, 9,000 bu No. 2 red. Chicago, 73 1-2c; closing, No. 2 red Chicago, 72 7-8c @ 73 1-8c; do Indiana, 74 5-8c; do Toledo, 76 5-8c; No. 1 white Oregon, 73 5-8c in store; No. 2 red, on track, quoted at 75c. Corn-Easier, demand light; sales,

7 cars No. 2 yellow, 50c on track; closing. No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 49 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 49c; No. 3, 48 1-2; closing, No. 2 yellow, 48 1-8c; No. 2 corn, 47 1-8c. Oats-Weak and lower; sales, 5 cars No. 2 white, 30 1-4c @ 30 1-2c; 2 cars

No. 3 white, 33c; 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 28c, track; 5,000 bu No. 2 white, 30 1-2c; 13,000 bu No. 3 white, 29 1-2c; 3,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 27 1-2c, store. Rye-Higher; No. 2, on track, 54c

Flour-Firm; fair demand. Millfeed-Strong and unchanged. Canal Freights-Strong; wheat 2 1-4c, corn 2c, oats 1 1-4c, to New York. Receipts—Flour, 26,000 bu; wheat, 139,-000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu. Shipments, Canal—Wheat, 58,000 bu;

corn, 12,000 bu. Shipments, Rail—Flour, 38,000 bu; wheat, 124,000 bu; corn, 266,000 bu. On 'Change.

Special to C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple, from Kennett,
Hopkins Company.
Chicago, July 26.—Wheat has been

weak on liquidation of long stuff bought on Wednesday. The moving cause was better crop reports, larger primary receipts and an editorial utterance by the Price Current that it is safe to estimate the winter wheat yield at 250,000,000 bushels and spring wheat at 175,000,-000, making its minimum estimate 425, 000,000, with a suggestion that it may be enlarged. The Minnesota Market Record has raised its spring wheat estimate to 180,000,000 bushels on the improving outlook in the northwest. The absence of an export demand is still a very bearish factor, but this is counteracted to some extent by the small receipts. These are, however, increasing with better weather, and may soon be fairly good. If the weather is favorable in the northwest for threshing wheat should begin to move next week from South Dakota, and that movement will be watched with great interest. Lower prices temporarily with occasional sharp spurt seems probable. Corn and Oats-Dull and easier for

orn, but fairly steady for oats. Very little speculative interest. Provisions-stagnant; little scalping trade and small fluctuations.

Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. Toronto, July 26 .- Market today fair. Receipts, 38 cars, including 1,429 sheep and lambs and 800 hogs. The market was bad; only four loads of butchers' stuff bought for Montreal. In export cattle trade was slow. Cables were off; quality of cattle offering poor, and de-mand was not good. Best cattle sold at 3 1-4c to 4 1-4c, and a few choice head brought 4 1-2c. Demand for butchers' cattle poor. A few choice

sold at 4c; ruling price, 3c to 3 3-4c per lb; common at 2 1-2c. Sheep and lambs were quiet. Export sheep sold at 3c for bucks and 3 1-2c for

at \$20 to \$35 each.

CHICAGO. Chicago, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, \$5,80 @ \$5 90: choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, \$5 25 @ \$5 75! good to choice, steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 20; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1.-200 lbs, \$3 40 @ \$3 70; bulls, choice to extra, \$3 @ \$3 80; bulls, poor to good, \$1 75 @ \$2 75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lbs, \$3 50 to \$4 10; stockers, 600 to 900 lbs. \$2 25 @ \$3 40; cows and heifers, extra, \$4 @ \$4 50; cows, fair to choice, \$2 60 @ \$3 85; cows, poor to good canners, \$1 75 @ \$2 50; veals, good to choice, \$4 50 @ \$5 50; yeals, common to fair, \$2 50 @ \$4 25; Texas steers, \$3 20 @ \$4 70; Texas cows, bulls and stags, \$2 25 @ \$3 25; western range steers, \$3 80 @ \$4 85; western range heifers, \$3 25 @ \$4 15.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4 95 @ \$5 20; common to choice mixed, \$4 75 @ \$5 20; choice assorted, \$5 10 @ \$5 25; light, \$4 90 @ \$5 35; pigs, \$3 50 @ \$4 85. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; inferior to choice, \$2 @ \$3 75; lamps, \$3 @ \$5.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 27.—Cattle
—The receipts of sale cattle were 4
cars fresh and several bunches held
over from former arrivals. There was
very little doing in the cattle yards very little doing in the cattle yards.

Hogs-Receipts, 10 cars. The market was very dull, and in fact, almost at a standstill for all kinds but good cornfed Yorkers. Yorkers, \$5 40; good mediums, \$5 15@\$5 25; common to good heavy ends, \$4 75@\$5; roughs, common to choice, \$4 15@\$4 40; pigs, \$5 25@\$5 30; stags, \$3 50@\$4 15.

Sheep and Lambs-Clipped sheep, export ewes and wethers, \$4 25@\$4 75; good to prime handy wethers, \$3 50@\$3 75; fair to good mixed sheep, \$2 50@ \$3 40; common to fair, \$1 75@\$2 25; culls, \$1@\$1 50; clipped yearlings, fair to choice, \$3 25@\$3 50; culls and common, \$2 25@\$3; spring lambs, good to best, \$4 75@\$5 25; fair to good, \$3 50@\$4 65; culls and common, \$2 25@\$3 25.

Dairy Markets.

SHELBURNE. Shelburne, Ont., July 26 .- At the cheese market here today 13 factories boarded 2,835 boxes colored; 1,000 boxes were sold at 7 7-8c @ 8 1-16c; market dull; four buyers present.

Chicago Exchange. Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic

		Temple.		Ju	ly 27.
		Open.	High.		Close.
WHEAT-		701	729 741	701 721	713 738
CORN-	Dec Sept	721 431	43}	421	431
OATS-	Dec Sept	35½ 22½	35 <del>8</del> 221	35 223	35\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	May	25%	26	251	26
PORK-	Sept Jan		10 72 10 70	10 65 10 60	10 65 10 67
LARD-	Sept	6 30	6 32	6 30	6 32
S. RIBS-	Jan Sept	6 35 6 12	6 15	6 12	6 15
	Jan	5 60	5 65	5 60	5 65
				-	-

# Physicians' Prescriptions

# Family Recipes A SPACIALTY AT

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

To-Day's Meetings AND ENTERTAINMENTS ADVERTISED IN

Alerts vs. Hamilton.

# LOGAL BREVITIES.

-Scarlef fever has appeared on Charlotte, street, East London. Miss May Trudell has returned from an extended visit with friends in Chicago. Miss Maggie Hickey, who has been in Cleveland, Ohio, for the past year, is home visiting her relatives.

-Residents near the corner of Grey and Waterloo streets are complaining of the electric light at that corner. -The employes of D. S. Perrin & Co. picnicked at Mr. Perrin's country residence this afternoon.

-Owing to the rain the streets were less muddy than usual today. The sprinklers were not at work. -Court Forest Queen intend running an

excursion to the Falls on Civic Holiday. The choice of roads is not yet announced. -The Board of Education met at 3:30 this afternoon, and adopted the tenders for the erection of new Collegiate

closets. -Friends of Mr. Dan McIntyre, drover, will be pleased to see him around the market again after an illness of five weeks duration.

-Christopher Moriarity was arrested teday on a charge of assault. mother, an old lady, was the complain-ant. He was remanded until Monday. -The Bishop of Huron preaches at

St. James' tomorrow morning, and at the Memorial in the evening. Next week he and Mrs. Baldwin leave for the -The street railway company are erecting poles on the Wharncliffe road

and Bruce street. It is thought that the Springbank line will be completed within two weeks. -Kathleen Jones, 474 York street, an old offender, was arrested this morning on a charge of using abusive language to Wm. Ward. She was re-

manded until Monday. -Mr. T. W. Wrighton, of this city, has sold all his wool to the R. Forbes Company, Hespeler, at good figures. It comprised altogether 80,000 pounds, making seven car

-Many friends of Mr. Peter Williamson will regret to hear that he is seriously ill at his home on Oxford street, having suffered from severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which has left him in a very critical state. -The following building permits have been allowed: James McMartin,

Carling street, two brick dwellings on Talbot street, between Maple and Kent: George McClary, two story brick dwelling on Queen's avenue between Waterloo and Colborne streets. -The Detroit News gravely informs the public that 300 or 400 men employed by the street railway company in building the Springbank line will strike today unless they are paid \$1 25 a day. There are only 25 or 30 men at work ther and some get \$1 25 and s

91c; corn. 60c to 62c; peas, 71c to 72c; oats, 40c to \$5 25 per cwt for best bacon hogs and 41c; barley, 56c to 58c; rye, 58c to 60c.

Meal—Oatmeal, \$2 to \$2 10; cornmeal, \$1 35

Milch cows and springers were dull

Milch cows and springers were dull

Milch cows and springers were dull

It was the annual outing of Leonard's, Hyman's, and the London and Petrolea Barrel Company. The attendance was fairly good, but hundreds who would otherwise have gone did not care to take chances in the rain.

-Police Magistrate Parke is out of town, and Mayor Little came down this morning to preside over the Carling street court. However, there were no cases to be tried. The clerk could not hunt up a pair of white gloves to honor the occasion, and the mayor limited his duties to signing a few summonses.

-Mrs. Bridget Taff writes disclaiming that she and her daughter were bound over to keep the peace with some neighbors. Mrs. Taff is right, but the police court clerk states that the case was dismissed on the understanding that the different parties kept the peace toward each other. This was the agreement arrived at between the solici-

-The following Londoners won prizes at the recent C. P. R. picnic at Galt: J. Mann, London, third in men's race; Mrs. Russell, London, first, and Mrs. Coulthard, fourth, in the married ladies' race; Martin and Lacey, first in the three-legged race; A. Rourke, London, first in old men's race; Aggie Dowd, fifth in young ladies' race; Flossie Mulvey and A. Fitzgerald, third and fourth in girls' race under 8; standing hop, step and jump, J. Kellaher and J. Fitzpatrick, first and second respectively; standing high jump, J. Fitzpatrick, third; sailors' hornpipe, Bertie Allis-ter, second; two-mile bicycle race, handicap, Fred Barnes, third; twomile special bicycle race, G. Barnes, first; M. O'Neil, third; — Morgan, fourth; ladies' bicycle race, one mile, Mrs. Barnes. There was only one

entry in the last event. -Mr. Alex. W. Murdoch, of Murdoch, Barber & Co., Toronto, is in the city in the interests of a direct line of stea-mers which it is proposed to establish between Montreal and South African ports, commencing Sept. 1. The steamers will be supplied by an English syndicate, and this will be the first direct line between South Africa and Canada. Indications are good that Canadian shippers will see to it that the very first boat leaves with a full cargo. Heretofore Canadian manufacturers, in shipping to South Africa, have had to do so through the American ports, thus losing their identity as Canadians. Mr. Murdoch recently established a direct trade between Australia and Canada, and the West Indies and Canada. He is also endeavoring to establish similar connections between Canada and Brazil and South American ports.

THE "ADVERTISER" PICNIC.

The annual picnic of the employes of the "Advertiser" will be held at Port Stanley on Saturday next, Aug. 3, and the public is cordially invited to attend. The train service and the special attractions will be announced later. The picnics and excursions of the "Advertiser" have always been among the best of the season, and this year's outing will be up to the mark, if the weather is favorable. Energetic committee-men have the preparations in hand. SATURDAY'S MARKET.

The rains of the past few days have already the grass is beginning to look green again. It will arso help the fruit crop some, although a market gardener ventured the opinion that he did not think there were twenty bushels of apples within terrapiles of London. It was a market of garden produce today. The cabbage jumped into prominence. Like the potato, the cabbage is plentiful, and sold as low as three for 10 cents. Five cents would buy a 'whopper." New potatoes were 60 and 70 cents a bag, or 40 and 50 cents a bushel. Butter beans sold at two quarts for 5 cents; shelled peas, 10 cents a quart; beets, 25 cent a dozen; turnips, two bunches for 5 cents, or 20 cents a dozen; onions, 20 cents a dozen; cucumbers. 30 to 40 cents a dozen. Lots of cabbage plants sold at 5 cents a bunch, and celery plants brought 25 cents a box. The provision market was unchanged. The farmers are busy and the grain market was not crowded. New wheat brought \$1 18; old wheat, \$1 30; and oats, \$1 to \$1 33. The attendance was very large, and an enormous quantity of vegetables were brought

# HAVELOCK HAS A SENSATION.

Wife Mysteriously Killed, Husband as

Strangely Disappears. Havelock, Ont., July 27.-James Holbrook, who lived on a farm near here with his daughter, Mrs. Henry Weese, has mysteriously disappeared. Holbrook is the husband of the woman who some years ago disappeared, and whose lifeless body was found later in a swamp. Holbrook has been a man of erratic notions, and his daughter claims that he was not sane. At one time the board of health of the municipality had to go in a body and open the part of the house he occupied in order to have it renovated and cleaned to prevent disease. Holbrook had the windows boarded up, and the door leading from the portion where his daughter lived was fastened with a ponderous logging chain. He guarded his castle so closely that no one ever saw into it, and it was in the interests of health that the board of health took action. Holbrook had another freak of mind that led him to hide things. He would take things out of the house and dig a hole in the garden and bury them.

MORE BONES FOUND. Chicago, July 27.-A mass of human hair, clotted with blood, was found to-day in the search of insurance swindler Holmes' basement. A number of bones

were also found today. CORBETT'S CONFESSION OF GUILT.

New York, July 27.—No defense will be offered by James J. Corbett, the champion prize fighter, in the suit for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Cor-

OIL GUSHER AT LOS ANGLES. Los Angeles, Cal., July 27.-One of the deepest oil wells in the city, located at the corner of Hobart and West State streets, has suddenly started "gushing" oil at such a rate that it cannot be kept under control. It has overrun the neighborhood and is still flowing. The output is estimated by experts to be about 800 barrels a day. A number of owners of wells in the vicinity whose property has been yielding fair returns have decided to stop operations and dig deeper.

THE STORY NOT CONFIRMED. Washington, July 27.-A dispatch sent by Agent Teter, of the Fort Hail, Idaho, Indian Agency, from Idaho Falls shortly after midnight was received at the Indian Bureau today. It stated that the agent had joined Gen. Coppinger en route to the scene of the trouble. Messengers sent from the agency to the Bannocks have returned from Jackson's Hole, and report that the Indians will not resist arrest. The dispatch makes no mention of the re-ported wholesale massacre at Jack-son's Hole, and little credence is given

# Now is the time to buy

During JULY and AUGUST we will make special reductions on SUITS, OVERCOATS and PANTS. Remember we use the best trimmings and employ only first class workmen.

# SLATER BROS., Tailors, 399 Richmond St. THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURECO.

Paid-Up Capital - - \$1,200,000 450,000 Reserve Fund - - -

Money Loaned on Mortgages on Real Estate.

Interest only yearly, or as may be agreed on; or you can borrow on the monthly or quarterly installment system for a stated number of years. Why Not Own a House Yourself Instead of Paying Rent? You can pay for it on the following system for a \$1,000 loan:

		MONTHLY S	SYSTEM,	
No of	No. of	Monthly	Total Amount Paid,	Amount
Years.	Months.	Payment.	Principal and Interest.	Borrowed.
8	95	\$13 11	\$1,258 56	\$1,000
	120	11 07	1,328 40	1.000
		QUARTERLY	SYSTEM.	
No. of	No. of Q'rt'ly Payments	Quarterly	Total Amount Paid,	Amount
Years.		Payment.	Principal and Interest.	Borrowed.
8	32 1	\$39 52	\$1,264 64	\$1,000

The same proportion and rates of interest for shorter terms.

No Fines! No Commission! You Will Know Exactly What You Have to Pay and

For How Long You Have to Pay It.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, MANAGER. OFFICE-Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane.

# NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Contractors and others will please bear in mind that I have removed to my new premises—No. 78 King street, opposite John Campbell's carriage works—where I shall be pleased to furnish them with Lime, Cements, Plaster Paris, Hair, Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick and Fire Clay at current rates.

# W. J. ELEMENT, 78 King Street

They say that in the event of such a massacre the bureau would be immediately notified by the agent.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

HOW THEY STAND. London, July 27.-At 6:15 this evening the following were the number of members of Parliament elected by the different parties: Conservative ......340 Unionists ..... 70

Government total......410 Liberals ......173 McCarthyites ...... 68 Parnellites ..... 12 Labor ..... 2

jority 155: Conservatives' majority over had a good effect on pasture land, and | all parties, 5, placing the total number of members of Parliament at 670. THE FRENCH RAILWAY HORROR. Paris, July 27.-Further details have been received from St. Brieuc in regard to the wreck of the train crowded with

pilgrims returning from the shrine of St. Dauray yesterday. The accident, it appears, was due to the derailment of the engine. Twenty-four carriages were thrown on top of each other, and six of them were completely wrecked. There was a terrible scene after the disaster. Twelve mutilated corpses have been extricated from the ruins,

and 50 persons were injured, twenty seriously. CRAZED BY FRIGHT.

London, July 27.-Two eminent London specialists have been to Southampton in order to examine an American lady, Miss Lena Howard, of Malone, N. Y., who seems to have lost her reason while on her way across the Atlantic. Miss Howard was a passenger on board the American Line steamship New York, and she left New York on July 14 with a party of friends, intending to make a tour of Europe. But her mind became deranged during the vayage, and she is now confined in the private asylum for the insane at Southampton. She is very violent some times. Her cousin, who is staying with her, thinks that Miss Howard's derangement is due to a fright which she experienced in New York upon a certain occasion, when sne nearly ran over a child while out driving. The two London specialists who have just seen her have made an elaborate report upon her condition. The matron

Howard was somewhat better. AN ASYLUM FIRE. Madison, Wis., July 27.—At about midnight fire was discovered in the County Asylum for the Incurable Insane at Verona, ten miles from the city. The fire started in the hall between the two main buildings, and soon spread through the halls and into the water tower, between both halls and main buildings. The asylum and poor house will be a total loss. Superintendent L. H. Ward is seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. It is supposed that the inmates were got out of the buildings safe, but there are rumors that some were burned. There were more than 100 inmates in the institu-

of the asylum said yesterday that Miss

SOAP AN ANTISEPTIC.

Common soap has just been discovered to be the best of antiseptics. For years scientists have sought an antiseptic which would be at the same time cheap and effective, and like many another search, theirs has ended by finding the looked-for object under their

by Professor Max Jolles have proved that a solution of soap is perfectly capable of killing the microbes of typhoid fever and cholera. With a one per cent solution twelve hours of contact are necessary, but

Recent experiments made in Germany

with a solution of from seven to ten per cent only a few minutes suffice to destroy the germs of the disease. Thus the hands or clothing washed in soapsuds and nothing else would effectually be freed from the possibility of spreading contagion. Professor Jolles also asserts, as the

result of his investigations, that it is not indispensable to kill the microbes at once in order to render them harmless, but that a substance capable of exterminating them in a shorter or longer time commences its action by attenuating their virulence and rapidly causes them to become innocuous.

Feather beds and hair mattresses renovated. We do all renovating on the premises. First-class work guaranians will not resist arrest. The makes no mention of the rewholesale massacre at Jackole, and little credence is given sacre story by bureau officials.

HUXLEY ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The death of Prof. Huxley recalls his sensible words on the woman question: "Suppose, for the sake of argument, we accept the inequality of the sexes, as one of nature's immutable laws; call it a fact that women are inferior to men in mind, morals and physique. Why should this settle or materially affect the subject of so-called woman's rights? Would not this very inferiority be a reason why every advantage should be given to the weaker sex, not only for its own good, but for the highest development of the race?"

# Contractors' & Builders' Supplies.

Beachville Lime, Acton Lime, Portland Cements, Canadian Cements, Plaster (calcined). Plaster (dental), Sewer Pipe,

# Fire Brick. AMERON'S

421 Richmond Street. 316 Eurwell Street.

# GIVEN FREE!

This means nothing or much to you. This means nothing or much to you, according as you look at it.

Now which is it? Stay away and it means nothing; come and see a:d it means to you as it has already meant to thousands of others.

The choicest Teas, Coffees. Baking Powder. Cocoa, Cucoanut, Chocoate, Mustard and Pepper. Presents free with every pound, no matter what

price.
Buy one pound of our any-price Tea,
Coffee, etc., and get seven pounds of the
best Granulated Sugar for 25 cents.
Berember, this is Redpath's Sugar, Remember, this is Redpath's Sugar, and not Montreal, German Beet Sugar, and not Montreal, German Beet Sugar, or any of the inferior grades.

28 pounds for \$1 on our profit-sharing system is worth coming after.

Alarm Clocks (warranted) only \$5c; Dinner Set, gold handled and tinted, 116 pieces. worth \$25, for \$15; T-ilet Se's, the finest in the city, only \$5 50; Vaso Lamps, center draft, Rochester burner, complete. \$1 \$5. wrner, complete, \$1.95.
We would be pleased to show you our

Empire Tea Company Profit Sharers.

Fine Tailoring. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Costumes.

O. LABELLE, MERCHANT TELEPHONE 1.027.

372 Richmond Street.

Our Home-made Bread is now being used by hundreds. Delivered to all parts of the city. 50 PER LOAF.

FAWKES,

# All Right!

When you leave an order for Coal or Wood with us, you can go your way contented, knowing it will be sent ALL RIGHT.

# Branch Office, 3 Masonic Temple

A Dollar Saved Is a Dollar Earned.

During July we will sell Millinery a cost Latest styles and patterns. No old goods.

MISSSKIMIN 523 Richmond Street.

# CEYLON TEA.

MENTION BLACK OR MIXED.

P. C. LARKIN & CO., 25 Front Street East, Toronto.

# The Secret Out

She did not look as if she would. The flepth of her regard, which was always remarkable, never struck him more forcibly than at this moment, while the smile that just touched and sweetened the corners of her lips, possessed a melancholy for which he could find little reason, save in the strength and fervor of her fully aroused feelings. "I think the day will come," she remarked, "when you will no longer wonder at me. Will it be also true that you will no longer love me?"

She did not seem to expect a reply, and he did not give any. He felt sure of himself, but why repeat asserva-tions that were as old as love. He merely smiled at her and waited for the new question that hovered on her lips. It seemed to be a serious one, more serious than any which had gone before. It looked as if she dreaded to put it. He encouraged her with a kiss on the hand that lay in his.

"I see; you want to know what I am going to say next," she pursued. "Well, I may be a foolish woman, but I have a fancy to probe your heart to the bottom. Would you love me—" she droptom. Would you love me— she dropped her eyes from his face—"if you
found that I had kept something back
from you which I ought to have told;
that—that I had ever been in love before, or—or thought I was; that I was
not that what you impeding me to be not just what you imagined me to be when you married me, and that that I had a secret in my life, as many women have, which while it argues nothing wrong in my heart, still lends to my hours many regrets, and to my thoughts a shadow which all the present brightness cannot quite charm

"Genevieve!" His face had changed; his lips took a hard line. "Have you any such secret in your life? Did you love another man?" She looked up, met his eye and quak-

"Do you demand to know?" she His brows contracted; he thought of

the promise she had given him to always tell the truth, and hesitated. What if she said yes; would it increase their happiness? They were married; she loved him now, and any such raking up of old by-gones was certainly un-wise, as it was unpleasant. Besides, who could expect to have the first love of a Genevieve Gretorex. A woman who has counted her suitors by the score might be pardoned for having yielded one jot of her pent-up womanly He would not emotions in return. press his question; he found he loved

"I demand nothing," was his reply. "The past is past; and we no longer have anything to do with it. As long as your heart is all mine now—and am sure it is-what is it to me that you once smiled for a week or a month upon someone else. I would dare wager that no one but myself ever touched

Her smile flashed out bright and dazzling. "No one ever did,' said she, and at that word and at that smile his brow cleared and he almost laugh-"Most every life has had some harmless flirtations in it," he remarked. "I adored a girl myself, once-for a fortnight; but that does not make me unhappy now. On the contrary, I think it adds a little to my satisfaction. The value of true gold is more apparent after some slight handling of dross."
She dropped her head; there was a far-away look in her eyes; she did not seem to hear what he said."

"I wish I could see you really cheerful again," he ventured. "You are not ill enough to look so sad."

Brought back to realities, she moved e little further from him, while a reckless gleam shot from her eyes.

"I have read," she began, slowly, and as if pursuing her own train of thought, that love is all-powerful with some men. That no ambition is considered too dear, no hope too precious, to stand in the way of their passion. Is there truth in such tales? Is there a man among your acquaintance, for instance, who would be willing to sacrifice any really good thing he possessed, for the of an unfortunate woman who was dependent upon him for happi-

"I hope-" he commenced. But she stopped him with an imperious gesture.
"Do you know of one man," she asked, "who would share disgrace with a

woman cheerfully?"
"Disgrace is a hard word," he assert-

ed, "and cheerfully does not go with "Yet women know how to join the

two," said she, "when it comes to for-saking all for the man they love." "I know: but women who love are angels, while men are never more than human under any circumstances." She did not answer his smile; she was pale, and looked as if an icy breath

had passed over her.
"Is reputation so dear to you men?" she demanded. "Are your souls bound up in appearing well before the world?"
"Genevieve," said he, "these are
curious questions. I do not understand why you put them, nor will I ask. But since you are in this humor I will acknowledge that the keenest agony that can be inflicted upon a proud man is to rob him of his honorable position amongst men. He may suffer acutely from other losses; his heart may be wrung and his existence embittered; but if his career is left him he can still work, and in his work forget his woe, for a portion of the day at least. But take away from him the respect of men and he has no career, no life. He is but the shadow of a man, a hapless, blighted wretch whose true place | Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

is underground, and not amongst the men and women whom he cannot look honestly in the face."

"I am thinking of an extreme case. Perhaps you did not mean positive disgrace. Such does not often come to a man from a woman; it is more apt to come to a woman from a man.' "Yet there have been instances," she

ventured.
"Yes," he concurred, "there have been instances. A short silence followed these words. Both seemed oppressed by an incommunicable sense of danger in the air.

"I do not know which to pity the most," she murmured at last; "the man who has lost so much by a woman or the woman who has caused the man she loves to lose so much. I think her pain must be the keener."

He shook his head. "A woman who could commit a disgraceful act would not be apt to be hyper-sensitive about its effect upon ner husband."

"I do not know. There are acts which do not seem disgraceful at the time, yet may lead to shame. Were a woman to commit such, and were it that woman's fortune to be married-"One must pity her husband," he

"She looked up, met his gaze and drew herself back into her old place

"You spoke of an extreme case just now," she softly whispered. "Let us put it at its extremest. Say that I had done an act which if known would brand me with infamy; that you became aware of it, and also knew that the heart which prompted it was not bad, only untutored and impetuous; would your love be so slight that it would give way under the revelation, or would it hold firm, and, though changed, remain to solace and encourage one who-who-never realized--Her voice sank to an unintelligible murmur, her eyes, which were fixed on his, turned glassy, for his brow had grown threatening and his regard

"Genevieve," he cried, "these are not the questions of an excited fancy. There is meaning back of all this. What meaning? Is there disgrace lurking in the air for us? Have you done any-

But here her laugh broke out merrily and shrill. A transformation seemed to be worked in her which made his words sound incongruous and absurd. He stopped in his turn and looked at her in a sort of cloudy amazement. She rose and made him a mocking little courtesy; then she suddenly grew

"Forgive me," she entreated. "I had a notion to test the extent of your love. I-I think there is yet opportunity for it to deepen and broaden. But erhaps I do not understand men. have never cared to study them until now. I did not know my hapiness would hang upon your regard. Your regard," she repeated, "not the world's, Walter." Fondly he surveyed her. There was music in her words; there was truth in

the passion that informed them. So should a woman love, and such a woman most of all. He could have kissed the hem of her robe as she sat there, but he contented himself with a look. (To be continued.)

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

There is one blood vessel that any wakeful mortal is glad to burst, and that is the mosquito.

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oila pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.

Empty Eakins—Give me a dime, boss? Portly Party-What do you want it for? Empty Eakins-I thought of giv-

ing a theater party. HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 mnutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T.

Strong and B. A. Mitchell. The spiritualistic societies of this country number 334. They own churches, and, in addition, use 307 halls for their services. They claim a mem-

bership of 45,030. Piles! Piles! Itching Piles: SYMPTONS-Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne &

on, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. Hunger, says Carroll D. Wright, has caused more men to commit petty orimes than anything else. Of 6,958 homicides in 1890, 5,000 had no trades.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelees' Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

A Philadelphia dentist makes a spe cialty of treating the teeth of pet pug dogs.

# Seasonable Goods!

· Cooked Ham, Canned Beef Tongue, Potted Meats for Sandwiches, Scotch Herring in Tins, Finest Brands of Sardines, Olives, Pickles, Sauces, etc.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett &

# COULDN'T FLY HIS KITE,

So the Eight-Year-Old Attempted Suicide with a Pistol

Port Huron, Mich., July 26.-George Sparling, an 8-year-old schoolboy, attempted to commit suicide yesterday. He was trying to fly a new kite, but with little success. Finally he told his playmates that he would make one more attempt, and if unsuccessful would shoot himself. The kite still refused to rise, and a little later the shooting occurred, causing a severe but not fatal wound in the groin.

## DYNAMO VS. BOILER.

Talk of an Electric Road Between New York and Chicago.

Chicago, July 26.—Regarding the story that an electric road between New Yerk and Chicago, with an average speed of 150 miles an hour, is now being promoted by Chicago and eastern capitalists, Assistant Manager Theo P. Bailey, of the Central Electric Company, said today: "That the great trunk lines of the country will eventually be operated by electricity few doubt. But there is no immediate prospect for such a company between the points named. It is true, however, that several of the eastern lines are now considering the feasibility of putting in an electrical equipment, and at no very distant day I am sure that at least some of them will abandon steam power. It is an open secret that the New York, New Haven and Hartford road will soon equip its entire system with electricity, and I see no reason why the roads between Chicago and the east should not do the same. It is not in the least wild guess work to say that the trip from Chicago to New York by way of Buffalo can be made in eight to ten hours with electrical motors.

## MAY BE A MURDER.

James M. Oullette, of Windsor, Shot in Detroit.

Windsor, July 26.-James M. Ouellette, of Windsor, one of the five bro-thers of that name, was shot and seriously wounded by Frederick Putt, weighmaster of the Detroit Driving Park, last evening during a quarrel over an alleged debt of long standing. Putt was arrested immediately after the shooting and lodged in the county jail. It was a curious coincidence that three Ouellette brothers were in hard ines yesterday at the track.

Louis J. Ouellette's cash box was attached for an alleged debt which he owes a whisky firm. Dol Ouellette, who assisted Louis at the bar, was arrested on an old charge of smuggling opium. James M. was shot and perhaps fa-

## A TELEPHONE IN THE STOMACH.

tally wounded. James has a wife and

three children.

