

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI, NO. 233.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9932

Transvaal Troubles.

The Kaffir Rebellion Assuming Serious Proportions.

Many Boer Homesteads Burned and Families Massacred.

Prohibition of Canadian Cattle Must Stand.

The Evicted Tenants Bill Will Be Re-introduced Next Session.

Damaging Statements Regarding Kate Marsden, the Friend of the Lepers—Denial and Retort—Latest Rumors from the Oriental Unpleasantness.

Cholera in London.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A death from cholera was reported today to the authorities in Chelsea, the southwest suburb of London.

Tin Plate Works to Resume.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—Many tin plate works in South Wales which have been closed for some time are preparing to resume work in view of the passage of the Gorman Tariff Bill in Washington.

Canadian Cattle Don't Go.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Board of Agriculture has published the official documents concerning the importation of Canadian cattle. Mr. Gardner, president of the board, has decided that the prohibition must stand.

Unhappy Berlin.
BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Lokal Anzeiger asserts that infernal machines were discovered in the domiciles of many Anarchists who have been arrested in this city recently. The police believe this indicates a series of outrages to be perpetrated simultaneously.

The Rejected Bill.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in answering Justin McCarthy in the Commons today, said the Government would reintroduce the Evicted Tenants Bill at the next session. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted a motion on behalf of the Government that all the time during the remainder of this session be devoted to Government business. The motion was carried by 130 to 25.

To Assassinate a Premier.
PARIS, Aug. 17.—Le Journal says the police have frustrated an Anarchist plot to assassinate Premier Dupuy. The Premier is at Vera-Les-Bains, not far from the Spanish border. He is accompanied by three Paris detectives. Further details of the plot confirm in most respects the information published by Le Journal. The main plot was hatched in Barcelona by Spanish and fugitive French Anarchists.

Arrest of Prince Emanuel.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says Prince Emanuel of Orleans was arrested in Bordeaux today while on his way to visit Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria. Prince Emanuel is a nephew of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. He recently applied for admission into the Austro-Hungarian army, and Emperor Franz Joseph granted him the desired permission. The Prince expected to get his lieutenant's commission soon after meeting the Emperor. No reason for his arrest has been given.

Cholera in Europe.
BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The police of Schneidmühl, in East Prussia, have closed the public baths and forbidden the use of un-boiled water and raw fruit on account of the cholera.

Vienna, Aug. 17.—While the troops belonging to the Croacian garrison were marching through Silesia and Galicia to take part in the military maneuvers eight soldiers were attacked with cholera at Bielitz and two at Oswecin. The populace is greatly excited, fearing that the troops will spread the disease.

Amsterdam, Aug. 17.—Three new cases of cholera and one death were reported in the city today. One case of cholera was reported today in Rotterdam.

Kate Marsden Must Retire.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—Pastor Francis, of the British-American Church in St. Petersburg, writes to the Times as follows:

"The committee of Kate Marsden's friends formed in St. Petersburg in December last to inquire into the serious charges made against her in England, America and New Zealand have concluded their labors and the result has been communicated to Miss Marsden's London committee, who will recognize that Miss Marsden's work must be closed and that the committee must immediately dissolve."

"When, in December, the committee was formed, Miss Marsden agreed that if the decision should be adverse she would surrender all the decorations, letters, etc., bestowed upon her by imperial and royal well-wishers. It is now my painful duty to call upon her to fulfill her promise. A written acknowledgment of the gravest charge has been made by Miss Marsden. You will thus know that no possible injustice will be done her."

"M. Pobedonostzoff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, has undertaken to forward to Siberia any funds now in the hands of the London committee for the relief of the lepers."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Kate Marsden has written a letter to the Times in reply to the letter of Pastor Francis of St. Petersburg in which he asserted that the charges against her had been proven. Miss Marsden says that she is unable to imagine why Pastor Francis made the statements he did, which are entirely opposed to the facts. The Russian committee's report was quite in her favor. She has with reluctance instructed her solicitors to demand an immediate retraction and an apology. The committee restored the documents, medals, etc., which she handed to them pending their decision. She incloses a copy of their report, which

details the reasons for and the scope and methods of the inquiry. The report affirms that need exists of Miss Marsden's mission.

"Miss Marsden," it says, "enjoys the special protection of the Czarina, the confidence of the imperial ministers and the affection of the nation, and she has justified their confidence and esteem."

Her account of her journey to Siberia is regarded as trustworthy. It appears that the difficulties she encountered were greater than she herself admitted. Regarding the funds, the report says that all sums subscribed for the work are being applied to the purpose of the leper colony, and that all moneys are sent to M. Pobedonostzoff, procurator of the Holy Synod, who forwards them to the local committee in Siberia. The report concludes: "We recommend Miss Marsden and her work as worthy of confidence and support."

When Pastor Francis' attention was called to Miss Marsden's letter and the report she inclosed he replied that the committee began their inquiry strongly disposed in Miss Marsden's favor. They applied to her accusers to produce documentary evidence to prove their charges. The accusers in the first instance refused to produce such evidence, which was regarded as indicating inability to prove the charges. Pastor Francis thereupon at the committee's request drew up a draft of a report exonerating Miss Marsden. This document fell into Miss Marsden's hands, and she took it to three members of the committee, each of whom signed it. She afterwards obtained in Moscow the signatures of seven excellent people, not one of them, however, was a member of the committee. Whilst Miss Marsden was in Moscow an important piece of evidence came into Pastor Francis' hands, and he also learned where and how complete proof of the charges against her could be procured. He therefore withheld his signature. Miss Marsden then went to Berlin, where two members of the committee were sojourning. Abundant and convincing evidence came from many quarters, and the chairman instructed Pastor Francis as secretary of the committee to withdraw the chairman's signature which had been attached to the document. Pastor Francis says he wrote his recent letter to the Times with the view of preventing a complete exposure, and that if Miss Marsden is too hardy enough to court exposure it will be regrettable, for her own sake and for the sake of others.

He has instructed his solicitors to reply that he cannot and will not withdraw his letter, and that the request to do so is absurd. He incloses a letter which he wrote Miss Marsden after the chairman withdrew his signatures advising her not to return to Russia for months, and saying that if she rejected this advice the committee would be compelled to disseminate publicly. He notified her that inasmuch as the report she had written was not fully signed, it was useless and ought to be destroyed. M. Pobedonostzoff countersigned this letter, which is dated March 11.

Beat the Boers.
CAPE TOWN, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Pretoria, Transvaal, says the Kaffir marauders have defeated the Boer force sent out by the Government to disperse them. The battle is supposed to have taken place yesterday as the Boer relief party was expected to come upon the Kaffirs yesterday afternoon. The Kaffirs ventured to murder, burn and pillage in the farming districts. They have stopped most of the mail and passenger coaches and killed the occupants.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, Aug. 17.—The rebellion of the Kaffirs is assuming alarming proportions, and the efforts of the authorities of the republic to suppress it, have up to the present proved unavailing. The Transvaal mounted police detachment, which has been attempting to relieve the garrison of Agatha, besieged by the Kaffirs for some days past, has been repulsed. It is feared with serious loss. Emboldened by their success the Kaffirs pursued the retreating troops and made an attack upon the main column of the Boer forces. The Kaffirs were driven back, but the advance of the column has been retarded.

From the Boer settlements along the Letaba River come reports of severe fighting between isolated parties of retreating Boers and the Kaffirs who are burning the Boer homesteads all along the river. The Boers are fleeing before the Kaffir advance, taking with them all their portable property, but large quantities of provisions and cattle have necessarily fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs. The latter have murdered a number of Boer farmers and their wives and children, and the fiercest feelings of the Boers have been aroused against the rebellious natives.

In the Zoutpansberg district terrible outrages have been committed, and numbers of women and children have been killed and a large amount of property destroyed. In all the disturbed districts the mail and passenger coaches have been stopped, many of the passengers have been killed, and the coaches, after having been looted, have been destroyed and the mules stolen.

The Murchison road is entirely closed. The Kaffirs are reported to have erected a strong barricade across it at a point where it crosses between two hills, and they are said to have prepared to defend this point vigorously.

The Government is reinforcing its column of troops as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that an advance in force will be made upon the Kaffirs today or tomorrow.

The Oriental Unpleasantness.
Shanghai dispatches say that the Japanese Government has promised Admiral

Fremantle, who commands the British Squadron in East Asiatic waters, to give 45 hours' notice in case the Japanese fleet bombard Wei-Hai-Wei or Chee-Foo.

The finding of the court in the official investigation at Shanghai of the sinking of the Kow-Shing is, that the Kow-Shing was sunk on July 25 by the Japanese naval vessel, and that Capt. Galsworthy and other officers of the Kow-Shing showed great coolness and judgment under the trying conditions of the conflict. The court added that the Kow-Shing's English officers used every means in their power to avert the catastrophe, and deserved high praise for their bravery.

The Japanese are blocking the passes in the north of Corea with the view of preventing the entrance of Chinese troops. The Japanese fleet is seeking the Chinese fleet. Up to the present time the search has been unsuccessful.

The Berlin Post says that a Chinese loan of £1,000,000 has been undertaken on the security of the Chinese maritime dues, and that further amounts will probably follow. It is believed that a Chinese 5 per cent loan of £1,500,000 in 30-year bonds will be issued in the near future. It is said that Berlin banks will have a share in the issue of the loan.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times confirms the supposition that the Japanese visit to Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur was merely a reconnaissance for the purpose of drawing fire and getting angles. The Japanese vessels have since been cruising in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li seeking the Chinese fleet.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

Interesting Evidence Before the U. S. Commission.

Prof. Bemis on Arbitration and Government Ownership of Railways.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—A. M. Goodwin, a director of the A. E. U., was the first witness before the National Labor Commission today. Mr. Goodwin thought in a "Co-operative Commonwealth" lay the solution of all the troubles of labor. He meant by this a government by the people only. The Government as now conducted was one for the corporations only.

Prof. L. W. Bemis, professor of social economy in the University of Chicago, came next. As a deep student of the labor question Prof. Bemis was listened to with the closest attention. He did not believe in compulsory arbitration. He cited the Massachusetts law, which provides for a State court of three men, which shall arbitrate labor difficulties. One of these shall be from the ranks of organized labor, one from the employers, and the third to be chosen by these two; or, in the event that nobody can be agreed upon, the governor shall appoint the third.

Prof. Bemis stated that this board had been very successful in settling labor differences. "I think the time is coming," said Prof. Bemis, "when the experiment of Government ownership of railroads will be tried. But in view of the fact that this time is not likely to be in the near future, I suppose the commission wants to know a plan which will be more quickly available. If your suggestion made yesterday that competent men be licensed, if they violated an agreement their license could be forfeited. Employers could be reached by being forced by the laws to forfeit their charters if they broke the agreement."

Chairman Heathcote, of the Pullman strike committee, showed a table of the Pullman company's wages and claimed that wages had been cut 60 per cent in the last two years. Mr. Heathcote also exhibited a blacklist issued by the Pullman officials, requesting other institutions to refuse to employ the men whose names appeared thereon.

Miss Jennie Curtis, president of the Girls' Union at Pullman, testified that her father had been in the employ of the Pullman Company for fifteen years, until shortly before his death last year. He was delinquent in his rent to the amount of \$80. The company compelled her to assume the debt and sign a contract to pay it out of her wages at the rate of \$3 a week. Some weeks she had so little left from her wages that she could not pay board. In 1893 the company was paying the girls 22½ cents an hour for sewing, and the poorest seamstress earned \$1.50 a day. Before she struck the best of them had got down to 70 and 80 cents a day, while the poorer needle-women could only make 40 to 50 cents.

Theodore Rhode has worked for the company twelve years, and had been gradually cut down until he could not make \$1.25 a day. He had not applied for work since the strike because the company compelled every man to surrender his card of membership in the railway union and sign an agreement to have nothing to do with any labor organization for five years.

SARNIA SUNBEAMS.

The Naval Brigade of the Salvation Army will arrive per steamer William Booth on Friday, Aug. 31. They will hold services in the barracks.

Some of our young ladies and gentlemen are going to organize a lawn tennis club. Peterson's new boots are nearing completion, and will be ready for occupation by Sept. 1.

Mr. Fred Wodall, the celebrated baritone, of Boston, Mass., assisted by local talent, will give a grand concert in the Methodist Church here, on Monday evening, Aug. 20. Fred is an old Sarnia boy, having worked at the printing trade in the Canadian office some years ago.

Mr. R. Poussette and Mr. Richard Coad, P.L.S., left for the Nipissing district, where they will be engaged for the next two months in making the survey of another township for the Ontario Crown Lands Department.

Rev. T. L. Armstrong, late rector of Courtwright and Moorestown, was married in Chatham last week to Miss Warren. They will take up their residence at Bayfield, in the county of Huron.

Rev. W. T. Woodhouse and wife, who have been visiting relatives in Sarnia, have returned to their home in Verdon, Mich.

Chas. McLean, of Port Huron, a carpenter, employed by the Canadian Oil Company on their new buildings, fell and broke his leg on Saturday morning last. He was removed to his home in Port Huron.