Peculiar Phenomena of Human Nature. In an age when that subtle force electricity is presenting wonders to the world almost daily, and the Wizzard of Menlo Park has become the hero of the hour, there seems to be nothing that we may not expect in this direction. But it was not left to an Edison to establish a telephone in the stomach of human beings. The Great Maker of man in the economy of human nature provided such an instrument centuries ago. It is a fact that within the stomach of every man and woman there is a little instrument that telephones to the nerve centers in the brain as quickly as any food reaches that part. When for any reason this communication is stopped the food is undigested and physical trouble ensues. With word promptly sent from stomach to nerve centers, these supply the necessary juice that aid digestion, and nature successfully does her part, good health is enjoyed and man is able to perform with energy and pleasure his everyday duties. It will happen at times that these nerve centers will become deranged and lose their force; then it is that a remedy must be supplied, just as the skill of the electrician is necessary when something goes wrong with the office telephone. South American Nervine is the electrician, so far as the human body is concerned. It is a medicine unique and exceptional in this particular, that it works directly upon the nerve centers, and when these are out of order it quickly places them in proper repair and completeness. Neary all diseases, especially indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, general debility, sick headache and disordered liver arise through trouble at the nerve centers. You can just as readily count on South American Nervine effecting a proper cure in all such cases as you can depend upon the electrician of the Bell Telephone Company removing any derangement that has taken place in your telephone.

# MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

George Jones, Parkhill, was accidentally struck on the head with a hammer on Tuesday, and as a result was unconscious for some time. He was assisting in repairing the pans at the salt block, and the hammer which his mate was using struck him on the temple.

Miss Hattie Baker and Miss Jennet Schram, Parkhill, are visiting friends in Westminster. Nearly all the fall wheat in the Belmont section is cut and in shock. It is, on the whole, an average crop.

Although the heads are a trifle shorter than usual, the kernels are extra well developed. A beautiful wedding was that of Miss Rowe, on the fourth line, Caradoc South, which occurred at the residence

## of her father, Trustram Rowe, Wednesday evening. The bridegroom was Wm. Cline, engineer on the G. T. R., St. Thomas.

# MUNCEY.

July 25 .- Messrs. Lucas and McCarthv. threshers, are busy at Muncey at present. They will do all the threshing for the Indians.

Our poundkeeper, Mr. James P. Wolfe, jun., No. 4, side line, gets lots Wolfe. of cattle to keep just now.
The Muncey Indians, or Delawares, on this reserve number about 140.

THAT FATAL BASEBALL FIGHT Kingston, Ont., July 26.-R. Wycott, who hit W. Castell with a baseball bat at Sydenham on Wednesday, is now in Kingston jail, having been arrested on a coroner's warrant. The jury, at the inquest, returned a verdict of man-

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

Connoisseurs of driving pa Overmeyer's livery, Richmond north, as he has only the later tyle

Latest News From Western Ontario.

Blenheim has a dog poisoner. Aug. 8 is Dresden's civic holiday. Hay is said to be \$20 a ton at Pal-

Watford's debenture debt is \$22,

West Lorne is to have a public litrary. Brantford has several cases of ty-

phoid fever. A new oil exchange is being advocated in Petrolea. Raspberries are a complete failure in Logan this summer.

Chatham will take possession of its waterworks on Aug. 1 Electric radial railway talk is in the air at Chatham. Typhoid fever and inflammation are prevalent in Hespeler.

High Constable Hunter, of Wentworth county, is dead. Seventh Day Adventists are holding forth in Duart with little success. Thos. Vickerman, Tilbury North, got

300 bushels of wheat off nine acres. Orillia's new municipal building will be lighted by 150 incandescent lights. Typhoid fever is becoming quite prevalent throughout Exeter and vicinity. An elevator with a capacity of 50,000 bushels has been erected at Ridgetown. Cost, \$3,500.

Mrs. Jarvis, aged 87 years, widow of the late Charles Jarvis, V.S., of Brantford, died Thursday. R. A. Webber, of East Zorra, has a six acre field from which he harvested fourteen loads of hay.

A. H. Wynn, of Newry, lost a valuable Jersey cow the other day, death resulting from sunstroke. G. R. Pierce has been appointed en-

gineer of the Wallaceburg fire department at a salary of \$500. Stayner's rate of taxation this year will be 22 mills on the dollar, while Collingwood's will be 25 milks.

Essex's county treasurer will offer for sale lands on which are unpaid taxes amounting to \$1,033 20.

According to the Clinton list there are 938 voters in the town. Of these 291 are eligible to serve as jurors. The tugs Summer and Thompson brought a raft of 2,500,000 feet into the

River St. Clair Wednesday forenoon. While James Bradley, of Otterville, was hunting, a few days ago, his gun burst and shattered his left hand badly. There were registered in the township of Hay, for the six months ending on July 1, 44 births. 9 deaths and 12 mar-

riages. The duties collected at the inland revenue office at Berlin during the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to

A. E. Rondot, general merchant of Amherstburg, who failed some time ago, has made an offer of 55 cents on the dollar.

Vital statistics of the township of Orillia for the half year ending June 30 are: 47 births, 19 deaths and no Miss Young, of Eastwood, was thrown from a rig near Brooksdale and re-ceived injuries which will ikely cause

her death. The Brantford Electric Street Railway Company will give its gross receipts on Tuesday, Aug. 6, to the pub-

lie hospital. Joseph Foreman, con, 2, East Oxford, was dragged several hundred yards by his runaway team and had an ear almost torn off.

Wm. Norris, one of the early settlers of Brooke, died at the home of his son, T. Norris, Watford, on Wednesday morning, in his 83rd year.

Large quantities of peaches are being shipped every day from Leamington. The demand is large and prices will be higher than last year.

Four years ago Dr. Scudder, Cincinnati, bought 5,000 acres of marsh land on Pelee Island. He has had it well drained and now it is worth \$150,000. Owing to his removal from Watford, Mr. J. Livingston has resigned the office of councillor. Nomination to fill the vacancy will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 6.

A young child of Mr. Sage, Governor's road, near Beachville, shoved its hand in between the boards of a pen, where it was seized by one of the pigs and badly mangled.

John Bolton, of Waterdown, deposited \$40 in his barn for safe keeping. Thursday night some one who knew of the fact broke into the barn and carried away the money.

Miss Annie McKenzie, formerly a teacher in the Lucknow Presbyterian Sabbath school, has been accepted as secondary missionary and companion to Miss Goforth to China.

Messrs. Owens and Gillies are the candidates for the vacant reeveship at Strathroy. R. J. Avery and W. J. Seed are out for deputy. H. G. Lindsay was elected councilor by acclamation. Frank Brown, of Hamilton, and Geo. Deacon, of Toronto, the two young men arrested at Windsor a few days ago, have pleaded guilty at St. Thomas to robbing Clark's barber shop at Spring-

Detective Heenan, of the M. C. R., St. Thomas, this month arrested and convicted 25 persons for larceny, throwing switches and committing depredations of one kind or another about the M. C.

R. property. The South Esssex license commis-sioners have ordered that all hotels in the riding should place their bars in the front room. Those failing to comply with the order will have their

license revoked. The other day Joseph Turnbull, of Mitchell, drove to Seaforth, taking with him his wife and babe of 5 weeks old. On returning home the child was placed on a bed, and later, when lifted, was found to be dead.

The only fatality as a result of the recent storm on the St. Clair was the killing of an 11-months-old child of Mr. E. Black, who lives near the salt block at St. Clair. His house was overturned by the wind and the child was crushed. Miss Mary M. Parker died at James Fairbairn's, Deseronto. She was 24 years of age. Two years ago while sewing some black material she pricked her thumb under the nail. Blood

an invalid ever since. Mayor Idsardi, of St. Thomas, has appealed against certain frontage as-sessments on his property on Elgin street. Other ratepayers on the street held a meeting and passed a resolution condemning the mayor's action and that of the court of revision in their proposition to exempt the mayor from taxes on any portion of the said prop-erty. A very influential committee was named to appear before Judge Hughes

pisoning followed, and she has been

and press their objections. Did You Ever Think

That you cannot be well unless you have pure, rich blood? If you are weak, tired, languid and all run down, it is because your blood is impoverished and lacks vitality. These troubles may be overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure rich blood. It is, in truth, the great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliqueness, jaundice, sick headache, indiges-

# Does It Pay?

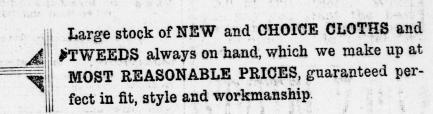
Never. A business or shorthand course that will enable you to fill the best positions in the land is cheap at twice the price charged by these "Nearer home, cheaper schools." The

Forest City Business and Shorthand College, of London, stands head and shoulders above the many so-called business and shorthand schools of Canada.

G. W. Shields, of Glencoe, has accepted a position with the Barber Asphalt Company, New York, as stenographer. Every gentleman graduate of the school of short hand is now in receipt of a good position.

College reopens Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1895. Catalogue free. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

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We believe in efficient workmen receiving a LIVING WAGE, and therefore pay the UNION SCALE, CLAIMING TO BE THE ONLY STRICT-LY UNION ESTABLISHMENT IN LONDON.

# 386 Richmond St.

# The

# Ontario Mutual Life

Assurance Co.

Those interested are advised that the agency of this company for London and surrounding district has been transferred to Mr. A. N. Udy, who has an extended insurance experience in this city. Our office remains in the C. P. R. Building, and in every other respect the business will be conducted as heretofore. For Mr. Udy we bespeak a liberal C. E. GERMAN, share of your patronage.

General Agent,

# Of Interest to Womankind Three Snaps Now.

SOLID OAK BEDROOM SETS,

Carved tops, cheval glass 32x18, brass handles and castors on all. Finished A No. 1. Only \$15.

2. SOLID ASH CORNER WARDROBES,

Mirror in door. Takes up little space-lots of room inside. Finished A No. 1. Only \$9.

3. OUR PATENT KITCHEN TABLE,

Solid ash or maple, tops oil finished. Only \$5. Has one knife board, one bake board, one linen drawer, one cutlery drawer, one flour bin (holds 50 lbs.), one corn and one oatmeal bin (holds 25 lbs. each), double towel rack, castors and brass handles complete. To be had only at

# John Ferguson & Sons'

174-180 KING ST., LONDON, ONT.

## PAYING RENT? ARE

RESIDENT BOARD, City of London. John Labatt, Esq., John Bowman, Esq., Charles B. Hunt, Esq., Wm. Jones, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE-

INVESTMENT SECURITY & THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SECURITY & NAVINGS CO., OF TORONTO. Will lend money to A HOME permitting repayment in small purchase or build A HOME monthly sums.

It is as easy to pay off your Loan from The Birkbeck as it is to pay
Rent. Full information on application. ASSERTION SELLES, JULIN WRIGHT, AGENTS FOR 101031

Nature's powerful germicide and blood purifier, cures catarrh, lung diseases, kidney diseases, dyspepsia, sour stomach, all skin diseases, croup, diphtheria, measles, children's diseases, dysentery, etc. OZONE SPECIFIC COMPANY, 244 Yonge Street, Toronto. Wanted—Good male or female agents is every county.

year? Few can; why not save the price of a new suit and get your old one cleaned, or if faded, dyed, at

R. PARKER & CO.'S Dyers and Cleaners, 217 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

DIED.

LEATHORN-On Thursday, July 25, 1895, Richard Leathorn, aged 54 years. Funeral will leave the family residence, No. 583 Piccadilly street, on Sunday, July 28, at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimation.

MOSSOP-At 430 Ontario street, on July 27, Leonard Franklin, infant son of Y. F. and Edith Messop, age 7 weeks.

Funeral private. BAYLEY-Died suddenly of paralysis, on Friday, 26th July, Annie, beloved wife of Chas. H. Bayley, aged 31 years.

Funeral private, from 172 Dundas street, on Sunday, July 28. Service 2:30. Funeral

NUGENT-At Ontario, California, on July 22, 1895, after a short illness, Thos. Nugent, aged 83 years, 4 months and 4 days. Will be buried at Woodland Cemetery London. Funeral service at St. Paul's Cathedral, Monday, July 29, at 3 p.m., 560



This Brand of Flour BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY 257 York Street.

## W. FAIRBAIRN MERCHANT TAILOR,

EDGE BLOCK, Up-Stairs

Farmers, Use "n" PEERLESS

Machine Oil Ask Your Dealer for it. None So Good.



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# Confederation Life

have been removed to the building of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, Market Lane, ground

All Kinds of Electric Work Done by Experienced Men at Lowest Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

Electric and Combination Fixtures, and Electric Bell Supplies. Special prices to the trade.

**ROGERS & DOSS** 425 Richmond St.

"REX BRAND"

Hams and Breakfast Bacon

Extra mild, cured through a process entirely our own, which preserves the delicious natural flavor of the meat and adds to it none of that salty, hard taste to be found in most brands. They are of uniform superiority and ex-cellence, and are the fanciest and best meat that experience can produce.

SOLD BY FIRST-CLASS GROCERS AND

MARKET HOUSE.

LONDON, - · ONTARIO EGGETT & BICKLEY,

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, 274 Dundas Street. LAWN HYDRANTS, \$2 50 EACH.

# To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Ramilton, Ont., have tlaced upon the

A Combination Plug of

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giv ing the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece or a 5-cent piece of the

Black Cotton Hose at.....8c Black Cotton Hose at......oc Black Cotton Hose at..........15c Black Cotton Hose at.....25c Tan Cotton Hose at.....200 Fancy Stripes and Checks.....35c Lisle Thread Gauntlet Gloves at.. 100 Lisle Thread Gauntlet Gloves at. 121/2c Lisle Thread Gauntlet Gloves at .. 150

158 Dundas Street, 157 Carling Street. TELEPHONE 324.

To clear off the balance of our Bicycles, we will sell them at REDUCED PRICES. Now is the time to get a GOOD WHEEL CHEAP, and there will be four months' good riding yet this season.

# Um. Gurd & Co.

185 Dundas Street. LONDON, ONTARIO.

N.B.-A few good second-hand wheels at

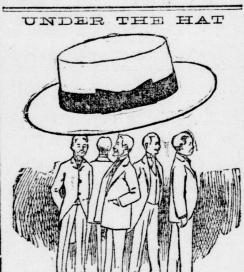
FINE TAILORS 361 Richmond St.

UNSETTLED-SHOWERY.

Toronto, July 26-11 p.m.-A shallow depression now covers the western portion of the continent. Showers and thunder storms have occurred over Manitoba and in the Maritime Prov-

Minimum and maximum tempera-Calgary, 58-76, Qu'Appelle, 54-76; Win-

nipeg, 58-72; Parry Sound, 48-68; Toronto, 52-78; Montreal, 58-70; Quebec, 54-74; Chatham, 56-68; Halifax, 56-76. Toronto July 27-1 a.m.-Light to moderate winds; unsettled and show-



Which is most becoming will be found the best dressed men, and under our hats will be found a large majority of them.

We carry the most elegant shapes on the market. Exclusive sale of the Youman's Hats.

BELTZ, Leading Hatter.

N. B.-Ail straw hats reduced in

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread 5c per loaf retail.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.

FROM EATING CHERRY PITS.

A Little Girl Died a Terrible Death.

Manistee, Mich., July 26.—The 7-year-old daughter of August Smith died this morning from swallowing the pits of cherries. The doctors removed nearly a pint of pits from the stomach, but the girl died from the resulting

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

"Yes, Maude, dear, it was ill-mannered of your young man to press you after you once refused to be hugged. RELIEF IN SIX HOURS .- Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE" This new remedy is a surprise and de-light on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or fe-male. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

Special Notice. Three bicycles for famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

The im lag "T & B" is on everypled by the price. WM. TRAFFORD'S, 95 to 97 King street.

# London Advertiser.

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# Advertiser Subscribers

BEFORE GOING FOR YOUR HOLI DAYS, ARRANGE TO HAVE YOUR DAILY "ADVERTISER" SENT AF-TER YOU. NO TROUBLE TO MAIL IT. DROP A POSTAL, OR TELE-

-Mr. C. H. Ward has returned from Toronto, where he was taking a course at the optical institute.

-Court Magnolia has completed ar-Silk Gauntlet Gloves worth 50c for 25c rangements with the Grand Trunk Railway for an excursion to Toronto on Civic Holiday.

-Will H. R. kindly accept the thanks of the Protestant Orphans' Home board for "a small offering" toward the expense fund? -Dan Hadley, of Newbury, escaped and walked home from the London asylum on Sunday. An attendant

brought him back Monday morning. -Thomas McNulty, a farmer living near Melbourne, has been arrested by Detective Ward, of London West, charged with the theft of some grain from the farm of Wm. McPhillips, lot 4, con. 1. Delaware. He was bailed. -Mrs. J. H. Johnson, of Queen's ave-

nue, has returned from Chicago, where she was attending the funeral of her sister, Mrs. James O'Brien, nee Miss Annie Garney, which took place on Thursday morning, July 11, to Calvary

-George Smith, an Oxford man, was committed for trial at Woodstock yesterday on a charge of criminally assaulting a Miss Babcock. Detective Ward, of London West, also wants Smith on a charge of stealing some goods from a North Dorchester farmer named James Wilson.

-Dr. Robert Woods, of Pottersburg. graduate of the Western University, left on Wednesday, July 24, for Chicago, where he intends entering on the practice of his profession. The doctor who is a general favorite, carries with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends for his fature success.

-The late R. T. Routh, of Montreal, who died there the other day, aged 70, was well known to many old-time Londoners. In early business life he controlled an iron foundry at Port Stanley, carrying on a large and successful business, but the crisis of 1856-58, which ruined so many people, in what was then called Upper Canada, forced him eventually to close up this business. He then engaged in the grain trade in this city and soon became one of the largest operators. Afterwards he moved to Montreal, and up to his death was one of the prominent merchants of that city.

-The famous Canadian Jubilee Singers and Imperial Orchestra delighted a very large audience in the First Congregational Church last night with a programme of choice music. Jimmy Lightfoot, the great boy basso, was the drawing card, and with his richly cultivated voice of wide range he won the hearty applause of his listeners. The other soloists were Miss F. Stewart, soprano; and Mr. J. A. Cockin, bass; and both did themselves great credit. Mr. N. Warner displayed wonderful control of his instrument in a trombone solo, and responded to a vigorous encore. The choruses were good. The Canadian singers are the only company carrying their own orchestra, and the only Canadian jubilee troupe to tour the States.

-The following list of patents, recently granted to inventors residing in Canada, is reported for the London "Advertiser" by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont. Canada patents—S. J. Lancaster, Petrolea, rheumatic cure (extension); J. H. Stevens, Peterboro, excavating machine. United States patents—D. T. Baxter, Hamilton, autographic register: T. J. Byers, Eganvile, carrying case: A. A. Davidson, Victoria, baby food regulator; W. J. Dawson, Cannington, invalid bed; R. G. H. Dillon, Long Point, hand wheel cultivator; H.
M. Dinning, Montreal, sash fastener;
G. H. D. Harris, Toronto, rug fastener: Jos. Lachance, St. Francols, nut lock; G. Picrard, Montreal, low water alarm for steam boilers; J. P. Rogers, Toronto, oil can; C. H. Taylor, Montreal, hydraulic apparatus (three patents); W. W. Towne, Danville, neating stove; J. A. G. Trudeau, Ottawa, alternating

electric motor. -The late Richard Leathorn, whose death took place on Thursday at the family residence on Piccadilly street. was a native of Dowling, South Moulton, Devonshire, England, Mr. Leathorn came to Canada about eight years ago and at once settled in London. He worked at his trade as a car-penter, being engaged at Carling's brewery. His illness was of short duration, lasting less than a week, and resulted from a complication of ailments. Deceased, who was 54 years old, was an Episcopalian, a member of the Sons of England, and also connected with the Hackett Lodge of Orangemen, un-der whose direction the funeral will take place. Besides a widow the deceased leaves six children—Mrs. Robt. Smith, Mrs. Geo. Boyce, Miss Henrietta Leathorn, all of this city, and a married daughter in New Mexico. sons are Richard and Frederick Leathorn, of London, Mr. Christopher Leathorn, contractor, is a nephew of deceased. The remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, the funeral taking place at 3 p.m. Sun-

VERY SUDDEN DEATH. Citizens generally will hear with surprise and regret of the very sudden death of Mrs. Annie Bayley, beloved wife of Mr. Charles H. Bayley, drygoods merchant. Mrs. Bayley was in the park on Wednesday night and returned apparently in her usual good health. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning she was seized with a paralytic stroke, from which she never recovered. Deceased had been married six years. There was no family. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Winnet, market clerk, and has two brothers living—J. S., traveling freight agent for the Union Pacific, and Thomas, traveling agent for the Michigan railways. Mrs. Frank Walter, Kala-mazoo, Mich., is also a sister. Mrs. Bavlev was a member of the Queen's Avenue Church, and Mr. Bayley will have the sympathy of a host of friends in the loss of so amiable and estimable a partner. The funeral will be pri-vate, and will be held on Sunday from 172 Dundas street.

THE DELAWARE BARN RAISING ACCIDENT. It is not likely that the barn raising accident which happened on the farm of Mr. John Ireland, of Delaware, on Wednesday, will result fatally. Ed-

653 Eagle Street, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1894. Y. C. Briggs & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Dear Sirs, -About three years ago, you may remember I handled some of your medicines at Queenston, Ont. I am not positive, but I think that the "Bark-Well's Sure Corn Cure" that we had was got from your house. Will Corn Cure. It is put up in bottles retailed at 25c. Hoping to hear from you soon, and wishing you compliments of the season, believe me, yours HARRY H. YOUNG.

You can win it by preparing tempting dishes for the table. To prepare the nicest dishes, it is necessary to use the very best material. You can always rely on getting the highest grade goods from us, therefore we can assist you materially in preparing the most tempting dishes. For Quality, Variety and Value trade

# T. A. Rowat & Co.

228 Dundas Street.

ward Eldridge, who had his left arm broken in two places, is doing as well as can be expected. Andrew College's escape from being instantly crushed to death was marvelous. He was standing on a temporary platform, and when struck by the falling timber was felled to his knees and forced through the plank. He received injuries to both legs and also internally. Wm. Funger had a hand terribly smashed, and was internally injured. The accident was caused by the removal of a pike-pole from a bent which had just been raised.

AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS Walter McDcnald Arrested-Suspected of a Murder Committed in

1 ort Lambton. Detroit, Mich., July 26.-Warter Mc-Donald, engineer, 36 years old, residing at New Haven, Mich., is confined in the central station on a charge of suspicion of murder registered against him. The crime is said to have been committed in Port Lambton, Ont., sev-

enteen years ago. McDonald's version of the matter is that he and several other young men were fooling with one of their friends, Daniel McElmore. They threw a bag over his head and pulled him along. McElmore fell and sustained injuries, which two days later resulted in his

A coroner's jury put the blame on McDonald, but he insists that although he remained in Lambton over a week he was not molested in any way. Patrolman Jacques, who knew of the occurrence, and was personally acquainted with McDonald, met him on the street and arrested him. Superintendent Starkweather has written to the Port Lambton authorities, and the prisoner is held pending investigation.

CHILDREN CREMATED.

John Eick's House Burned While His

Family Sleep. Big Stone Gap, Va., July 26.—John Hick's house was burned last night Four of his children were burned to death, and his wife and one child were badly burned. The fire caught from a stove and burned very rapidly, while his family slept. It was not discovered until it was too late to do more than save the parents and one child on

the lower floor.

Manistee, Mich., July 26.—Charles
Beals, a 2-year-old baby, died this morning from terrible burns received Yesterday. He played with matches, and his clothes were all in flames when he was discovered. His flesh was literally cooked in places.

SHARP SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada, he knows above a bit. According to the rules of the game, when a distinguished Oriental visits a European sovereign, valuable presents have to be exchanged, and that of the visitor from the east has to be distinctly eastern in its character. Now, it is a matter of common knowledge that Birmingham is accustomed provide the greater part of the world, Asia in particular, with a large proportion of its curiosities, antiquities, deities and the like. So the Shahzada, who had an autograph letter from his sire to give our Queen, and being sufficiently up in the game to know that he would be expected to hand it over in a jeweled casket, decided to procure this "noteworthy example of the jeweler's art' from trusty Birmingham. The work was executed by a well known firm in three weeks, is valued at \$30,000, and is throughout of distinctly Oriental character, especially as regards the center diamond, which is three-quarters of an inch across, and weighs 17 3-4 carats. But the game must not be supposed to be over. The Queen has her inning now, and has to give the Shahzada back as good as he gave. Which is all good for trade. -Pall Mall Gazette.

TISDALE'S TORONTO IRON STA-BLE FITTINGS, healthful, durable, attractive and cheaper than other fit-tings. Send for our new catalogue. The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co. (Ltd.), No. 6 Adelaide St., E., Toronto.

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

Pills Do Not Cure.

Pills do not cure Constitution. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels.

A FANCY

Wall Paper strikes the fancy force. You like it so well that you want to see it on the wall. That's the place for fancy paper like ours, and you'll often find them there too. There's a charm. a newness, a harmony and originality about our designs that catch the eye at once, It's the papers that strike the eye that strike the wall. We make a business of hanging paper and employ skilled mechanics.

LEWIS 434 Richmond Street.

# MARA'S me if you do handle Bark-Well's, and if so, would it be possible to send by mail? If I am mistaken, can you tell me what firms do handle it? I WANT NO OTHER except Bark-Well's Sure Corn Cure. It is put up in bottles re-

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# Fighting Redmen—



Terrible Experience of an American Army Officer-Shot Through the Face, the Indians Charge Over His Prostrate Body-Hardships Endured by the Wounded While Journeying to a Camp of Safety.

A few hours later, at great risk, an

to the fort. So, held in the arms of

this officer, and paddled by two sol-

successive journeys safely reached Fet-

terman, called at that time, owing to its

desolation and remoteness, "the jump-

ing-off place." but to us it was a para-

dise; a house, a bed, clean clothes, bath-

ing and dressing of wounds, beef tea,

and proper food, seemed to be all that could be desired. I had now some 300

miles before I could reach my family

and proper station; so, after resting a

week, I was placed in an ambulance,

and traveling some 100 miles over a very

rough road, reached Medicine Bow, a

station on the Union Pacific Railroad,

200 miles from my post, Fort Russell.

I thought I had reached civilization,

but Fourth-of-July orgies that night,

yelling of drunken men, anvil and gun

firing—the ball from one passing through my tent—made me feel as if

Indians were to be preferred. On the

morrow I was placed on the cars. Ar-

riving at Sherman, the highest point,

owing to the rarified air and the cumu-

lative action of the chloral which I had

been taking, I went into a faint, and

only came out of it on reaching a lower

level. Arriving at Fort Russell, nearly

three weeks after being wounded, I

was placed under medical treatment,

my wounds daily probed and dressed,

and in two months, having gained suf-

ficient strength and the use of one eye,

I went to California, where, in that

balmy climate, I became myself

again, and returned to duty at Fort

Laramie in less than a year—in time for

the Crazy Horse, Ute River, and other

The above personal experience I have

given at the risk, perhaps, of what may

be considered self-glorification; but this

has been far from my purpose, my ob-

ject being to show what many other

officers and soldiers have been called

upon to endure in Indians campaigns

ple, for which no credit is given by the

country or reward by the government.

Our little army does its duty in this

difficult and unappreciated service, and

'The ostentatious virtues which still

For notice and for praise; the brilliant

Which live but in the eyes of observa-

These have their meed at once; but

To the fond votaries of fame unknown,

To hear the still small voice of con-

Its whispering plaudits to the silent

Whose Money?

Society's Right to Control Million=

aires.

Has society the right to regulate

the disposition of property by its weal-

thy members, and, if so, upon what

principles should society undertake

such regulation? Prof. William Smart,

the English economist, devotes an ar-

ticle to the consideration of this sub-

ject in the Saturday Review (London),

and answers the first question in the

affirmative. He takes for an illustra-

tion a concrete case-viz., the report

that Mr. Vanderbilt is about to erect

a mansion in New York at the expense

of a million dollars or more, and put-

ting the question whether Mr. Van-

derbilt has "a right to do as he likes

with his own," goes on to discuss it

The economist will hesitate over the

words "his own." The purest individu-

anst must admit that it is the associa-

tion of men in a state, affording the

conditions of peace, protection and enforcements of contracts, that alone

makes it possible for any man to be-

come very wealthy. But, apart from this, in a society which is nothing if

not organic, is there anything that is

absolutely one's own except one's thoughts? Mill came across the diffi-

culty in defending private property,

and founded that institution on "the

right of producers to what they them-selves have produced." Suppose I take this cannon, and admit that a man may

be allowed to do as he likes with what

he has "produced." Now it is possible

that even such a large sum as a mil-

lion may have been produced by a

single man; that is to say that, but for

him the immense amount of national

wealth represented by millions of

money would not be in the world at

all. Mr. Edison, for example, might be

considered to be such a producer. If, then, Mr. Vanderbilt, could claim a

position among inventors he might pos-

sibly be allowed to pitch his million

though the fact or having brought

a thing into existence does not seem

necessarily to carry with it the right

to banish it from existence again. But.

without in the least depreciating the

services of the Vanderbilt family to

American railways, will it be seriously contended that, but for Mr. Vanderbilt

the million of which he holds the dis-

posal would not be in existence? In

an organic society "production" means

and involves the co-operation of many

men and many minds, working, on a

raw material from the treasure house

of nature, with the tools which many

generations have perfected. That a

few men, under the competitive con-

out" their partners in the co-operation

for a very small sum of wages and

interest, tells us nothing at all as to

the part they have played in the pro-

ducing. And while them is nothing

wrong, of course, in any man's getting

the lion's share in any undertaking,

yet, to the extent that Mr. Vanderbilt

did not himself "produce" the million,

surely the community has an economic

right to be consulted in the digposal

erintend the consumption of million-

aires and veto their attempts at waste

or abuse of property, how should it

exercise this right? Prof. Smart be-

lieves that society ought to encourage the transfer of wealth into the hands of other people and discourage

what he calls the "petrifying of wealth." With reference to Mr. Van-

is that he has taken an extreme portion

of wealth created by himself and so-ciety, and embedded it into a form from which it is unlikely that any-

thing like a corresponding use can be

The only legitimate criticism of this

derbilt's mansion he says:

If, then, society has the right to sup-

into the sea without interference-al-

in times of peace, unknown to our peo

Indian campaigns.

of it may be said:

there's a joy,

press

tion-

soul.'

as follows:

be understood.

\*\*\*\*

Indian campaign of 1876, and subsequent battles of the Rosebud and Big Horn, the latter better known as Custer's massacre, are familiar matters of history, so that I shall confine myself to my personal experience at the former action. My purpose in doing so is to show to our people what is so little known of the hardships and sufferings undergone by our officers and soldiers in Indian campaigning-of all warfare the most dangerous, the most trying, and the most thankless; the first because your foe is behind cover; the second, because you are often on reduced rations, exposed to intense cold, fires often being forbidden; if wounded, there is no transportation or possible care; if left on the field wounded, torture of the worst kind awaits you, or, if buried, your body is exhumed for desecration; thirdly, the sense of duty performed in defense of the weak settler is your only reward. While in what was called the "Valley of the Shadow of Death," in that little depression in which that terrible conflict took place when death's grip was upon every man's throat, while mounted and with others repelling the savage onslaught of Sioux, who thought we were at their mercy, I felt a sharp sting as of being slapped in the face, and a blinding rush of blood to my head and eyes. A rifle bullet had struck me in the face, under my left eye, passing through the upper part of my mouth, under the nose, and out below the right eye. I retained my saddle for a moment, then dismounted and lay on the ground. The Sioux in their desperate charge actually passed over me, and had it not been for Washakle, chief of the Shoshones, fighting over my body, my scalp would have been lifted. One of my sergeants put a handkerchief over my face, and with his assistance I mounted my horse, and with both eyes closed, my face badly swollen and black, presenting, I have been told, a most horrible appearance, I was led to the surgeon, who put his hand in the upper part of my mouth to see how much had been shot away, and who then told me to lie down. All this period the fight was still going on, and I had to be moved three different times; and upon one place from which I had just been removed the Sioux made a rush, and scalped some of our Indian allies near whom I had lain.

It was a sweltering hot day, and no shade to be found except the shadow cast by my horse, kept in the necessary position by my faithful orderly, my thirst was intense, swallowing impossible, and the files buzzed fiercely about my bloody face. How the conflict would end, and how the wounded could be cared for, with no transportation, no lies and hundreds of miles away from home or treatment, were some of my thoughts on that long and wearisome day. Towards evening the firing ceased, and the Indians as a body had disappeared, and the troops had gone into camp in the valley of the

I was carried away in a blanket by four men from the ridge to the valley. Twice on the way stops had to be made owing to nausea from swallowing too much blood. In camp, with one blanket under me, I was placed on the ground with other wounded, and as the nights in that latitude are cold, for shelter a piece of canvas was placed over us. During the long hours of that most weary night preparations could be heard for the burial of our dead, among whom we might be numbered by morning, all being placed in one trench; after filling in, fires were built on the top and horses ridden over, so that the Indians might not discover the place of burial, and open the graves to obtain It was also generally supposed that the Indians would on the morrow renew the attack, so that the surroundings that night were not the most cheerful. A defeat of our men the next day would lead to the wounded falling into the hands of the Indians, with subsequent torture, and to prevent the possibility of my being taken alive, I retained my revolver. I was unable to talk, both jaws having been fractured, and was quite blind. I heard many remark in passing me that I must be dead. In the morning, the Indians not appearing, arrangements were made to fall back to our camp on Goose Creek, at which we had left our wagons, tents and supplies, some 80 miles distant by the route to be traveled, over a trail

in a very rough countries.

To carry the wounded, poles were cut, between which canvas was fastened so as to form a bed. These litters were then suspended between two mules driven tandem, a pole on each side of both mules front and rear like shafts. After traveling a few miles, in crossing a boggy place, the poles being too short, the rear mules in his struggles struck me over my face with his jaw, and shortly afterwards I was thrown out, fortunately in a marsh or on soft ground. To prevent the possibility of my being struck again, my head was placed in rear of the tail of the front mule, saving me in this respect, but rendering kicking possible-an art in which a mule excels, but fortunately on this occasion did not practice. The command traveled quite rapidly, and to keep up, for fear of attack from the Indians, who were watching us from the heights, a trot had to be taken, and death seemed preferable to the pain caused by the jolting. The nights were bitter cold, ice forming; but the low temperature served to stop bleeding, and the fresh air was of great service in aiding nature to hold her own and to assist recovery. The Indians fired into our camp at night, but did not | ditions of modern life, manage to "buy molest us on our march, which was due to' the fact, as we learned afterwards, that they were watching Custer and his command, whose massacre was consummated by these same Indians one week after our fight. Crossing the Tongue River, the mules had to swim for a short distance, and I came near being washed out by the rapid stream; but our camp at Goose Creek was reached at last, and seemed a sort of home, with a mattress to lie on and a tent overhead, though no medical treatment was possible. The wounded had to be sent on with a strong escort as we were liable to attack by Indians-a distance of some 200 miles over a hot dusty road-a long ten days' trip. My only food on this journey was broth made from such small birds as could be shot, fed to me by a spoon. was kept up by occasional teaspoonfuls of brandy, and at night was able to obtain sleep only by the aid of chloral. We arrived opposite Fort Fetter-man, on the North Platte River, just as the cable broke which held the ferry boat, and we had to go into camp in sight of houses, beds, comfort and med-ical treatment. The disappointment to is condemnation enough. It comes to

the same thing, in its effects, as the consuming of immoderate quantities or great values of food and drink. But, for the glorification of the builder, to prove it, I shall have to go a little deeper into economic theory.

"If the world is to grow richer-and the above figure of £36 per head seems to show that there is urgent need of this-it must not live upon its capital but upon its income, and, moreover, must not consume all its income, but throw back some of it annually into capital. Wealth, however, does not increase by storage, but by perpetual reproduction at the nands of labor. Labor stands midway between wealth and wealth. It carries on the wealth The events which culminated in the us all after our weary march cannot of the past and its value, while passing it through the human worker. The world is not the poorer because officer crossed in a skiff, and I was told its goods are thrown into the human that if I were willing to take my furnace, for there they only change chances of being capsized (and that to linto other forms of force. All the me in my blind condition, meant same the perpetuation of that wealth by which man lives depends on the putdrowning), they would take me over ting of it into shapes which can be consumed in sustaining the labor which reproduces it. diers, I and others of the wounded in

"Now to petrify wealth into the form of house room is to put it into a shape which supports this labor while producing more wealth. But to petrify wealth into anything like a pyramid or a tomb is to arrest the circular flow of wealth into labor and labor into wealth again. It is to set the

that Mr. Vanderbilt's mansion is of the nature of a pyramid-a cairn built and not for the living of the workerit is condemned by a world which is still too poor to allow of waste. The best that can be said for Mr. Vanderbilt's mansion is that it, after all, is an 'everlasting habitation,' which will one day come to the hammer and be converted into a public gallery or museum, or showplace—although it may be questioned if such a setting is not

too expensive for any jewel. "Of course, I shall be told that such a building 'gives work to artisans at the highest wages.' But surely anyone can see that exactly the same might be said for building pyramids and tombs and the hanging gardens of Babylon. The further question about all such work is: What is it good for afterward? Does it bring wealth to a terminus, or does it carry it on by supplying the conditions under which fresh generations of men and women can get to work, reproducing the wealth as it is worn out? Is it sowing the field with cairns, or with seed? If we turned all our labor and capital en to the making of fireworks, we should no doubt give work to artisans at the highest wages.' But what should we do with the fireworks once made but-put a match to them? Similarly if after it is built, some one put a match to the Vanderbilt mansion, would any body but Mr. Vanderbilt be much the

tlers until it swayed to and fro and

then walked away a few yards and

rested. The lumberman yelled some

more. When he could yell no longer

he set his wits to work. Just above

him was a dead limb. He broke it off,

and as the bull advanced again he set

the wood afire and cropped it on the bull's back. With a bellow it ran down

lumberman made a bee-line for camp.

\* 2 \* \*

A SNAKE'S SUICIDE.

The following snake story is vouched

for by several persons whose veracity

is beyond question, one of them being

a leading lawyer, here for his health,

and another a preacher. The other day

Arthur Elbon and James Woodell, while

out in the mountains near town,

caught a large black snake. The reptile

was a big one, but not remarkably

large. A string was tied around its

neck, and it was brought to Woodell's

house, where it was hitched to a stake.

Woodell's children were much inter-

ested in it, and produed it with sticks

till the snake became wild with rage.

It being of a harmless variety, it was

decided later on to let it go and see

what it would do. The snake crawled

off slowly until it came to a small

apple tree, which it climbed until the

it crawled till it found a branch about

twice as large as its own body. It

stretched itself along this limb, and

# Navy Expenses.

Big Cost of Operating the Warship "New York" For Eleven Months It Was Nearly \$328,000 -About 75,000 Kinds of Articles Are Kept in the Storehouse of the New York Navv

the Newark \$264,000 a man-of-war is salaries. The pay for the officers and men on the New York for eleven months was \$190,000 in round numbers. The cost of maintaining the engineering department was the next heaviest item. It included the coal bill, and \$66,000 was required for the steam engineering account. Commutation of rations was the next heaviest item, the figures for that being \$28,000. The sum o: \$10,970 01 was required for ordnance and \$5,492 was used in equipment. For construction and repair \$6,143 was used and the item of supplies and accounts required \$16,455. Then there was a lot of incidental expenses, such as are charged to the navigation or the surgery accounts, bringing the total cost \$327.974 74.

When a ship is in home waters sup-plies are obtained from the storehouses in the navy yards. These supplies have been purchased mostly by contract. In the fiscal year of 1894 the contract supplies for the navy cost \$5,281,570 30. When contracts are made, or when it is necessary to purchase articles at once and without making requisitions on the storehouses, supplies are secured by what is called open purchase. The paymaster of a ship or the paymaster in charge of the supplies at a navy yard simply goes shopping for whatever is wanted after he has written authority to make a purchase, and what he spends goes into the open purchase account. The number of articles required for maintaining a navy is enormous. For example, there are kept in the storehouses of the New York navy yard no fewer than 75,000 kinds of articles used for running the navy, and the value of these articles is

military service of the government prevents any wrong doing. When the ship is in foreign waters ment, now Messrs. Belmont & Co. Finding that any attempt to get away from them was futile. Capt. Mitchell loaded up a large horse pistol he had on board and began firing into them, but the bullets took no effect. One

> expensive is coal. When the ron of evolution visited the West most

about \$360,000 a year to maintain the cruiser New York. For the eleven months she was in commission, ending on June 30, 1894, the exact cost of maintaining her was \$327,974 74. The fiscal year has just been completed, but not until the paymaster-general of the navy submits his accounts to the Secretary in the fall will the exact cost of maintaining each of the ships of the navy for this year be known. In the year ended on June 30, 1894, the Baltimore followed the New York closely in the matter of expense. The cost of running that ship was \$321,000. The Chicago came next, the cost of maintenance being \$311,000. The San Francisco cost \$283,000, the Philadelphia \$279,000, the Charlestown \$250,000, and

about \$3,500,000.

Washington usually, and then the paymaster in charge of the stores at the most convenient station is ordered to fill the requisition. Each article is charged up to the ship at the contract price. Sometimes it is necessary to have the goods shipped to the vessel and sometimes an order is filled from several yards. An elaborate system of orders and receipts is kept, so that the complicated accounts of the department may be tabulated properly. When in home waters the paymaster of a ship has little active buying to do. His accounts, however, are just as complicated as when in foreign waters, but he is relieved from many responsibilities that come to him when his ship is on a cruise. When he is away from home the executive officer of the ship notifies him that certain supplies are wanted. The captain signs the requisition, and then the paymaster makes an open purchase. If coal is wanted, he takes the chief engineer with him when he goes shopping, and is guided by the suggestions of the chief in making his purchases. If some other kind of goods is needed, he takes with him that official whose department is most concerned, and the two decide as to price and quality. The paymaster of the ship has at once the duties of the quartermaster, paymaster and commissary in the army. He has to see that the ship's exchequer is kept supplied with money, and his work requires him to know considerable of the complications of banking and exchange. Once a month he has to have a fresh supply of money, and in his little safe there is often as much as \$40,000 or \$50,000 at one time. The paymaster gets his money when at home, by selling bills of exchange on the department to some banker in the nearest town. These bills are issued in blank from the navy department, and require the signature of the captain of the ship, as well as the paymaster, before they are negotiable. The credit of these two men is practically unlimited, but there has never been any instance when the captain and paymaster abused the trust. The high standard of honor that prevails in the

for a paymaster to buy for a ship on foreign station with the money that he gets from his bills of exchange. The

It costs the United States Government | Indies last winter the coal dealers in

The most expensive item in running of maintenance for eleven months to

the paymaster sells his bills of exchange to the best advantage, and always takes the coin of the country in return. The treasury department has a fixed ratio of value, and no matter what the mar-ket price of the money is, the coin received is paid out to the men according to this ratio. On the European station the bills of exchange are always drawn on the London agents of the govern-When on the American stations the bills are usually drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury through New York. When the money is secured in a silver country the government makes a slight gain because of the fixed ratio at which it is disbursed. It always appears as United States money on the books of the ship, no matter whether the coin used is Mexican silver dollars or Japanese yen. In this way confusion in the bookkeeping of the paymaster is evoided. In gold standard countries Uncle Sam always loses a little by paying his tars according to this fixed ratio, but in the long run the gains and loses in this system of exchange about balance.

The navy department has made many changes recently in the system of keeping accounts. A most thorough plan of tabulation of all things that can be of use of statistics of the department is kept, and at first sight the department would seem to be overwhelmed with figures arranged in scores of tables. The coal consumption, for example, of every ship is tabulated for every condition of sailing, and from a study of these tables many valuable data are obtained, and true economy in that element of expense is secured. Every kind of supply is measured out to the ships most carefully, and, although there seems to be a confusing amount of red tape, it is a kind of red tape, so far as

the accounts are concerned, that pays.

Whenever a ship needs supplies of any sort the captain and paymaster sign a requisition which is countersigned at

There are a thousand and one things

workers to gather stones out of the fields, and then build cairns with them instead of plowing. And to the extent ! poorer?" Animal Curiosities

Reason Why a Cat Always Falls on Its Feet-Trained to Boxing—Homing Pigeons—Saved From Death in a Tiger's Jaws—Attacked by a School of Whales.

the mountain side.

-New York World.

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THE CAT AND ITS FEET.

There was recently a discussion in the French Academy of Sciences regarding the fall of the cat and its interesting power of turning itself about in mid-air so as always to alight on its feet. A recent French traveler in Persia, Col. E. Duhousset, relates that the inhabitants of that country have a legend that professes to explain the same fact. If for no other reason, this legend deserves attention as showing that the cat's power-only recently taken up by scientists for explanationwas noticed and accounted for, in a fashion, in Persia many centuries ago. We translate below from Le Magasia Pittoresque part of Col. Duhousett's story. In traveling through Persia, it was his fortune to spend the night with a descendant of the Prophet. During a conversation, a cat that had been walking on the cornice lost its bal-

"Turning to me, my host asked if knew the reason way the cat possesses the enviable power of making perilous leaps with impunity, and of

ance and fell to the ground. Says the

always alighting on its feet. "I was completely floored. I recollected that in France we have in familiar speech a proverb that asserts this fact, but is mute as to its cause. I had to acknowledge that I found it impossible to solve the question. This is how my host solved it for me, in all seriousness. 'You know,' he said to me, 'that it is due to a miracle wrought by our venerated imam Ali (The Sublime), the designated successor and son-in-law of the Prophet. His brother-in-law Omar was very jealous of him, and frequently showed his feel-

"'One day when All was making him a visit, Omar advanced, holding out his right hand, which held a grain of wheat between its thumb and fore finger, and with haughty mien thus addressed him: "Ali, thou vauntest thyself to be able to predict the future, by the power of the Most High, be pleased to tell me if this grain of wheat is destined for my nourishment today." Ali keeping calm, answered doolly: should disregard with contempt a question made in such a tone, but to put thee to confusion, I tell thee, trusting in God-No! this grain will profit

thee nothing!"
"'The irascible Omar, in his anxiety to show the falsity of this prediction tossed the grain into his mouth with such promptness that it took the wrong course, lodged in his wind-pipe, and

was at once coughed up. "'Ali's cat, who was quietly purring near his master, then devoured the grain of wheat that Omar had coughed up, when the latter retired in confus-

"It is in memory of this service, added the descendant of the Prophet. that Ali gave to the cat the power of never touching the earth otherwise than as you have just seen. I hope that you will have no doubt as to this miraculous solution, showing as it does the imposture of Omar, the chief of our religious antagonists the Sunnites, and the venerated saint of the Osmanlis

(the Turks).' "I thanked my host cordially, having sufficiently learned the cause that, according to the Persians, makes a cat always land on its feet."

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HOMING PIGEONS IN WAR TIMES. The most novel and successful instrument ever used in the postal service is the homing pigeon. During the Franco-German war, 1870-71, the ingenious French adopted this system of transmission of their correspondence. The communication were printed and then microphotographed onto thin films of collodion. Each pellicle contained the reproduction of sixteen follo pages of type, and was so light that

50,000 messages could be carried by one pigeon. To insure safe transit the films were rolled up and placed in a quill, which was fastened to one of the tail feathers of the pigeon. Upon arrival of the messenger at its destination the films were unrolled and thrown upon a canvas by means of an electric lantern, copied by clerks, and dispatched to their destination. Later, sensitive paper was substituted for the canvas, and the letters were reproduced on it ready for remailing. Another production of French ingenu-

ity was a balloon postal system with 57 balloons. Each ascension cost about \$1,000, and, although Krupp had built several guns for the German army, designed specially to oring down these aerial mail cars, only five of them were captured. They carried many tons of mail, as well as 91 passengers during the period of the war.-Postal

FRIGHTENED THE MOOSE. A lumberman attached to John Crane's camp, up beyond the Katahdin iron works, in Maine, was tramping across to a pond late one November

evening when he ran upon a bull moose. The lumberman had no rifle, so he yelled and waved his arms, expecting that the broad-antlered bull would dash fear-stricken down the mountain. But it didn't. It rushed for the lumberman. He dodged about a tree and dropped his axe. For ren minutes he

dodged, half scared to death. Then he climbed the tree. The bull butted the tree with its an-

## doubling itself about in the middle, began to wind the rear half of its body round the front half till it was in about the shape of two wires which a

lineman had spliced. The winding process was kept up, the coils moving forward and tightening till the middle

and strongest part of its body covered

its head. Then the snake deliberately

put on the pressure and squeezed its

head till it burst it open, and death

resulted .- Addison (W. Va.) Times. \* \* \* \* IN A TIGER'S JAWS. Lord Hastings, with his staff of officers, was on a tiger hunt. A splendid animal had been shot. Everyone supposed it to be dead, and with the rashness born of inexperience and excitement Major S. rusped up to it. At

that moment the tiger recovered himself, and with a roar of mingled rage and pain turned upon Major S. The young man discharged his pistol at the brute's head, but with no effect. The weapon was knocked from his hand and sent flying a dozen yards away. The tiger bore the man down, seized him by the right shoulder, and

lifting him bodily from the ground started toward the jungie. The other men were powerless. one dared to shoot for fear of hitting the man. The brute, seeking probably to get a better hold of its victim, gave him a shake and an upward fling, as

a cat might a mouse a cat might toss a mouse, and caught him by the thigh. This liberated the major's right arm, which, protected by the padded cloth

of his coat, had not been injured. He reached to his hip pocket, drew forth his second pistol, and placing the weapon to the tiger's ear, fired. "I never felt calmer in my life," he said afterward. The animal dropped dead, but in dying his jaws closed convulsively, crush-

ing the muscles and tendons of the major's thigh. Lord Hastings and his brother officers hurried forward to congratulate the major on his coolness and lucky escape. Save for the injury to his thigh, which resulted in slight lameness. Major S. was none the worse for his ugly adventure.-Youth's Companion.

# ATTACKED BY WHALES.

Capt. Mitchell, of the steamer tug Thomas J. Smith, which arrived here yesterday from sea, having in tow the bone-laden Italian bark from Buenos Ayres, which she picked up to the southward of Fenwick's Island, reports having been attacked by a tremendous school of whales at 11 o'clock in the morning on Monday last while cruising 40 miles southeast of Cape Henlopen. The whales surrounded the tug for a period of four hours, blowing large streams of water into the air, which completely shut out all view of the surroundings. Capt. Mitchell says that in 30 years' service at sea on tugs he never before saw such large whales, nor were they ever known to congregate in such numbers so close to the

It was a serious thing on board the frail tug, and all hands were badly scared, as these monsters seemed infuriated, and dashed along the sides of the boat with great force. Capt. Mitchell ran the engines full speed and attempted to get clear of the school, but the huge marine animals followed the tug, almost swamping her with the immense volumes of water they threw

Philadelphia Press,

monster he put six shots into, but it only infuriated the animal still more. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the leader of the school headed off shore, and soon the whole number followed and disappeared .-

Jamaica thought they had a chance to make a lot of money out of Uncle Sam. Coal is high priced down there, and the dealers saw to it that the price should not be lowered. Coaling half a dozen cruisers would be most profitable, and they calculated on adding considerable money to their gains. They were astonished one day, however to see half a dozen schooners sail into port with coal for the fleet. Their prices were too high, and the Government simply sent the coal down to the ships and saved a lot of money. There are hundreds of small stores, however, that must be bought in every port that is visited. When the cruiser New York was in Jamaica last winter a local news-

paper there estimated that the vessel left not less than \$40,000 in port in a stay of sixteen days. The paymaster of a ship is therefore a very important man in a foreign port. He has charge of securing all the stores, great and small. For every new ship the Navy Department gets out what is called an allowance book. It contains a list of the articles and their number which a board decides shall constitute the outfit of the ship. These books are distributed in the navy yards and on the ship itself. Food supplies for three months are supposed to be carried. Other supplies are supposed to last six months. The eruiser Columbia which has attracted so much attention in foreign waters recently, requires this food supply as set forth in the allowance book: Seven hundred and sixty gallons of beans, 3,552 pounds of tinned corned beer, 1,776 pounds of tinned roast beef, 4,400 pounds of salt beef, 10,000 pounds of biscuit, 1,872 pounds of butter, 2,400 pounds of coffee, 16,072 pounds of flour, 1,200 pounds of dried fruit, 3,552 pounds of ham, 3,552 pounds of tinned mutton, 136 gallons of peas, 2,280 pounds of pickles, 8,800 pounds of salt pork, 2,000 pounds of rice, 1,778 pounds of sausage, 8,000 pounds of sugar, 270 gallons of syrup, 368 pounds of tea, 1,904 pounds of tomatoes, 3.776 pounds of tinned vegetables, and 300 gallons of vinegar. These are the main stores in the commissary department. There is a great quantity of other stores such as brooms and brushes, cooking utensils and clothing, supplies and notions, all of which comes directly under the paymaster's supervision. The other stores for the ship, numbering thousands, come under his supervision directly, inasmuch as he has to secure them upon proper requisition by the executive officer of the vessel.

Fifteen years ago fully 60 per cent of the sailors on our snips had to receipt for their pay by signing a cross to their names in the presence of a The other 40 per cent made a mark because it was the fashion to do so. Now not more than two or five men in 100 in the navy sign the payrolls with marks. On one ship in the New York navy yard last month, having a crew of 300 men, there were only two men on the ship who did not sign their names to the payroll. Even the Japanese servants signed their names in English. This shows the great improvement in the educational standard of the tars. They are now American citizens almost to a man and the great

majority are of American birth. The lot of the satior also has improved. Uncle Sam is so liberal with his allowance for rations that Jack needs only three out of four for his maintenance. He commutes this one into cash, and it goes to the steward of his mess for delicacies and sweets that the Government does not provide. -New York Sun.

# The Shazada in England.

Nisrullah Khan, the Shazada of Cabul, is 19 years of age, and until his present journey had never seen the sea or a steamboat. All signs of astonishment or emotion are cloaked with true Eastern impassiveness. Although his father, the Ameer, is in some respects a savage, life at Cabul has many of the attributes of civilization. The Ameer will boil a man alive in oil before his afternoon drive in coach and four. A Maxim gun was recently given him for a present by the British Government. short time afterward the British agent was taken round the palace by the Ameer and shown a similar gunthe Ameer had had two others made by his workmen-such exact imitations

that the agent saw no difference from

Nisrullah has had greater educational

the original.

advantages than his father, and has great gifts of conversation. Considering the entire novelty of the situation, some of his sayings are marked with genius. When the Duke of Cambridge asked him if he was not tired of seeing so many people, he replied at once, "I am never tired of seeing my friends. English tailors were sent out and made him 100 suits of clothes for the journey, the Shazada wearing a different one each day. His usual costume is a dark frock coat, without a collar, in the Egyptian style, and a black headdress, not unlike what the Shah wears. The Ameer, with commendable prudence, has sent only the lesser lights of his court, reserving the higher to accompany himself in case he should ever visit England, so that of the suite of 90 that the Shazada brings few are very great men. One, indeed, is under sentence of death, and will be hanged the moment he gets home, his knowledge of English gaining him the temporary reprieve. He will probably not attempt to escape, his Kismet having once been pronounced.

The Shazada is a strict Mohamme dan, has only two wives, and these left at home, drinks no wine, and, in common with his suite, eats no meat that has not been killed in an especial fashion. The animal's throat is cut and the name of God twice pronounced while it bleeds to death. At Epsom, where he went in company with the Prince of Wales, and from whose box he witnessed the race, the Shazada would not bet nor even join a royal weepstake, it being against his principles. He had luncheon with the Prince of Wales, but ate nothing but fish and fruit-salmon and gooseberry tart together on one plate. He enjoyed the race immensely, the fame of the Derby having reached him even in Cabul. Dorchester House, where he is staying, is watched by an expectant crowd all day in hopes of a sight of the great Afghan. He is pleased with the house, which is extraordinarily fine, the situation is unique, and the interor decorations far more impressive than Buckingham Palace. The suite had never been upstairs in their lives, and felt giddy and ill at first. The carpets and a great deal of fine furniture was prudently removed, but "Boquet Afghan" will linger long in the marble halls of Dorchester House. It is not unlikely that the Shazada will visit

# W. C. T.

Stormont County Convention.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of the county of Stormont was held in the Presbyterian Church, Wales, July 5. The union at Wales was comhighly gratified with the generous hospitality of their entertainers.

The afternoon and evening sessions were presided over by the county president, Miss MacArthur, of Cornwall, with her usual grace and ability.

After devotional exercises which consisted of singing of the crusade hymn, "Give to the wind thy fears," the reading of the crusade psalm, 146, by Mrs. Bigelow and prayer by Mrs. Becksteadt, the officers of the executive presented their reports, followed by reports from the different unions, which told of much progressive work being done along the line of petitions, juvenile work in Sunday schools and instruction, press work, the sale of literature, fair work, etc., as well as personal work in different districts.

Four papers were presented for discussion: "Literature," by Mrs. Beckstead, Aultsville; "Why should every woman belong to the W. C. T. U., by Miss Brown, Moulinette; "Juvenile "Why should woman vote," by Mrs. Bigelow, Cornwall.

The papers were thoughtful, intensely interesting, inspiring and helpful, as The old officers were re-elected with

the addition of superintendents of four departments- "Scientific Temperance Instruction," Miss Moak; "Franchise," Mrs. Bigelow; "Press," Mrs. Ault; intelligent mothers and teachers in "Sabbath Observance," Miss Brown.

congregation, conducted the devotional exercises at the opening of the evening session. Miss MacArthur gave an address upon the "Origin, aim and outlook of the W. C. T. U.," which outlined in a very attractive and impressive manner every phase of the "Do with much acceptance.

Rev. Mr. Blaud, Cornwall, gave an instructive, logical and forcible address upon "Alcohol scientifically condemed," which was very much appreciated by both old and young.

choice selections by the Wales choir evidence of the deepening community added much to the interest of the B. N. BECKSTEADT, County Vice-President.

## The Relations of Teachers, Mothers, and Schools.

One of the most significant signs of the times is the meeting of mothers with teachers to consider the questions of schools and studies. It is singular how history repeats itself. Herbart in 1800 drew together some of the mothers in a university town to study methods of teaching and psychology, that they might be able to have an intelligent interest in and oversight of the studies of their children. Last year the principal of a private school in Brooklyn called together the mothers of the children attending the school and frankly told them that she had called them together in order that they might be brought into a closer relation with the school and the school work of their children, and know their teachers. Today, in connection with that school, there exists an organization made up of the mothers of the chiladdresses by specialists on various studies. "Geography," for instance, was the theme of a recent afternoon meeting; "Children's Reading" was that of another. It is the desire of this principal to bring not only the mothers into close practical relation with the school, but also the fathers. Last week there was a meeting held at Barnard College, New York. The audience was composed of mothers and teachers of girls. The object was to interest the mothers in the secondary schools, that the preparatory education might be more thorough; that the mothers and teachers might be brought into closer relation. An able address was delivered by Dean Emily James Smith, of Barnard, on "The Relation of the Work in Preparatory Schools to College Work." The teachers of the leading schools in New York took part in the discussion on

# ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assur-

very great interest to every intelligent mother whether of boys or girls. While the requirements of the schools have steadily increased, the length of the vacations has also increased, and the increased demand on the girl's time and strength and energy is not compensated for by the increased length of her vacations. Think of a girl 16 years old who is co. elled to plimented upon the beautiful floral study until 11 o'clock at night in order decorations, while the delegates were to keep up with her classes! Would it not be infinitely wiser to shorten the vacations and lengthen the time of study, leaving the vacations absolutely free from the sense of responsibility to schools or school work? These two subjects might well receive the serious consideration of both teacher and

The second subject discussed at this meeting was, "What prominence shall the studies required in preparation for college receive in the education of girls who are not going to college?" Briefly, this means, What foundation shall be laid for the education of all girls, independent of the ultimate use they will make of their abilities and time? The bands of hope, scientific temperance third question was, "Shall examinations be abolished?" The last subject is one that has been discussed for years by mothers individually, and it is natural that it should be discussed now collectively; and it is an evidence of an increased intelligence that it should be discussed with the teachers. "How can more mothers be interested to pro-Work," Miss Moak, Osnabruck Center; vide a simpler and more regular life for growing daughters in the face of the pressure of modern social conditions?" This subject was found to be of so much interest to the mothers well as the discussion which followed. | that it was decided by unanimous vote that at an adjourned meeting, this should be the subject of discussion.

Naturally, a meeting held at Barnard College would draw to it only the most New York. There are other mothers Rev. N. A. MacLeod, pastor of the in New York blindly looking out and stretching out their hands into an unknown world into which their ohildren are going, and in which they have little, if any, part. The principal of one of our public schools in New York realized this. She realized, as every honest teacher realizes, how large a Everything Policy" adopted by the or- factor in school discipline, as well as ganization. The address was received in the curriculum, the mother is, or should be, and she sent out an invitation to each of the mothers of the girls in her school asking them to attend a meeting at which "The Relation of Mothers and Teachers" was to be discussed. From this meeting has grown A solo by Miss Bagg and some an organization which is only one more life even in so large a city as New York .- The Outlook.

# A Timely Word.

Lady Henry Somerset, in her recent address before the World's W. C. T. U., said: "Closely related to the movements that occupy our thought is one which in the United States has been worked out to an assured success, and that is co-education. It is my deliberate conviction that for the hysteria into to his power to conciliate and control and they sang first-rate up at the meetwhich so many men and women novelists have fallen, and for the keyed-up related in my presence: public mind that is willing to exploit their product, there is no remedy so sane and sound as the education of our young people together, from the kindergarten until they complete their schools. If anybody dared to speak vulsion compared with which not even we try to segregate girls and women dren and the teachers, which meets into school or government, we have said he, "you have heard an elaborate folks call exhortin." There's lots o' the bar with sugar and saturate it regularly once a month and listens to frustrated God's grace, and we must scientific disquisition upon those pay the penalty."

> No man is born into this world whose whole work is not born with him; there is always work, and tools to work withal, for those who will. -[James Russell Lowell.