The schooner Dauntless, of Sarnia, was

seized in Port Huron on Wednesday by Deputy Marshal Pettit for libel or debt.

The Canadian Oil Company have over 100 men employed erecting new buildings on the ground where the old ones stood which were destroyed by fire a couple of weeks ago. They have also purchased a couple of lots from Mr. C. Mackenzie and will also erect buildings thereon for a barrelling house, cooper shop and bleachers. They expect to be able to resume operations again by Sept. 1.

TELEGRAPHIC DOTS.

The Louisville Southern Railroad was sold to Drexel, Morgan & Co. yesterday for \$1,000,000.

Bank Examiner Miller on Friday shot and killed himself in the Second National Bank at Altoona, Pa. His home was at Mercer, Pa.

The recent continuous rains in England have done great damage to the crops. The potato blight, in its most virulent form, prevails in many parts of Ireland.

During the first three months of 1894 not a single passenger was killed on the railways of the United Kingdom. In the same period 295 persons were killed on the tracks, the majority being railway employees.

Prof. Barker, of Pennsylvania, who is a visitor at the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has suggested that the British Association and its sister organization of the United States make the proposed meeting at Toronto in 1897 a joint one.

The barns and outbuildings of Philip Cornell, of the Longwood road, Ekfrid township, were destroyed by fire Thursday while threshing was in progress. The contents, consisting of the season's crop, were also lost. The insurance was \$1,300, but the loss will be heavy.

False Alarm.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 17.—The officials of the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinac branch of the Grand Trunk Railway received word tonight that train No. 3 would be held up when it reached Burt, a small station fourteen miles west of this city. When the train arrived there it passed un-molested. Officers were sent to Burt from this city, but were unable to find any trace of the robbers.

Interesting Lawsuit.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—A novel action has been taken by Henry and N. E. Hamilton, drygoods merchant's, against Bradstreet's mercantile agency. In the March book issued by Bradstreet's, H. & N. E. Henderson were rated as having good credit and a capital of \$75,000 to \$100,000. In the last book, issued in July, H. & N. E. Hamilton were rated as having no credit. They therefore sue the Bradstreet Company for \$50,000 for having erased their rating in regard to capital sunk in the business. The matter will be of great interest to business men throughout the country.

Bob Fitzsimmons Knocked Out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was badly thrashed last night, but not in the prize ring. A conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad did the job, and did it well. Lanky Bob's face will bear the marks of the encounter for some time, and his stunt is not quite so perpendicular as it was. Accompanied by a handsome young lady Fitzsimmons boarded a train at the Jersey City depot of the Pennsylvania road at 11 o'clock last night to go to Trenton. He was drunk. He stood on the platform and refused to enter the car which he had to do so. The conductor insisted that he go inside where the lady was. Bob swore he'd not go. A row followed, in the course of which the conductor handled Bob rather roughly. A bystander interfered and Bob was hustled into the car.

Steamship Arrivals.

Aug. 17. At
Augusta Victoria, New York.....Hamburg
Prussia.....New York.....Hamburg
Numidian.....Montreal.....Liverpool
Sarniatah.....Montreal.....Glasgow

ANDREW CARNEGIE will return to Pittsburgh in the fall to arrange for the formal opening of the library which he is to give to his fellow-citizens. From all accounts the institution promises to be worthy its great purpose and fit to do its donor honor. The building's capacity will be 230,000 volumes.

ANOTHER Dickens landmark has been doomed to destruction. This is in Holborn, a part of London for which the novelist must have had some fondness, for he lived there or thereabouts until prosperity came to him, and many of the episodes of his stories down to "Pip's" life in London in "Great Expectations" are laid in the inns or streets of that venerable thoroughfare. It is Wood's Hotel that the vandals are now about to demolish, and in one set of rooms in the building Dickens passed through some of the more vicissitudes of his early life.

IMMORALITY in Banffshire, says the Scottish Leader, is one of the subjects dealt with in the report to the assembly by the commission of the religious condition of the people. The report says that for the purpose of illustrating the extent of illegitimacy, Dr. Cramond at a meeting of the commission produced a scale in inches showing the comparative state of illegitimacy of the three kingdoms. Ireland was represented by a line 1½ inches large, England by one 5 inches long and Banffshire by one 16 inches long.

POPE LEO XIII. is a great admirer and friend of birds. In his library and in the alcoves of his reception room a number of them are kept, and the chatter always interests the Pontiff. "You see," he once said to a foreign Minister, who had called to pay his respects, "the birds are my diplomats. Whenever I receive any one here he can only make a report as to my amiability, and he can seldom understand my words, because the chatter of these songsters drown all that I say. The visitor cannot tell what I say, and often cannot tell whether I have spoken."

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Fickie'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 all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

It is considered unlucky in Ireland to view a funeral procession while the bearer is under an umbrella.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.

AUGUST

ATTRACTIONS

CONTINUED.

English Ceylon Flannels,

Regular Price, 22c
Sale Price, - - 12½c

Extra Fine French Sateens,

Regular Price, 35c
Sale Price, - - 18c

White Check Dress Muslins,

Regular Price, 15c
Sale Price, - - 8c

Black All-Wool Crepons,

Regular Price, 85c
Sale Price, - - 33c

45-inch Flaked Delaines,

Regular Price, 45c
Sale Price, - - 25c

45-in. Plain All-wool Surah Cloths,

Regular Price, 60c
Sale Price, - - 39c

7-4 Pure Linen Table Covers,

Regular Price, \$2 00
Sale Price, - - \$1 25

English Shaker Flannel,

Regular Price, 25c
Sale Price, - - 18c

45-inch All Wool Gabiege Dress Goods,

Regular Price, 30c
Sale Price, - - 18c

Fancy Straw Sailor Hats,

Regular Price, 65c
Sale Price, - - 35c

French Jacquard Chambrays,

Regular Price, 28c
Sale Price, - - 12½c

WE SELL
Butterick's Patterns.

KINGSMILL'S

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. For fifteen words.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—11 a.m., Rev. E. R. Lancelotti, evening.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor Charles Smith. Morning subject, "Privilege and Profession," evening, "Walking Homeward," strangers welcome.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—10-11 a.m., "An Antidote Against Poverty," 7 p.m., "Who shall Enter Heaven?"

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Theo. Cullen, pastor. Morning, "The Scattered Seed," evening, "Crossing the Line."

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor. Strangers are always welcome.

COLORBURN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Walter R. Lancelotti, pastor. 11 a.m., "Quarantine," 7 p.m., "The Glorified."

DUNDAS STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. G. Harris, morning; anthem, "Job's Lament," Schubert's quartet, "Sun of My Soul," Holden's "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away," Woodward's solo and quartet, "Lead Me Gently Home, Father."

QUEEN'S AVENUE CHURCH—THE REV. J. W. ANSON, M.A., P. A., pastor. Morning, "The First Disciples of Jesus," evening subject, "The Jewish People in the Time of Christ."

REV. MR. HOWARD WILL PREACH IN Christ Church tomorrow.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. D. M. Mabel, M.A., B. Th.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH STREET—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. J. Fowler, M.A., pastor. Everybody welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and piano & Bible class at 2:30 p.m. All welcome.

TRIALBOTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. G. Harris, morning; anthem, "Job's Lament," Schubert's quartet, "Sun of My Soul," Holden's "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away," Woodward's solo and quartet, "Lead Me Gently Home, Father."

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DOMESTICS WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED A HOUSEMAID—APPLY TO Mrs. EDWARD BERRIDALE, 31 Bathurst street.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—where household is kept. Apply Mrs. MALCOLM KENT, 141 Wortley road, South London.

WANTED A HOUSEMAID BY AUG. 20—Must be a good needle-woman. Mrs. G. B. HARRIS, 483 Ridout street.

GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply to Mrs. KENN, 16 Stanley street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COOK—Apply 548 Talbot street.

OSBORNE'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE still leads in finding girls the best situations in private families or hotels. Every good girl who wants a desirable situation in private family or hotel at any kind of work can get it by applying at 58 Dundas street. Good wages.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Best returns. 1c. For fifteen words.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT HANDY SOME brick residence, No. 19 Marley Place, finished and fitted with all modern conveniences, with tennis lawn and fruit garden. Apply on the premises, or to W. HALL, 425 Richmond street.

MALE HELP WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WOOD WORKING MACHINE HANDS wanted. Steady work, good wages. Apply J. C. DODD, corner Wellington and Bathurst streets.

AGENTS WANTED—\$50 A WEEK—G. MAISHALL & Co., 238 Dundas street, London.

TO LET—HOUSES.

These adlets pay. 1c. For fifteen words.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE AND STABLE—7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 large parlors, a good kitchen and cellar, and a summer kitchen. Rent very moderate. On William street, near Dundas. Apply Mrs. Wm. CAMERON, 331 Dundas street.

COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 8 OXFORD street. Apply to ALEX. HARVEY, 204 Talbot street.

TO LET—88 ASKIN STREET—EIGHT rooms, gas, bath, city and soft water. Apply 125 Wharncliffe road, South London.

TO LET—DWELLING HOUSE—NEAR opposite Talbot street school. Apply No. 6 Comfort Place.

HALL OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTE TO let. Apply to librarian on premises.

COTTAGE TO LET—895 RICHMOND street, opposite Mrs. E. W. Hyman's, in first class repair, containing seven rooms, with bath room and all conveniences.

HOUSE TO LET—459 PRINCESS AVENUE—NEAR corner Marlborough street. Apply Wm. HOWIE, 455 Princess avenue.

TO LET—STORE 333 RICHMOND STREET, also hall above; size 80 by 20 feet. Apply G. CRUICKSHANK, 275 Piccadilly street.

TO LET—"ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSE TO Let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER'S Office.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. For fifteen words.

BIKE FOR SALE CHEAP—ALMOST new. High grade. Quadrant. Apply Foreck Bros., 140 Dundas.

FOR SALE—HORSE—SOUND AND QUIET—Good for family driver or delivery purpose. Address Box 1, ADVERTISER'S Office.

BAUMHART WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, clean and quick, at ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES—ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WEDDING INVITATIONS. ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

COMMITTEES FROM THE VARIOUS societies should get their printing at the ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

BILLHEADS, NOTICEHEADS, LETTERHEADS, on short notice, at ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Lithograph Calendars for 1891. The ADVERTISER'S Job Department can show you an immense variety. Call and see them.

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

POSTERS—ALL STYLES, HANGERS and gadders. ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

PHOTOGRAPH WRAPPERS ON TOUGH leg stock, at ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

FANS—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ADVERTISING fans, nice designs, with flat handles. ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED—A GOOD LIGHT WAGON—Apply at Parisian Laundry.

HOTEL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

DR. WELD HAS MOVED TO 426 Park avenue, near Dundas street. Telephone 210.

DR. McLELLAN—SPECIALIST EYE, ear, nose and throat, has removed to 234 Dundas street, opposite Mechanics' Institute.

DR. WHEKES, 407 Dundas street, near Colborne office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone 1569.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8.

DR. WOODRUFF, EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 11 to 2, to 5, 150 Queen's avenue.

DR. MEIK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, Specially, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 12 p.m.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specially, nose, throat and eyes.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.A.—Office and residence, 277 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 12 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 7 to 9 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. ENGLISH, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 425 Dundas street. Telephone 300.

DR. R. HUTCHISON HOGG, 135 ASKIN street, South London, near Wortley road.

DR. BRENNER, 39 BLOOR STREET east, Toronto. Specially—Deformities, joint and spinal diseases.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington streets. Specially, lung diseases.

DR. R. C. P. ENTO—518 RICHMOND street. Office hours: 9 to 11, 2 to 4 and after 7 o'clock.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE MASONIC Temple, No. 3, corner Richmond and King residence, 68 Dundas street. Specially, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles; diseases, women and children. Office open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON, 289 QUEEN'S avenue. Specially, diseases of children. Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m.

DR. ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S Avenue and Wellington. Specially, diseases of women, at home from 10 to 12.

DENTAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate of University of Toronto, successively Philadelphia Dental College, 1883; Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, bridge, rubber plate, 110 Dundas street, London. Tel. Telephone 975.

S. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST, 218 Dundas street, entrance, second door west Clarence, next Eby Bros. Telephone 822.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, HONORARY Graduate University of Toronto, successively to Dr. H. H. Nelson, Offices over Fitzgerald's grocery. Satisfaction assured.

DR. FRED L. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—181 Dundas street, over Boomer's confectionery and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

McDONALD—DENTIST—Office—1854 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

F. N. HARVEY, D.D.S., DENTIST—Office and residence over Eby Brothers' photographic studio, 218 Dundas street, corner Clarence; up stairs. Telephone 397.

W. R. WILKINSON, D.D.S., PHILA DELPHIA; L.D.S., Toronto. Specially, Preservation of natural teeth by methods using rubber plate, 218 Dundas street, corner Clarence; up stairs. Telephone 397.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.

SWEDISH MASSAGE—MRS. RAY Gadsby, 228 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berke county, Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MISS ELIZABETH L. WALKER, graduate of Toronto Conservatory of Music, teacher of piano, vocal, harmony and composition. 47 King street, 200c. by week.

MRS. S. CHADWICK, LATE OF MONTRÉAL, organist and pianist. Concert accompaniments. Pupils received at 419 Dufferin avenue, London, Toronto, successively.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

SINGLES—PRICES AHEAD DOWN—Five hundred thousand British Columbia red cedar, also white pine and Ontario cedar, cut at 75 per thousand; pine, hemlock, timber, shingles, shooks, etc. 218 Dundas street, call or write, J. A. SUTHERLAND, C. P. R. lumber yard, Pall Mall street, London.

STOCK WELLS STEAM DYE WORKS—259 Dundas street. Specially, dyeing, finishing and cleaning. Estimates on application. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds new outfits and specialties. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 44 Bay street, Toronto, and 288 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

BIKES JAPANESE AND TINTED—Specialties in tin and japanned goods, coach and bicycle lamps, peanut roasters and warmers, sheet metal refrigerators, grocery canisters, etc. L. M. GREEN, 202 King street.

DOC. HUNTER, THE LIVERYMAN—buys and sells driving and saddle horses; good ones always in demand.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED PERLINA, emerald pearl, dark-red Swede, red Swede, Galway and black granites, Peterhead, Hill of Fair and Aberdeen, Statuary in Italian marble. Estimates on application, no agents; call and see stock; inquire price, JOHN R. GALT, Richmond street, opposite Cathol. Cathedral.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFER; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 140 South street, London, Telephone 883.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, GUTTERING, ROOFING and house decorating. 123 Oxford street. Telephone 758.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 301 KING street, London; residence, 240 Richmond street. Telephone 620.

F. TENNENT—VETERINARY SURGEON, 100 King street, east, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone 620.

ARCHITECTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, has removed his office to 130 Dundas street, east of Richmond.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOM—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. McBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBS.

LEGAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, etc. 55 Dundas street, London. Money to loan.

STUART & STUART, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, etc. Offices, 100 Dundas street, London. Money to loan.

H. TENNENT, BARRISTER SOLICITOR, notary public, 78 Dundas street, London. Private funds to lend at lowest rates.

J. DONNELL—SOLICITOR, ETC. Removed to 110 Dundas street.

DARKE & PURDOM—BARRISTERS, 100 Dundas street, E. JAMES DARKE, C.C., F. PURDOM, T. E. DARKE ALEXANDER PURDOM.

ALBERT C. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L. and J. Edgar Jeffery, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Offices, Ontario Loan Building, Market Lane, London.

MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, JAMES H. MCKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

W. M. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., 130 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

WEEKS & SCANDRETT—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, etc. Office, 88 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates. G. N. WEEKS, T. W. SCANDRETT.

MCPhillips—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 60 Dundas street, London.

W. H. BARTMAN—BARRISTER—Solicitor, notary public, conveyancer. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Office: 59 Dundas street west, London.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—874 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at lowest rates.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

CYBONNE, MCNAH & MULKERN—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, etc. Offices, 100 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

MCROY, WILSON & POPE—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, etc. Office, 202 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates. G. N. MCROY, L.L.B., H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. MCROY, LL.B.

A. GREENLEE, B.A., BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company Building, 100 Dundas street, London. Private funds to loan.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

W. J. HARVEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., 72 Dundas street, London. Money to loan.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by J. W. Jones, at his rooms, Dundas street, London, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1894, at the hour of 2:30 p.m., the stock of James Robertson & Co., Simcoe, as follows:

General drygoods.....\$3,795 00
Suits and coats..... 625 00
Gents' furnishings and trimmings..... 923 18
Clothing..... 1,027 66
Hats and caps..... 47 55
Shop furniture..... 377 00
Total.....\$5,855 77

A first-class business has been done. Stock must be sold, as Mr. Robertson has other business. Terms: One-fifth down, balance two, four, six and eight months, approved indorsed paper, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. Stock list on premises, and with the undersigned. Snap to get control of a paying business. Stock in good order. 60k wtyz

AUCTION SALE

Household Furniture and Organ.

MR. J. W. JONES has been instructed by Miss McLean to sell at her residence, 277 Colborne street, on Thursday, AUG. 23, at 10:30 a.m., her household effects, comprising cabinet organ, hair cloth parlor suite, ornate chair, table, lace curtains, green net, bric-a-brac, sofas, rockers, books, bookcase, carpets, cloth, contents of two bedrooms, mattresses, spring, toiletware, sideboard, crockery, cutlery, glassware, base-burner, with oven, parlor stove, cook stove, oil-stove, clocks, garden tools, tubs, etc. Terms cash. J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Valuable Real Estate and Household Furniture on Wednesday, Aug. 22, at 198 Sydenham Street.

MR. NIEL COOPER has been instructed by Mrs. Mulholland to sell contents of cottage, comprising in part: Parlor furniture, carpets, pictures, tables, sideboard, extension chairs, cedar table, lace curtains, washstand, beds, stoves, kitchen utensils, hanging lamp, melodeon, warblers, garden and carpenter's tools, window sashes, etc. Sale at 12:30. Also at 2:30 the property will be sold, consisting of good frame cottage, containing six rooms, oil-stove, bed, side of 50 feet frontage by 150 with good barn thereon. Terms easy. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES

BOOTHS, SMALL STANDS AND SITES—FOR THE—Western Fair, London

Will take

WHISKARD'S

Two Stores,
230 & 232 Dundas St.

Entrance through the old store, 232 Dundas.

Just in again, one special line of Lace Curtains, in cream and white, worth \$4 pair, Whiskard's price

\$2 00.

See our special lines of Children's Bibs, just in, selling for

5 Cents Each,

3 for 20c,

3 for 25c.

These are special value.

See our Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel at

5 cents Yard,

See our special line of Gray Flannel At 12½ Cents Yard.

We are showing some very beautiful lines of All-Silk Ribbon, in all the best colors, medium width, at

5 cents Yard.

See our east window of store 230.

See our Men's Splendid Heavy Shirts, worth 75c, Whiskard's price

50 cents Each,

Just received, one special line of Men's Heavy Fancy Top Shirts, laced and buttoned fronts, only

50c. EACH.

Just to hand, one special line of Boys' Navy Blue Shirts, sailor front and sailor collar, regular price, 75c, Whiskard's price,

50c. EACH.

Whiskard's

230 and 232 Dundas St.

THEY WENT GHOST HUNTING.

Gambrel Fetched Up Against a Barbed Wire Fence and May Die.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 17.—Last night Thos. Gambrel, aged 18, was one of a party of ten who went out at midnight to capture a ghost which was reported as appearing each night at Little Neck Cemetery. After the ghost-hunting party had entered the cemetery and secreted themselves they became frightened at a strange noise, and all made a dash for the road. Gambrel, in his haste to escape, brought up against a barbed wire fence, which caught him about the face and neck, seriously wounding him. When his companions were some distance from the graveyard they missed him. They returned and found him unconscious, and took him to a doctor, where his wounds were dressed. His condition is critical. He may die.

A "MEASLY" FIGHT.

Lively Row Over an Alleged Smallpox Outbreak.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—Another fight between health officers and the people of the south side occurred last evening over a suspected case of smallpox. The health officers and eight deputy sheriffs went to the house of Anton Breczynski with a search warrant. Breczynski met them with a big club which he swung right and left among the officers. In the scuffle one of the officers fired a shot. This brought around the house a howling mob of women armed with clubs. They were furious and would have attacked the officers had not the doctors discovered that the case was not of measles. Breczynski was arrested but afterwards released.

Grover's Illness.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Cleveland said today: "The President is suffering from an attack of malaria, aggravated to a considerable extent by overwork and by close attention to his duties at Washington. Since leaving Washington the President has greatly improved, and it is evident the trip has already done him much good."

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.

In Russia people may not wed a fourth time, nor after they are 80.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "SWAIN'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 SWAIN'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRUCE.

A pioneer merchant of Teeswater died this week in the person of Mr. Samuel Waldo. Deceased was born near Burrill's Rapids, county of Carleton, in the year 1837. He received an education that fitted him for the teaching profession, and taught for some years in the North public schools, after which he attended McGill University for some time. He then drifted into mercantile pursuits. Mr. Waldo was a member of the Masonic Order, and the funeral was conducted by the members of Teeswater Lodge, assisted by brethren from Walkerton, Wingham, Kincardine, Lucknow and Wrocton.

Peter Watson, who lives just west of Lucknow, met with a painful accident recently. He was driving the horse-drawn binder when they ran away and threw him in front of the machine. He had a couple of his ribs broken and also received a bad cut in the leg.

ESSEX.

Amherstburg is getting an incandescent system of electric lighting.

ELGIN.

Mr. Richard Millman, Yarmouth, threshed 213 bushels of wheat from 6½ acres on Wednesday.

GREY.

The death is announced at Owen Sound of Commodore Mills, deceased, who was in his 83rd year, brought the first team of horses to Owen Sound. At the time of his death he was high constable of Grey county, and was prominent in local military and marine circles, being captain of cavalry in 1852, and late captain of the steamer Hero.

HALDIMAND.

A Hagersville correspondent writes: Capt. Thomas Wood, one of our old pioneers, died after long illness on Saturday last. He had reached his 74th year. A large family of grown up sons are left to mourn his loss.

HEURON.

The youngest son of Thos. Johnson, Clinton, stepped on a broken bottle the other day, inflicting a cut in his foot about seven inches long and severing an artery. The wound necessitated a doctor's assistance.

Dr. R. W. E. Smith, Seaford, has received an appointment in connection with the Hamilton Ayttm.

The appeal of the Bell Telephone Company against the assessment of \$830 in Clinton has been dismissed. The company have 49 telephones poles and the required wires and plant.

The death is announced at Goderich of Mr. James Addison, criner of the Huron county court, aged 71 years.

MIDDLESEX.

On Wednesday evening, Aug. 15, the Christian Endeavor Society, Wilton Grove Presbyterian Church held a social, which was in every respect a grand success. A good programme was rendered, comprising the following: Solos, Misses Murray and Lind, Messrs. J. Laidlaw and R. Nichol; duets, Messrs. J. Grieve, Misses Murray and Riddell; recitations, Misses Hutchinson, Hoidane, Beattie and R. Laidlaw; addresses, Miss Effie Carson and Rev. Mr. Sawyer. Refreshments were served in abundance.

Miss Ella, daughter of Mr. Thos. Harris, Masonville, was married the other night to Mr. Thomas F. Robinson, of West Lorne, Ont. The bride was attended by her cousins, Misses Lizzie and Alta Harris, the bridesmaids being Mr. Samuel R. Harris, brother of the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Annis, pastor of Queen's Avenue Methodist Church, London. Afterwards the guests to the number of about 50 sat down to a substantial feast, and the evening was spent in a very pleasant manner.

Dan O'Shea, of Lucan, shocked twenty acres of oats after the binder in two days across a day.

Says a Princetown correspondent: Dr. Burrows, of Thorndale, is here en route to his new practice in Seaford, where he succeeds Dr. Bruce Smith, who was a Government appointment in Eslington.

Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, Stratroy, has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Port Hope. Some weeks ago Mr. Dayfoot officiated in the pulpit of the Port Hope church and made such a favorable impression on the members that the call resulted. The reverend gentleman has sent in his resignation as pastor of the Baptist Church in Stratroy as a consequence. His departure will be regretted by a wide circle of friends in this county.

The grasshoppers have cleaned up nearly everything about my place, said a Middlesex farmer yesterday, and they have lately been feeding on burdock, the last refuge of a hungry insect. But there is not likely to be many of them left after a couple of weeks at the rate they are dying off now. They are lying around dead in some places so thick you can scoop them up in handfuls.

OXFORD.

James McIntyre, Ingersoll's great rhymist and Canada's poet laureate, thus protests: "We are often blamed for writing on such unpoetic subjects as the hog and the cow, but to us it is a glorious theme. To sing of cows and curds and cream."

Thursday was celebrated as civic holiday in Ingersoll and the majority of the people took advantage of the fine weather and cheap rates on the railways to "excure" to Port Stanley, Niagara Falls and Sarabia. The excursion to Port Stanley over the O. & P. R. carried over 1,000 people, while those over the Grand Trunk were also well patronized.

A valuable horse owned and driven by Frank Fadden, of West Oxford, was driven down Thames street, Ingersoll, Wednesday night and ran away and broke one of its legs and was shot shortly after. Mr. Fadden escaped unhurt.

The remains of Mrs. Eliza Thirkell, widow of the late Joseph Thirkell, ex-postmaster of Ingersoll, arrived Wednesday evening from Lindsay, the funeral taking place from the station. Deceased was 87 years of age.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church at Norwich was performed Wednesday by the Rev. Father Brady, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Flannery, of St. Thomas.

PERTH.

Joseph White, of Blanchard, is probably the owner of the largest hog in the county of Perth. It is of the most improved large Yorkshire breed and weighs 800 pounds.