# The Sect of "Non-Sleepers."

During the epoch of extraordinary religious enthusiasm, 412 to 430 A. D., one Alexandrianus, a native of Asia Minor, founded a peculiar sect known as "non-sleepers." They lived in communities of seventy (the custom having some reference to the seventy disciples), and whenever a young nonsleeper put in its appearance the oldest man or woman in the camp would leave to join some other community that had recently lost one of its members by death or otherwise. In this way their communities never exceeded the allotment of seventy, and were the subjects, which were significant. rarely short a member more than a few The first was: "The length of the weeks or months at a time. They were summer vacations for the New York called "non-sleepers" from the fact verse with men. private schools, which now last from that at least seven in each community four to six months; and the necessity were always to be found wide awake of regular daily study during a portion, at least, of this time." These two song." In summer these chanters were matters, the length of the vacation and divided into three relays of seven each, Athens. the wisdom of regular study during the and during the winter months into four whole or a portion of this time, are of or five, according to the length of the nights. This peculiar sect of nonsleeping, singing fanatics was finally exterminated by the Armenian barbarians under the leadership of Omeer Dightee. - St. Louis Republic.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for ance Company at Toronto, Ont., all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or stating their desire to get this in- soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. formation can have it by a return It has cured many when supposed to other centers of learning in Egypt, I'm one o' the fellows—you'll save 'em he far advanced in consumption.

# The Preacher and His Province.

(Cardinal Gibbons in the North American Review.)

learning was spread abroad, scholars

flocked to him as to an oracle.

from all parts of the civilized world

are remarkable for their accuracy in

the portraiture of Scotch character,

and the scenes he describes. He ob-

tained his information by traversing

Scotland, living and conversing with

weaving them with his historic roman-

ces. "I have read books enough," he

says, "and conversed with splendidly

educated men in my time; but, I assure

you, I have heard higher sentiments

and women, than I have ever met with

victims of legalized oppression and

A Reformed Man's Speech.

(By Frances E. Willard.)

short, stout, and ruddy-faced, with

matters a bit, but when he was called

"I shan't speak mor'n three minutes.

enough to me to tell me I was going to

'em as I went by to where I got my

wanted everybody else to do the same

-it just whirled me right round on

my heels, and I've been walking away

to my house all them years? now, why

Why, now I'm reformed, it seems to

me I can't do enough to bring other

chance o' our lives from the start.

that Christ said, 'Go, go, go unto all

"Now, jist a word of what you good

from the beer-mug ever since.

knowledge?'

the popular heart.

out of the pages of the Bible."

Sir Walter Scott's charming novels

After the Bible, the study of man- | spicuous in those times for erudition kind is the most important and the and piety. When his own fame for most instructive pursuit for the ambassador of Christ. The aim of his ministry is to enlighten and convince, to persuade and convert his fellow being, to elevate him to a higher plane of moral rectitude.

The first step toward the accomplishment of this noble aim is to obtain a thorough knowledge of man, his springs of action, his yearnings and desires, his passions and emotions, his vices and temptations, as also the arguments, the motives, and the means best calculated to promote his spiritual progress.

Now, the knowledge of the mysterious kingdom of the heart is more accurately acquired by studying the original than by seeing it described in a book. An artist makes a better portrait from a living subject than from his photograph. We view objects in the abstract in books, but in the concrete in living men.

Books describe human beings as existing in times and countries, or under circumstances different from our own. But in studying the race that surrounds us, we contemplate man just as he is today.

We see him not as reflected through the mind of another, but as viewed by ourselves. Human nature, it is true, is everywhere radically the same, but it receives a coloring and an impression from its environments. Man is influenced and modified in temperament and habits of thought by his social and domestic surroundings, and by the political institutions under which he lives.

By a knowledge of his own times sign-post gestures, steady, earnest and people, the speaker can accom- voice, and the "chopping," Yankee modate his remarks to the special style of articulation. He didn't mince needs of his hearers.

Theseremarks apply to states men and came sturdily forward and talked on lawyers, as well as to ministers of the this fashion: Gospel. O'Connell's influence over the people of Ireland was such as no other | Can tell all I know inside o' that. man in his generation ever exerted on Yonder sets Mr. ---, who goes about on any nation. He could sway the and gets up reformed men's clubs. I multitude, move them to tears or want you all to look at him. Wal, I their heart. The secret of his empire and I read one o' that man's temperover his countrymen was that he had ance speeches. Nothin' so dreadful

Gladstone would never have at- years. Wal, now, will you believe it? tained his acknowledged eminence as I've lived in a nice town near by here a public speaker without his vast ex- all that time, and I'm a white man perience in the House of Commons. and a Yankee to boot, and yet in all It was in that great university of poli- these twenty years never a minister or tics that he learned the art of a con- a Christian of any sort ever came near summate debater.

Daniel Webster was not more in- hell. Never one of 'em, man, woman, debted to his book-learning for his or child, ever opened their heads to success at the bar, than to his keen me about my sins or my soul. They discernment of human character, and preached well, and they prayed well, it. The following anecdote of him was in'-house. Sometimes I used to hear

He and Rufus Choate were once liquor. But I never went to meetin' pitted against each other as opposing in all them years. Ye see, I didn't counsel in a lawsuit concerning an al- want to go, and I hadn't decent leged infringement of a patent right on enough clothes anyway, and, besides, locomotive wheels. The wheels were nobody ever asked me; but I wasn't inches. - George Wharton Edwards in course in technical or professional before the jury. Rufus Choate, as such a hard fellow after all, for, as I tell counsel for the defendant, expended you, this little speech of the doctor the truth about boys' public schools in his legal acumen in a learned and over there-God bless him !-telling England, there would be a social con- labored mathematical essay, going to how he had reformed, and how bad he prove that there was an essential differthe lamentable disclosures of the past ence between the wheels in evidence, winter are to be mentioned. When and, therefore, no infringement on the patent right. Then Webster spcke tor into school or harem. boys and men the plaintiff: "Gentlemen of the jury," wheels. I have nothing of the kind to give you. There are the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at didn't ye? That's a big question! I them, and gave him the verdict. A judge, who attended the dinner, con- they've got their hands full a studyin' gaged in that suit as junior counsel.

dered the jury by the intricacies of a vocabulary above their comprehension, about 'My people perishin' for lack o' and political reformer. while Webster gained his case by appealing to their common sense.

Napoleon, though a poor shot, was the greatest general of his age. He said with truth of himself: "I know sight into human character, which en- poor drunkard, such as I used to be. abled him to make a judicious selec- And if it's so much to me jest to be tion of his military officers and State temperate, what must it be to be all

Herodotus, the father of history, de- about? Mercy on us! I shouldn't

Plato, after being eight years a disciple of Socrates, spent twelve years in and constantly chanting the "sleep the pursuit of knowledge in foreign that mebbe I'm too fast. I don't parts before he returned to his native mean no offense, and I do remember

Edmund Burke says of Homer and the world,' and I'm sure that means ity over all other men, arose from their the dirty little houses in your own vilpractical knowledge of other men"-a lage, as well as away over to the knowledge which Homer acquired by Chinese. frequent journeys abroad; and Shak-

Greece and Asia by studying oratory do this business. Ladies, won't you under the best masters in those coun- take hold and help? Won't you seek

St. Jerome, the most eminent He- Speak a kind word to their wives, and brew scholar of his age, visited various set down with 'em in their houses, and cities of Gaul and Greece, Antioch and jest tell 'em about this Jesus you love other places in Asia-Minor, Palestine, so much, and who went about doin' Constantinople, Rome, Alexandria and good; for if you do, I tell you-and where he consulted the men most con- every time, just as true as twelve inches

make a foot. Now, I'm a carpenter, remember, and I know when I've hit the nail on the head, even if I don't know much else."- The New Age.

## Life in a Dutch Village.

It Was a Quiet and Sleepy Place, Except on Market Days.

Melaatij lived with her grandmother in a little thatched cottage on the edge of the village of 'sGravendeel, in Holland. The cottage was built of yellow and black bricks set in curious figures, and there was a low door so cut in the middle that, while the lower part was the people, treasuring up their bits of closed, the upper part might be opened. local traditions, and afterward inter-

It was painted green and was quite overgrown with hop vines. Beside the door was a long wooden bench, and on this bench might be seen several huge cans of brass, shining like gold in the sun. When it is said that there from the lips of poor, uneducated men were two square windows and a huge chimney, about which the swallows flew, there is little to add.

It is well known that, while Milton Inside the floor was made of bright is read by the few, Dickens is read by red tiles, and just opposite the door the million. He made personal visits was the hearth, with the fireplace huge to the prisons, insane asylums, refermatories, and boarding schools of Eng. and set with blue tiles; and over the land. He frequented the haunts of fire of peat hung a large iron pot on a crane, and from the pot, which had a poverty, suffering, and wretchedess in shiny brass rim, came a most appetiz-London. His sense of indignation is aroused against official insolence, ing sputtering and bubbling sound. cruelty, and injustice; and his warmest

On one side of the room and almost sympathy is quickened in behalf of the filling it was a large mahogany doubledecked bed, built into the wall, like a closet, with doors, which were to be tyranny. He draws his scenes from actual life; he deals with the men and closed tightly to keep out the drafts at women of his own time, and he gains night—such a queer bed, with bright tulips painted in staring colors all over it. Arranged in a line on the wall were a number of old delft plates and pitchers and mugs, and these, with the huge chest of linen, constituted the He was a "rough-and-ready" sort of household treasures. fellow, this premium orator of mine;

The houses of 'sGravendeel, after the fashion of most Dutch villages, were all built after one model, their gable ends facing the road, which followed the dike along the canal. And at either end of the village was a huge windmil!, painted black and white, with long arms, on which were wide sails of few can draw Ulysses' bow." tanned canvas, looking like brown velvet against the sky.

Except on market days few people came through s'Gravendeel, and rarely was any noise heard, save the screamlaughter, playing on every chord of picked up a paper on my work-bench, ing of the geese or the rumble of the two mills. The road along the dike led from the neighboring village of sprung from the peasantry, and had remarkable in it, to be sure, but I tell Deel-op-den-Dyke to Dort; but, as I lived among them. He knew their ye, with me, it just happened to strike say, except on market days, people grievances and aspirations, and sym- in. I'm but an unlearned fellow, as very seldom wanted to go to Dort, and pathized with them in their wrongs you see, a carpenter by trade—a the people of Dort seemed never to drunkard, too, by trade, for twenty think of Deel-op-den-Dyke. So, save the waving arms of the two windmills and an occasional sight of one of the miller's men, all dusty white, setting the sail in the direction of the wind, there was little stirring in the village.

With the first beams of the sun the thrifty peasants betake them to the fields; and they work their small plots of land to such purpose that the whole country, as seen from the high windows of the mills, resembles a huge patchwork of different tones of green.

The women are as busy as the men in Holland-indeed, busier, for while the men rest and smoke at noon hour, the gleaming knitting needles are brought out by the vrouwen (wives), and the blue stocking grows several St. Nicholas.

Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known. - [John Ruskin.

# Notes and Incidents.

A Reading, Pa., saloonkeeper tells of this method to kill flies: "I strew with whisky and beer, which is greedmen like me that ye could save by only ily pounced upon by the flies, who half tryin.' Why didn't ye never come soon become drunk and roll over on their backs in a comical way, when ain't a blamin' nobody. The ministers, they are easily swept to their doom."

One of the last acts of Lord Rosefirmed the truth of the anecdote, re- their sermons; but why didn't some of bery as First Lord of the Treasury, was marking that he happened to be en- the high privates come, or the reg'lar the recommendation of a grant of rank and file? Now, I tell you that's £100 from the Royal Bounty Fund to The difference between these two the doctrine. Go for us fellows! That's Dr. Frederick Richard Lees, in recoggreat lawyers was, that Choate bewil- the way the Master did. Don't it nition of the venerable doctor's serspeak somewhere in the Good Book vices as temperance teacher, and social

The brandy now sold in France is declared by a well-known doctor to be rank poison. Alcoholism is on the inmen to the comfort that's in my life crease in France, and the city of Paris and my home. I go miles and miles, has just opened a new inebriate asylum man." He owed his success to his in- after my day's work, when I hear of a for 800 patients. There are now 31,-000 publicans in Paris.

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering irom chronic made over new, as you Christians tell coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, rived most of the information embodi- think you'd take a bit o' rest from car- lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoried in his work from travel and con- ryin' the glad tidings to us poor ated nipples or inflamed breast, and wretches, who hain't really had half a kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. "But it's all so new to me, you know,

> "Take the scissors, dear, and trim them off," she said. "No" replied the little maid. "I

Shakspeare: "Their practical superior- into the back alleys and down among can't do that; they have to be widethey're swelled with instruction !"

The never-failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of "I've about made up my mind we've speare, by studying mankind at home. got to depend on them that was first at corns, warts, etc.; even the most diffi-Cicero improved his sojourn in the sepulchre and last at the cross to cult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy. out the fellows that don't go to church?

## A Delusion and a Snare.

A physician, S. A. K. Strahan by name, writing in the Westminster Review, believes that the general treatment of criminals is founded on the "erroneous supposition" that the root of all crime is voluntary viciousness, and that it is possible, therefore, to terrorize the law-breaker into living a lawabiding life. He intimates that if we would once recognize "the perfectly established fact" that a very large part of the crime committed is the "outcome of inherited vicious temperament," an " wond the will of the individual," we would be in a fair way to the establishment of a new prison system which would be "as economical and beneficial to society as it would be humane." The Interior says: "We fear that a system builded upon the idea that a very large part of the crime committed is beyond the will of the individual committing it, will prove a delusion and a snare. Every sinner is led captive by the devil at the devil's will, but nowhere is it proposed in the divine economy to release human sinners from the evil consequences of their sin on account of their inability to control their wills when heart and soul, mind and will, have been leased to Satan. The whole criminal population would rejoice if they should learn that henceforth society is to recognize in law-breaking something that is beyond the control of the transgressor's will. If we are to have successful reform in our care of criminals, we must attempt it on truthful grounds. The criminal almost invariably has a will of its own. When Christ said to certain persons of old: "Ye will not come unto me," etc., he never for a moment hinted that their wills were beyond their control. Only on the ground of free will can we deal advantageously with wrongdoers.

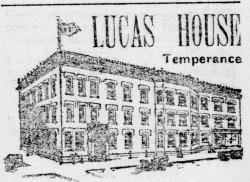
"Silence is strength. Silence baffles, protects, protests. Silence unhouses hate, defeats malice, disarms wrong. Silence is tempered steel. Only the strong can use this weapon;



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Mr. W. Dean, Dear Sir—I have suffered from Sciatica for fifteen years. I have tried sixteen doctors, and afterwards went to the hospital. I was told to go home, as there was no cure. I heard of Dean's Rheumatism and Sciatica Cure, and gave it a trial. It cured me in six weeks. I have not had a trace of it since and can recommend it to any person suffering from these diseases as ahead of anything in the market. Yours truly, Thos. Jones.

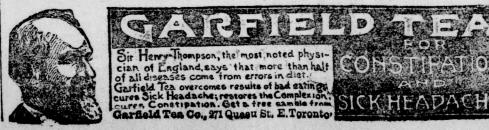
This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in \$1 bottles, or six for \$5. Do not suffer nor permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.

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# Our

Dot's Adventure.

Uncle Ned was really to blame for it, though he had not the least thought of such a thing when he said to Dot, as she came up with her round musicbox under her arm:

"Hello, little Dago! Where's your monkey?"

Now Dot lives in the city winters, and knows all about the organ men and their queer little beasts. She comes with mamma in summer to the biggish country town in which mamma herself was a little girl. She had alstreets gathering pennies. As Uncle to come home." Ned sauntered off she grew very thoughtful; then her face brightened; the ran down the garden calling excitedly to her little sister:

"Mab, Mab! I want you! Aunt Sarah said yesterday you were one perfect monkey."

Dot was just turned 5 and Mab 3, but the two were almost of a size, since Dot was a mere mite and Mab deliciously chubby. When lunch-time came without bringing them, Grandmother Allen began to fidget and wonder what and while the young man who rides a had become of those precious little wheel doubtless "feels his oats" his dears. At first Dot's mamma only consumption of this very nutritious laughed, saying:

"They will be here in a little while, right as a new penny."

But when 3 o'clock saw them still away, she too grew uneasy, and went number of horses supplanted by electo search for them.

So did Uncle Ned, but he chose another way. Somehow he remembered Dot's face as he saw it last. "It would be just like her; she is the most original little morsel!" he muttered, as he men. It is claimed that the 80,000 took his way along the shady streets to animals alone consume 14,000,000 a big hotel much frequented by summer visitors.

About the same time Dot was saying, a little tearfully, "It's your fault, cap out right; you drop it just as soon | cline in prices. as they don't put things in it; you

sorry and gave you something." "My arm gets tired; I'm hungry; I want to go home; we have got the 5 cents Cousin Anna gave us when she disconsolately, tugging at the string

that bound her to Dot's arm. this place-it looks nice and bigwith heaps of people on the porch."

"I want mamma," Mab said, disconsolately, but followed Dot up the piazza steps obediently, holding out crank of her music-box so vigorously that no sound of any sort came from it. People began to stare at them; Mab's hot cheek, saying, "Your poor little angel! Have you got nobody belonging to you?"

Mab did not answer-her eyes were fast on some one coming up the steps. With one bound she broke from Dot's hold and flung herself tempestuously into Uncle Ned's arms, crying out:

"Uncle Ned! I want to go home -I won't ever be Dot's monkey any from the Philadelphia Record: more."

"No-you shall be mine," Uncle Ned said, swinging her upon his shoulder and walking away in triumph. -[The Outlook.

# Finding Fault.

The winds refused to blow, "No use," said they, "to try From North, or South, or East, or West

These folks to satisfy. The North Wind 'is too cold!' The West Wind, 'bold and rough.' The East is "chilly,' they complain; The South, 'not cool enough!'

And so the windmills stopped, The ships lay idly by, The sun beat down from morn till night

Because no clouds could fly. The people sighed for wind, "Blow hot or cold," said they, "From North, or South, or East, or

West, "Twill be the wisest way!" -Youths' Companion.

# A Tame Crow's Booty.

He boldly pillaged the neighbors round. A woman who lived near once caught him pecking at a pot-cheese she had made, and put him to flight. He returned and stole a downy little to her. He flew home with it and laid upon the backwardness of Canadian it upon the ground, but alive and unchickens running about at home, but Sim never touched one of these.

Anything bright and shining pleased his fancy very much. He had no scruples about taking what did not be- "Hands off, Manitoba!" cry out the long to him. Like a miser, he had a Orangemen of the Dominion to the hiding place for his treasures, and he was very careful not to go to it when he was watched. One day it was discovered in the barn quite by accident. Among other articles that he had secreted were found nails, screws beads, bits of broken giass, and, best of all, a pair of earrings-and this strange collection was the grand result of months ator does not require the help of any of patient thievery.

It was very difficult to keep a lead cure. Give it a trial and be convinced. And that a sudden, horrible decay

pencil in his vicinity. When he stole With one he would hold it in his claw and peck at it until the cedar wood was Young People split in twain, after which he would remove the lead. If some one endeavor move the lead. If some one endeavor ed to take the pencil from him he would dodge about, making desperate but ineffectual efforts to swallow his booty whole.

A Dog With a Memory.

A paper from Portland, tells this story: "A dog became lame; he was a great favorite with the family, and all who visited the house knew Jack. When the family physician saw that Jack was lame, he said he would try to cure him if the dog was brought to his office. And he did. Not long ago the dog was run over by an electric car. He ways thought it would be a fine thing dragged himself to the doctor's office And slept at last beneath a simple to have an organ and go about the and waited at the door for the doctor

> God keeps His choicest cordials for the time of our deepest fainting .- Mrs. Stowe.

## We Must Eat More Oats.

If the horse is to suffer gradual displacement by the advent of the trolley car and the bicycle, what is to become of the oats crop, which has always tormed a considerable source of profit for the farmer? The trolley car chews up human beings, but it eats no oats, cereal is generally confined to a dish of oatmeal for his morning meal. According to statistics recently gathered a conservative estimate places the tricity at 80,000.

The number displaced by the bicycle is a matter of speculation, but it is admittedly very large, judging 'from the reports of horse dealers and liverybushels of grain annually. As the oats crop in this country amounts to about 650,000,000 bushels annually, the decreased demand occasioned by the Mab; you're too big; nobody won't be- troiley car does not as yet have any lieve you're my monkey when I tell appreciable effect upon the cash marthem so. And you don't hold your ket, but it must ultimately cause a de-

The period in declension is an opporought to keep holding it till they were tune time to press the need and desirability of a more general consumption of this excellent and highly nourishing food product by the human family. It is one of the notable dietetic eccenmet us as we started," Mab whined tricities of the American people that they consume such large quantities of wheat flour. We have failed to note "Bah I old cry-face!" Dot said, with the fact that some of the most rugged dignity. "I want to get enough pen- and robust nations of Europe eat very nies so we can have ice-cream soda little pure wheat flour bread. The and some pep'mints. Come! we'll try flour of rye, oats and corn constitutes an important factor in the culinary products of many European nations. It has been proved many times by the highest hygienic authorities that wheat flour, when separated entirely from the her red fez, while Dot turned the nutritious hull, is not an ideal food product. Indeed, it is maintained by many that in point of digestibility and nourishing properties it does not comone young woman bent and kissed pare favorably with cornmeal or oatmeal.

The human animal must eat more corn and more oats.—Chicago Times-

A Philadelphia Paper on Canada, It may sometimes be interesting to read what an outside paper says of Canada. Here are some comments But for this rider, the Gray Patrol!

"Premier Macdonald was no more a native-born Canadian than the pres- How we left him there, as we thought ent Prime Minister, Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The former was born at Glas- As we mounted again 'twas my mood gow; the latter at Rickinghall, a hamlet in Suffolk. It is too bad that Canada should have been so much under the influence of foreign-born politicians, for their entire effort has been to alienate Canada's sympathy as far as possible from her American cousin, Uncle Sam. To Sir John Macdonald is due the fact that the Dominion is today so distinctly opposed to the United States in fundamental constitutional principle. He strove for as strongly centralized a consolidation of the British North American provinces as possible. When he was compelled to compromise unona Federal union he reserved for the central authority all powers not expressly conferred upon the constituent provinces. This principle is diametrically opposed to that of the United States, each of whom conserves State's rights as a fundamental dogma. The extreme paternalism of the Republican party has been rebuked by the citizens of the Republic, and is opposed to the true spirit of our Constitution.

"Canada today is governed by 81 Senators, elected for life tenure, and a Commons, to which the representatives of the people are elected for terms of chicken, one of a brood that belonged five years. It is a queer commentary political consciousness that they are harmed. There were plenty of young still bearing the yoke of a mimic House of Lords at a time when the Englishman at home is striving his utmost to tilt the peers from their hereditary saddle on Westminster legislation. Parliamentary Minister. With the American Constitution there would be no need for all this row. Manitoba would have home rule, undisturbed by the bigoted quarreling of Protestant Ontario and Roman Catholic Quebec.

> Mother Graves' Worm Exterminpurgative medicine to complete the

# The Poets.

A Failure.

He cast his net at morn where fishers

At eve he drew it empty to the shore; He took the diver's plunge into the

But thence within his hand no pearl he bore.

He ran a race, but never reached his

He sped an arrow, but he missed his aim;

With no achievements carved about his name.

Men called it failure; but for my own

I dare not use that word, for what if Heaven Shall question, ere its judgment shall be read,

Not "Hast thou won?" but only "Hast thou striven?" -Kate T. Goode in Sunday School Times.

# Sonnet.

I think the immortal servants of man-

Who, from their graves, watch by how slow degrees The Word-Soul greatens with the centuries,

Mourn most Man's barren levity of mind; The ear to no grave harmonies in-

clined, The witless thirst for false wit's worthless lees, The laugh mistimed in tragic pres-

The eye to all majestic meanings blind. O prophets, martyrs, saviors, ye were

ences,

All truth being great to you; ye deemed Man more Than a dull jest, God's ennui to amuse;

Life ye wore Proudly, as Kings their solemn robes of State;

And humbly, as the mightiest monarchs use. -William Watson in his new volume "Odes and Other Poems."

# The Gray Patrol.

Taut bridle, comrade, the ride is done, There is no debate-the Patrol has won!

Slower we'll ride 'till we fairly brave The gap in our way which man calls the grave; We'll leap it gallantly, then our dole

From our life is paid to the Gray Patrol, What some call conscience, the Gray Patrol.

What a life were ours had we early crept And slain him surely the while he slept! We had stopped at nothing, you Soul and I!

We had lightly harried and galloped We had but devoured, we had no

We turned and fought him. How

soon he fell? it well.

to troll

A jeering catch, But more than a match For Body and Soul Was the Gray Patrol!

As the huntsman hovers who guards the hounds,

We saw him riding beside us there, A thing uncanny, from out the air, A force defining our metes and bounds. Riding his stallion, a swift thing's foal, The Gray Patrol.

We have fought or fled in the reckless

Through fields of yellow, through seeping tide, We have turned, as the Berserker

turned at bay, We have hewed him down and have had our way; And again he has ridden-as yester-

Close beside us has leaped or stole-Close beside us, the Gray Patrol.

When days were ruddy, when days were dark,

We have left him lying, face up and We have left him, fully and fairly slain, But ever he leaps into life again And ever he rides at our bridle rein! Ever he worries us, O, my Soul!

Ever he rides with us, cheek by jowl, This clinging marshal, the Gray Patrol! Taut bridle, comrade—the race is run, There is no debate—the Patrol has

> won! -Stanley Waterloo.

The King of Faustus. There is a tale of Faustus-that one

Lucretia the Venetian, then his love, Had, while he slept, the rashness

O'erspread his face; a hundred wrinkles wove Their network on his cheek; while she above

His slumber crouched, and watched him shrivel away. There is upon Life's hand a magic

The ring of Faith-in-Good, Life's gold of gold; Remove it not, lest all Life's charms take wing;

Remove it not, lest straightway you behold Life's cheeks fall in, and every earthly

Grow all at once unutterably old. -Eugene Lee-Hamilton.

# The Glimpse.

Just for a day you crossed my life's dull track,

Put my ignobler dreams to sudden shame Went your bright way, and left me to

fall back On my own world of poorer deed and aim;

To fall back on my meaner world, and

Like one who, dwelling 'mid some smoke-dimmed town,-In a brief pause of labor's sullen wheel,

'Scaped from the street's dead dust and factory's frown,-In stainless daylight saw the pure seas you, you see.

Saw mountains pillaring the perfect

Then journeyed home, to carry in his The torment of the difference till he

-William Watson.

A Remarkable Little Woman. It is probable that among the 1,400,000,000 of people now living no one is more truly remarkable than little Helen Keller, of Alabama. When 18 months old she became blind and deaf and until within a few years was unable to utter articulate sounds. She is now 14 years of age. Miss Sullivan, of Boston, Mass., her instructor, has spoken the magical words that have The world, for you, held purport; released this gifted girl from the great silence in which she dwelt so long. This earnest woman has devoted herself to Helen for seven years and has taught her to speak so that she can carry on conversation-her teacher telegraphing her, so to speak, by placing her fingers on the hand of the child and the child replying accurately. Helen is a beautiful girl, her face glowng with every pure and noble sentiment. A great man who had gazed upon it with much emotion said, That is the only face I have ever seen or probably ever shall see whose expression combined perfect innocence with the light of intellect and the flame

of genius." At the World's Fair this child selected by means of touch the statues that pleased her, distinguishing the antique from the modern and those that expressed lofty ideas from the common-

place. Recently in New York city, when some of the most noted literary people came to see her she repeated extracts from their works, and when they left, although the group was large, she was able by a touch of their hands to call each one by name. She reads readily from the raised letters of print for the blind and is especially fond of Tennyson. When asked what poem she liked best she answered, "I am very fond of the 'Princess,' but I think, although it is very hard to say which I prefer, that the one I am most fond of is a very short one of only six lines," and listing her face, filled with an exquisite purity, she repeated:

"Flower in the crannied wall, I pluck you out of the crannies; Hold you there, root and all, in my

Little flower; but if I could understand

What you are, root and all, and all in I should know what God and man is."

Mike as a Fireman. Mike O'Hagan had never been a

success. He had been discharged from the service of a teaming company for allowing his cart to be smashed by a west end car, and from the service of the west end for bumping into a carriage.

Finally, however, he landed in the fire department, and all his friends expected that he was settled for life. He was not, however, for in less than a month he was again looking for a job. "How did it happen, Tim?" said Mike's friend Pat to Mike's brother

"O'll yell ye, me bhoy," replied the latter. "Shure, there came a foire, and Morke he wint with his carrt. An' whin he got there there was a man on the top ov a blazin' buildin' schramin' for help. 'What'll I do at all?' says he. 'Hould on,' says Moike, an' he t'rows him a rope. 'Tie it round yer

neck,' says he.' "And what did Moike do then?" "He pulled him down."- Boston Budget.

THE BEST PILLS .- Mr. Wm. Vandervoot, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills we ever used." For delicate and debilitated constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small does the body, giving tone and vigor. a

# A Smile And a Laugh.

Editor-I'm going to offer \$1,000 in gold to any one who can guess how Many of the Most Important Features of

this story is coming out. Spacer-Pretty expensive, isn't it? Editor-Not very; the last chapter won't be written till after the answers

In Philadelphia—She was leaning with a perplexed air over the glove counter at Wannamaker's.

"I think, ma'am, these are the most lavenderest," observed the clerk. She went into a dead faint, for she was from Boston.

Irate female-See here! do you mane to tell me I have got such an ugly-looking nose as that?

Photographer-But my apparatus cannot lie, madam. Irate female-Then, for goodness sake, go and get one that can.

Mrs. Browne (pleasantly), to her cook-Well, Jane, I am sorry you have decided to get married, but I suppose you naturally care more for Pat Moony

than you do for me. Jane (earnestly)-No, ma'am, not at all; but I kin bully him better nor I kin

Miss Thirdly (to her nance)-The de Tompkins-Whytes have sent their wedding present already. It is a love-

ly soup ladle. Fiance (who has a good memory)-That gift has become second nature with them. They sent the same thing each time I was married before."

"That, sir, is a very superior quality of sugar," said the groceryman. "It is used mostly for making desserts." "Why is it used mostly for making

desserts?" asked the customer. "On account of its superior quality, "Oh! that's it. I thought it might

of the large quantity of sand in it." "Say, fellows, Miss Vandyke isn't a

very observant girl." "Why, I thought she was an extremely observant girl." "Anyhow, she didn't notice last

night that I had shaved off my mous-

Smith, Jones, Brown, et al in con-

otice it either." The difficulties of the English lanwere doing Shakespeare into English from their French versions. When they came to the line from "Hamlet," "To be, or not to be," the translations came out as follows: "To was or not to am," "To were or is to not," "To

should or not to will." A grouty old gentleman, after making his will, called his serving man, and

remarked: "Michael, I've left you in my will all the impudence I possess."

"Faith, I'm glad to see that by your generosity I inherit the greater part of your estate.' "Well, well, Michael, you've come into, your inheritance remarkably

SUITED TO HER COMPLEXION .-Mistress-Bridget, I wish you would

refill my ink-stand for me. Bridget (up-stairs girl) - Please, mum, ivery toime oi fills that inkshtand oi gits me hands that black they don't git clane fur a wake.