WELLINGTON.

Dr. R. S. Ramsey, North Dakota, who is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Ramsey, Eden Mills, met with a painful accident last Monday. He went out shooting, and in firing at game the cartridge did not discharge. He opened the breech to see what was the matter when the shot exploded. He was badly cut on the nose and his eyelashes singed with the powder.

Elora's tax rate this year is 21 mills—4 mills less than last year.

WATERLOO.

Fred Wilcox, an apprentice at Goldie & McCulloch's tannery, Galt, hurt his hand while running a lathe. The tool which he was using suddenly slipped and passed over the palm of his hand, inflicting a severe, though not dangerous wound.

Plenty of Fruit.

HAMILTON, Aug. 16.—The fruit supply in this district is very large this year. The supply of apples is said to be enormous. The peach crop is very good, and the supply of grapes is going to be exceedingly heavy. Pears and plums are said to be quite plentiful.

The Maharajah of Koch-Behar, the most popular prince of India, is visiting in London and is receiving a great deal of attention. His full title is Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Sir Nipendra Narain, Bahadur of Koch-Behar, G. C. J. E., Hon. A. S. C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

STATE OF TRADE

As Outlined by the Commercial Agencies.

Consensus of Opinion as to the Effect of the Tariff—Business Prospects Brightening.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The new tariff bill if signed by the President as expected provides a definite basis for business. No supplemental legislation is thought possible until next year. A large improvement has been expected from any settlement. It is not to be overlooked, however, that the effect of the new duty upon many branches of industry, and the trade is problematical and may be determined only after some months of experience, and meanwhile the serious injury to corn and some other conditions exercise a restraining influence. While it is not wise to look for a great boom, it is probable there will be a fair amount of business done. It is too early to look for results of the legislation just passed. The boot and shoe industry leads all others in the recovery from depression. The westward movement of maize is decidedly large. The failures for the past week were 226 in the United States, against 455 last year, and 45 in Canada, against 27 last year."

BRADSTREET'S.

Bradstreet's says: Special telegraphic and mail advices summarizing interviews with more than 500 leading wholesale dealers and manufacturers at 47 cities throughout the country as to the present effect, if any, of the prospective tariff bill should it become law, indicate relatively less enthusiasm at large eastern centers, except at New York and Baltimore, almost uniform satisfaction throughout the Southern States and similar advices from the Central and Northwestern States, except where serious crop damage has taken place. In the far west little interest is manifested in tariff legislation. Opinion seems to favor the probability of a near-by gain in volume of transactions in general lines due to the necessity for supplying depleted stocks, but there are many who expect a reaction after such improvement. No serious reductions in prices in any line appear possible, the effects of probable tariff changes apparently having been discounted.

Exports of wheat (four included) from the United States and Canada, both coasts amounted to 22,979,299 bushels against 3,417,200 bushels last week. The number of business failures in the United States this week is 234, against 197 last week.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade shows no gain in distribution, but a more cheerful feeling. At Montreal the impression is that the tide has turned. The St. Lawrence transportation companies are doing little as compared with a year ago. The better feeling at Toronto is said to be based on expected favorable effects from tariff changes in this country. At Halifax the outlook for fall trade is encouraging and the fish catch has been good. The total bank clearings at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Hamilton aggregate \$15,320,280, a decrease of 8.9 per cent from last week and of 7.2 per cent from a year ago.

There are 40 business failures in Canada this week, against the same number last week, and 26 failures this week last year.

Late Canadian News.

A Boy Mangled to Death by a Thrasher in Southeast Hope.

John Feeley, 15 years old, was drowned in the Ottawa River on Wednesday while bathing.

A proposition to build an electric railway from Ingersoll to Tilsonburg is being boomed.

The Hamilton Lord's Day Alliance is agitating for the suppression of the Sunday cars and steamboats.

The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been in session for the past three days in Brookville.

There will be no increase in Montreal's civic taxes this year, the civic authorities having decided that such action is illegal.

Sir John Thompson is in Toronto, the guest of Mr. G. T. Blackstock. On Monday he will be the guest of the city.

It was not Sir John Thompson, but his two sons, who had a narrow escape from drowning in Lake Muskoka on Thursday.

H. S. Loeck, secretary of the Woodstock Chess Board, died Friday morning. He was widely known and universally esteemed.

On Thursday Jacob A. Roberts, of Kemptville, N. S., in passing through a field, was attacked by a vicious bull and gored to death.

Mr. Levi Montross, late of St. Thomas, aged 78, and Mrs. Emeline Smith, of Aylmer, Ont., aged 70, were married at Aylmer on Wednesday.

A call from the Gravesend Presbyterian Church is to be presented before the Barrie Presbytery on Aug. 23 in favor of Rev. John Burton, of Toronto.

Sir Oliver Mowat will attend the centenary celebration of St. Andrew's Church, Niagara, to commence Sunday. This is the oldest church but one in the Province.

Francis Jerry, a boy of 15, has been found dead near Calgary with a wound in the head. A shepherd named McDonald is under arrest on suspicion of connection with his death.

The summer residence of John Mather, at Keewatin, Man., was burned Wednesday. Loss, \$3,000. The C. P. R. freight shed and twelve box cars at Moose Jaw were burned Friday.

Robt. McKeever, wood and coal merchant, who did business at 239 Vine street, Hamilton, has left the city, and a bailiff is now in possession of his premises. Indebtedness, about \$1,500.

The series of meetings that were to have been held in October next at Toronto under

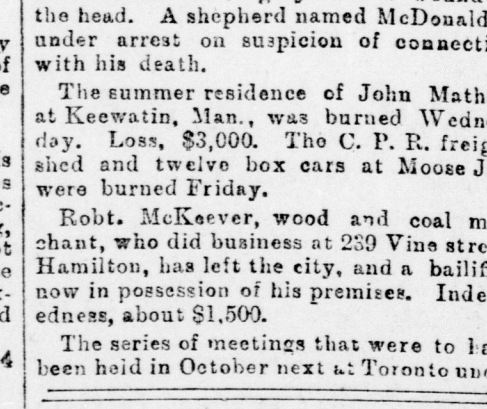
WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received SPECIAL AND HIGHEST AWARDS on all their Goods at the CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

Their BREAKFAST COCOA, which, unlike the Dutch Process, is made without the use of Alkalies or other Chemicals or Treatments, is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.



the auspices of Mr. D. L. Moodie, the noted evangelist, have been abandoned owing to the inability of Mr. Moodie to attend.

Arthur Rae, of New South Wales, writes Col. Clarke, clerk of the Ontario Assembly, asking for copies of the Ontario Municipal Act, saying he has heard the statute is a model, and it is wanted as a sample for New South Wales to copy from.

The fire chiefs' convention closed its session at Montreal Friday night. Chief Engineer Benoit, Montreal, was elected president; secretary, H. A. Hills, Wyoming, Ohio, re-elected; treasurer, D. C. Parkens.

Edward Cousins, who lived with his son, Adolphus Cousins, 11 Fifth avenue, St. Thomas, died very suddenly Friday morning. Deceased had been employed on the M. C. R. lifting gang all summer. He was in the caboose when the train reached Rodney, and suddenly fell dead while smoking his pipe.

A frightful accident occurred Friday on the farm of Henry Petrie in Southeast Hope. Threshing operations were in progress, when, by some mishap, a young Swiss lad named Buser, who was working about the separator, fell into the cylinder and was mangled to death. He was 17 years old, and only lately arrived.

POLITICAL.

The Liberals of South Huron have decided to enter a counter-protest against Mr. Weismiller.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—A large number of Montreal Liberals left today to attend the political picnic at St. Lin. The Liberal leader was given a hearty welcome and was listened to most attentively. He reviewed the legislative work of the present Parliament and discussed the party issues of the day, giving his hearers a full statement of the Liberal policy.

A Grand Feature

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

"SAVINGS LEAD TO WEALTH."

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, ONT.

"As building and loan associations become more of a settled institution, and less of an experiment, the mystery that formerly to the popular mind surrounded them and their earnings is being cleared away and in its stead it is to be found the solid certainty of mathematics. That this condition obtains is a matter of congratulation to the real friends of the associations. Nothing is more susceptible of demonstration than what the profits will be on building loan stock, the amount of instalments, interest, and premiums being known, and the people are beginning to know it.—(Hinds State Auditor Gore, in his report of 1893.)

If you desire to become a member of "The People's" and get particulars on different classes of shares. Begin to save now. Our shares cost 60 cents per month; five \$3 and ten \$5.

Members can borrow at any time. No delays. No publicity. No valuation fee. August series now being issued.

W. M. SPENCER, President.

LESLIE COLE, W. M. GARTSHORE, Vice-President.

W. M. SPITTAL, Secretary-Treasurer.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Managing Director.

GEORGE PARISH.

I have Bedroom Suites from \$10 to \$12. Bedboards from \$7 to \$20. Good assortment of new and old Cooking Stoves on hand. Old furniture taken in exchange. 357 TALBOT STREET, South of King street. Y&T

THE STAR.

COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT AND ANTI-RATTLE. SELLS AT SIGHT.

LET THE BEST! THE DECATUR SHAFT SUPPORT CO., Decatur, Ill.

Lee King, Chinese Laundry.

The best work in the city, 417 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up Collars ironed without being broken in the wing. These done to look like new. Ladies' Dresses, fitted and Vests ironed.—This work is done by Joe How, late of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in his line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please recommend us to your friends. xt

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COLLECTIONS.

Personal attention given to slow pay accounts

162 St. James Street, Montreal.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

The Canadian Packing Company's

PURE LARD

Every package stamped with our name

But it is useless for us to attempt to name prices. Sufficient for us to say that cut prices will be extensively indulged in on our opening days. Come and take advantage of the offer.

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176 and 178 Dundas Street.

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Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 18 pages) \$4 00

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., LONDON, CANADA.

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

—BROWNING.

London, Saturday, August 17.

Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns.

LONDON'S NEXT GREAT GATHERING.

London will be honored early in September by the presence of over 260 delegates to the Methodist General Conference which is held quadrennially.

Much important business is expected to come up for discussion. One question will be the advisability of lengthening the term of the Methodist itineracy from three to five or seven years.

At the last General Conference, four years ago, a commission was appointed to inquire into the question of superannuation as it now exists and report on the advisability of a change in the constitution of that fund.

Conference boundaries will also be discussed. A proposition is expected to be brought forward making only three, or possibly four, conferences in Ontario and Quebec, where there are now six.

London, Guelph, Niagara, Toronto, Bay of Quinte and Montreal. One scheme that we have heard of, which is likely to be favorably entertained by many, provides for the enlargement of the conferences, so as to reduce their numbers, and calls for the division of Toronto city, so as to have one-half in one conference and one-half in the other, thereby equalizing the opportunities for advancing in the ministry.

At the same time it is suggested that the conference dividing lines, instead of running east and west as now, shall run north and south. It is claimed that very beneficial results would flow from such a division.

With the conference lines running east and west, a minister changing his circuit gets very little change of air. But with the dividing lines extending from Lakes Ontario and Erie to the far-away points in the Georgian Bay, Algoma and Muskoka regions, it would be possible, as occasion demanded, to afford a hard-worked, oftentimes over-worked, preacher, a new lease of life by giving him a thorough change of scene, and that, too, without necessitating a transfer from one conference to another.

The discipline of the Methodist Church will be subject to revision and pass under review. An endeavor may be made to relax the discipline, so far as indulgence in worldly amusements is concerned, but if we understand the views generally entertained by the leaders of Methodism, it is not at all probable that any material alteration tending to laxity will be indorsed.

General business of great interest and importance will be the election of the officers of the church, including the general superintendent, editor of the Christian Guardian, editor of the Methodist Magazine and Sabbath school literature, the superintendent of education and missionary secretary, etc. Some of the committees will meet on Sept. 5, but the conference proper commences at 10 o'clock on Thursday, Sept. 6.

The delegates, we need scarcely add, will have a warm welcome in the convention city.

A COMING DEMONSTRATION.

Very many of our readers will be interested in the coming great Liberal gathering at Port Stanley, which takes place on Tuesday, Aug. 28. Among those invited to speak, and expected to be present are: Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. David Mills, Wm. Paterson, M.P., D. Macnish, M.P.P., Dr. J. H. Wilson, ex-M.P., Colin Macdougall, ex-M.P.P., R. Ferguson, M.P.P., J. C. Dance, ex-M.P.P., George C. Gibbons, Q.C., and others.

Several bands will be in attendance, and sports and games of an attractive character will be organized. Specially cheap fares have been arranged with the G. T. R., M. C. R., C. P. R., and London and Port Stanley companies, and there will be special trains to meet the wants of the excursionists.

As a general election is approaching, it is important that as many of the western electors as can find it convenient should attend, and be made fully conversant with the great questions of the day.

The Free Press assumes the role of judge, and tries the London election petitions in advance—of course, finding the horrid Grits guilty of every crime in the calendar, and the other political party paragons of excellence.

Our contemporary also refers to recent political contests, though it wisely refrains from again defending the London seat steal. What it hopes to gain by reviving the Carling-Walker election developments, it is hard to say.

It attempts to make out that the man now in his grave and his adherents—made up of members of both political parties, the chief of whom are either office-bearers or leading members in the Conservative Association today—were the only law-breakers on that memorable tussle with Pacific scandal funds and Carling's beer barrels.

It is ancient history now, but seeing the organ revives it, let us inform the new generation of Londoners that on that occasion the seat was claimed for Mr. Carling, and vehemently refused by him. Why? Because Mr. Carling and his friends knew that if he claimed the seat, the conduct of his campaign would have been investigated, and a condition of affairs would have been revealed that would have disgraced him and his associates for all time.

Now that the chief participants in that notorious campaign are either dead, or are members of the Conservative party, the Free Press will not be thanked by decent members of the party if it champions for insisting on a revival of memories that must be decidedly unpalatable to more than one Conservative leader of today.

What spite has the Free Press against these men?

THE MESSRS. LEONARD AND THE PUBLIC BATH.

The following letter, received by Mr. John Law, of this city, will be of interest to citizens generally:

"Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 9th was duly received regarding the proposal we made three years ago re public bath, and in reply you must have misunderstood our Mr. F. E. Leonard, as the proposal was declined by the City Council, and the funds then at our disposal we have put to other use.

We regret the matter has been brought up again for discussion with our proposal connected with it. The conditions were not agreeable to the council then, and we have no other offer to make. Yours truly, 'E. LEONARD & SONS.'

This communication has reference to the offer made by the Leonard family on the death of their father, the late Senator Leonard. As a memorial of that much-esteemed citizen, the Messrs. Leonard made an offer to the city to provide \$7,000 with which to erect a public bath, on condition that the city authorities undertook its management and supplied the necessary water.

The City Council and water commissioners at that time declined to close with the generous offer on account of the scarcity of water, and there was no further discussion of the project till a week or two since, when the public bath question was revived.

Some people imagined that the offer of the Leonard family, though declined years ago, yet held good, but there being doubts on the subject, Mr. Law very properly addressed a communication to the firm, which has brought forth the response here printed.

use of crying over spilled milk. A public bath can be and should be provided for this city, and there is no more central locality than that which we have indicated. We trust that the aldermen and other citizens who have taken the matter in hand will carry their work to fruition.

Says the Winnipeg Tribune: "The South Middlesex Dominion voters' list is to be revised by A. G. Chisholm, of London. Mr. Chisholm was the Government candidate in that constituency last election. He may be a fair-minded man, but he is only human and liable to be biased in his own mind as well as improperly influenced by political friends. Such appointments are wrong because they cannot do otherwise than cause distrust among electors and increase a bitterness during election times which is already too manifest."

WOMEN IN GERMANY AND IN CANADA.

A Canadian contemporary quotes the statement of Rev. Dr. Harcourt, of Baltimore, who has been traveling in Germany, and who finds that women are employed in that country as laborers on railway works at pay of a little less than 25 cents a day.

Our contemporary truthfully affirms that such sights cannot be seen in Canada, and adds it is because the "protective" tariff system exists in this country. Nonsense! Our conditions as a new country are not improved, but injured, by clogging the wheels of legitimate trade with unnecessary restrictions.

Germany is even more a "protectionist" country than Canada is. But "protection" is powerless to aid either man or woman worker in Germany. And if Canada had no unsettled land to fall back on as a safety valve, and every man and woman who toils in the Dominion went to work each day in the year with a soldier on his or her back, it would speedily be found that our population would be even worse off than that of any old world land.

Canada is better off than European countries, but it is because we have a new and comparatively undeveloped country, and every one who is not a fool will recognize that our relatively satisfactory condition is ours in spite of the class laws that our contemporary champions.

NO ATMOSPHERE ON MARS.

Lick Astronomers Upset Romantic Theories. SAN JOSE, Aug. 18.—Prof. Campbell, of Lick observatory, has demonstrated with the spectroscope that the planet Mars presents no evidence of having an atmosphere. Prof. Holden says that if any atmospheric pressure exists it is not as great as on our highest mountains, and thus popular fancies concerning that planet are out-grown.

DEADLY SHOTS.

A Gravenhurst Citizen Fires Three Bullets into His Own Head. GRAVENHURST, Ont., Aug. 18.—William Meinradis, formerly in business here, committed suicide at 12 o'clock last night by firing three bullets from a 38-caliber revolver into his right temple.

FALL FAIRS, 1894.

LONDON WESTERN FAIR.....Sept. 13-22 Toronto.....Sept. 3-15 Kingston.....Sept. 17-21 Wellesley.....Sept. 18-19 Guelph.....Sept. 18-20 Ilderton.....Sept. 24-25 Watford (East Lambton).....Sept. 24-25 Goderich.....Sept. 25-26 Cayuga.....Sept. 25-26 Woodstock.....Sept. 25-26 Paisley.....Sept. 25-26 Clinton (Huron Central).....Sept. 27-28 Strathroy (West Middlesex).....Sept. 27-28 Aylmer.....Sept. 27-28 Port Hope.....Sept. 27-28 Zurich.....Sept. 27-28 Brantford.....Sept. 27-28 Stratford.....Sept. 27-28 Brampton.....Sept. 27-28 Seaforth (South Huron).....Sept. 27-28 Pori Right.....Sept. 27-28 Caledonia.....Sept. 27-28 Moss and Ekfrid.....Oct. 2-3 Arthur.....Oct. 2-3 Paris.....Oct. 2-3 Chatham.....Oct. 2-4 Walkerton.....Oct. 2-4 Brooke and Alvinston.....Oct. 2-4 Elora.....Oct. 4-5 Smithville.....Oct. 4-5 Oshwegon.....Oct. 4-5 Ridgeway.....Oct. 8-10 Drumbo (Helm Township).....Oct. 9-10 Tilsonburg.....Oct. 9-10 Norwalk (West Niagara).....Oct. 10-11 Dorchester.....Oct. 11-12 Burford.....Oct. 11-12 Delaware.....Oct. 11-12

AQUATIC.

MISHAP TO THE VIGILANT. COWES, Aug. 18.—The Vigilant's center board dropped out and was lost after passing "The Needles" in the race with the Britannia, and she has gone to Southampton, where she will be docked.

BASEBALL.

VICTORS AGAIN VICTORIOUS. The Victor baseball club of the city went to Bothwell yesterday and played a close game with the crack nine of that town. After ten hard fought innings the Victors won by one run. The Bothwell boys are a gentlemanly lot of good ball players and their treatment of the London boys was superb. Following is the score:

Bothwells.....0 0 0 1 2 2 0 1 0 1-7 11 3 Victors.....3 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2-8 10 4 Batteries—Bothwell, Dewey and Taylor; Victors, Maule and Cowley.

The features of the game were the one-hand catch of a hot liner at short and Davis' long drive for a home run.



From the Moment of Birth use CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, occasioned by imperfect cleansing at birth and the use of impure soap.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

Manufactured only at 78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 63, OXFORD STREET), LONDON, and sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 78, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

The London West End Coal and Wood Yard Blackfriars Street. The undersigned, having opened a yard for the sale of coal and wood, solicits the patronage of the residents of the Village and vicinity. All orders will be promptly attended to. A trial order solicited. Terms cash. Phone No. 1062.

ALMA—THE LEADING CANADIAN College for Young Women, St. Thomas, Ont. Buildings, Furnishings, Grounds, etc., are unsurpassed. Full faculty (20), including four University Graduates, Certified Teachers, and Specialists in Music, Art, Elocution. Alma's graduates are receiving high collegiate appointments in Canada and the United States. Rates from \$40 to \$80 per term. \$100 cash covers expenses for board, etc., tuition in literary courses, music, and art for one year. Sixty pp. illustrated Calendar free. School response Sept. 6, 1894. Write for information or calendar to PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, A.M., B.D.

BLOOD POISON

is cured in 20 to 30 days by a Magic Remedy, under guarantee, backed by \$500,000 capital. Positive proofs and 100 page book, illustrated from life from people cured, free by mail. When Hot Springs and mercury fail, our Magic Remedy will cure. COOK REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO BUILDERS & THE TRADE

An opportunity is solicited to quote you prices for all kinds of interior finish and for machine work of every description. Turning of any design done in the neatest manner. Louvered jests and rails, blinds and screens, sash, doors and frames in all styles. Prices right. Respectfully yours, J. C. DODD & SON, Cor. Wellington & Bathurst Sts., City TELEPHONE NO. 271.

Hamilton Ladies' College

Reopens Sept. 6, 1894. ALL TEACHERS honor graduates of universities or colleges. Regular courses for graduation in literature and science, music, art, elocution, etc. Excellent accommodation, inspiring instructors, refining associations and pleasant surroundings. Address the principal, A. BURNS, S.T.D., LL.D. ywt 95k

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Saturday Night Fair. FROM 7 TO 10.

Many can trade Saturday night, that are unable to do so through the week. We make a special sale for your benefit. Many lines not mentioned here will be on sale at reduced prices. You are asked to inspect values to-night at

CHAPMAN'S

KID GLOVES—Ladies' tan and gray, worth \$1 25. Tonight 75c. SILKS—10 pieces Japanese Silk in the newest shades, Price tonight 45c.

HOSE—Ladies' Cardinal and Balbriggan Hose, spliced heels and toes, worth 25c. Tonight 15c. MOIRE ANTIQUE—Five pieces, handsome shades, regular price \$1, Price tonight 50c.

CHILDREN'S FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE—Double heels, toes and knees, worth 30c and 35c pair, Tonight 17c. CREPON DRESS GOODS—10 pieces, beautiful in quality and shade, regular price 50c, Tonight 39c.

CHILDREN'S BLACK COTTON HOSE—A variety of sizes, worth 10c and 12c, Tonight 5c. HENRIETTA—44 inches wide grand value, in leading shades—milk green, lettuce green, pink-lavender and lemon, worth 65c, Tonight 50c.

LADIES' FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE—Spliced heel and toe, worth 25c, Tonight 19c. LADIES' RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE—Double heel and toe, worth 50c, Tonight 35c.

DRESS GOODS—10 pieces of a special line, double fold, worth 25c and 35c yard, Tonight 12 1/2c yard. ART MUSLIN—7 patterns, good width, fine quality, Only 3c yard. TARTAN PLAID—7 pieces, worth 35c, wide width, Tonight 25c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Colored and Black Silk Gauntlet Gloves, worth 75c, Tonight 49c. KID GLOVES—In cream, tan and gray, undressed, worth \$1 25, Tonight 78c.

KID GLOVES—Ladies' Tan and Black Kid Gloves, worth 75c pair, Tonight 58c. FULL SIZE WHITE QUILT—Only 90c. TABLE DAMASK—The 60c quality, Tonight 48c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 30c, Tonight 19c. HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 15c each, Tonight 3 for 25c.

HOSE—Misses' and Children's Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 40c and 50c, Tonight 25c pair. COLLARS—Children's Embroidered Collars, worth 15c each, Tonight 10c each.

RIBBONS—Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c yard, Tonight 5c yard. BATH TOWELS—Large size, Only 15c. CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON—Only 15c.

VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, Only 5c each. PICNIC BASKETS—Only 10c. TABLE COVERS—Silk Embroidered, 2 yards square, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 29.

GLASSWARE—Have you seen our White Glassware, Pitchers, Fruit Dishes, Cake Dishes, Goblets, Tumblers, Cabaret and a variety of other articles. See them. On show tonight. FALL MANTLES AND CAPES—All commencing to move. You will find our assortment as complete as could be expected at this season of the year. Large assortment of new Mantle Cloths already opened up.

Terms Cash. CHAPMAN'S 126 and 128 Dundas Street.

It Is Not What We Say

But What Hood's Sarsaparilla Does

That Tell the Story. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

Tambling Takes It

Final Race for the Meteor Club's Gold Medal.

London and Delaware Medical and Legal Lights at Bat.

The Forest City Experts Win Easily—A Good Bicycle Road Race at Woodstock—Various Sporting Events.

THE WHEEL.

C. H. TAMBLING GOT THE MEDAL. Charley Tambling is the champion of the Meteor Club. He proved it last night in Queen's Park to a gathering that numbered nearly 1,000.

Mr. C. J. Leitch made a great run on his wheel on Monday, traveling from Fiesherston to Orillia via Barrie in exactly eight hours, a distance of about 85 miles, taking breakfast within that time at Stayner.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 29 3 3; Louisville, 4 8 3. Batteries—Carney and Buckley, Grady; Wadsworth, Weaver and Zahner, Empire—Keefe.

At Washington—Washington, 13 12 2; Cleveland, 10 12 1. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Petty, Cuppy and O'Connor, Empire—Hurst.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 13 16 2. Batteries—Sullivan, Lovett and Dixon; Vickery and Urquhart, Empire—Doeschner.

At Scranton—Scranton, 9 16 2; Allentown, 11 11 5. Batteries—Quarles and Patchen; Baldwin and Milligan, Empire—Kittick.