Mistress-But you surely do not expect me to do it? Bridget-No, mum; but oi wuz thinkin' yez moight ax th' colored

There are some things which even the poor may get more of than is necessary. The Indianapolis Journal tells that a weary and hungry man fell) ments of precision, alimentation and from sheer faintness by the wayside. A crowd gathered at once, and an

officious bystander hustled forward, shouting: "Stand back! Give him air!" The fainting man rallied and sat up. "Air!" he gasped. "Give me air? Why, gentlemen, I've had nothing but

air for three days!" Beware of a false start. Such is the simple but important lesson of a brief and unhappy dialogue reported by the Chicago Tribune:

"That's a portrait of your grandmother as she looked when she was a young lady, is it? How strongly it resembles you, Miss Benderby."

"You only say that to flatter me, Mr. Spoonamore. Grandma was quite

kind." "Indeed, I am not trying to flatter from every standpoint imaginable. you, Miss Benderby! The family resemblance is striking. I've often known cases of that kind. There ache, loss of appetite, furred tongue were two sisters I was acquainted with and general indisposition. These when I was a boy. They looked won- symptoms, it neglected, develop into derfully alike, just as that portrait acute disease. It is a trite saying that looks like you, and yet one of them an "ounce of prevention is worth a was as beautiful as a poet's dream, and pound of cure," and a little attentior the other was dreadfully—that is, I at this point may save months of sickmean, she wasn't at all-or rather she ness and large doctor's bills. For this was lacking in that-attractive quality, complaint take from two to three of His magic ring, when fair as a god he effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, you know, that constitutes—what a Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to mildly exciting the secretions of the lovely frame this portrait has, hasn't bed, and one or two for three nights

# The Paris Show.

Plans Have Been Finally Selected by the Commission.

the Chicago Fair Have Been Appropriated for the French Fair.

Mr. Alfred Picard, the commissioner general, has just submitted to the commission his complete report, with plans, giving a general idea of the lines upon which the great Paris exposition of 1900 will be arranged. The Chicago World's Fair is in a great measure responsible for many of the ideas introduced in the new plan, and particularly the gate and court of honor and the perspective arrangement are certainly due to the immense success of these features at the American exhibition.

For the first time the grounds, available for exposition purposes, comprising the Champs-Elysees, the Esplanade des Invalides and the Champde-Mars joined to the Trocadero by the Bridge d'Jena, will be effectively united in one inclosure and of easy communication with each other.

The great attraction of the exposition will be an immense avenue almost 200 feet wide, beginning at the present entrance of the Palais de l'Industrie, on the Champs-Elysees, and crossing the Seine on a great steel bridge of one span, it will end on the Esplanade des Invalides. The facade of the Decorative Arts and Industries building will form the background of one of the most effective perspectives imaginable. This idea necessitates the removal of the present Palais de l'Industrie, which will not be much regretted from an architectural point of view. This will bring the principal entrance gates of the exposition into Paris proper; the entrance mostly used by the public will be that of the Place de la Concorde; for all ceremonies an entrance of honor be used for making desserts on account is established on the Champs-Elysees, which immediately upon entering will surprise the visitor by the grandeur and beauty of the picture before him.

The distribution of the buildings has been settled as follows: Champ Elysees: Entering from the Place de la Concorde there is to the right, first the Administration building, then the Education building. To the right of the entrance of honor the Fine Arts will "Why, laws, Bromley, we didn't receive a permanent edifice; at the left another permanent structure will be devoted to a retrospective exhibition of French Art. On the right bank of guage are well illustrated in a story re- the Seine, in continuation of the cently told of three French boys who Champs Elysees grounds toward the Trocadero will be the buildings of the city of Paris, Horticulture, Social Economy and a hall for the Congresses assembling during the Exposition. The Esplanade des Invalides will be given over almost entirely to an immense building which will harbor the Decorative Arts and Industries. Between the Esplanade des Invalides and the Champ-de-Mars, on the left bank of the Seine will be located: From the Pont des Invalides to the Pont de l' Alma all the foreign nations, then the army, the navy and the merchant marine, forestry and hunting and the fisheries in the order given. On the Trocadero Algiers, Tunis and the colonies and protectorates of France will display their splendid and highlycolored exhibits. The main part of the exhibition will be found on the Champ-de-Mars, where an immense building will be erected to the rear of the Eiffel Tower. The center of this building will be occupied by the electric exhibits, and the grand avenue leading to the waterworks will be brilliantly illuminated every night. A large hall for festivities is provided to the rear of the electricity. The other departments receiving space in the large building are, agriculture, chemical industries, mines and metallurgy, mechanics, civil engineering, transportation, hygiene, textile industry, instru-

beverages. Circulation in the interior will be made easy by many communications. Outside of the regular bridges, two passages over the Seine will be constructed for visitors on foot. Ferries, launches and gondolas will cross the stream at regular intervals; and round trips will become very popular. A circular electric road will connect the grounds on the left bank, while the Entrance of Honor and the Trocadero will be linked by two railroads, one a cable road, the other built on the

toothrack system. The general arrangement of this plan leaves intact all the beautiful avenues with their rows of trees, and the handsomely laid-out grounds be longing to the city; it will not interfere a beauty, and everybody knows that I in the least with the communication of don't make any pretensions of that the several districts of the city, and it is pronounced to be almost perfect

> OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms: Head succession, and a cure will be

# Child of the Gods

The Claim of the Japanese Mikado-Traces His Ancestry to the Heavenly Deities, Who Made Japan from Islands Floating in Space-More Accessible Than Former Emperors.

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ent of the Chicago Record writes: The floor is covered with the thick matting Emperor of Japan is supposed to be descended from the gods. I believe he is the only man on earth who claims divine parentage. In geology Japan is the youngest of lands, and of recent volcanic origin. The authentic history of the country begins with the eighth century. The people had almanacs and means of measuring time as far back as the sixth century. The traditions are pretty well defined from about the beginning of the Challenger about the beginning of the Christian era. The oldest documents in the archives of the Government were written in 712, and the antiquity of the imperial family is unparalleled among nations. The line runs back, unbroken, as far as that of the Popes of Rome with absolute certainty, and Mutsu Hito not only claims to be the 121st emperor of the same family, but to have received his crown by unbroken succession from Jimmu Tenno, who ascended the throne in the year 660

The official history of the empire of Japan says that "from the time that Amaterasu-Omikami made Ninigi-no-Mikoto descend from the heavens and subject to his administrative sway Okuninusi-no-Mikoto and other offspring of the deities, descendants of divine beings have sat upon the throne generation after generation. Each sovereign, faithful to the spirit of his di-vine ancestors and to the administra-tive policy bequeathed by their divine descendants, transmitted the reins of power to his successor, thus preserving the continuity of the imperial dynasty and achieving the aim of good government. Descended in a direct line from the heavenly deities, the Em-peror has stood unshaken in his high place through all generations, his prestige and dignity immutable from time immemorial, and independent of all the vicissitudes of the world about

The period before the reign of the Emperor Jimmu, seven centuries before Christ, when the Japanese assume that their actual history begins, is called Jindai-the age of the deities. Two gods of minor rank are commanded by the supreme sovereign of heaven to form a country out of certain islands that were floating in space, and in obedience to such instructions Japan became a nation. The divine pair then became husband and wife and gave birth to the ancestors of Mutsu

Out in the Shiba Park, near Tokyo, there is a shrine dedicated to the memory of these divinities, and we visited it the other day. It is said to have been erected in the year 1005, and it is one of the most beautiful examples of ancient Japanese architecture. Within the shrine is kept a mirror, a crystal and sword-the emblems of imperial power-which were handed down from the divine authors of the nation to Jimmu, and by him transmitted to the present occupant of the throne. Emperor goes to this shrine to worship between Sept. 16 and 21, which is the period assigned to the creation of Japan.

The mirror is the emblem of conscience, and when the Emperor looks in it he sees a custodian of imperial power and is reminded of his responsibilities the ancestral commandments to love his people as himself. When he looks upon the crystal he sees an emblem of purity, and the sword represents the power and independence of Japan, which has never been subdued. A member of the imperial family is always appointed as the custodian of these relics, and arranges the programme for the September ceremonies.

While the present Emperor is not unminaful of his divine origin, he has shown himself to be a more human personality than any of his predeces Until the reformation in 1868 h and those who had previously occupied the throne were practically the prisoners of the tycoon, or shogun, as he is more often called-the generalissimo of the army-and were seldom allowed to leave the shelter of the yellow walls that surround the grounds of the imperial palace at Kyoto. He knew nothing of his subjects and was unknown to them. He was too sacred for the eyes or ordinary mortals to look upon, and even now, when his name is mentioned, all of the old-fashioned Japanese make a low bow. After death the emperors become deities and were enshrined with the other gods.

Since 1868, however, the Emperor has gradually taken the reins of power more and more into his nands until he is now quite as much ruler of this country as King Humbert is of Italy or Francis Joseph of Austria. He does not show as much nervous activity as Emperor William, but he has more to do with the administration of affairs than Queen Victoria or the regent of Spain. He presides quite often at the mectings of the Cabinet, and usually attends the sessions of the Privy Council, which is a consulting and advisory board, composed of princes of the imperial family, prominent members of Parliament and men who have retired from the Ministry with distinction. While he is sensible enough to keep his hands off the executive branches of the Government, and permits his Ministers to look after details, he requires them to consuit him concerning all matters of public policy and to report promptly all events of importance. For example, every important order that was issued from the navy or war departments during the last year was submitted to him before it was promulgated, and a copy of every report from the seat of war in China and Corea has been furnished him as soon as re-

He takes a great interest in industrial and commercial affairs, and has often added from his privy purse to the subsidies voted by Parliament for the encouragement of new enterprises. He examines closely into the revenues and expenditures of the Government, and only a few days ago, I understand, he had a long conference with Count Ito, the Prime Minister, concerning the proposition to increase the revenues by additional taxation. Count Inouye, who has recently returned from Korea, spent two hours with him the other day, according to the native newspapers, answering questions and making

The Emperor was only 16 years of age when in February, 1868, he received the envoys of foreign nations at the palace at Kyoto with uncovered face. Before that time no foreigner had ever looked upon the Mikado, and the eyes of his own subjects had seldom seen his divine person. He concealed himself even from the nobles of the court and at his reception the throne was

protected by curtains. The ancient throne of Japan is now exhibition in the Imperial Museum this city—the one that was used bout twenty years ago. It conform eighteen inches high

The Tokio (Japan) special correspond- | and about twelve feet square. The that you find in every house, and was spread with rugs of exquisite embroidery; while in the center was a silken cushion, upon which his imperial majesty squatted like a tailor or a Turk. Handsomely carved and lacquered posts supported a square canopy made of white silk, delicately embroidered with the Mikado's crest. The canopy concealed him from all eyes except those of his personal attendants through whom he communicated with the public, and who draped him in his imperial robes. Some of these robes are now exhibited in the same room with the throne, along with a lot of swords and saddles and other military equipments that were worn by the shoguns, and cases of earthen images of men and horses that were used for interment in the grave of illustrious personages after the custom of bury-ing the chief retainers alive with their

lords was abandoned. Here also can be seen the ancient imperial carriage, which was drawn by a bullock, the palanquins in which the Mikado and the shogun and the members of the imperial family used to ride about, and a model of the state barge, which was known as the "ship of heaven and earth," and was propelled by 64 oars, like the galleys which Antony and Cleopatra used to ride

In an adjoining room are several cases containing relics of Christianity that were left in Japan when the Fran ciscan and Jesuit missionaries were driven out of the country nearly 300 years ago. St. Francis Xavier spent most of his life here, and might have evangelized Japan, for noblemen, Budibist priests, men of learning and millicommanders embraced the faith with the same alacrity as the poor and ignorant, and by the year 1582 the number of Japanese professing the Christian faith was estimated at 1,000,-000 souls. And so favorable were both the princes and the people that they sent an embassy to the Pope to beseech his favor and acknowledge his supremacy. But in 1596 an edict was issued by a shogun, who thought the people ought to worship him instead of God, expelling every missionary and com-manding every convert to renounce the

Many of the presents that were brought from the Vatican are preserved and exhibited in the museum, with hely pictures, rosaries, crucifixes and emblems of religion that were concealed by the faithful during the persecution; and there are several curious fumi-ita or "trampling boards"oblong blocks of metal, with figures of Christ and the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, the Madonna and her child, and other representations the most sacred character, upon which persons suspected of the crime of Christianity were obliged to trample in order to testify to their abjurgation of the "depraved faith."

But the Emperor wears no embroidered robes today, and his throne is simply a gilded chair, from which he can see the members of his court, and no screen of silk conceals him from them. While he is not as accessible as some of the European sovereigns, and never appears in public except upon the most solemn functions of State, he has become a familiar figure to the upper classes and the members of the diplomatic corps, who are invited to the palace several times in a year and are asked to accompany him at military reviews, the inauguration of public enterprises and on other occasions when his Majesty participates.

The palace grounds include 26 acres. to which strangers are never admit-ted except upon the invitation of the sovereign or by a permit from the minister of the household, which is exceedingly difficult to obtain. There are riding courts, rifle ranges, gymnasium, groves, gardens, fish ponds, and other facilities for exercise and amusement, but his Majesty seldom utilizes them, for he is not fond of sport, and is afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that often seriously interferes with his movements. He has several palaces in different parts of the country which he never visits, and magnificent game preserves where he never shoots. There is an imperial yacht in the navy also, but he never goes to

He is of a serious temperament, lacks social qualities, and is so occupied with nies and receptions that he has very little time to himself. From all I can hear he works as hard as President Cleveland, and has an equally solemn sense of his responsibilities. Some ears ago he attempted to learn English and German, but gave them up as a bad job. On public occasions he wears a heavily frogged and gilded uni-form as generalissimo of the army, with a sword of modern pattern in a golden scabbard and a hilt loaded with diamonds and other jewels. But in the privacy of the palace he is said to wear the kimono of his race, which he finds rauch more comfortable, and sits upon the floor like any ordinary Japanese.

# Press and Religion.

The secular press seems to be taking unusual interest in religious matters just now. The interest is not absorbing. but it is manifestly earnest, and most of the utterances are decidedly orthodox. Especially is this true of the greater and more reputable papers. The New York Tribune of recent date contained an editorial on "Popular Interest in the Bible." Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was the text, yet the object of the writing was not so much to speak about the colonel as to refer to some recent statistics which indicate that the Bible is not yet a back num-The writer asserts that facts and figures go to prove that never before has there been a greater demand for the Bible than there is today. We are told that in England alone about 3.000,000 copies are issued every year; that in nearly every other civilized country the circulation of the Bible is simply enormous; and that at the pressent moment there are more 200,000,000 copies of the book in circulation, in 330 different languages, while the demand for it is increasing all the

time. The writer says:

"The story told by these statistics is impressive enough; but perhaps the interest now manifested in all questions relating to the Bible is even more suggestive. So many books about the Bible are constantly appearing that it impossible to keep track of them. And the demand for good books on the subject is still unabated. Doubtless this interest is due in part to the investigation of the new school of so-called higher critics; and it is therefore critical rather than spiritual. But however that may be, the fact still remains that there is no other book in the world that is able to compete with the Bible

in the interest, if not affection, of men, Timid Christians, it is true, are alarmed at the growth of the critical school of Biblical scholars; but unless the Bible held a supreme and unique place in the thought of the world, no critics would think it worth while to get at its meaning; or, if they did, the great mass of intelligent readers wouldn't care a button what they said.

College Girl Saves Three Persons From Drowning.

"Colonel Ingersoll or John L. Sullivan can easily fill a big hall, largely, we suspect, with the same class of people; that is a fact the importance of which we would by no means underestimate. But while two or three thousand people are yelling with delight over the 'Mstakes of Moses,' or the ease with which the big fellow can still go through the dumb show of fighting, multitudes of earnest and intelligent men and women in every walk of life are pondering over the message of the Book of Books, and, however imperfectly, are trying to order their lives according to its moral precepts. The present day critical investigation of the Bible in some respects modify or change the popular conception of it. Indeed, it has done so in a measure already; but, in so far as we can see, it has in no degree weakened the hold of the Bible on the conscience of Christendom. Nor is there the faintest sign that modern civilization intends to part with any of the essential principles and deals which it has learned from that venerable Book. Possibly Moses may have made mistakes; he was great enough to do so. But no mistake he ever made compares with that of those who think to elevate and ennoble the world by 'splitting the ears of the groundlings' with coarse sneers at religion and the Bible."

# The Girls and Women of Korea.

(By Mrs. W. M. Baird, in the Interior, Chicago.)

"An article, please, on the above subject," wrote a certain editor, not of the Interior. "Put in as much humor as you like," etc.

A few days later, while this subject was slowly taking shape in the missionary's mind, she had occasion to visit a neighboring Korean family. Their abode was a hole in the ground roofed over with straw, entered by a hole at one end and lighted by a smaller hole at the other. To keep out the bit-ter wind, this window was kept cover-ed with a straw mat. As her eyes grew accustomed to the darkness, the missionary made out the forms of two little children crouching on the floor, and hugging their arms to their bodies for warmth. At one side sat the mother holding a month old baby in her arms. And such a child! Unwashed, untended, unclothed, sore, filthy, its body covered from nead to foot with the bites of vermin. The mother lifted it to her breast, and it raised its large liquid eyes, already filled with the patient hopelessness of the poor in Korea, to her face. The missionary knew better than to ask why she had not washed and clothed it. She knew that the woman had never seen a piece of soap in her life, and as for towels and washcloths, if they had had such things, they would have gone to cover their

"Is it a boy or girl?" she asked, and she thanked God to see instead of the usual look of scorn and contempt, the same holy love that shines in the faces that it was a little girl.

"Are you able to nourish it?" she asked again, and the mother answered quietly that she could when she had anything to eat herself, but that she had starved most of the time since it was born. They were living then on the refuse from a native distillery near

Later on the missionary took up her way to the home of three fellow-workers who lived a mile or two further along the ceast. As she went she pass ed by the spot where a woman had been found dead a few days before with a piece of wood in her mouth which she had been chewing in the last agonies of hunger. An hour or two before she arrived at her friend's home a woman had dropped dead on the street near by with a three or four days' old baby, already dead, upon her back, and the shop-keepers had paid a coolie two cents and a half to take the bodies up and dump them into

some unused spot. At the ladies' home she was shown one little starved creature after another whom they had adopted, and was told of many others who had come to them and whom they had been obliged to send away. She came home that night and sat for a long time before a cheerful fire with a little drowsy lad in her arms, and never, it seemed to her, had the subject of the girls and women of Korea appeared so utterly devoid of the elements of humor. She recalled a face well known to her, a weary, thin little face, the face of a little dancing girl, a harlot, the daughter and granddaughter of harlots, years of age, but old, old in the horrid secrets of vice. Then there was this and that little child, mere babies, the victims of unspeakable sin, who had been brought to the foreign doctor to cure. There was the woman whose husband had set his teeth in her face, leaving a gaping wound where her nose had been, and that other one with such soft brown eyes and richness of color and softness of outline rarely seen in mature Korean faces, and who had beaten her breast and moaned, saying: "He has taken another wife and says he never cares to see me again. Oh. I am so unhappy! What shall I And the old mother standing by said she thought this misery must have come upon her daughter because she herself had been so sinful that she had been allowed to bear only girl children. Then there was Hong Subang's wife (she being a Korean woman she had no other name), at the foot of the hill. She and her husband had lived happily together, but because she bore no living children, he had taken another wife, and in the quarrels that ensued she had been kicked almost to death. After trying in vain a native remedy too sickening to be as much as whispered to people at home, she had crawled up the hill to ask the missionary if she thought the foreign doctor could heal her bruises. "What great sin have I committed that this trouble should come upon me?" she asked, and the missionary had answered that perhaps God knew that as long as things went prosperously with her she would have no thoughts of him. And she had cried out in answer, "Oh, it's true, it's true. And when you used to tell me about him and about Jesus I thought it was all foolish talk, but now when I lie down at night by myself all I can think of is 'Jesus loves me, loves me still,'

These and many others from among the women and girls of Korea passed through her mind as she sat looking into the fire. And as the melancholy procession dragged on, her ears rang through and through with the words: "Over and over, and deeper and deeper, My heart is pierced through with life's sorrowing cry,

Even if my husband Goesn't, he does."

and although she did not forget the remainder of the stanza, But the tears of the sower and the songs of the reaper

Shall mingle together in shouts by and by," yet she feit that she would have to collection

write and tell the editor that she could not send him a humorous article upon the subject of the women and girls of

A Brave New Woman.

The plucky conduct of an English girl fortnight ago is of the sort that makes the whole world kin. Miss Marie Louise Evans belongs as much to America as to England, and as

much to South Africa as to both. It was on Sunday and at Southampton that Miss Evans and a friend were walking on Hythe pier after church. As they approached one of the landing places they noticed a boat holding one man and two girls nearing the stairs. They had been out for, a row and were evidently inexperienced water travelers, for as the boat came alongside the three stood upon one side and naturally the craft promptly tipped over, and in less than the writing of it the three were struggling in the water.

Instantly Miss Evans threw down the prayer book she was carrying, and, pulling off one glove as she went, ran down the stairs, and leaning over pulled in one of the women who was near. The other was clinging to the man and struggling desperately, thus pre-venting him, although a good swimmer, from resouring her, and both were rapidly being carried away on a strong

Seeing the crisis, Miss Evans hesitated not for a moment, but jumped in and swam rapidly to the aid of the pair. The girl was nearly insensible when she reached her, and, seizing her with one hand, she swam back to

"Not for an instant," writes a correspondent, describing the scene, "did Miss Evans lose her head, and yet there were some twenty men looking on, who did absolutely nothing, with one exception. An old gentleman threw a rope, and, after the rescue, rushed off for brandy for the girl who had been in the water the longest. Miss Evans went in with all her clothes on, removing only one glove, and she laughingly told me she did exactly what she would have done if she had years to contemplate the action, except that she would have worn a bathing suit for the exploit."

The young heroine is only 20, and is the daughter of an enthusiastic yachtsman, an Irish gentleman of high social position. She was graduated from Oriel College, Belfast, and is evidently one of the new women the world wants, for she is as feminine as she is plucky, and as modest as she is brave. -New York Times.

## The Lost Letters.

## Two Amusing Anecdotes Told by a Postoffice Employe.

An English merchant was advised by his agent that a check for £600 would be sent to him by the next mail. It did not come, and the merchant made complaint at the postoffice. The postman on that route was called in by the postmaster, and, in answer to questions, said that the missing packet was duly received and delivered. He remembered it distinctly—its shape, color and postmark. As his habit was, he had ooked it under the house door, with two other letters and a newspaper. The nerchant's wife had picked up three ackets, and was positive there had not been a fourth.

The postmaster went to the house and examined it carefully. Then he looked into the back garden. His eye lighted on a litter of pupples. A thought "Have the dog kennel cleared out,

please. "Nonsense! Why?"

"Kindly have it cleared." "Well, if it must be. Thomas, take out the straw."

On the floor of the kennel, torn into a hundred bits, lay the missing letter and check. A current of air along the passage had blown the letter about; the puppies, naturally enough, had pounced upon it as a plaything and had had a good time.

Mr. Baines, who tells this story in "Forty Years at the Postoffice," adds another equally good. A merchant complained of the loss of a letter mailed from his office containing some hundreds of pounds in Bank of England notes. Finally an expert from the Postoffice Department called upon him. "Believe me, sir," the expert said, "I have an object in what I ask. Will you kindly sit at your desk and recall each operation connected with the

missing letter?" "With pleasure, I sit here, I take a sheet of this notepaper and one of these covers. Then I write my letter and fold out the notes, enter their numbers, fold them, put them in the letter, and the letter into the cover. Then I seal them all up, as you now see me do.'

"Just so. And what next?" "Why, my clerk come in and clears off my desk for the post." "But you wrote this one at noon, and

the post does not go out until night." "Oh, yes, of course. I quite forgot to say that a money letter, for greater security, I put in a left-hand drawer." "Which one?"

"Which? Why, this one. I open it, so, and I-Bless my soul! Goodness me! I am very sorry for all the trouble I've Here's the letter."-Youth's

# First Notice of a Steamer.

Among the curiosities of advertising may surely be placed the first advertisement of the first steamer that plied for hire in Great Britain-namely, Henry Bell's Comet. Thus ran the advertisement in the Glasgow Courier of

"Steam passage boat, the Comet, between Glasgow, Greenock and Helens-For Passengers only. The subburg. scriber having at much expense fitted up a handsome vessel to ply upon the River Clyde between Glasgow and Greenock-to sail by the power of Wind, Air and Steam, he intends that the vessel shall leave the Broomielaw on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays about Mid-day, or at such time thereafter as may answer from the state of the tide, and to leave Greenock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, to suit the tide. The elegance, comfort, safety and speed of this vessel require only to be proved to meet the approbation of the Public and the Proprietor is determined to do everything in his power to merit public encouragement. The terms are for the present-4 shillings for the best cabin and 3 shillings for the second; but beyond these rates nothing is to be allowed to servants, or any other person employed about the vessel.

What would poor neglected Henry Bell have said could he have seen his humble little Comet, of whose elegance, comfort and speed he was so proud, alongside a modern Cunarder, or one of the latest palatial river steamers of the Clyde or Thames, all so well advertised?-Chambers's Journal.

MME. ADOLPHE D'ENNERY, wife of the author of "The Two Orphans," recently presented to the French Government her collection of 8,000 Chinese and Japanese idols and monsters, together with the house in the Bois de Boulogne where she kept them, and 16,000 francs a year for the care of the

# Joyful Harvest Days



Glories of the Months of Midsummer-Modern Machines Have Made Many Changes-Still There Is Much That Is Picturesque and De-

0000%0000

Of the last loaded wain,

Only the cricket's shrill voice sings Along the leafy lane. Yes, harvest is almost over, they think they will bring in the last load

tomorrow. Harvest time is full of delights, and I take a lazy sort of pleasure in seeing from "my window heights" the men cutting and stacking oats on the hill opposite the house and mowing grass down in the meadow Although the whetting of the scythe,

that most musical or all harvest sounds, is now seldom heard, there is still enough poetry in harvest time to arouse keen pleasure. The sickle is known only as a decorative symbol, hung on the wall, the rythmic sweep of the scythe has given way to the sharp cut of the mowing machine, and the "cradle" that carried the wheat before "McCormick" came in is now known only in its original purpose, to

rock the baby.
But the clickaty-clack of the mower or more complicated reaper, mingled with the other harvest sounds, falls musically on the ear. The bobolinks are singing in the pasture field beyond the meadow, and I hear quail's cheery voice as he calls "Bobwhite, rye ripe."

The bobolink and bob-white always seem to belong to midsummer, just as the robin and song-sparrow are a part of the spring.

The hawk circling overhead, the perfection of languid grace, utters from time to time his weird and mournful cry of thirst; the colored people say ne can't drink water during the dog days. The bumble bee hums lazily as it seeks sweets among the blossoms of the peppermint, the lowing of a cow is heard from a far off field, the tinkle of a sheep bell comes to our ears, and the plaintive cooing of the wild dove sounds faintly from the beech woods: the grasshoppers and katy-dids chant a happy accompaniment to the other harvest sounds, and

"O, fairest summer, stay." Of all the pleasant sounds none are

more cheerful than the cricket's chirp; it seems to embody the very spirit of summer and fall.

Gauzy winged "snake feeders" dart over the pond on their way, as the children think, to feed the snakes that lie hidden in the long grass. The wild mints are in bloom and furnish the honey bee with many a bag of honey when the clover has gone and the buckwheat not yet in bloom, a more delicious perfume we seldom meet with than a whole bed of mint in a moist, shadowy place near a spring or stream.

The late wild roses, full of bloom, run riot over the stone fence. One variety new to us has six or more roses in a cluster, and its green leaves are fragrant, like the sweet briar, escaped lately from a garden of the deserted log house on the hill. A few meadow lies-now. bloom among the grass, and with bowed heads seem to await their fate; what others are so beautiful? queenly Japan and the high-toned Ethlopian lilies pale before the rich beauty of our native wild ones. Ox-eye daisies and "black-eyed Susans" thickly everywhere, and yarrow shows its grayish white flowers just in time to be cut and dried with the hay and carried into the barn, where it adds its aromatic odor to that of the hay. A hillock of English type thyme escaped from the neighboring churchyard, full of purple blooms and surrounded by "gold banded bees" fills the air around with the most delightful of all old timey perfumes. A few belated elderberry plossoms, so lovely to look at, but wilting soon, show creamy white among the leaves and glossy green berries. The waving grass, before it is cut, is beautiful, and the haystack, however carelessly thrown

up, assumes the curve of beauty. But the mower has no time to look at the many things that delight us; he takes no notice of the young birds whose homes he has laid waste. He doesn't see the flowers, which at every sweep he fells to the ground, the oxeyed daisies, the beautiful lilies, all flowers are grass to him.

Here comes the "barefoot" boy, happy as a king, carrying the 4 o'clock lunch, a jug of buttermilk in one hand, a basketful of cherry pies in the other, but, instead of taking it straight to the men, as he has been told, he loiters along the way, stopping to cool his feet in the running stream, giving chase to all the bright butterflies he sees, and as to passing a "grand-dad-dy-long-legs" without stopping to catch him by one of his many legs and ask him "where the cows are" thing he never dreams of doing. Then what hurrying to get the last load in the barn before the threatened rain and the ride home in the evening on the top of the load of fragrant hayto which no essence of "new-mown hay" can compare-brushing under the branches of the chestnut trees now just going out of bloom, inhaling the spicy smell of mints as we pass the stream where grow sparmint and peppermint, full of lilac-colored flowers, and the stopping by the roadside to water the thirsty horses at the old stone trough, from which trickles water so clear and cool that we long to get down and drink with them. No wonder the water is good, for it comes direct from a large and deep limestone spring under a spreading beech near by.

Anglo-Saxons called "Weyde month," from weyde, a meadow, for toward its close the hay harvest began, and the weder or herds-man led the cattle into the field after the new-mown hay was gathered up.

In July the hay harvest was completed and it was called the hay month Spencer, in his array of months, says: Then came hot July, boiling like a

Behind his back a scythe, and by his side Under his belt, he bore a sickle, circ

ling wide." August they called barn month, be-

cause in it the hay and grain crops were all gathered in the barn, and they closed the harvest labors by having a harvest feast. Thomas Miller, that most delightful writer of English country life, says: "But I like harvest home best to come upon me unaware, to be rambling down some narrow, winding lane which leads to nowhere, but the fields or to some old-fashioned footpath across them, a rod that is never used only when the farmers get in their grain. This is the spot to be sauntering in and be startled by the loud 'huzza,' and then to come suddenly upon the grain field and see the last load approaching the gate, while the gleaners and all are shouting at tne top of their voices, just as they did in the days of Herrick, who wrote a capital poem about harvest home. Onward comes the wagon, the last load reaches the village, at the end of which

The chestnut boughs have swept the | the good farmer lives, and every cottager rushes out to welcome it and to

shout as it passes. The great brown blacksmith comes out of the smoky smithy, leaning on his ponderous hammer and shouting so loud with his deep voice that you might hear him a mile off. The wheelwright leaves the spoke half driven into the have, and untying his coarse apron waves it over his head like a banner; out rushes the shoemaker shouting like the rest of his neighbors and seeming quite as pleased as though the load

was his own. Bloomfield, in his collection of poems, called "Wild Flowers," describes har-vest home, which he calls the "Horkey," and tells how one of the young maidens who had helped reap the wheat rode on top of the wagon, and was called the "Harvest Queen." "This way and that the wagon reele! And never queen rode higher."

-Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Living Eighty Years Ago.

An old bill lies before me yellow with age. It is dated from 1811 to 1813, and thus runs three years, covering the period of our war with Great Britain when imported goods were hard to pro-cure, and high-priced at that. The parties to this old account are all dead, and if there were any mistakes in the calculation it is too late to alter them, now. One can afford to look at it dispassionately across a gap of 80 years, even if it does amount up into the thou-sands—a sum total of \$1,394 97, a large sum for those days when money was scarce and prices proportionately high. But we must take into account the fact that the storekeepers of those times kept in stock almost every article in household demand-drygoods, groceries, cereals, books, stationery, hard-ware, farming utensils and produce. Everything passed through their hands from a bandbox to a barrel of salted herring, and from a pair of ladies' shoes to a keg of nails. The economical

housewife who weighs the cost of every item, the head of the family who scrutinizes the half-yearly accounts, would turn pale if by some untoward accident this old bill should be sent to them for settlement.

With the exception of flour, bacon, beef, lard and butter, household commodities come extravagantly high. The figures remind one of war times and of the enormous prices demanded for blockade goods, smuggled into the South during the late war. Groceries come first on the list; brown sugar varies from 25 to 37 1-2 cents the pound; loaf sugar runs from 37 to 50 cents the pound; coffee varies between 37 to 42 cents the pound; imperial tea costs \$4; spices run high, probably classed as luxuries; ginger, allspice and pepper are 75 cents each the pound; nutmegs command a fancy price, 1 shilling being the price of a single nutmeg. This pungent seed was dear to the palates of our granddames, and entered largely into their flavorings. Cakes, puddings and sauces were spiced with the fragrant berry. The dear ladies bought them sparingly, one at a time, as called for; it seemed to make the item smaller than when ordered by the gross. Copperas sold at 25 cents. Indigo was double this quotation; cotton yarn brought \$1 on the scale, hemp was 12 1-3 cents the pound. These were raw The nearest markets were Baltimore and Philadelphia, hundreds of miles distant from "the back parts of Virginia," and the frontier settlements, and all goods had to be carried by wagons over rough mountain passes and rude country roads to these remote settlements. Was it any wonder that our forefathers had to pay dearly for manufactured goods thus laboriously wagoned a thousand miles? The first settlers in West Augusta did without "foreign luxuries"!-New York Ob-



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# Victor Hugo

Where the Great French Poet Lived-During His Exile on the Isle of Guernsey-Visited by Hubbard. Author of "Little Journeys"-Famous Hauteville House Said to Be Haunted-But the Spooks Never Bothered the Poet-How Hugo Acquired a Vast Quantity of Kindling

## 000010000

to countless farmers' boys the wide

world over. You cannot mistake the Channel Island boats. There is a smell of cattle about them that makes it impossible to board the wrong craft. Every time one of these staunch little steamers lands in England, crates containing mild-eyed, lusty calves are slid down the gang plank, marked for Maine, lowa. California or some untermost part of the earth. There his vealship (worth his weight in gold), is going to found a kingdom.

I stood on the deck watching the bovine passengers disembark, and furtively listening the wille to an animated discussion between two rather rough looking, red-faced men, clothed in corduroys and carrying long, stout staffs. Mixed up in the conversation I caught the names of royalty; then of celebrities great and artists famous -warriors, orators, philanthropists and musicians. Could it be possible that these rustics were poets? It must be so. And then came to me thoughts of Thoreau, Walt Whitman, Joaquin Miller and all that sublime company of

singers in shirt sleeves. Suddenly the wind veered and the veil fell; all of the sacred names so freely bandied about were those of "families" with mighty milk records. When we went on board and the

good ship was slipping down the Solvent. I made the acquaintance of these men, and was regaled with more cow talk than I had heard since I left Texas.

We saw the Island of Portsea, where Dickens was born, and got a glimpse of the spires of Portsmouth as we passed; then the Isle of Wight and the quaint city of Cowes. I made a bright joke on the latter place as it was pointed out to me by my Jersey friend, but it went for naught.

A pleasant sail of eight hours and towering cliffs of Guernsey came in sight. Foam-dashed and spray-covered, they rise right out of the sea at the south to the height of 270 feet. About them great flocks of sea fowl hover, swirl and soar. Wild, rugged

and romantic is the scene. The Isle of Guernsey is about nine miles long and six wide. Its principal town is St. Peter Port, a place of about 16,000 inhabitants, where a full dozen hotel porters meet the incoming steamer and struggle for your baggage. The hotels and boarding houses are numerous and good. Guernsey is a favorite resort for invalids and those who desire to flee the busy world for a space. In fact, the author of "Les Miserables"

has made exile popular. Emerging from my room at St. Peter Port I was accosted by a small edition of Gavroche, all in tatters, who proposed showing me the way to Hauteville House for a penny. knew the route, but accepted the offer on Gavroche's promise to reveal to me a secret about the place. The secret is this: The house is haunted, and when the wind is east and the setting

moon shows only a narrow rim above the rocks, ghosts come and dance a solemn minuet on the glass roof above Had Gavroche ever seen them? No; but he knew a boy who had. Years and years—ever so many years ago before there were any steamboats, and only when a schooner came to Guernsey once a week, a woman was murdered in Hauteville House. Her ghost came back with other ghosts and drove the folks away. So the big house remained vacant, save for the spooks, who paid no rent. Then after a great long time Victor Hugo came and lived in the house. The ghosts did not bother him. Faith, they had been keeping the place just a-purpose for him. He rented the house first, and liked it so well that he bought it; got it at half

big dinner in the great oak half, to all the children in Guernsey, hundreds of them, all the way from bables that could barely creep to "boys" with whiskers. They would all be fed on turkey, apples, tarts, oranges and figs: and when they went away each was given a bag of candy to take home. Climbing a narrow, crooked street, we came to the great, dark, gloomy edifice, situated at the top of a cliff. The house was painted black by some strange whim of a former occupant.

price on account of the ghosts. Here Christmas Victor Hugo gave a

dinner in the great oak hall, to

"We will leave it so," said Victor Hugo. "Liberty is dead, and we are in mourning for her." But the gloom of Hauteville House is only on the outside. Within all is warm and homelike. The furnishings are almost as the poet left them, and the marks of his individuality are on

In the outer hall stands an elegant column of carved oak, its panels showing scenes from "The Hunchback." In dining-room there is fantastic wainscotting with placques and porce lain tiles inlaid here and there. Many of these ornaments were presents sent by unknown admirers in all parts of

the world. In "Les Miserables" there is a chance line indicating the author's love for the beautiful, as shown in the grain of woods. The result was an influx of polished panels, slabs, chips, hewings, carvings, and in one instance, a log. Samples of redwood, ebony, calamander, hamalille, sura, tamarind, satin-wood, mahogany, walnut, maples of many lands and oaks without limit all were there. A mommoth axe helve I noticed on the wall was labeled "Shag-

bark hickory from Missouri."
These specimens of wood were sometimes made up into hat racks, chairs, canes, panels for doors, and are seen in odd corners of these rambling rooms. In odd corners of these rambing rooms. Charles Hugo once facetiously wrote to a friend: "We have bought no kindlings for three years." At another time he writes: "Father still is sure he can sketch and positive he can He has several jackknives, and whittles names, dates and emblems on sticks and furniture just as when you were here. We tremble for the

In the dining-room I noticed a huge caken chair fastened in the wall by a On the mantel was a statuette of the Virgin; on the pedestal Victor Hugo had engraved lines speaking of her as "Freedom's Godess.

The dining-room affords a sunny view out into the garden; on this floor are also a reception rooms, library and a

On the next floor are various sleeping apartments, and two cozy parlors, known respectively as the red room. and the blue. Poth are rich in curious draperies, a little more pronounced in

color than some folks admire. The next floor contains the "Oak llery," a ballroom, we should call Five large windows furnish a flood of light. In the center of this room is an enormous candelabraum with

Each day a steamer starts from many branches, at the top a statue of Southampton for Guernsey, Alderney wood, the whole carved by Victor Huand Jersey. Those names are known go's own hands.

The Oak Gallery is a regular museum of curiosities of every sort — books, paintings, carvings, busts, firearms, musical instruments. A long glass case contains a large number of autograph letters from the world's celebrities written to Hugo in exile.

At the top of the house, and built on its flat roof, is the most interesting apartment of Hauteville House — the study and work room of Victor Hugo. Three of its sides and roof are of glass. The floor, too, is one immense slab of sea green glass. Sliding curtains worked by pulleys cut off the light as desired. "More light, more light," said the great man again and again. He gloried and reveled in the sunshine.

Here in winter with no warmth but the sun's rays, his eyes shaded by his felt hat, he wrote; and always standing at a shelf fixed in the wall. this shelf was written all of "The Toilers," "The Man Who Laughs," "Shakespeare," and much of "Les Miserables." The leaves of manuscript were numbered and then fell on the floor, to remain, perhaps, for days before being gathered up.

When Victor Hugo went to Guernsey he went to liberty, not to banishment. He arrived at Hauteville House poor in purse and broken in health. Here the fire of his youth came back and his pen retrieved the fortune that royalty had confiscated. The forenoons were given to earnest work. The daughcomposed music; the sons translated Shakespeare and acted as their father's faithful helpers; Mme. Hugo collected the notes of her husband's life and cheerfully looked after household affairs.

Several hours each afternoon were given to romp and play. The evenings were sacred to music, reading and conversation.

Horace Greeley once was a prisoner in Paris. From his cell he wrote: "The St. Peter who holds the keys of this place has kindly locked the world out; and for once, thank heaven, I am free from intrusion."

Lovers of truth must thank exile for some of our richest and ripest litera ture. Exile is not all exile, for imagination cannot be imprisoned. Amid the winding bastions of the brain thought roams free and untrammeled. Liberty is only a comparative term, and Victor Hugo at Guernsey enjoyed a thousand times more freedom than ever ruling monarch knew.

Standing at the shelf-desk where this "Gentleman of France" stood for so many happy hours, I inscribed my name in the "visitors' book." I thanked the good woman who had shown me the place, and told me so much of interest—thanked her in words that seemed but a feeble echo of all

that my heart would say. I went down the stairs, out at the great carved doorway and descended

the well-worn steps. Perched on a craig waiting for me was little Govroone, his rage fluttering in the breeze. He offered to show me the great stone chair where Gilliatt sat when the tide came and carried him away. And did I want to buy a buil calf? Gavroche knew where there was a fine one that could be bought cheap. Gavroche would show me both the calf and the stone chair for three

I accepted the offer and we went down the stony street toward the sea, hand in hand.

pence.

# JUGGLERS ARE BORN.

Cinquevalli Explains What Are the His Trade Requisites.

Nerve, Pluck and Accuracy-Seven Years of Practice Required to Learn One Trick.

"A juggler, I think, like a poet, must be born, not made. All the same, it is not easy to learn the art, even if you are to the manner born." Thus spoke M. Paul Cinquevalli, the juggler whose marvelous feats are familiar, to a reporter of the New York Sunday Advertiser. "You would hardly believe me," he continued, "if I told you the amount of time I have spent upon a new trick, and yet it comes so naturally to me that as a boy running about the streets I was a ways juggling or balancing something, to the admiration

of my playmates." M. Cinquevalli is indeed a born jugeler. A native of Poland, the son of a steady-going merchant, who after-ward lived in Berlin, the boy ran away from home at the age of 12 because his father would not hear of his joining traveling company of acrobats. Although Cinquevalli was always expert at juggling, it was as a trapeze and aerial performer than he spent the first seven years of his professional life. A terrible fail which Cinquevalli received when he was 19 years old, and which confined him to the nospital for eight months, resulted in his giving up his elevated sphere of activity and becoming the foremost juggler in the world. Cinquevalli is now about 40 years of age, with a form splendidly trained and developed, and a pleasant, smil-ing face, adorned with a curling mus-He has traveled all over the world and speaks sex or seven lan-

guages. "The juggler who is to attain to any success in his profession," says M. Cinquevalli, "must have, first, perfect steadiness of nerve; next, unwearying patience; next, a quick and accurate eye, and an equally agile and dexterous hand. Even having these, he must work hard, very hard, indeed, to be-

come proficient. "I try to make my feats as novel and difficult as possible, and I use the most unusual implements I can find. Some of my tricks, of course, I can master in a few weeks or months, but most of them I work over for years. It took me two years, working probably over an hour every day on the average, before I was able to do that little trick of tossing a billiard ball in the air and catching it accurately in the pecket fastened to my back.
"For seven or eight years I practiced the balancing two billiard balls on the end of a cue, and the cue in turn on a ball placed in a cup which I hold in my mouth. Severa: times I gave it up, and then returned to it again. I do a trick in juggling ci-gars and catching them in cigar holders held in my mouth, which looks guite simple, I have no doubt. It took me over two years to learn that.
"Once I have learned a trick perfectly, so as to do it in public, I do

ot need to practice it—the stage per-

formance keeps me in trim; but I am constantly at work several hours a

day on new feats.
"While I was learning the way to catch the 48-pound steel ball, which I throw in the air and balance on my neck, I had several mishaps. Once the ball knocked me senseless, and I lay unconscious for over an hour. It took years to master that feat perfect-

'May the juggler drink or smoke? asked the reporter.

"Drinking and smoking in great moderation are not tabooed," was the reply "but he must be very careful not to do either to an excess which might affect his herves. I smoke two or three cigarettes a day and take a drink or two, but never more."
"What nation produces the most good jugglers, M. Cinquevalli?"

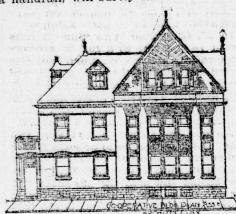
"The Japanese, undoubtedly," he re-plied. "They are so wonderfully patient and agile. But they are never ori-ginal. They use only the same properties their forefathers used, and do the same time-worn feats. They have no invention in their art. Among Caucasian peoples there is not much to choose. Different nationalities possess various necessary qualifications, and the union of them all may occur in one country as well as another. It is the man, not the nationality he belongs

# A School Building.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Co-operative Building Plan Association.)

The essential features of a good school building, given in order of their importance, may be said to be as fol-lows: Safety for pupils in case of fire or panic; perfect sanitary provision; good light, convenient arrangement of class rooms, closets, etc., and a fine ex-

terior appearance. In the design illustrated, two fireproof stairways of moderate width, having short runs between platforms and handrails on both sides, provide for the safe and speedy descent of the publis form the upper floor. Avoid wide stairways. When there is a rush, those in the middle, who cannot reach a handrail, will surely fall.



FRONT ELEVATION.

No plumbing is admitted in this building except in the retiring rooms of the principal and teachers. Water closets for the pupils are placed in the back yard. Many adults do not know that insolvent all bulk matches, for example—will obstruct the "traps" of modern plumbing. What, then, is to be expected of children? The safest plan is to have no plumbing, or, if it is required, place it outside the building, where constant rewill not fill the class-rooms

Ventilation is provided by vent flews marked V on the plan. The heating may be by hot water, steam or hot

Pupils should be seated facing towards the front. The light from the windows will thus come from the left, and the right hand, when employed in writing, will not east shadows on its own mark. Blackboards are placed in the panels of the sliding doors and on

the wall spaces. The pupils of any class-room may be assembled and dismissed without interfering with those of another. All of the class-rooms may be thrown into an assembly-room by opening the sliding doors between the rooms.

There is a passage in each hat and clothes closet which pupils file through for the purpose of hanging up their These closets have ventilat-

ing connections with the hall. The heights of stories are as follows: Cellar, 8 feet; first and second stories, each 13 feet. The attic over the front portion may be used for a laboratory for lecture-rooms or for janitor's quar-

The front should be built of red

Class Room. 22:0 x 32:0 Silding Doors Class Room. 22'0'X 32'0" Sliding o Doors. Class Room. 22:0"x 32:0" Silding Doors Clos. 8 Class Room. 777 22'0'X 32:0" Stiding Doors Class Room. Class Room . 31:0"x 32:0" 25:0'X26:0"

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLAN stretcher brick laid in red mortar; the sides and back of common hard brick laid in white mortar. This design may be enlarged or reduced in size to suit requirements.

Placing the projecting facade with its gable at one side of the rather nar-now front elevation saves the design from having a stiff and mechanical appearance. It provides also for a symmetrical apppearance in case a right wing the size of the class-room is added to the front. A right wing should be provided with its own entrance from the street, and its own stairway to the second story, in order that pupils need not pass through other rooms. Another exit in case of danger is thus provided. There can scarcely be too many in a school house.

The Co-operative Building Plan Association, architects, 108 Fulton street, New York City. (See this column next week for a "Side Hill Barn.")

Nerves on Edge. I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy- Mrs. E. B. Worden. The new intake tunner to supply Milwaukee with lake water has cost \$575,-000 and 19 human lives.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

# Insurance Frauds

An Interesting Interview With a Provincial Inspector.

Precautions Taken Against Swindling in Ontario.

Lives of Children Carefully Guarded-The "Graveyard" Variety of Fraud.

In conversation with Dr. Howard Hunter, the Provincial Government Inspector of Insurance, regarding the number of insurance murders which have lately taken place in the United States and Canada, the law in regard to the taking out of policies was clearly and accurately outlined, and will be read with some interest at the present time. Dr. Hunter said: In this country what is known as the Wager Policy Act, or the Gambling Act, ferbide the insuring of one man's life by another, except under certain well-defined conditions. A, for example, cannot insure B's life unless A has an insurable interest in B's life. The meaning of that is that A must be a pecuniary loser by the death of B, or at least would have been so at the date at which the policy was issued. If A is a creditor of B, then he is entitled to insure the life of B for his (A's) own benefit, as a direct or collateral security for the payment of the

THE ENGLISH GAMBLING ACT. There was a period in the history of Ergland when the people began to gamble in insurance, not unlike the menner now prevalent in the United States and this country, and it was suspected to have led to some criminal acts. Then the act, 14 George III., ch. 48, was passed, which is known as the Gambling Act, or the Wager Policy Act, forbidding insurance on lives where the policy is not supported by an insurable interest. This act is still law in Ontario. It came in with the constitutional act of 1791, and the legis ation in Upper Canada in 1792, in which is a special provision making the law of England the law of Upper Canada.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION. In 1892 it was found that an immense number of policies were affoat in Ontario on the lives of young children, effected sometimes by their parents, sometimes by friends, and some-times by others not connected with them at all. These policies are a breach of the English gambling act, and the question arose, What was to be done about them? There were from 20,000 to 25,000 of them in force in the Province. It seemed a very strong sten to declare them illegal, but it was deemed right in the first place to regulate the amount which could be placed on a young child's life, and in the next place to limit the taking out of a policy on such a life to the parents. seemed two good safeguards, namely:
(1) the limiting of the amount to be placed to about the expenses of the last illness and the cost of burial, and (2) making it legal for the parents only to take out the policy. Legislation to this effect was accomplished by the surance There was an adjustment last session of the amount which it was permissible to place on a young child's life. The adjustment of last session was for the purpose of making the law work conveniently with the scale which had been adopted by several companies, and so avoid the necessity of the printing of new forms by them. Some of the newspapers criticised us for sanctioning child insurance at all, but we found very many policies of the kind existing, and so we have thrown the substantial safeguards mentioned about it, safeguards which did not exist before. This is the state of things now with regard to child insurance. NO LIMIT IN AMOUNT.

There is no limit in law, however, as to the amount which any man may put on his own life. The law supposes him to have an insurable interest in his own life to any amount, and in insuring his own life he may make either his estate or any designated person his beneficiary. When, however, he is effecting an insurance on the life of anyone else, that insurance must be supported at the date of the policy by an insurable interest in the life, and the amount of the policy must not exceed the amount of that insurable interest. For instance, if I owed you, say, \$3,000, you could insure my life for \$3,000. The peculiarity of the law is that although I might discharge the debt that would not void the policy. The debt must be owed at the inception

of the policy, but need not continue to run with the policy.

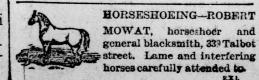
One great source of trouble in the United States, where insurance murders have lately been so frequent, is the want of observing this doctrine of insurable interest. The act of George III., chapter 48, is not recognized in the States. The act was passed just about the date of the American revolution, and it is held by the American courts that the act was never valid there. The want of insurable interest, of course, leads to direct gambling in lives. Then the next cause is the excessive amount placed upon lives. Even where there is some insurable interest the amount insured is frequently far in excess of that insurable interest. It is from one or both of these causes that much of the criminal insurance has originated.
ANOTHER VARIETY OF FRAUD.

Then there is another variety of fraudulent insurance known as gravevard insurance, also of late years very frequently in the United States. The person to be insured in such a case is generally selected as having been struck with some fatal disease or as being otherwise of short duration of life, and the person effecting the insurance has usually no insurable interest in the life. The fraudulent connivance of an insurance agent is generally an element in such cases. Death usually comes in these cases without any active intervention on the part of the beneficiary, and the proceeds of the fraudulent insurance are not infre-quently divided with the conniving agent.-Toronto Globe.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Lot 5, P. E. I. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE. I was cured of a severe attack of rheuma-

ism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER. I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOSHUA WYNACHT. Bridgewater.



CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

A fallen eucalyptus has been found to be 480 feet in length. Skin eruptions that are invisible to the unaded eye are distinctly revealed

by photography. Light travels from the sun to our earth, a distance of about 96,000,000 miles, in about eight minutes.

Chinese women, as a rule, dress their hair only once a month. To prevent disarrangement of their tresses they sleep with their heads in boxes. In Dalton-le-Dale, in Durham, England, there is a sun dial on the north

wall, and the time is indicated by the

sun shining through the windows of the

south wall. The Japanese begin building their houses at the top. The roof is first built and elevated on a skeleton frame. Then it affords shelter to the workmen

from storms. The flagstaff standing in Kew gardens, London, measures in height 159 feet, the weight being 4 tons, 8 hunaredweight, 2 quarters. The wood is the douglas pine of Vancouver Island.

In France, in feudal times, the bar-ons who held of the king, when summoned to attend him in time of war, were called the ban, and the tenants of the secondary rank the arriere ban. Before the tenth century organs had become common in England, and exceeded, both in size and compass, those of the continent. In the fifteenth century half-notes were introduced at

A new kind of cloth is being made in Lyons from the down of hens, ducks and geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of feathers makes rather more than a square yard of light and very warm waterproof cloth.

The Court of Queen's Bench, in England, sat for the last time as a distinct and separate court on Oct. 30, 1875, but it is still continued as a branch of the judicature under the old familiar name, but only as a "division." When it closed its long existence it had endured for at least 1,000 years.

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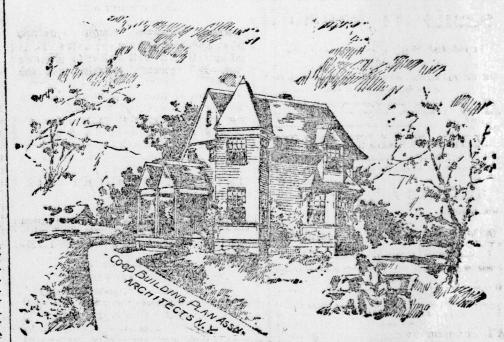
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P. O.

# The Scrap Bag\_

When I want to go down the river I ) ake the steamer Thames. It suits me the best on the whole, for canoes are vobbly, sailboats erratic and rowboats slow. It is a very hot day when you don't get a breath of fresh air and a cooler breeze to reward you for your effort to get to the wharf in time. But there is one slight drawback, alas, about this last-named achievement. To get down to the wharf from whence the steamer Thames leaves too soon, is to stand! Not a vestige of a seat or bench anywhere for unfortunates who have inherited the gift of punctuality in large quantities. This world is chiefly remarkable to me for the great scarcity of seats which prevails. But that wharf at the foot of Dundas street beats all the other barren spots on earth, unless it be the Sahara, and even there one would probably be prowided with a camel. I never keep boats and trains waiting; at least, that is I never ask them to, because I know they won't. If I want to indulge my little vice I wait till I am dealing with human flesh and blood. Well, then, I started off the other day to catch the after-dinner boat, but must have been a little too early, or the river was humping up its back again, or something which made the boat late, so I started to look for a seat. Now, it's a strange thing, but I can always find a place to sit down, let Fortune place me where she will, but this time I was almost reduced to the proverbial thumb, For not so much as a stick, piece of board or a brick was discernible with the naked eye. Leaning up against the picket railings of the fence, I was forced to acknowledge defeat at last, while my fainting spirit yearned for support, even that of a cracker box. The steamer itself is well supplied with seats, even rocking-chairs, and rest for the weary is also to be found at Springbank. If the proprietors of this trip would now supply the landing at the foot of Dundas street with a few seats (nothing elaborate-common benches and boxes would do), one of the most charming and refreshing excursions in this part of the country would

A rug and the front doorstep are quite the thing these hot evenings in The rug, however, should be a Koolah.

Summer is here at last. Keep cool!

be quite ideally complete.

The accident that befell the soda cylinders in Hudson which exploded because they were left lying in the sun should be a warning to those who fill themselves with soda water and walk In the sun on a hot and cloudless summer day.

A long time ago the wedding ring was worn on the forefinger, and was thickly studded with precious stones. People who have seen the old pictures of the Madonna in Rome will remember that in one or two of them there a glistening ring on the forefinger of her right hand, but with Christianity came the wearing of the wedding ring on the third finger rather than the first. The old story of there being a Nein that runs from that finger to the heart is nonsense. Its use originated in this way: The priest first put it on the thumb, saying, "In the name of the Father"; on the forefinger, adding, "In the name of the Son"; on the second finger, repeating "In the name of the Holy Ghost," and on the third finger, ending with "Amen," and there it stayed .- Chicago Tribune.

This is a hot summer," said Jiggles, as he and Mr. Wilton sat on the piazza. "Yes," said Wilton, with a nod at Mrs. Wilton, mounting her bicycle out on the driveway-"yes, but if Mrs. Wilton does not take care, I think we shall have an early fall."

The London Daily News prints a growl from an old Scotch golfer:

"I am greatly pained to hear the name of the royal and ancient game habitually mispronounced by novices in England, who persist in sounding the letter "I" in the word, although on every green, "from John o' Groats to it remains silent in the mouth of the player and caddle alike. would be as correct to accentuate the " in "calf" or "half" as in "golf, which, by the way, is actually spelled "goff," and sometimes "gowff," in the old burgh records. Can you do anything to set the playing public right in this matter?"

It is related that a certain man was recently very sad because his wife had gone on a visit, which she would not shorten in spite of his appeals to come home. He finally hit upon a plan to induce her to return. He sent her a copy of each of the local papers with one Item clipped out, and when she wrote to find out what it was he had clipped from the papers, refused to tell her. The scheme worked admirably. In less than a week she was home to find out what is was that had been going on that her husband did not want her to know about.

Snoggs-Was it not disgraceful the way Smiggs snored in church today? Stuggs-I should think it was. Why, the woke us all.

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

:All common things, each day's events

That with the hour begin and end, : Our pleasures and our discontents Are rounds by which we may: -Longfellow. ascend.

BREAKFAST-Bananas and Lemon : Juice. Light Rolls. Beef Stew. Cucumbers. Raspberry Marma-

DINNER-Sliced Ham. Lettuce. Mashed Potatoes. String Beans. : Boiled Onions. Spiced Currants. White and Graham Bread. Blue-

berry Pudding.

SUPPER — Bread and Butter. Prunes. Oatmeal Jelly. Cream. Cake. Tea.

BLUEBERRY PUDDING. Sift together three cups of flour and heaping teaspoon of baking powder; stir into one pint of milk; one beaten egg; salt; three cups blueberries. Steam two hours in buttered mold; serve with hard or : liquid sauce.

To Can Pineapple-Prepare as for : the table. Cook until tender, adding water to cover. One cup sugar : to a quart can.

Fashion is not often kind to the poverty-stricken ones in her domain, but this season she has made a decided move in our favor, by smiling upon the oldfashioned alpaca gowns. For this material means much to us. It has that soft, shimmering effect sought after these days, and is very serviceable, also, since it does not crush or wear rough. In fact, it is an ideal material for one who must look well to the wherewith she will be clothed

If you wish a charming gown get one of white alpaca, with perfectly plain skirt and tight-fitting waist. Have it made with a plain stock cellar. Have made also, a jacket as shown in the illustration, of blue serge. The jacket is shorter than those worn last year, and is godeted below the waist line. It has peculiar square revers-the upper ones of the white alpaca-which are slashed and edged with braid.

The hat worn with this costume is of



ONE TRANSFORMATION.

rough blue straw. Into the trimming is introduced that combination of blue and green which is so fashionable.

If, however, you wish to wear the gown on a dressy indoor occasion, you may cross the bodice with a Marie Antoinette fichu of some delicately colored chiffon, or you may wear a broad sailor collar and with it a front of soft, lacey material, and so on.

Given such a foundation, it is unnecessary for me to tell the ingenious Canadian girl what she may do with her gown.

The Deadly Hat Pin.

A young lady, writing from Hamilton, asks us if we know of anything better stick-out-short-ends are no prettier than than the ordinary hat pin for keeping a they ever were. Tight frizzes are not lady's hat on while riding against a brisk permitted, but loose natural turns are breeze. We regret to say we do not. We still a graceful finish and there is just wish we did. The use of mucilage and one sure way to accomplish them. Wind Strings on a hat are not supposed to be | wad. Be sure the very tip of the lock is old-fashioned hat pin is all there is left. the mat in a square of tissue paper. Press Anyone who has ever had the real nerve it, paper and hair at night before you go force and stoical bravery to watch a wo- to bed and let it stay in the paper all man pin her hat on will wish that the night. present method of fastening it might give way to something less distressing.

Men are very wise and all that sore of pin about with the reckless abandon women do without jabbing his brains out. Just where a woman hides her head when she pins her hat on is a deep mystery. You fancy you know where it is, or ought to be, but when you see her sticking ter- of in sharp anlges. rible shafts of pointed steel this way and that, through her hat, you are forced to that her brain has been pierced by the matter of course it doesn't seem just tention to the rounding of the ends. right that the men folk must build the fires, pay taxes, do all the voting and waiting for a substitute for the hat pin.

Sachets of Sweet Clover.

what is called "the real country," or any- more satisfactory? one who is fortunate enough to return thither for the summers of later life is familiar with the delicious odor of sweet clover. It is pleasant to learn that the herb will keep away moths if strewn among woolen garments when they are put away for the hot months. Sweet clover makes delightful sachets for any bureau drawers, and has a fresh and wholesome scent, like the lavender which English housewives spread in the linen closet. By the way, it may not be generally known that one may slightly perfume water by holding in it a damask rose, head downward, for a few moments. This is thoroughly in luxurious good taste to do, with finger-bowls, and with water in the pitcher in a sleeping apartment.

Seeing Ourselves and Others.