At Erie—Erie, 8 15 0; Springfield, 1 7 5. Batteries—Herdon and Berger; Coughlin and Leach, Empire—Swartwood.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 11 10 6; Syracuse, 13 10 7. Batteries—McLaughlin and Warner; Barnett and Hess, Empire— Snyder.

At New York—New York, 10 19 3; New York, 10 19 3. Batteries—Clarkson and Twineham; Russo and Farrell, Empire—McQuaid.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 29 3 3; Louisville, 4 8 3. Batteries—Carney and Buckley, Grady; Wadsworth, Weaver and Zahner, Empire—Keefe.

23 minutes, 2; M. Gosman, 1 minute, 3; Frank Washington, 53 minutes, 4.

RACING AT WALLACEBURG. WALLACEBURG, Aug. 17.—The Crescent Bicycle Club, of Wallaceburg, held their second annual race meeting today.

Local handicaps—1 John Chubb, 39 yards; 2 A. Brown, scratch; 3 H. A. Steinhoff, 10 yards; 4 John Anderson, 15 yards; 5 Dr. Mulligan, 60 yards. Time, 2:44 1/2.

One mile, Dresden and Wallaceburg—1 John S. Chubb, Wallaceburg; 2 A. Brown, Wallaceburg. Time, 2:52.

One mile, 3 minute class—1 H. R. Morris, Vassar, Mich.; 2 J. L. Rowley, Port Huron, Mich. Time, 2:51 1/2.

Two miles, 6 minute class—1 H. L. Morris, Vassar, Mich.; 2 H. Meier, New Baltimore, Mich. Time, 5:43 4-5.

Five miles, open—1 H. L. Morris, Vassar; 2 A. McLeod, Sarnia; 3 H. Meier, New Baltimore. Time, 14:04.

One mile, novice—Won by J. A. Harley, Port Huron, Mich.; 2 A. J. Knowles, Brantford. Time, 2:57 1/2.

Quarter-mile, open—Won by H. L. Morris, Vassar, Mich.; 2 A. McLeod, Sarnia. Time, :39.

Half-mile, open—Won by H. L. Morris, Vassar, Mich.; 2 A. McLeod, Sarnia. Time, 1:24 2-5.

One mile, open—1 A. McLeod, Sarnia; 2 H. L. Morris, Vassar. Time, 2:43 3-5.

Two miles, open—1 A. McLeod; 2 H. L. Morris. Time, 5:54.

THE LONDON CLUB. The London Bicycle Club can now proudly boast of having the largest membership of any club in Canada, barring Toronto.

The monthly meeting was held last night, and 17 new members were added to the roll, making it 109.

The regular run of the London will be held on Wednesday night at Pond Mills, leaving the club house at 7 o'clock sharp.

THREE WORLD'S RECORDS GO. DENVER, Col., Aug. 17.—Three more world's records were consigned to oblivion at the national race meet of the L. A. W.

Mr. C. H. Wills, of San Francisco, who won the event, rode from the 40 yards mark in 59.4 seconds.

Then eighteen-year-old Otto Ziegler captured the two-mile national championship in 4:21 3-5, nearly 7 seconds better than the best previous time for the distance.

Harry Maddox, the Jersey boy, went for the unpaired mile record of 2:11 1-5 (held by Sanger), a \$150 diamond being held out as an inducement.

Three records were broken by wheelmen at Denver. Ziegler rode an unpaired mile in 2:09, Maddox an unpaired third in 0:38 3-5 and Taxis an unpaired eighth in 0:13.

Mr. C. J. Leitch made a great run on his wheel on Monday, traveling from Fiesherston to Orillia via Barrie in exactly eight hours, a distance of about 85 miles, taking breakfast within that time at Stayner.

In the report of the Sarnia bicycle races it was stated that Smith, of St. Thomas, won first; Phelps, Sarnia, second; and Harley, Petrosia, third. A. F. Little, of London, was the winner of first prize, and not Smith.

BASEBALL. BUFFALO BRACED UP. Buffalo has now won 16 games without a break, and 21 out of the last 22 played.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY. At New York—New York, 10 19 3; New York, 10 19 3. Batteries—Clarkson and Twineham; Russo and Farrell, Empire—McQuaid.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 29 3 3; Louisville, 4 8 3. Batteries—Carney and Buckley, Grady; Wadsworth, Weaver and Zahner, Empire—Keefe.

At Washington—Washington, 13 12 2; Cleveland, 10 12 1. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Petty, Cuppy and O'Connor, Empire—Hurst.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 13 16 2. Batteries—Sullivan, Lovett and Dixon; Vickery and Urquhart, Empire—Doeschner.

At Scranton—Scranton, 9 16 2; Allentown, 11 11 5. Batteries—Quarles and Patchen; Baldwin and Milligan, Empire—Kittick.

At Erie—Erie, 8 15 0; Springfield, 1 7 5. Batteries—Herdon and Berger; Coughlin and Leach, Empire—Swartwood.

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London between the Oxford of the North and the Athletics of South London, resulting in favor of the former by a score of 9 to 11.

The Thirtieth Battalion, of Hamilton, won the Carlske trophy at the Quebec Rifle Association meet in Montreal Thursday.

LACROSSE. The Excelsior Lacrosse Club, of Brampton, won their tenth scheduled match Friday for the intermediate championship against the Duffers, of Orangeville, 4 to 1.

WIND-UP AT WOODBINE. TORONTO, Aug. 17.—The final race of the Woodbine trotting meeting came off this morning. It was a three-minute trot, and the Athletics have been defeated by the Oxford.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Grand Circuit meeting closes here today with three good races, all of which were won in straight heats. The performance of Hal Braden in the free-for-all was the feature.

2:17 class, trotting, purse \$2,000: Hal Braden, b. g. 1 1 1 Judge, b. g. 2 2 2 Greichen, b. m. 3 3 3

Free-for-all, pacing, purse \$2,500: Hal Braden, b. g. 1 1 1 Guy, s. g. 2 2 2

TERRE HANCY HANKS' RIVAL. ALIX, the most interesting trotter in the world, and she is expected to lower Nancy Hanks' record.

Free-for-all trotting, purse \$3,000: R. H. Harris, (Russell) Surrah 1 4 1 J. Bennett's (Toronto) Billy Hamilton, 2 1 8 6

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S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fine, stationary or higher temperature.

BEFORE THE STORM

Is the time to secure a rain-coat, not when you are wet. And the kind to get is that which will give the best satisfaction—Heptonette.



GET ONE, LIKE THIS

The assortment is varied, but for \$5 you can buy one like the above, detachable cape, black, navy or tweed effects; at \$8 50, detachable cape, silk lined, in fancy tweeds only; at \$10, suitable for traveling cloak, in black serge effects; at \$12, fancy mixed tweeds, cape lined with plaid silk, making a very stylish garment for separate wear.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED OUR FINE STOCK OF SHOES?

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

of the Boston Caledonian Club at Spy Pond, Arlington, yesterday Gideon Perrie, of Canada, threw the 56 pound weight 29 feet 10 1/2 inches, beating the world's record of 29 feet 10 inches made a few weeks ago by John Purcell.

According to a dispatch received yesterday Carl August Walbrodt played on Tuesday evening at the Nuremberg Chess Club, 51 games simultaneously. He won 42 games, lost five, and drew four. This is the greatest exhibition of his kind ever given.

To Cleanse the System Effectually yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headache, colic or fever, use Syrup of Figs.

Fallen motors have not brought a single substance which is foreign to our globe. Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.

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

SHIPS THAT PASS IN A HURRY!

The Augusta Victoria Beats Her Own Good Record.

But the Campana Relapses All Previous Brilliant Performances—Spans the Atlantic in Five Days, Nine Hours and Twenty-Nine Minutes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer Augusta Victoria broke her own record by nearly two hours and a half on this her 47th voyage from Southampton, arriving at the lights this morning at 5:49, making the run in 6 days, 19 hours and 19 minutes.

THE CAMPANIA BEATS EVERYTHING. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The big Cunard greyhound Campana broke all previous western records by 3 hours and 18 minutes, arriving at the Sandy Hook lightship at 5:45 p.m. today, making the run in 5 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes. The best previous record was that of the Lucania, made in October, 1893, which was 5 days, 12 hours and 47 minutes.

The Campana came up to her dock tonight and landed her passengers, this being the first time on record that the passengers have been brought to the Cunard Company's dock on Friday night. Both the Lucania and the Campana have reached quarantine late Friday night on previous trips, but always too late to clear for their dock, and the passengers have had to remain on board till Saturday morning.

The average per hour for the entire trip was 21.49 knots. There is no doubt that if all weather conditions had been favorable the Campana would have out done the record seven hours more.

A LIE NAILED. A Few Words to the Point—Carroll, McKenzie & Co. Speak Plainly.

To few men has been given the gift of genius and to few machines the favor of public popularity, and looking at the world today out of the myriads of men and machines the really great can be counted on the finger tips. It is with the latter that we have to deal, machines, and coming right to business we would say bicycles. Yes, "Quadrants." From the first day when we commenced the successful launching of these splendid machines on the market we have been assailed most unmercifully by rival and less fortunate dealers. Statements as base as they were false were poured into the ears of intending purchasers until the very word "Quadrant" instead of being a synonym for "excellence" might have been interpreted unknown, despised, rejected, but fortunately for us the public are not fools, and seeing through the schemes and wiles of our opponents; they came from far and wide and planked their good money on the Quadrant.

Monday Being Civic Holiday. We have laid out for your special benefit some of the most astonishing bargains you have ever heard tell of.

LADIES' CAPES—A beautiful assortment from \$1 50 up.

LADIES' HATS—A thing of beauty is a joy forever, and you can have them trimmed and all very tastefully from 50c up.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY—We have a very select stock at prices that baffle competition.

Attention! We have a few red painted veranda rockers left, which we will sell at cost to clear them out, at Wm. TRAFFORD'S furniture warehouses, 95 and 97 King street.

Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One Bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, stifles and sprains. GEORGE ROSS, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Barkwell and J. G. Shuff.

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

More public money is spent for brass bands than for schools in the Argentine provinces.

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



R. J. Y.

& CO.

Two Things

You are certain of death and taxes. Then why not be as certain where to buy the Very Best

DRYGOODS

FOR THE

Least Money!

Certainly your wants will be substantially fulfilled at

YOUNG'S.



Monday Being Civic Holiday

We have laid out for your special benefit some of the most astonishing bargains you have ever heard tell of.

LADIES' CAPES—A beautiful assortment from \$1 50 up.

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GLOVES AND HOSIERY—We have a very select stock at prices that baffle competition.

Gentlemen,

We must not forget you, nor we wont, for we have the reputation of having the Cheapest and Best Fitting Clothing in London. That's a big word, but it's true all the same. Our

\$7 50 Tweed Suits

And our Genuine Black Coat and Vest, with Fine Striped Pants at \$10 for the full suit, knocks the wind out of anything you ever saw. Come along to-day or to-night and we will rig you out to the Queen's taste.

R. J. Young & Co.



OLD LEAVES, OLD LEAVES, OLD LEAVES, HAVE YOU SMOKED THEM? THEY ARE THE FAVORITE 5-Cent Cigar. HUGH LOVELESS, 202 1/2 Dundas Street. FOR THEM.

ONE CASE OF New Fall Woolens JUST RECEIVED. Very Choice. Come and see them. HARRY LENOX MERCHANT TAILOR.

MONTEBELLO! The First and Only 5c for Five Cents CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR. Vallens & Co., Manufacturers, London. H. LOVELESS, Special Agent.

Uneffectual Fire.

Judith had sat perfectly still as she listened to the girl. She had grown pale, but had neither moved nor spoken. It was as if the fierce arraignment had proved her guilty. "Whom summer makes friends of, but winter estranges," was saying itself over and over in an undercurrent of thought. Now she rose and led Treva back to her chair.

"Sit down," she said, gently, "and tell me all about it. If Ben has gone, you shall have him back again—I promise you that." There was something in the low voice that quieted the other woman. "Yes, he shall come back," repeated Judith, insistently. "It would break my heart if he did not!" she exclaimed.

"Your heart?" asked Treva, in dull surprise.

"Yes, mine," answered Judith.

The story was not long in the telling, but Judith listened to it with a variety of sensations. It was starting to learn of the espionage to which she had been subjected; to know that while she had supposed herself alone with Kane his words and actions were scrutinized by another woman's eye. It was impossible not to resent; but it grew upon her, as Treva went on, that their personalities were nothing to this intricate creature; that Judith, an *Van Wert* had been but a woman with a lover; playing a part that had fascinated the observer who had longed to imitate it. This removal of personality from the scene made it offend her less. When Treva finished, with the same abrupt question, "Why should it have seemed so real, if it was not?" Judith tried to explain it to her, and found herself faced by impossibilities. It was as if she spoke another tongue. She learned for a moment the thought for the right words, her hand with its sparkle of gems on the dark plush of her chair. The glint of the diamonds drew Treva's eyes. With a sudden throb of recollection, "He kissed your hand," she interrupted, "he kissed your hand."