How often one whispers to oneself, 'O, wad some power the giftie gi'e us,' apt to comment upon the very thing in conceived. others which one has sadly marked in themselves, as a woman of good family has often been heard to insist upon her favorite dictum, "Blood will tell," while all her acquaintance wonder what it tells in her case, as they agree that she is the rudest, the most careless in behavior. and the farthest from elegance of anyone of their circle. Yet she holds to her dear saying with determination, as if it were a talisman to make all the world see her as she sees herself, which, as some wit has observed, is what we want, after all, and not Burns' famous thought. It is humilating to reflect that we, in our turn, may be causing as much surprise. The end is not yet. if not amusement, to others by our inconsistency as others do to us.

Half-Moon Vases of Cut Glass.

Half moon vases are among the prettiest forms for table decoration, either in the exquisite cut glass or in the cheaper porcelain. They may stand at the corners of the board or two sets to make a perfect circle in the center of the table. Small and short stemmed flowers are the only ones which show well in these dishes, but violets, English daises, pansies or

GOWNS OF LIGHTNESS. The Web in Which the Summer Girl Garbs

Herself. Lawns, batistes, mulls, chiffon, organ dies, everything, in fact, that is light and airy, is what the summer girl wears. Mannish garb she has left behind this season; she has spun for herself clouds of some dainty, shimmering material, in which she floats, rather than walks, and

of man. Lace and guipure are faverites for trimming, and they, with the ribbons and foundation silk, make a gown, otherwise

dazzles the eyes and entangles the heart



AN ENCHANTING ROSEBUD.

inexpensive, rather costly. A maiden whose purse is limited, looks in despair at the silk foundations. Sateen, or some thin, glossy lining material, is much less expensive, however, and answers the purpose equally well, when used under lawn, organdy or batiste.

A very pretty gown seen at Saratoga yesterday was simply made of white lawn over a pink slip. The skirt was accordeon plaited, the waist has a plain yoke and a bertha of lawn fulled on beneath. The shoulder seams were very long. The sleeve proper started half way down the upper arm, where a fall of lace outlined the arm-hole of the waist. The short. dumpy puffs' which formed the sleeves, ended at the elbow with a ruche of pink silk. Another fall of lace outlined the yoke, while the stock collar of pink silk and a belt of the same material completed the costume. No, that is wrong. What did complete the costume were the Leghorn hat with roses, and the bunch of pink and white roses which mingled with the lace on her gown. They made her look the veritable rose-

bud that she was.

To Make It Naturally Curly.

It's all very well to talk about straight locks being the right thing now, but

In the morning, the paper unfolded, down will tumble the lock, glossy and curved into a loose series of rounds, as a thing, but the bewhiskered sex hasn't different as can be from the quirk of a representative who could thrust a hat corners that passes for the usual artificial curl. No matter how long or how short the lock, it will come from this treatment "natural," and, what is more, it will seem to hold the curls coming out in a pretty loosening of the curve instead

All this takes time though, and a shorter way and almost as good is to conclude that her head isn't there, or if it is | wind the lock over a roll of silk, being sure the tip of the lock curves under snugly. awful barbs. It is no uncommon sight The difference between the natural and to see old soldiers who have looked un- the coerced curl is all in the curve of the moved upon a score of fearful battles, tip. No natural curl ever starts to corkturn their face toward the wall and refuse | screw right from the scalp, though a wave to watch a woman pin her hat on. As a or so may show there. So devote all at-

If an iron is used let it be a good-sized round and not scorching. Dampen the trundle the baby buggy, but so long as hair slightly and curl slowly. Slip the they do not have to wear feminine hat lock from the iron and let it stay pinned pins they should blush to complain of in a close gathered round for a little their lot. The average man really hasn't | while, at any rate till it cools. This hold? got brains enough to stick pins through ing of the curl till the hair cools makes his hat the way a woman does and miss the curl last much longer. Two rules them. There are a whole lot of people then; go slow and look out for the ends. When the necessary locks are curved, do up the hair, letting the curves escape in their own natural way. A woman can Everyone who has spent a childhood in thus deceive her best friend, and what is

> Christian Science in the Catskills. Up among the Catskills there is a set-

tlement of artists and literary people, founded by the Thurbers and by Mrs. Candace Wheeler. It is a spot beautiful by nature and adorned by art until it deserves the name, fondly given it by its habitues, of Paradise Regained. But the snake creeps into all earthly edens, and in Onteora it comes in the form of a some fad or other. Last year it was the everlasting suffrage question; the park was divided into two camps, under the leadership of Mrs. Laurence Hutton, who was an "Anti," and of Mrs. Runkle, who was a vehement upholder of woman's rights. This season it is Christian science which has set the good Onteorans agog. Some one of them compares their meetings and conversations together on the subject to the gathering together of the early Christians. A stranger freak to seize and the rest of it. One's friends are so those particular folk could scarcely be

> Woman as a Cabby. The idea of a woman driving a hansom cab was recently frowned down in London, and the young gentlewoman in reduced circumstances who could do anything else was refused a license by the commissioners of police. This was supposedly on purely sentimental grounds. It was pointed out, however, that a wol man would be as free from annoyance on the top of the hansom cab as in walking through the streets and that there are more unwomanly occupations followed by women than that of driving a cab.

Reversing the Axiom.

The mother of the nineteenth century has brought up her daughters to match some other mother's sons. The mother of the twentieth century will have to woman's daughters. This is contrary to "God Almighty made the women to match the men.'

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 4.

Text of the Lesson, Num. xlii, 17-20, 23-83-Memory Verses, 20-Golden Text, Num. ziv, 9-Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

17. Having left Horeb, where they had been so long encamped, they came to Kadesh-barnes, on the south border of the land, which was 11 days' journey from Horeb. Here the people asked that spies might be sent to search out the land and bring word as to the best way to enter (Deut. i, 2, 21, 22). It seems strange that Moses should be pleased with this thought of sending spies when God had said that it was a good and large land flowing with milk and honey (Ex. iii, 8), and when God Himself always went before them in the cloud, but we remember the story of Hobab.

18. Since God had testified as to the land and had said that He would give it to them, what did it matter whether the inhabitants were few or many, strong or weak? Had not the God of Israel shown them His power in Egypt and at the Red sea, and was not His presence a sufficient assurance? But they did so forget God. just as we do.

19. It looks as if they were going to see if God meant what He said, and if He was as good as His word (Ex. xiii, 5: xxxiii. 2, 3). But one may say, Why find fault with the spies when God commanded them (verses 1, 2)? But a little attention to Deut. i, 22, will show that God only permitted them to have their own way in this matter, as He did afterward in that of a king (I Sam. viii, 6, 7, 21, 22).

20. It seems odd to tell them to be of good courage when unbelief was sending them forth. It requires faith in God to make any one to be of good courage, but going to see if His word was true would hardly tend to courage. Listen to Paul in the storm at sea when everything seemed against him, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25).

23, 24. One would think that all fears would be dispelled by a visit to the very place where Abraham, Isaac and Jacob lay buried. How could they help thinking of the faith of Abraham and being strengthened thereby? Then such grapes and pomegranates and figs-how could their hearts help crying out, "It is all just as He said?" Some one has suggested that these two carrying the grapes make us think of the Old and New Testaments—the one ahead did not see what he was carrying, but the one behind saw both the one ahead and the grapes too. Yet both carried the same fruit. Jesus, the True Vine, is the burden of the whole book, but is more clearly revealed in the New Testament.

25. "And they returned from searching of the land after 40 days." And because of their unbelief they, though so nearly possessing the land, were turned back into the wilderness to wander for 40 years, a year for each day (Num. xiv. 34). Some time we will see a deeper meaning in all the "forty day" experiences of Scripture.

26, 27. They could not but bring a good report of the land; they could not say aught else concerning it than "Surely binder's glue has been found impractical. the locks from the very end in a flat, close floweth with milk and honey, and this is the fruit of it." God always means what just the fashionable thing, so that ren- snugly curved down in the very center of He says, and we are perfectly safe in takders them out of the question. So the the little mat the turns make. Fold up ing Him at His word. When He makes a statement, we must either honor Him by believing it, or dishonor Him by our unbelief and make Him a liar (I John v, 10). Rather let us believe His every word, and thus set to our seal that God is true.

28, 29. "Nevertheless the people strong." And so they talk of the giants, and all the inhabitants of the land and the walled cities. God had mentioned these nations and had said that He would drive them out (Ex. xxxiv, 11). Observe His sevenfold "I will," beginning and ending with "I am Jehovah," in Ex. vi, 6-8, and see what desperate unbelief these men were guilty of in putting the least obstacle before the people, instead of the living God who had already done so wondrously for them. It is refreshing to turn to Caleb. and listen to him.

80. "Let us go up at once and possess it, for we are well able to overcome it." Here is confidence in God, and it is well founded -it rests on His power who made all things and of whom the prophet said, "Ah, Lord God, behold Thou hast made the heaven and the earth by Thy great power and stretched out arm, and there is nothing too hard for Thee" (Jer. xxxii, 17). These encouraging words by which Caleb sought to still the people were from his heart (Joshua xiv, 12), for he wholly followed the Lord.

31. "We be not able to go up against the people, for they are stronger than we." It was not a question of "they and we," but only of them and God. He who brought them out of Egypt was able to bring them into Canaan, and in that light Caleb and Joshua saw it, for they said, "The Lord is with us; fear them not" (xiv, 9). Until we have learned our own inability to save ourselves, we will not be likely to let the Lord save us, and until we have learned our inability to keep ourselves we will not know the joy of His keeping power. We want a deeper knowledge and experience of all that is included in the words, "Not

I. but Christ." 32, 33. "They and We" was to the unbelievers suggestive of giants and grasshoppers, and resulted in much weeping and murmuring on the part of the people, and a call for a new captain who would lead them back to Egypt, so that the Lord had to say to Moses: "How long will this people provoke Me? How long will it be ere they believe Me, for all the signs which I have shewed among them?" (xiv, 11.) If we place ourselves face to face with our difficulties, we will ofttimes be discouraged, but when we place our difficulties face to face with God, then victory is sure, and peace and joy are ours. The matter that He makes His own is as good as accomplished. In quietness and in confidence is our strength (Isa. xxx, 15).

Artistic Treatment. A famous landscape painter had to call

in a doctor to see his wife, who was suffering from bronchitis. After he had examined the patient the doctor recommended the husband to take a small brush, dip it in tincture of iodine and lightly paint the lady's back with it. The artist took up his brush, and, after dipping it in the tincture, proceeded to carry out the doctor's prescription. But his artistic temperament soon got the better of his sick nursing qualities. Mistaking his wife's back for a canvas, instead of simply applying the lotion he sketched out a landscape and gradually peopled it with figures and put in all the details complete. The patient, finding the operation a rather lengthy one, asked her husband if he had not finished. And bring up her sons to match some other | the latter, receding a few steps to examine his work, replied, "Another dab or two, George Eliot's oft-quoted theory that and then I can put it in the frame."-Messaggero.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It Druggists say that their sales of Hood's Sar-saparilla exceed those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.

ACCIDENTS IN SWALLOWING.

Some Queer Cases that Come to the London Hospitals.

The doctors of the London hospitals

have an incredible number of patients who have swallowed strange things. Of course, children are most frequent sufferers. The commonest object that they swallow are small metal whistles and tin "squeakers." The most dangerous of toys for very young children are the India rubber balloons which can be inflated by means of a small mouthpiece. These can most readily be drawn in by the breath, and then each succeeding respiration inflates the rubber bag. These have caused scores of deaths, and so have thimbles. A child sees is mother's bright thimble, and there is no worse article to swallow. Among grown-up people, young wom of the domestic and working class are the most frequent patients this being because they habitually carry small articles in their mouths, and are often prone to what is called "lark-ing." Only a week or two ago a cook in a West End mansion swallowed a small glass vial containing flavoring essence. The physicians have not been able to do anything for her vet. One of the strangest cases of this kind on record was that of a gentleman who about two years ago was treated at one of the London hospitals, he having swallowed a tiny live tortoise. He had bought several of these creatures and was amusing his children by pretending to eat them alive, and so on, when he actually swallowed one. It was several days before the creature was even killed. Scores of these cases come from public bars, where people seem fond of attempting silly tricks with coins, namcil cases and rings. The present marl of Granville has below his vest a half crown swallowed during the course of a conjuring entertainment when he was a lad. Only the other day a man died at Greenwich through swallowing one of the noisy toys called a siren, and no medical aid could save him.

DID THEY BURN WITCHES?

Assertion Often Made by the Ill-Informed Denied.

The Boston Journal publishes correspondence between Albert Clarke and the Rev. William E. Barton, in which the former says that Mr. Barton has been quoted as saying in a speech in that city on Monday: "It was fre-quently urged against them (the Puritans) that they had burned witches. So they did, but they abandoned that practice 50 years before it was given up in England," etc. Mr. Clarke continues; "If you referred to any executions in Massachusetts by burning at the stake, I think you will confer a favor upon the public by citing the history that records them. I know it is a common impression that such executions took place, and, though I do not claim to be familiar with the history, I remember Senator Hoar replying to a taunt of such barbarity in Massachusetts, made by a southern Senator—I think the late Benjamin Hill, of Georgiaabout fourteen years ago, that no witch or person accused of witchcraft was ever burned at the stake in Massachusetts. As Senator Hoar is an accurate scholar, and would be unlikely to be mistaken about a matter of so much importance in the history of his native State, it occurs to me that possibly you spoke from an early impression gained in a distant State, and from the common belief, without havin looked up the record." To this Mr. Barton makes a positive

disclaimer, saying: "I am glad that I did not say yesterday or at any other time that the Puritans 'burned' witches. I have frequently corrected that error. While I was literary editor of the Central Congregationalist I challenged the statement made by Rev. J. T. Christian in his volume on the Baptists, and I think I corrected the same impression in a review I wrote of Marvin's life of Cotton Mather, for the 'Bibliotheca Sacra.' I am on record in print on that subject, and the slip was the reporter's. said, in substance, that we are reminded of the Puritans hanging witches 200 years ago by the cousins of the men who burned a woman and a witch in Ireland two weeks ago.'

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# Missing kinks.

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

DEAN OWEN, of Leighlin, the oldest beneficed clergymn in Ireland, has died at 95. He had been 70 years a priest. RECENT surveys show that onesixth of the State of Oregon, something over 10,000,000 acres, is covered with

dense forests. A HALF-DOLLAR dated 1846 was taken from the stomach of a catfish caught in Lake Burnsides, near Scooba, Miss., a few days ago.

THE Queen has accepted from the Secttish Bible Society a present of Bibles, psalm books, and hymn books

for the royal pew in Crathie Church. AFTER an existence of 22 years the English Palaeographical Society has come to an end. It has published in that time 550 facsimiles of manuscripts and inscriptions.

CABLES will connect the Eiffel tower with the turrets of the Trocadero palace during the 1900 exhibition, and upon them light passenger trains will be run by gravitation.

GOGGLES are now supplied by the British Admiralty to the officers and sailors serving on fast torpedo boats, as the high speed has been found to be injurious to the eyes.

A COW in Appleton, Wis., which refused food, was found to have a lady's hat pin thrust clear through her tongue. had remained there two or three days before being discovered.

KANSAS' corn crop this year will be about 400,000,000 bushels, the biggest the State ever had. Nebraska, too, expects to make a record, if present indications hold out, with the largest crop ever raised in the State.

FIVE years ago the 4,000 tourists who visited Egypt were nearly all English; last season, out of 7,500 arrivals, only 45 per cent were English, while 45 per cent were American and 10 per cent were of German or of other national-

ENGLISH fishermen are poaching in the waters of Iceland. Four trawlers were recently brought into port after they had been fired upon by the Danish cruiser Heimdal; their tackle and catch were confiscated, and their skippers fined. MARSEILLES wishes to have a uni-

versity of its own like Lyons and Bordeaux, and suggests that the faculty of letters at Aix, near by, be transferred to it, as at Aix there are but three students outside of those holding state scholarships.

PHILADELPHIA'S largest trolley party made a round of the suburban roads in 50 cars one evening last week. Searly every car carried musicians, and several brass bands were in the outfit. Trolley parties are just now Phladel-phia's most exciting social events.

CIVIL list pensions of £100 each were granted last year to Walter Pater's Hamerton, the art critic; of Sir John R. Seeley and C. H. Pearson, the historians, and to William Watson, the poet, Alexander Bain, philosopher, and George Augustus Sala, journalist.

A WRITER who has been visiting Tell's Chapel, in Switzerland, states that the condition of the building is a great scandal. The walls for the most part are riven, there are clefts between the windows and the walls, portions of the turrets and the roof have fallen. the pictures are half obliterated, and, in fact, this monument of an antique past presents a sorry sight.

THE street cars of Sacramento City in California are now run by electricity generated by the falls of the American River at Fosom, 24 miles away. The river has been dammed, creating a reservoir three miles long with a flow of 85,000 cubic feet a minute. turning the turbine wheels at the dam the water is not allowed to escape further service, but is used for irrigation. Sacramento City expects soon to be warmed and lighted by the river.

THE fire department, the police patrol, and messengers without number have been summoned to a big apartment house in Geary street, San Francirco, of late, without cause, and without being able to find who sent in the A watch was set, and a peaen parrot, belonging to one of the sidents of the building, was seen to perch on a call box and with his beak turn the index finger round the dial. First he called the police, then sent for a coupe, and was just going to send in an alarm of fire when he was bagged.

WITH a force of 5,973 workers, distributed in 434 stations throughout the world, the Church Missionary Society records 12,500 baptisms for last year. 8,000 of which were of infants, leaving three-fourths of an adult baptized for each worker as the result of its work. It has 64 stations in Africa, 18 in Palestine and Persia, 208 in India, 42 in China and Japan, 41 in New Zealand, and 61 in Northwest America and the Of the 673 clergymen employed 20 are Eurasians, 309 natives and the others Europeans.

RECENT investigations of the operations of the mind indicate that the subject under hypnotic influence is in a partial faint. The effort required to concentrate the attention on the operator or by striking object results in a reaction similar to that produced by strong emotion in "neurotic" women, except that the collapse is only parcial, some of the faculties remaining active, while the operation of others is suspended. The hypothesis will account for some phenomena that are not accounted for by the theory that the hypnotized subject is in a condition resembling normal sleep.

St. Bartholomew the Great is the oldest church in London. There is a curious legend concerning its foundation. When Rabere, the king's minstrel, was journeying to Rome in 1120 in expiation of his sins, he dreamed at he was carried by a great monster to the brink of the bottomless pit. St. Bartholomew came and rescued him, and commanded him to build a church. On his return home Rabere carried out the command, and St. Bartholomew the Great is the result. The church was completed in 1133. Among the old registers in the vestry is an entry of the baptism of Hogarth, the

A FEW years ago, in a garden, situated three miles out from Edingurgh, there were some very fine gooseberry bushes, the fruit of which were all but devoured by rats having their habitat in a small burn in the immediate vicinity of the garden. Some time elansed before the destruction of the berries could be accounted for, but after close watching several of these cun-ning rodents, in the act of selecting the finest of the fruit, were captured. What is more surprising, however, world. Bonner paid \$20,000 for Maux

during the following two seasons nothing was either seen or heard of the midnight four-footed poachers, but in the third season they returned in their battalions and began with much vigor their destruction. Guns, traps and poison had very little effect, but en sprinkling crystals of caustic potash in and about their runs they disappear-

ed as suddenly as they came. A CITIZEN of the ancient Hanseatic town of Lubeck-Otto Vioght, by name -has invented a contrivance which will lead many people to call him blessed. It is the "wheel-sled," and will enable bicycle experts to go on long tours when the snow might otherwise prevent this pleasant exercise. The "wheelsled" consists of a handsomely formed sled, between the runners of which is set a wheel with spikes, which is guided by the pedal and handle-bar, as in the case or an ordinary bicycle. The spikes, or teeth, catch in the ice as the wheel revolves. The wheel-above the flying against the rider-runs on or- can Journal of Photography.

dinary bearings between the prongs of a fork-like piece of steel connecting the sled's runners. The brake and handle are attached to the wheel as in an ordinary bicycle.

The announcement recently made of a German method of producing glass which will transmit light freely, but not heat, has been supplemented by some details as to the manufacture. A plate of this material, four-tenths of an inch thick, containing 28 per cent of iron in the form described as ferrous chloride, allowed only 4.06 per cent of radiant heat to pass through it, while another plate of equal thickness, and containing quite as much iron in the form of ferric chloride, permitted 11.2 per cent to pass. The chemical distinction is very small, but the effect is said to be marked. A thinner slab of this glass allowed less than 1 per cent of the heat of gas flames to pass, although transmitting 12 per cent of heat from sunlight. Ordinary window upper half of which is a leaden or tin glass, on the other hand, lets some 86 cover to keep the dirt and ice from per cent of the heat through.-Ameri-

# Six Strange Men-

In New York-Not Counting Hetty Green, Who Is Known by Her Satchel and Her Wit-Robert Bonner's History Since He Fell in Love With His Trotter Maud S.-Sage and

highly respected and holding a promi-highly respected and holding a promi-Maudy is 21 years old now, and she nent place in the world, are still among the most eccentric of mortals; and to meet them once is to stamp them forever upon the mind's retina. They take their place in the procession of the world's notables, and, like them, they will be remembered for what they accomplished, and for being the "only one of their kind," whether this is an

enviable distinction or not.

The six, for you would hardly need to be told their names, are constantly before the public, yet always in their own peculiar line. They are public-spirited, but their public spirit is always directed towards the one thing which has become a life hobby with them, and without which they would cease to have any individual identity. The first is Anthony Comstock, whose reputation is as broad as the continent, vet about whom so little is really known. His name is not only whispered in police society on account of the unconventional deeds with which he is identified, and even in New York, where he works, his race is almost unknown. His home is in a suburb.

Long ago Anthony Comstock declared himself "agin" all literature that could not be read aloud in the family circle, and opposed to all pictures and statuary that could bring the blush to a school girl's face, and he also declared himself an opponent to songs. jokes and stories of the nature that could be construed into meanings not plainly expressed, and specially edu-cated himself in this line. So violent ly did he become antagonistic to these three classes of "immorality," as he terms them, that he devoted his life to stamping them out of the land. He began many years ago, and has been unremitting in his stamping labors ever since. He works day and night, takes no vacation, is untiring without mercy. He strides into saloons where he has heard that coarse jokes are written upon the walls and confiscates the entire caloon until such are erased. If there is opposition the proprietor must pay a fine. Sometimes he is fined, anyway.

Mr. Comstock particularly hates all statuary. The law gives him power to destory everything intended to be coarse, but he must draw the line at works of art when found in proper places. Nevertheless, he manages to get many a chance at the Venus de Milo, against whom he has a special grudge, and under his feet she becomes finer than the original powder of her plaster cast.

Mr. Comstock's particular aversion is having his picture in the newspapers. "A picture of me made public greatly injures my work," he writes, "for it tells people who I am, and they prevent me from finding out the things I

wish to destroy." A man who is always associated in the same thought with Anthony Comstock, though for no good reason, is Elbridge T. Gerry, whose work for the preventing of cruelty to children is so untiring. fI Comstock has a thousand enemies, Gerry has ten thousand, and if Comstock has two thousand admirers, Gerry has a hundred thousand. Nobody ignores Gerry, and the people who hate and who like him are divided into two large and nearly equal

The work in which Commodore Gerry appears before the world is that of taking small children from the stage, but this is by no means the most arduous of his labors. His special work lies in the tenements where men, women and rum abuse the children, and for whom the State provides a home until they are sufficiently grown up to have children of their own to abuse. But this is all prosaic work, and the Gerry Society manages it quietly and well.

But it is with the stage children that Commodore Gerry finds publicity. He has elected that no child under 16 or 18 shall appear upon the stage in public. and he is kept busy all the time carrying out the edict. In these days no play is complete without a small child and from the play where a baby is brought in as the "found child" upon a tea-tray to the harrowing Miss Multon, whose tears are shed over happy youngsters, there must be babies in

every drama. Occasionally the commodore relents. "You may dance before me in the mayor's office tomorrow," he says to the weeping child who wants to go on the stage and "hear the pitty music," and see the nice people. "And if I think it does not hurt you I may con

With a face trying to be severe, but with eyes that take in every movement, the contradictory commodore watches the little girls as they dance into the mayor's room with graceful steps, and then he allows them to kneel before him and beg to go on "once a day, only

just once. Robert Bonner is a famous citizen of Gotham who might now as well be living in the South Sea as where he is. upon a beautiful street just out of Fifth avenue, in a magnificent home. Robert Bonner showed his smartness by making a fortune and afterwards his eccentricity by spending it in a peculiar way. Every morning from Christmas to Christmas again, Robert Bonner, now a vigorous, hale and hearty man of nearly 70, rises, takes a light breakfast, and starts for Westchester, where Maud S., his famous horse, resides. Robert Bonner fell in love with Maud S. many seasons ago, and since then he has been her faithful companion and slave. No one but himself feeds the famous old roadster, and no one but himself has ever driven her since he bought

Gotham has six citizens who, while | S., and he has had ten times the en-

is still training for the record-breaking repast placed before her by Nancy Hanks and Directum, and that she will win Robert Bonner has not the shadow of a doubt.

While studying Maud S. Robert Bonner has made himself the best authority upon the anatomy of the horse's foot in the world, and he has written books that are to appear posthumously for the benefit of future trotters. watches Maud as new mothers watch a child, and he preserves all memories of her, even to her cast-off shoes, as though they were Bismarck's slippers. "I've had two mottoes," says Robert Bonner, nodding the big head that looks dwarfish upon his compact little body. "One is to do thoroughly anything you do at all, and the other is one that I borrowed from Emerson many years ago: 'Take what you want, O discontented man, but pay the cost!' I'm paying the cost of knowing a horse by working day and night!" Russel Sage does not call himself a "queer character of Gotham," but he certainly is such, and is known by his

eccentricities. His parsimony and wealth are told as household tales, and the speculations upon what he means to do with his money makes firesides merry. But Russell sage has complex sides. little while ago a friend entered his builet proof office and found him chuckling over dirty, badly-written and awfully-spelled letter. As Russell laughed his form gathered up until his knees almost touched his waistcoat, and

then the other from the ground .. His countenance wore a puffed. pleased expression and it was plain to see he was in good humor. "I've got a letter-he-hee!" he said. "from a fellow. "He says—he-hee!— that——" But here Mr. Sage burst out laughing, sat down and handed the friend the letter. It read: "We have naimed the babby after yu. His naim

his feet were lifted one by one and

is Russell Sage Dennis, and we hoape you will not be ofended.' "I've sent word to the parents where they can find \$50 in trust for that little kid," said the financier, who is said never to give a penny away, "and as soon as they bring him to town I want to see him." All of which goes to show Russell Sage is not stingy, as he is said to be.

eccentricity is George A genuine Francis Train, who sits upon a bench in Madison Square Park from thaw until frost, and who can be found as regularly upon his seat as the laziest But George Francis Train is tramp. no tramp. He is now an old man who has done his life-work and who is spending his leisure in his way because he enjoys himself best thus.

Train's customary suit is of white flannel, changing to duck when it is duck time, and back again to flannel when the leaves turn. And his sole companions are children, upon whom he spends every cent of that \$13 allowance after expenses have been paid for the week. A park seat, a white suit. ginger snaps and children fill his life full. His conversation, for he is nothing if not a talker, is bright and entertaining and timely. One day he found three kittens floating in a bag in the picturesque Easter lily pond, and that day his stories to the children took on a mournful tone, and were punctured with moral remarks. Later in the day, so moving were the tales of bad children and their retribution, that the culprit came forward, confessed and was forgiven! But Mr. Train knew who it was all the time. The boy who owned the bag had turned State's

evidence. The sixth strange man in Gotham is Dr. Parkhurst, whose nobby is the purification of the world. Parkhursts are many in the world, but few have met with such success and recognition as this New York preacher. He, like Comstock, began by visiting the scenes that he hated, to be sure that they really existed, and in those fantous seven night of his New York pilgramme about town he found food for thought and fancy ever since. He likewise found material for his long campaign. At home Dr. Parkhurst, who has a pretty wife, carries on the same old game of plotting against vice. "By their deeds you may know them," may be said of these Six Strange Men of Gotham, but of Hetty Green, who is as queer a character as any of these eccentric geniuses, it must be altered to "By her satchel ye shall find her." This satchel is as much a part of Hetty as her arm, and always hangs upon it or is dragged tiredly along. There are from \$20,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in bonds and money and diamonds in that queer black bag, so look upon it respectfully Hetty Green's wit has made her millions, and her closeness has preserved them. She is as aristocratic in birth and blood as she is plain in ap-She is as aristocratic in birth pearance, and her family live as lux-

uriously as she has lived denyingly. She has two queer characteristics that stand out among her many oddities. She will figure in lawsuits and she will do her own washing. Her lawssuits are 25 years old, and her washing is done in a small hall room where she hides herself at night during tax season. When spending a social evening, which she does once in a while, she is witty, wise and sensible. "I make money because it is my fancy work," she says with a sniff at other women

One by one these odd character arise in a century, and so influential are they, so powerful, so popular and so conspicuous, that it is difficult to tell how Gotham would get along if all were to disappear at once.
ADDISON RYMAN.

who make beaded dogs and worsted

# Grack Shots.

Remarkable Instances of Their Practical Value in War.

How Hercules Ross Won His

It has been frequently asserted by cynics, who sneer at the art of rifle shooting as exemplified at Bisley, that your crack shot is absolutely valueless in actual warfare, that he finds moving men very different from stationary targets, and that all sharpshooting in action is mere haphazard guesswork, in which the duffer is just as likely to do execution as the expert. There may be some truth in that view of marks-manship, but that there have been cases in which the services of crack shots have been invaluable, the following instances will prove:

At the time of the Indian mutiny, young Hercules Ross, son of the famous sportsman and marksman, Capt. Horatio Ross, and brother of Edward Ross, the first winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, was the crack rifle shot of India. He subsequently won the Indian championship three years in succession, and on the third occasion put on ten consecutive bull's eyes at 1,000 yards. He was also a mighty tiger slayer. But he proved the value of his deadly skill with the rifle against more formidable foes than the jungle could produce. His greatest and most memorable feat was the following: KEPT AT BAY.

He had ridden nearly 100 miles to a ford on the River Gogra, where it was expected that a large force of mutineers intended to cross. It was of absolutely vital importance to keep them at bay until the women and children and the sick and wounded could be removed from an English station close by. Hercules Ross heroically undertook the task. He had a pit dug on the bank of the river commanding the ford. Here he took his post, with a dozen good rifles by his side and four attendants to load for him. The heavy rains had swollen the river, and the ford was impassable, but the enemy had a large boat, and with this proceeded to make the passage of the stream. But Ross, from his rifle-pit, picked off the rowers one by one with marvelous skill. Time after time the boat put back, time after time it came on again, but the quick and deadly fire which that swift rifleman kept up prevented the oarsmen from ever getting more than a third of the way across.

Armed with only the old Brown Bess, the Sepoys could not touch the occupant of the rifle-pit. For three hours, with unfailing skill and nerve, Hercules Ross shot down the rebel rowers whenever they attempted to cross, till at last a body of English troops with three guns came up, and the Sepoys sullenly retired. By his splendid marksmanship, coupled with unflinching steadiness and nerve, young Ross undoubtedly saved the lives of those English women and children, with their helpless sick and wounded companions.
GUNS NOT MOUNTED.