"You should not have watched us!" she exclaimed, quickly.

"I did not think it was any matter," said Treva, almost indifferently. The remark did not touch her as it would afterward. Then Judith went back to her impossibilities. How trivial it sounded to tell this eager, passionate girl that the language she had heard to be the language of love had been but that of a well-to-do sentimentalist? emotion? idleness? Yet it had meant something—a good deal perhaps. It had not been all affectation, indeed it was genuine—after fashion. Only it was not expected to last forever; they saw the end from the beginning, but they did not say so—no, of course not. Judith found herself in a maze of contradictions, and yet there had been no shame, no reproach, no clear understanding. Had it not been? For an appreciable space of time a quiver of doubt weakened her position. Was it possible that the difficulty had been with the conception of the part, hers as well as his. No, upon the trouble was with Treva herself.

"Ben was right," she said, when Judith stopped speaking, "it was all just a lot of words that don't amount to anything, so that a man, don't know where he is nor what she is."

What use to say to a girl like this that "whom summer made friends of, winter might be permitted to estrange?"

"If she were an inhabitant of another world," Judith said to an interested listener afterward, "it couldn't have been harder to make her understand. I felt as if I was being visited by a missionary from Mars!"

CHAPTER V.

The next evening Treva walked into the little kitchen where her mother was frying fish. The fish sputtered cheerfully, and there was a trifling access of cheerfulness in Mrs. Polton's manner.

"Well," she remarked, with the usual lack of demonstration in persons of her reticent sort, "so you've come back, Ben is, I hope you got to see your aunt—you was so anxious to see her. I never knew you set so much store by your father's relations before."

"Yes, I saw her, mother," said Treva, smiling an instant, as she came and stood by the fire. "Where's father?"

"Ashore, thank mercy!" said the skipper's wife. His boat's sprung a leak and he's looking after it. I suppose next time it springs one I'll be in the middle of the sea!"—she sighed—"and that'll be the end on him!"

"Oh, maybe not," said Treva absently. She was still depressed.

"Find out where Ben is," had been Judith's last words, "and let me know. But what could she do? Judith had failed her once, and a great despair had come upon her soul."

"For the land's sake, I'll write her a clam-shell!" said Treva's mother suddenly. "Sit down, and I'll give you your tea."

When Captain Polton came in Treva was more like herself.

"Where's Ben Shelton gone to, father?" she asked, abruptly, as they sat at the supper-table.

Captain Polton was a man to whom anything that happened on dry land was as Treva's walking. At sea his eye was alarmingly keen; he knew the special qualities of a breeze while it was yet undeclared; his instinct of the whereabouts of the blue-fish was unerring; his acquaintance of the monsters of the deep was both wide and reliable, but the shore limited his investigations. Therefore he saw no particular significance in Treva's question, which was not so lost on her mother.

"He's layin' over to Riverton, I guess," he answered between sips of his beer. "Got some kind of a job over there, and he's doin' well—well as you can on dry land."

"The Lord made the dry land for men, and the water for fish," said Mrs. Polton, seeing her way to a point; "and all he did do was to put understandin' into the men, so they'd know their place as well as the fishes do."

"These here fish's understandin' must have played 'em considerable of a trick," remarked her husband, with a gesture, nearly related to a wink, for Treva's benefit.

"Well," said Mrs. Polton, with her sex's readiness in changing her ground, "I do like to see a man eat with an appetite."

"Ben Shelton's comin' over next day after tomorrow night," volunteered the captain. Treva sat up straight in her chair. "I know because Stoddard's boys borrowed an car of me. He's comin' late one night, and going to catch the early boat over to the P. & N. morning, and Stoddard's boy's going to pull him over. He'll have to leave about daybreak, I reckon. His business ain't going to hinder him long. That's how I happen to know—by the way," he concluded, conscious that this unusual supply of information needs some explanation.

"Next day after tomorrow night," said Treva to herself.

The two following days went slowly, but when the evening of the second came, pressed, and despatched into night, without

bringing to Treva any sign of Ben's presence, she felt that they had flown. One more chance of seeing him remained, and she determined to seize, half in desperation that it was but once more; half in faint-hearted hope aroused by Judith's confidence.

She was to leave at dawn; she knew the little place where Stoddard's boy's boat was moored; it was overlooked by the very rock where they had parted; she should be there to see them go.

She woke with a start as the sky was beginning to brighten. She dressed, and as it was still too early to expect to see him, seated herself in the small window of her room and looked toward the glowing glory of the east, watching the "day fill its blue urn with fire." The sky was red and purple and green, with a grand waste of color and pulsing radiance, as though this were the last day and the final sun-rising, and all the beauty that was left in heaven should be lavished upon it. The earth was still, in awe, but beneficent expectation. Treva could not see the sun, but she heard its monotonous beat as it rolled in solemnly under the glorified sky. His sound was in a different key from that of the later day. It was as if it too was hushed into a reverent waiting for the advent of some great power that was to come, and listened for its footsteps, even as it broke in place unmarshaled on the shore. As the glory faded into a concentrated brightness low down in the east, Treva rose and went out, and as she seated herself on the rock "up leaped, of a sudden, the sun." It was a great, bright, untroubled, and the ordinary sights and sounds began to be. From one of the chimneys, as Treva looked landward, a cloud of smoke, from a neighboring house a man went from the garden for an armful of wood. The working of the miracle was over—the angel had troubled the waters and had gone. But the day was still new, its freshness yet unspoiled, the clear mirror of its hours was untroubled on by human care and greed and selfishness. Treva looked up suddenly and saw Stoddard's boy, with the oars over his shoulder, going to his boat. Then she turned her head in the other direction and saw Ben coming toward the shore. He would have to pass very near her. In the stillness of the morning content she folded her hands and waited. As he drew near he saw her and paused; then, with a long, quick step she knew, he came toward her. How handsome he was! She had not seen him for so long—so long. Stoddard's boy had gone into the house for something—it was as if they were alone in a new world.

"What made you come here, Treva?" he said, looking down at her.

"Oh, Ben!" she said, with tender impatience, "you know why I came—it was the only place I could find you."

"So you wanted to find me?" he said.

"Yes," she answered, looking up at him steadily. Then she laughed a little; "I don't care so much about parting as I used to, Ben."

Stoddard's boy came out of the house whistling as Ben sat down by her side. Suddenly he stopped whistling and went into the house again, and left them alone in the early morning world. Only their voices were in their ears, with the ebb and flow of the water growing louder as the tide came in, as if it were deepening into the turmoil of the day.

(THE END.)

THE VIENNA MYSTERY.

Did Mrs. Robbins Write the Letter Found After Sealey's Death.

VIENNA, Ont., Aug. 17.—The people of South Bayham have become deeply interested in the mystery surrounding the death of George Sealey since the developments at the inquest, when it was announced that arsenic had been discovered in the dead man's stomach. It appears that when Mrs. Robbins was taken from the room where the inquest was held, owing to a fainting spell, she became rigid and unconscious. When she revived she was placed in a buggy by her sister, Martha Best, and taken home. Therefore, when recalled to give evidence, she was not on hand. Martha Best was then called, but she, too, had given the same story. The similarity between the handwriting on the letter found in Frank Whitwell's pocket and that of Sarah Jane Robbins, as written in the inquest room, is said to be very striking.

The Way to Get There.

To get there, young fellow, the way that is best, The method of methods, the world has confessed, Is to roll them on rollers, to skate there on wheels. With the balance of power all coated to the wheels. But if you are tired and you cannot tell why, If your liver is wrong, and the breath of your nostrils Is the weary complaining of lungs that are sore, And the remedy used doesn't seem to restore; If ghaunt consumption, grim, lurking and wild, The unyielding fountain of health hath denied Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will put an end to your troubles.

It's not like the sarsaparilla or ordinary Spring medicines. They claim to do good in March, April and May. All the year round, and in all cases, the "Discovery" purifies the blood as nothing else can. Every blood-taint and disorder, Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors, and Swellings—the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, and the worst forms of Scrofula, are completely and permanently cured by it.

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others, something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." It may be for them; but it can't be for you.

Mr. Oldstyle—I don't think that a college education amounts to much. Mr. Sparrow—Don't you? Well, you ought to foot my boy's bills and see.

As for Minnie and take no other.

Complimentary friend—Very striking woman, Mrs. Van Short. Mr. Van Short—Yes; she hit me for ten this very morning.

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

She—Boys will be boys. He—So would the girls, if they could.

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

SAD END OF AN ACTRESS.

Carrie E. Potter Dies Unattended in a Lowell Hotel.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 17.—Carrie E. Potter, aged 25, an actress in the "1492," came from Boston Tuesday and was taken ill in a store and declared that she had been drugged. The proprietor to get rid of her took her to the Harris House, and paid for her lodging. There she caused some commotion by dancing before the parlor mirror.

In the morning she was found dead in her bed with her face bloody, and looked as if she had died in great agony. The police kept the matter quiet until today, thinking she had taken strychnine, but a post mortem shows that she died of hemorrhages.

She left the hotel office a note for C. A. Morton, who is supposed to be a Boston theatrical man. In it she said she could wait no longer and was going on to Concord, N. H., where she had an engagement as nurse in an asylum.

It was found last night that she has relatives in Danvers, Que., who will care for the body.

TORONTO.

Industrial Fair Notes—Premier Thompson Will Open the Show—A Brilliant Programme of Attractions.

TORONTO, Aug. 17.—Sir John Thompson has consented to officiate at the formal opening of the Toronto Industrial Fair, which takes place on the 4th of September. A large number of societies and organizations having a Dominion or Provincial membership, have arranged for the holding of their annual conventions here during the fair time. The programme of the fair has just been issued. It includes a great variety of special attractions in addition to the features already mentioned, among them being the horsemanship and chariot driving specialties of the noted Kemp combination, balloon ascensions with parachute drop, Kizer's Ohio trotting dog team, living pictures, being reproductions by hand-colored, of the best productions of the famous master, Edison's latest invention, the kinograph, concerts by musical organizations of European celebrity, etc.

The exhibits of Northwest products by the C. P. R. will be supplemented this season by open air lectures, with stereoscopic views, illustrative of life in the Northwest.

The Holstein-Friesian Cattle Association have duplicated the prizes offered for dairy tests, and in addition give special prizes for Holstein cows.

The magnificent fireworks spectacle, the "Siege of Algiers," preparations for which have been going on for some time at the grounds, will far surpass, in brilliant and startling effects, anything heretofore witnessed.

LUCKY FORESTERS

Who Will Have a Trip to the Old Country and Their Expenses Paid.

PETERBORO, Aug. 17.—At the concluding session of the High Court of Foresters here the following were appointed to be held in London next July: A. H. Backus, Aylmer; Rev. A. Macgillivray, P.H.C.R., Toronto; Neil McCrimmon, Toronto; Major Sanders, Stayner; Judge Fitzgerald, P.H.C.R., Welland; L. T. Barclay, Whiteby; W. R. Hickey, P.H.C., Bothwell; Rev. E. Davis, London; D. E. Cameron, Toronto; C. C. White, high secretary, Toronto; J. Gilmore, Toronto; William Griffith, Hamilton; ex-Mayor Drennan, Kingston; Atwell Fleming, high treasurer, London; J. B. Helkett, high secretary, Ottawa; George Challis, Toronto; William Green, Toronto; Dan Lewis, Kingston; D. T. Miles, Toronto; Thomas Macgillivray, Toronto; Rev. Robert Kerr, St. Catharines; George Kappelle, Toronto; A. R. Milne, Toronto; C. L. Coulter, Toronto; D. J. Hearn, Toronto; George A. Proctor, Sarnia; Dr. R. W. Bell, Peterboro; W. H. Wardrope, Hamilton; Geo. L. Wilson, Toronto.

THE HARRISON CASE.

More Serious Than Was at First Suspected—At Times He Was Prostrated by His Sufferings—Now He Is Cured.

PETERBOROUGH, Aug. 13.—The case of Richard Harrison, mentioned in these columns last week, was a more serious one than appeared at first sight. He was afflicted for some years with backache, the direct result of kidney disease. In damp weather especially his sufferings were intense, and frequently prevented his doing any work. To an active, energetic man such an affliction was most grievous, and he tried many alleged remedies without relief. J. D. Tully, the well-known druggist here, recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills, which Mr. Harrison used and is now thoroughly cured. He only regrets that he did not use Dodd's Kidney Pills before, for he knows that if he had he would have been well long ago.

At Death's Door—Dyspepsia Conquered—Will Be a Medical Triumph.

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

Every year the King of Italy receives a present of 10,000 picked Virginia cigars from the Emperor of Austria.

Mittard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

It takes no less than 2,600 red cedar trees to supply the wood for the pencil manufacturers in the United States.

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 great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. 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 J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Callard, Cross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 13 to 22, 1894
Canada's Favorite Live Stock and Agricultural Exposition.
Established 1868—OLDEST FAIR IN THE DOMINION—Incorporated 1887.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY—The best specimens of pure bred animals will be on exhibition.
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—A most extensive exhibit of the choicest grains, seeds, roots, vegetables and plants will be in our halls.
DAIRY AND CAPIARY DEPARTMENT—Always full. London the center of the dairy interests of the Province.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS—All the newest inventions.