Another and even more remarkable instance of the practical value of marksmanship in action occurred at Lucknow, during the long and terrible siege. The Sepoys had hauled a couple of eighteen-pounders on to a flat roof of one of the palaces which surrounded the residency in which the English were at bay. If they could only mount these guns they would be able to plunging fire down upon the defenders of the residency, which would soon have made the place untenable and compelled the English to surrender. It was imperative, therefore, that those guns should not be mounted.

and Foot, was the crack shot of the little garrison. He was supplied with the best rifles that the officers possessed and he was posted in an angle of the residency, with orders to prevent the Sepoys from mounting those guns. The part of the building in which he ook up his position had already been battered by the Sepoy guns into a heap

Sergeant Halliwell, of the Thirty-Sec

of ruins, and behind the shattered maonry he lay at full length-there was just cover enough to protect him in that posture. For several days he remained there, never once rising to his feet, or even to his knees, for to do so would have been to court instant death from the swarm of rebel marksmen in front of him. The only change in attitude in which he could indulge was by rolling over from his back to his stomach and vice versa. His powers of endurance were almost

superhuman. He was a man who hardly seemed to know the need of sleep. He kept his eye night and day on those dismounted guns. Whenever the Se-poys attempted to mount them his deadly rifle was at work, and he picked hem off one by one, till they dared no longer to expose so much as a finger to the unerring aim of this mysterious and invisible death dealer. In the dead of night provisions were conveyed to him by men crawling on their hands and knees along the slight barricade. which was all the shelter they had from the cannon and musket of the foe. The guns were never mounted, and at last the palace was captured in a sortie and blown up and Sergeant Halliwell's long and painful vigil was at an end.

When Moses & Son had an establish-ment in New Oxford street, close to Mudie's, a tall, bronzed soldierly-looking man in a peculiar uniform might have been seen standing at the entrance, ready to assist customers from their carriages and usher them into the shop. On his breast were several medals and among them the little bronze cross which bears the single inscription, "For Valor." This was Halliwell, of the deadly rifle, the hero of Lucknow.

HAS BOUGHT A DUKE.

Miss Vanderbilt to Finance the House

of Marlborough. Undeterred by the matrimonial infelicities of her mother, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, who recently was divorced from her millionaire husband, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, is about to become engaged to the young Duke of Marlborough. Both parties in this contemplated union between blue blood and hard cash are young, very young; but they move in the fashionable set of their respect-

ive countries. The present Duke of Marlborough is mainly celebrated for his American stepmother, Lady Beresford, formerly Mrs. Hammersley, formerly Miss Lily Price, of Troy. Mrs. Hammersley is distinguished for numerous reasons, among them that she married the present duke's father in 1887 in the city hall, Mayor Hewitt officiating, and afterward honoring the blushing bride by kissing her aristocratic lips. Then, too, she restored the ancestral halls of the Marlboroughs by expending \$500,000 of the money left her by her previous husband, Mr. Hammersley. In 1891 the duke died, but the American duchess was not to be "dowagered" so easily and last May she made her reappearance on the matrimonial stage and blossomed forth as Lady William Beresford, the wife of one of the Prince of Wales' intimate friends and

a former confirmed bachelor. Then she left the Marlborough ancestral hal's and the young duke had

the company of his ancestors' ghosts, he plunged into the solemn gayety of London society, where he met Miss Vanderbilt. Anybody could fall in love with a girl worth two or three times as much as the late Miss Anna Gould, so that the duke found no diffi-

culty in losing his heart. Miss Vanderbilt is 17 years old, and while not transcendently beautiful, is yet pleasing and has winning manners. She made her social debut last winter at the horse show and attracted much attention by the simplicity of her costumes and the democracy of her ways. She is said to be rather domestic in her tastes. Of late he has contracted the bicycle habit, but this will no doubt be overlooked by the duke, in view of the fact that marriage with her will enable him to make further repairs to his ancestral hails.-New York special to Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

A Strong Plea that the Example of On ar.o Shall Be Followed at Ottawa.

The death of the late Premier of Canada, Sir John Thompson, involved the choice of a new leader for the Government, and the reconstruction of the Cabinet, but the portfolio of Agriculture remained as it was-filled by a professional gentleman, a lawyer, we might add, doubtless capable in his own avocation, and with strong political claims on the emoluments of office, no doubt; but with this aspect of the case the Farmer's Advocate is not concerned. At this writing a political upheaval at Ottawa has left the position again vacant, Hon. Mr. Angers having withdrawn from the Government, and his resignation being accepted; hence, a new Minister must ere long be chosen, and the Premier should weigh well the consideration of agriculture in making his choice.

When election time comes round, farmers are told from the hustings that they are the "backbone," "bone and sinew," and the most important class, representing the great producing industry of the country, the progress and prosperity of which depend upon the progress and prosperity of farming. It was in professed recognition of the special pre-eminence and needs of farming that the Portfolio of Agriculture was created. If any department of the Government presents possibilities for new and practical lines of work, where actual knowledge, born of experience and personal sympathy, is needed, surely it is here, where we have an elaborate experimental farm system, with live stock, fruit-growing, and a host of other associated lines of work being pursued. As our readers are aware, there is the large Central Farm at Ottawa and four similar institutions, presenting, in addition to all the actual details of ordinary farm and live stock management, a great variety of important experimental work. It is, therefore, a department where practical knowledge is one essential.

Does any one suppose that the ne-cessities of agriculture would have been so well served in the Province of Ontario, for example, had the Minister of Agriculture been picked, say, out of the legal profession and on account of his political claims merely, instead of such eminently practical and competent men as Hon. Chas. Drury and Hon. John Dryden, the present incumconsiderations from a narrow, class view that there must be "a farmer in the Cabinet," though it is rather late in the day to raise any objections as to the capacity of farmers in the conduct of public affairs, either in the domain of legislation or administration.

Actual knowledge of the conditions and needs of farming, a good grasp of the agricultural situation and its tendencies generally, backbone enough to stand squarely for the interests of the farmer, progressive ideas without any waste of resources (because Canada has no money to fritter away, judging from out national balance sheet), and common sense in the general management of the Dominion Agricultural Department, are what the farmers of Canada look for, no matter who may construct the Cabinet or control the destinies of the country.-Farmer's Advocate.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING. HEARTBURN. FLATULENCY, SOUR STOMACH.

—IS FOUND IN—

DIGESTION A TEST PROVES IT THE BEST.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract...One Bottle Fleischmann's Yeast......Half a Cake Sugar...... Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water..... Two Gallons.
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Scribner: Organ, Combination Reed and Pipe.

Has a tone full, rich, mellow, peculiar to itself, unapproached by any other.

The Scribner Organ Mfg. Co'y, 282 DUNDAS STREET. Spencer Block - -

Corsel Waists and Shoulder Braces.

ADIES, PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH by ordering American Health Waists Misses' Health Waists and Shoulder Braces, Once worn, always worn. Great reductions in samp o Corsets during the fall season

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# A CREAT MEDICINE.

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

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

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute ! Scott & Bowne, Belleville. 50c. and \$1.

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ICE CREAM And Chicago Lemonade Shakes.

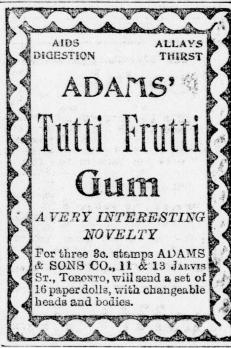
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Sex." OMPOUND

HEALTH FOR THE MOTHER

SEX." This is the message of hope to every afflicted and suffering woman in Canada, Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound is the only specific for diseases peculiar to women which can and does effect a complete cure. Prolapsus, Uteri, Leucorrhœa, and the PAIN to which every woman is PERIODI-CALLY subject, yield to Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound entirely and always. Price 75c. For sale by every druggist in this broad land. Letters of inquiry from suffering women, addressed to the "A. M. C." Medicine Co., Montreal, marked "Personal," will be opened and answered by a lady correspondent and will not go beyond the hands and eyes of one of



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Manufacturing Jeweler and

BRASS SIGNS, DOOR PLATES AND SEAL PRESSES Old Stand, Upstairs.

180 DUNDAS ST. BREAD BELOW COST. As we are determined not to be undersold any longer we have decided to reduce our

5 Cents per Loaf Cash, delivered to any part of city. Weight and quality guaranteed. PARNELL & BRIGHTON. South London Bakers. Phone 929. t

NOTICE-FURNITURE. GEORGE PARISH. Just arrived—Another let of my Bedroom Sets, from \$9 to \$12. Made to order. A lew good cooking stoves for outer kitchen. ave money on stoves by examining these afore buying. 357 Talbot street, south

Lawn Mowers-High Wheel, Tempered Blades.

LAWN HOSE Best Four-Ply, at

Reid's Hardware

NO. 118 NORTH SIDE DUNDAS STREET.

# John Friend

Serves the cheapest lunches in this city. Ice Cream for church and garden parties, Cold Ham for picnickers. Call and get a price before purchasing else-

# His Country's Father.



A London Girl's Prize Letter on George Wash ington-First Prize and Compliments Come to the Talented Young Writer.

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The Boston Pilot, one of the most widely-circulated newspaper in the United States, contains the prize paper written by Miss Maud Regan, of this city, which is given below, at the request of many readers. In an introduction to the paper, the editor says:

'A little while ago 'Our Tender' inquired if the Boys and Girls intended to permit the prize for the Washington essay to go to a Canadian. Judging by the careful work prepared by some of them, they did not, but nevertheless to a Canadian it must go, and when they have read her essay her rivals will be the first to concede that Miss Maud Regan deserves it."

Here follows Miss Regan's paper: Perhaps all history offers no page apon which we so love to linger, no page more replete with romantic interest, than that which tells of the splendors of picturesque Virginia of old colonial days. Poets have delighted in singing the praises of this "Mother of States and undiminished men, tradition has busied itself with tales of the former extent and riches of estates since dwindled to insignificance, till we have come to paint the glories of Virginia's past in brighter tints than the reality may have possessed.

A great novelist in pages as deathless as fame itself, has immortalized in fiction's realms names already immortal in their country's annals, till they are so familiar to us, these Virginians of the olden time, as though it were but yesterday they had wearied of life's bustle and turmoil and their loyal hearts found rest in quiet corners of the grass-grown Virginia churchyards. But whether our fancy pictures them the courteous Southern gentleman, gracious of manner and warm of heart, dispensing the lavish hospitality which was their Virginian birthright, or whether we gaze upon them transformed by the stern exigencies of war into a race of heroes

"Cast in the massive mould "To a Of those heroic ages old Which into grander forms our mortal

metal ran,' one noble figure stand's out from among them all, pre-eminent alike in peace

and war, upon whom our admiration centers as the greatest of Virginians. Perhaps in no career more distinctly than in Washington's were the habits and inclinations of childhood prophetic. of the pursuits and attainments of later We recognize in the youthful commander of the Lilliputian forces on the play-ground battle-field the first dawning of that military spirit which subsequently prompted him to embrace the career in which he achieved such renown; in the child whose innate rectitude and sound judgment consti-tuted him arbiter of all boyish disputes, the same qualities which in after life guided the deliberations and actuated the decisions of the brilliant statesman. Nor are there lacking in the quaintly phrased rules of etiquette compiled by Washington when a mere boy early indications of the gracious manners founded on delicate consideration for the feelings and convenience of others, which throughout his life proclaimed him a gentleman of nature's

years established upon a solid basis and rendered of enduring advantage to the country his brilliant military and legislative successes. In youth grave, thoughtful and scrupulously upright, self-respecting and, therefore, readily yielding respect and obedience to all lawful authority, the value of these qualities was enhanced by an early acquired habit of self-discipline, the guiding principle of a character which was as much loved

in private as it was respected in pub-

own fashioning. Even the yellow time-

discolored pages of his school exercise

books bear silent witness to his char-

acter, testifying to the painstaking thoroughness manifested thus early in

all his undertakings, which in after

Possessed of a naturally quick mind, ever eager in the acquisition of knowledge, he had likewise the faculty, rare in one so young, of selecting for especial attention the studies destined to be of most value to him in his future undertakings. Guided by this faculty he devoted himself with particular diligence to the acquisition of a thorough, practical knowledge of the science of land surveying, in which study his diligence was crowned with so much success that at an age when children are still in the schoolroom he was deemed competent to make surveys of the immense Fairfax estates. His early surveying expeditions were of immense benefit to him, confirming his habits of self-reliance, inuring him to the hardship and fatigue and giving him a practical knowledge of the country, helpful to him throughout the frontier war, and of inestimable value in the strug-

gle with which his name is identified. Washington gained his first experience of active service in the career in which he was to become so famous just when the mutual jealousies engendered by the rival claims of English and French to the rich lands which by force or intrigue they had wrested from the Indians, threatened to culminate in open hostilities. Before the actual outbreak of the war, the English governor wished to make one more effort towards a peaceful adjustment of the differences by means of a letter of remonstrance addressed to the French commander. The task of conveying this missive to its destination was one fraught with much danger and responsibility. It involved a journey through an unknown country in the depth of winter, dependent for guidance upon the doubtful faith of Indians who saw in English and French alike spoilers eager for their land. It required in the messenger a constitution inured to fatigue, coolness, courage and sagacity sufficient to enable him to forestall the diplomatic French in obtaining the Indian alliance in the event of hostilities.

The choice of Washington as messenger in this important mission is a high testimony to the esteem which his talents had already commanded, an himself of his arduous commission, and by the modesty with which he received the commendations of his chiefs and the praises and congratulations of the country at large. It were too tedious to follow in detail the varying fortunes of the Indian war, throughout the whole course of which Washington was distinguished alike by intrepidity in action and prudence in council. After Braddock's disastrous defeat the popular appreciation of his services found expression in the bistowal on him, unsolicited and in defiance of high influence at work against him, of the responsible pest of commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. In this capacity his first care was to effect a muchneeded reform in martial laws and army discipline, and justly incensed at the ridiculous claims of crown-appointed officers to supremacy over those man whom he had endeavored to be-holding commissions from the colonial little and supplant. governors, he succeeded in obtaining a permanent settlement of these ques-

tory to the colonial officers, and by which many evils were obviated. Though manifesting a proper sense of what was due to his rank, when time and occasion warranted in his intercourse with his soldiers he was ever affable and accessible, watchful of their interests, and setting an example eloquent for good of scrupulous exacti-

tude in the performance of duty. Such were the qualities which displayed throughout the campaign won for him upon his retirement from service the public thanks of the Virginian Legislature, and pointed to him when the graver struggle began, as the able champion of his country's liberties.

Meanwhile Washington had retired to his beautiful home at Mount Vernon as to a haven of rest peculiarly grateful to him after the turmoil and privation of war, and secure in his dream of peace was devoting nimself to the pursuits and recreations of a country gentleman. This quiet life in such accordance with his inclinations was destined to be of short duration, for with the cessation of frontier hostilities came graver causes of anxiety in the form of the arbitrary measures by which England was slowly but surely alienating the affections of the colonies, and paving the way for events in which Washington's talents were to find freer scope than in the comparatively insignificant engagements of In-

dian warfare. England had long requited the loyalty of the colonies by regarding them only as so many sources of wealth from which her great end appeared to be to extract the largest possible revenue. Quick to perceive this, the colonists were equally prompt to re-sent any infringement of their privileges, their indignation being especially excited by the burden of taxation laid upon them by a Government in which they were unrepresented, a proceeding

as unjust as it was unconstitutional. It were too long to review in detail the various measures by which smouldering discontent was fanned into open rebellion, to describe the spirited resistance which greeted each new exaction from the time when the general discontent was whispered around the family hearth till the day when it found eloquent expression in the glowing periods of Patrick Henry before the legislative body of Virginia, the great stronghold of loyalty. Our concern with the causes and events of the Revolution are chiefly as they affect the character and fortunes of Washington, and serve as a background against which his signal taients stand out in

bold relief. We cannot but admire when, after more than a century's lapse, we re-view the proceedings of Washington and the other "Fathers of the Revolu-tion." the justice and moderation which marked their deliberations, and the unimpassioned nature of their decisions. It was a tribute to Washington's worth that he should be acknowledged on the authority of Patrick Henry himself to be in point of practical information and sound judgment the greatest man in that assemblage of great men. As long as there was hope of a peaceful redress of grievances, Washington's voice was loud in the cause of moderation, his humane nature causing him to shrink from plunging the nation into a bloody struggle of which no one could see the

Yet when the conviction was forced upon the nation that the only hope of obtaining redress of their wrongs lay at the sword's point, it was to the gallant Virginian that it confidently turned as leader of its undisciplined forces, and he it was who taught the mother country by sad experience the falla-clousness of hope grounded in Gage's statement, that "the Americans would be lion only while the English were

The varying fortunes of the Revolution, the reverses, the successes and ultimate triumph of American arms, are subjects too familiar to require further comment, but while we realize in a general way that the glorious is-sue of the struggle was due to the indomitable zeal and unselfish devotedness of Washington, we do not, perhaps, sufficiently appreciate the enormous difficulties with which he had to contend during the achievement of his great work. From the moment when, refusing all remuneration save that reward which attends the performance of duty, he accepted the command of the colonies' undisciplined armies, till the day when amid the acclamations of the whole nation he resigned his commission, upon him alone devolved the entire responsibility of the campaign. The newly formed congress was inexperienced in meeting the exigencies of war, either in the raising of forces adequate for the country's protection or in the proper maintenance of exist-ing armies. The period for which the soldiers were enlisted was short, and when the term of service was over they would often return in bands to the homes whose safety was endangered by their absence. New armies would replace the old, and the weary work of disciplining recruits would recom-mence, and all this within musket shot of the English encampments and in daily danger of attack. The country wearied of the inactivity of the forces, would clamor for some decisive stroke, and fireside patriots following from their comfortable homes the fortunes of the campaign, would censure the policy of the commander-in-chief, and show wherein he might better have improved his opportunities. Never was Washington more truly great than when, unmoved by jibe and censure, refusing to justify his conduct by ex-posing the weakness of the forces he preserved the inactivity necessary to the safety of the contry. His conduct throughout this ordeal displays courage of a higher order than mere physical bravery, for, as Irving says, "To dare is often the impulse of selfish ambition or hare-brained valor, to forbear is at times the proof of real greatness. Perhaps that which most wounded Washington in this connection were the censures of a few of his generals, esteem greatly augmented by the skill who should certainly have realized the impracticability of anything like a decisive engagement in the existing state of affairs. He was himself to far removed above all petty feelings to realize that jealousy, often the one ignoble element in otherwise fine natures, was the source of these criticisms, the object of which was his removal from the command. The project of superseding

Throughout Washington's entire military and diplomatic career, unselions of precedence entirely satisfac- fishness was the keynote of his conduct,

Washington met with no favor at the

hands of the people, who were too sensible of his value, too confident in

the ultimate success of any cause with which he was identified, to risk its

safety by the loss of his services. It

is a striking tribute to Washington's

magnanimity that, after the disastrous

failure of the Carolina campaign, one

of the most active members of the cabal

against the commander-in-chief should

throw himself upon the clemency and

implore the intercession of the

his one object was the public good, an object to whose attainment he sacrificed every personal consideration. Other generals have distinguished themselves on the field, have won repower by one daying exploit. Weaking nown by one daring exploit. Washington purchased deathless fame by eight long years of struggle, by showing an equal front to failure and success, neither dismayed by the one nor unduly elated by the other. He purchased it by toilsome marches under summer's sun and winter's snow, by perilling his life in many scarce remembered en-counters where hundreds of the "nameless brave" paid in their life blood the purchase money of a nation's freedom. It is his, by right of the privations of Valley Forge as well as of the victory of Yorktown. When we consider all these titles to immortality, and remember that with undisciplined forces, often scantily fed and poorly clad, and strong only in the "right which makes might," he set at defiance the experienced generals and forces of the old world, we do not hesitate to rank him among the greatest generals of ancient or modern times. Moderate in success as he was constant under reverses, no sooner were the fortunes of the war decided, than he advocated an immediate cessation of hostilities, believing that "as the sword was the last resort in defense of the country's liberties, it should be the first thing laid aside when once those liberties were firmly estab-

troops so eminently characteristic of their mutual relations, Washington believed that he had taken a last leave of the duties and responsibilities of public life. The country, through his means, was free and prosperous, and occupied an honorable position among the nations. Yet, while fully sensible of these advantages, Washington was also keenly alive to the dangers which threatened her at the outset of her national career. War had made sad havoc in her finances; symptoms were not lacking that since the cessation of the danger against which the different States had maide common cause, a spirit of disunion might creep in, and the different States might forget in jealously guarding their separate interests that the welfare of each depended upon the prosperity of the whole. The country also recognized her peril, and to him who had been strong in her defense against external dangers she appealed as her protector against the scarcely less serious danger which menaced her from within. None better than he could "harmonize the jarring passions of the new con-federacy," because none better than federacy," because none better than he could set the example of sacrificing individual interest to the common weal. Diffident of his own judgment, he only undertook the task of guiding the nation's first steps, after having appointed able coadjutors eminently qualified for the position they occupied, and by whose judicious advice Washington was influenced in all matters of importance. It was with great reluctance that he abandoned the quiet home-life at Mount Vernon, to which through all these years he had looked forward as the reward of his labors, and amid universal rejoicing assumed the highest dignity within his country's

With his touching farewell to his

We can picture him the central figure of all the fetes and pageants which celebrated the birth of the nation's freedom, as unspoiled by adulation as he had been formerly unmoved by censure. No man could be better qualified by nature to adorn the highest station. The fine manners which are "the mantles of fine minds" were his in an eminent degree. Gracious and kindly toward all with whom he came in contact, his chivalrous nature made him particularly affable toward those whom shyness or the novelty of their sur-roundings rendered diffident and embarrassed. Courtly with the old-time grace, and with an innate power of commanding respect, never was the dignity of the country safer than in the keeping of the first President. Still, though Washington was the popular hero, generally loved and admired, all his measures as President were no more exempt from criticism than were his proceedings as commander-in-chief. One of the cause of discontent during his administration was the neutral policy which Washington deemed expedient that the country should sustain throughout the French Revolution, a policy which, remembering the services of the French armies in their time of need, the people believed to savor of ingratitude. The judgment of posterity ratifies the expediency of this conduct, while it admires the sagacity of Washington, who, heedless of nonular opinion, refused to plunge the country, when it most needed to husband forces, into a struggle where its assistance, while of little benefit to France, would serve to draw upon itself the animosity of the other powers.

By sound judgment, firmness and rare disinterestedness, Washington assured and augmented during the eight years of his Presidency the advantages which he had gained during his eight years in command of the armies, and having established the Government, at first experimental, upon a solid basis, and assisted in the framing of a wise constitution, left the country, as he himself stated, in a condition of national prosperity seldom equaled, never sur-

Today when we look upon the result. of his herculean labors, when we see his country occupying one of the proudest positions among the powers of the world, while before her lies a future still more brilliant; when we dwell upon the untiring zeal and unselfishness of him to whom she owes her very life; when we see his memory cherished and revered by those who reap the fruits of his labors, and his name forever glorious among those of earth's heroes, we behold the fulfillment of the prophetic utterance once addressed to him by the President of Congress, for "the fame of his virtues and achievements has not terminated with active service or with life itself; it shall continue to animate remotest ages."

MAUD REGAN.

First Action - Second Action - Third Action.

So said the wise Athenian. We shall be wise to follow his advice in many matters; in none more so than in grappling with a cold or with dyspepsia or in seeking relief from consumption in its earlier stages. It is absolutely useless to sit down and bemoan our bad fortune. We must act-act-act. The first and most emperative action necessary is to procure a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The second action will be to use it. The third actions will naturally follow-we shall proclaim abroad its virtues.

Sardis, Big Stone county, Minn. R. V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir-Having felt it a duty to write of the good I received by taking your medicine, I now would say that one year ago I was given up by my family physician and friends; all said I must die. M people commenced to give me your "Medical Discovery," and I soon began to mend. It was not long before I became well enough to take charge of my household duties again.

I owe my recovery to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. MIRA MILLS.

Locomotive engineers and others requiring the finest posible time in a watch will find that C. H. Ward, jew-eler, keeps the best. The most complicated watches repaired satisfactorily. 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic

A WINTER IN PARIS

Mr. G. T. Fulford's Return From the World's Gayest City.

A Reporter's Interesting Interview With Eim-Some Statistics and Information of General Value.

(From the Recorder, Brockville, Ont.) Mr. G. T. Fulford, who is understood to have been doing big things in Paris during the past winter and spring, introducing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, has reached home with his family, and on the evening of his arrival was interviewed by a Recorder reporter, and asked to give an account of himself.

"Well." he said, in reply to a question on the status of the Pink Pill business in France, "of course it isn't altogether an easy matter to introduce a foreign article into a strange market, but I don't think we can complain of the progress made, and it is gratifying to report that some, at least, of the Paris doctors are open to recognize a medi-cine of which the intrinsic merits can be demonstrated to them. One of the best of them-at Versailles, the Paris suburb where the Emperors used to keep their court-has given favorable testimony through the press of quite remarkable cures through the use of Pink Pills in his practice; and the Religieuses, an order of nuns like the Sisters of Charity, have also made an extensive use of Pink Pills in their charitable work, and given strong testimonials as to their good effects. "How do you find business all round?"

Pretty good. We have sold in the past twelve months a little over 2,350,-000 boxes of Pink Pills."

"That is a pretty large order, isn't "It is the best twelve months' business yet. Look for a minute what the figures mean. If all the pills were turned out into a heap and a person set to count them, working ten hours a day and six days a week, the job would take-I have reckoned it- 4 years, 21 days, 6 hours and 40 minutes, counting at the rate of 100 a minute. Or, if you want further statistics, it is somewhere about two pills a head for the combined adult population of Canada, Great Britain, Ireland and the United States. I don't give these figures to glorify the business, you will understand, but to enable you to make the facts tangible to an ordinary reader." "Does Great Britain do its share in

the business?" asked the reporter.
"Yes, I think we have had a record there. The head of a leading advertising agency in London, to whom I showed my figures, told me that no business of the kind had ever reached the same dimensions in England in as short a time; for, though we have only been working in England two years, there are but two medicines there that have as large a sale as Pink Pills, and one of these is over 30 years old, while the other has been at work at least half that time.'

"How do you account for the way Pink Pills have 'jumped' the English "I cannot attribute it in resonable legic to anything but the merits of the

"Was everything lovely," asked the reporter, "or were there any crumpled rose leaves in the couch?"

"Can't grumble, except in one way. tain amount in some retail stores, and there is man in Manchester, England, that have had to prosecute on the criminal

charge for it. "But what do the substitutors do? Do they duplicate your formula under some other name?'

"No. not a bit of it: that is the worst feature of the fraud. No dealer can possibly know what is in Pink Pills, and if he did, he couldn't prepare them in small quantities to sell at a profit They are not common drugs, and by no means cheap to make. I suppose I have spent from \$10,000 to \$12,000 since I took over the trade mark, in trying if the formula could be improved, and spent a share of it for nothing."

"What do you mean by 'for nothing'?" "After I acquired the trade mark ! saw that if the thing was to be made a success it was imperative that I should have the best tonic pill that could be gotten up. Consequently I obtained the advice and opinion of some of the most noted men in Montreal and New York-and expert advice of that sort comes high. I made the changes in my formula suggested by these medical scientists, and the favor with which the public has received the medicine demonstrates that it is the most perfect blood builder and nerve tonic known. However, I was anxious to still further improve the formula, if that could be done, and have since spent a great deal of money with that end in view. On going to London, two years ago, to place Pink Pills, I went into it again, with the best medical men there, and as you know, the medical expert is not too friendly to proprietary medicines; and least of all to a good one, and I don't blame the doctors, either. It isn't good for their business if a man can get for 50 cents medicine that will do him more good than \$50 in doctoring. Consequently advice came high, but I obtained the best there is, not only on this continent, but in London and Paris.

"When I went to Paris last winter I placed my formula and a supply of Pink Pills in the hands of one of the most noted doctors in that city for a three months' trial in his practice, with a view of getting suggestions for improvement. At the end of that time his answer was, 'Leave it alone; it cannot be bettered. You now have a perfect blood and nerve medicine.' This opinion cost me 10,000 francs, but I consider it money well spent, as it determines the fact that the formula for Pink Pills is now as perfect as medical science can make it. And coming back to the question of substitution and imitations-what I have just told you will show what a poor thing it is for a man who goes to a store for Pink Pills to let something else be pushed on to him in place of them-more especially if it is a worn-out thing like Blaud's pills—a formula in the French pharmacopoeia that has been a back number for years until a few storekeepers tried to push it on the strength of Pink Pill advertising. You can take it from me that storekeeper who tells anyone that Blaud's pill (which is not a proprietary at all; anyone can make it that wants to) is in any way a substitute for Pink Pills is an ignoramus and never ought to be trusted to sell medicine at all. A druggist as ignorant as that certainly isn't fit to put up a prescription, and will poison someone one day."

A prize of 30,000 francs has been offered by a florist in Mayenne, France, one who can produce a plant on which blue roses will bloom. CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES. - One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and B. A. Mitchell's.

The very poor of Berlin are better housed than those of any other large city in the world. The German capital is really without "slums."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.



Latest Styles and Best Prices.

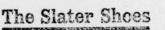


Wholesale Manufacturers,

RETAIL WAREROOMS-184-198 KING STREET, LONDON, ONT

# The Shoes that Slaters' Build.

These are the shoes with the price on the sole, put there to protect the purchaser so that no dealer can sell them for more than the makers intend. The shoes won't wear any better for having the price stamped on them, but the value won't be any the less for it—you can rely upon that. It's a proof that the manufacturers of





have confidence in the wearing quality, workmanship and value of them, when they brand each pair with their name.

Made of best imported calfskin, Goodyear Welt system. Six, shapes—all sizes—many widths.

Three Grades-\$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. LOOK FOR THE PRICE ON THE SOLE. 3 

# Bowman, Kennedy

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.

Window Glass, Enameled Glass, Cathedral Glass, Putty, Rolled Plate, Spades and Shovels. Rope,

Cut Nails, Wire Nails, Galvanized Wire, O. and A. Wire, Builders' Hardware. Harvest Tools.

We are just opening spring importations of Cutlery and English Shel All Goods bought for cash at lowest value.

We lead in prices, quality and new goods. Prompt shipment and best

# BINDER TWINE.

# CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO., LIMITED.

Manufacturers of the old reliable brands of "Blue Ribbon," "Red Cap" and "Sterling," are now shipping their products to every town in Ontario and the Northwest, and is handled by all responsible dealers. These firstclass brands cannot be surpassed in quality, and a comparison with the worthess stuff now being hawked about the country, will at once show their excellence. Binder Twine, like every other industrial production, requires free labor, and cannot be put on the market by irresponsible men and be expected to do the work required. Write for all information to head office, Montreal.



# Hobbs Hardware Co., London,

-Canadian Agents for-

Plymouth Cordage Co.'s Celebrated Binder Twines

STANDARD "AMERICAN SHEAF," "ABSOLUTELY PURE," "GOLD MEDAL."