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.
THE KEMP SISTERS COMBINATION—Græco-Roman, hippodrome and chariot racing, twelve thoroughbreds, three Welsh ponies and seven performers, two and four horse chariot races, Roman standing races, hurdles and flat races and high jumping.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS AND PARACHUTE RACES—Prof. Hutchinson, "King of the Air" and Mile. De THE DE COMAS—The aerial bicycle riders. Lady rides across a rope on bicycle.
CLIFFORD CALVEKLEY—Champion high wire artist. Extraordinary exhibition of skill.
THREE ALEON ACROBATS—The funniest men in the country, in "The German Emigrants."
MAJOR HENDERSSHOT, the original drummer boy of the Rappahannock.
ILLUSIONS—Prof. Jarratt, in his magic marionettes and shadowgraphs.
PROF. BOSTOCK—With his great boxing kangaroo, and Wallace, the untamable lion.

Exhibitors should make entries at once and secure space and stabling. Many have made theirs and are located. Don't be late. Programmes will be ready about Aug. 20.

CAPT. A. W. PORTE, President. THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

WALPOLE ISLANDS PARISH HALL.

New Name Given to the Bishop of Huron—"Wah-sa-Skung."

ALGONA, Mich., Aug. 17.—The dedication of St. John the Baptist parish hall, Church of England, on Walpole Island, was made the occasion for a gala-day among the Indians. Among the noted divines present were the Right Rev. M. S. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron; Rev. Raral Dean T. R. Davis, rector of St. George Church, Sarnia; Rev. John Downey, rector of Walford; Rev. G. M. Franklin, of Walpoleburg; Rev. J. Jacobs, missionary in Canada, and Rev. Mr. Freese, of Algona. During the forenoon services were held in the church, which consisted of advice given to the confirmation class of 45, and the confirming of said class by the Right Rev. Bishop of Huron. There were 200 present at church.

IF YOU VALUE THOROUGH WORK, PRACTICAL TEACHING AND CLOSE PERSONAL ATTENTION, THE



FOREST CITY BUSINESS and SHORTHAND COLLEGE, of London, Ont. would like to correspond with you. We have one of the LARGEST schools in Western Ontario and our GRADUATES are everywhere SUCCESSFUL. College reopens on Monday, Sept. 3. Board \$2.50 per week. Catalogue free. J. W. WESTERVELT. 62x twix 96u

I am going to the nearest store that keeps

Baby's Own Soap

and must not forget what mother said about being sure to get the genuine.

LAME BACK
NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM
CURED EVERY TIME
WHEN THE "D.L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.

FURNITURE

Says that Lactated Food Saved His Baby Boy.
'Tis the Only Food that "Saves Babies' Lives."

Mr. F. Chester Fearman, the well-known merchant, of Hamilton, Ont., gives strong and positive testimony regarding the great superiority of Lactated Food over all other brands now sold.

Mr. Fearman says: "Our boy Herbert, when four months old, was given up by us, and we fully expected to lose him. We tried many forms of nourishment without success; but as soon as we commenced to use Lactated Food he rallied and thrived; today he is the pride and envy of the neighborhood."

From every quarter of Canada joyful and happy reports are continually coming in about the wonders worked by Lactated Food. No other food in the world can equal Lactated as a nourisher for the weak and sickly baby.

In the Argentine Republic drunkards are sentenced to sweep the streets for eight days.

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

Substitute for brass is made for collodion wool, and is flexible, not brittle.

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

You can't go wrong when you buy from us, because we have just on the way of doing business, and that is to give a dollar in good quality for a dollar of everybody's money. Try us. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Take your prescriptions and send your recipes to Symonds' news drug store, 464 Dufferin avenue, corner Maitland street.

Silverware! The latest patterns and newest styles at lowest prices at ADRIAN'S, on the corner, East London.

LONDON FURNITURE MAN'G CO.
184 to 198 King Street, London, Ont.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO
Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.
Headquarters for Guns, Rifles & Sporting Goods

Agents for Winchester Rifles and Repeating Shot Guns, Agents for W. W. Greener's Celebrated Hammer and Hammerless Guns, Agents for J. P. Clabrough's Celebrated Hammer and Hammerless Guns.

A great assortment of Rifles, Revolvers and Hammer and Hammerless Guns, Lead, Shot Shells loaded with Hazzard, Trap, Cariboo, American Wood and S. S. Powder, Shot, Wadding, Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, Shooting Caps, Coats, etc. Best and largest stock in the Dominion. Prices close, as all lines are bought for cash.

Threshers' Supplies, CONSCIENTIOUS PLUMBING

Rubber Belting, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Mitts, Machine Oil, Cylinder Oil.

A. Westman
111 Dundas Street.
Branch Store—654 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

Try Our Cooked Ham
It is Delicious. We Slice It.
FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET.
TELEPHONE 485.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W.M. H. WESTON, GROCER, 185 DUNDAS STREET. Licenses at his office, 61 Stanley Street. No bond required.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN. MONTROSE—In this city, on Aug. 7, at 133 King Street, the wife of Fred W. Montrose, of a daughter.

COMPLAINTS are easily relieved and cured by using a Twenty-five cent bottle of BOYLE'S JAMAICA GINGER. Get the genuine at

Boyle's Drug Store, 652 Dundas Street.

Advertisement for flour featuring a logo and text: 'This Brand of Flour Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY. USE NO OTHER. J. D. SAUNBY 47 York Street. Telephone 112.'

Advertisement for BOOMER'S confectionery, ice cream, and soda drinks. 'HEAD-QUARTERS FOR Confectionery, Ice Cream AND Soda Drinks.'

FINE TAILORING.

Advertisement for DAMBRA, 262 1/2 DUNDAS STREET, featuring GAS GRATES and ART TILES.

Advertisement for W. FAIRBAIRN, MERCHANT TAILOR, 231 Dundas Street.

Advertisement for WALL PAPER, featuring various styles and prices.

Advertisement for WINDOW SHADES, AT VERY LOW PRICES, by R. Lewis, Richmond St.

Advertisement for PIANOS, featuring 'Williams Pianos' and 'Williams Pianos' with various features.

Advertisement for PIANOS, featuring 'Williams Pianos' and 'Williams Pianos' with various features.

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Advertisement for PIANOS, featuring 'Williams Pianos' and 'Williams Pianos' with various features.

Silk Mitts, Lisle Hose, Lawns, Laces

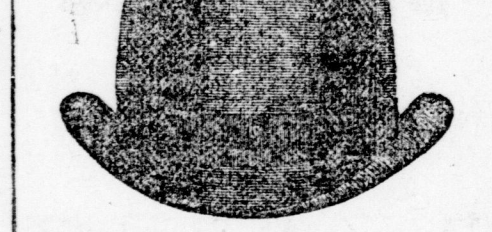
Priddis Bros.

BICYCLE REPAIRING. We have electric power and all the machinery required, together with competent workmen, to do first-class bicycle repairing.

Southeott's FINE TAILORS 361 Richmond St

FAIR, WARMER, SHOWERS IN SOME PLACES. TORONTO, Aug. 17.—11 p.m.—The pressure has decreased over the lake region since last night, and it is low in the Northwest Territories.

BELTZ'S



NEW STIFF SOFT STRAW HATS

Beltz's----Beltz's.

STRAW HATS!

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Johnston Bros.' Bread 5c per loaf retail

HOSE and HYDRANTS A SPECIALTY AT Smith Bros.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Heating Engineers, 376 RICHMOND ST., Opposite Masonic Temple.

Ask your grocer for REX BRAND Breakfast Bacon!

REX BRAND Sugar Cured Hams!

REX BRAND Pure Lard!

MOORE & COMPANY PACKERS, LONDON, ONTARIO

QUIT TOBACCO. WHY? Because it's a slow poison and shortens life. Because it's a waste of money. Why not save it? Because you'll be a better man without it. BECAUSE

TOBAC-CURE KILLS THE HABIT. GUARANTEED. 50 PER BOX. FOR SALE BY Anderson & Nelles, DRUGGISTS, 240 DUNDAS STREET.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS. Go with the Young Liberal Fleet excursion to Detroit on Monday.

The Bishop of Huron is announced to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral tomorrow morning.

Miss Annie Adcock, teacher at the Rectory street school, leaves shortly to attend the Normal, Toronto.

Conductor John McCullough, G. T. R., of this city, is relieving Conductor Wheatley on the Petrolia branch.

About 300 people went from this city to Goderich yesterday on the excursion of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The street railway company had a good morning of clearing last night clearing Dundas street for Saturday's heavy traffic.

Miss Fannie Trebilcock, of this city, acted as bridesmaid at the wedding of her cousin, Miss Carrie Bennett, in Dundas on Tuesday.

The Bishop of Huron confirmed 75 candidates in St. George's Church, London township, and Trinity Church, Birr, on Tuesday.

Mrs. W. F. Brokenshire, has returned to Wingham from the hospital here. Though she is quite weak yet, she is gradually improving.

The Marine Band of the Young Liberal Fleet is engaged to give a promenade band concert at the driving park, Windsor, on Monday evening before returning home.

The final meeting of the St. Andrew's Society and Clan Fraser picnic committee will be held on Tuesday evening next in the rooms of the treasurer, Ald. J. W. Jones.

A pedestrian picked up a roll of bills at Dundas and Richmond streets yesterday afternoon and handed them to F. C. Egerton. The money can be had at the police station.

Rev. Dr. Stone, Collingwood, Rev. W. R. Barker, Orillia; Rev. J. E. Lancelotti, Barrie; and Sheriff Bettes, Bracebridge, are delegates to the Methodist General Conference in this city.

Some one set fire to a heap of rubbish on the Wortley road crescent yesterday and adjoining fences were in danger for awhile. No. 3 brigade was called out and extinguished the blaze. The firemen had a run to the same place on Thursday.

Drunks and vags made up the Police Court docket today. George Stone and Charles Riley were like a good many lately—found in a C. P. R. box car. They were just out of change, and in default of a \$10 fine went down for a month. Three drunks followed suit and one was discharged.

The builders' picnic, as everybody knows, was a pronounced success and its promoters wish to tender their thanks to the energetic committee who carried out the arrangements so efficiently, to the subscribers, who showed great liberality, and to the general public who were present in such large numbers.

Mr. J. W. Wheaton, secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, leaves on Monday for Chicago and the west. He intends spending a couple of weeks in visiting the chief butter districts of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, with the object of gathering information as to the methods and practices in use in those sections where the creamery business is made a specialty.

Mrs. Jones was not punished by the police magistrate for using abusive language towards her neighbor, Mrs. Russell, on Bathurst street, because Mrs. Russell interceded for her, on the promise that Mrs. Jones would apologize and take back the epithets that she applied to her. The police magistrate said that Mrs. Russell's character had been proved good.

Repetition of Job's Great Affliction. Mr. George Henry Drew, of this city, has been in very poor health for some time. His system was completely run down, and his blood so impoverished that "boils came out all over his body." In short, it seemed but a repetition of Job's great affliction, for no sooner did they disappear in one part of the body than they returned elsewhere with more severity, and this condition of affairs seemed to increase, although Mr. Drew had tried no end of cures. On the 5th day of August he got one bottle of the Royal Crown Remedy, and a box of Royal Crown Pills at Barkwell's drug store, of which he has taken half, and last evening he called at the above store to return thanks, and in the presence of eight witnesses stated that it did him more than \$1,000 worth of good, as he had not felt as well for years, and the benefits derived from it could not be overrated, and it ought to be made known to other sufferers. It establishes throughout the entire system functional harmony, and supplies the blood vessels with a pure and healthy current of new life. The skin, after a few days' use of the Royal Crown Remedy, becomes clear and beautiful—pimples, blotches, black spots and skin eruptions are removed, seven and nine soon cured. Persons suffering from Scrofula, Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Mouth, Ears, Legs, Throat and Glands, that have accumulated and spread, either from unclean diseases or mercury, or from the use of corrosive sublimate, may rely on a cure if the Royal Crown Remedy is continued a sufficient time to make its impression on the system.

presses the intention of pleading guilty. The accused is a man of about 30 years of age, and has a wife, who separated from him, living in London.

Mrs. Morford's Funeral. The remains of Mrs. Charlotte S. Morford, wife of Capt. J. B. Morford, of the M. C. R., were buried from St. Thomas yesterday. Deceased lay in a handsome casket, which was surrounded by a profusion of floral offerings. A large concourse gathered to pay the last tribute of respect at the funeral. The services, which were held at noon, were conducted by Rev. J. W. Amis, of this city. Rev. Messrs. C. T. Scott, D. Spencer, R. McIntyre, and J. E. Hunter, of St. Thomas, assisted. Rev. Dr. Flannery was also present. The remains were taken to the M. C. R. station, and thence to Port Jarvis, for interment. The casket was borne by Messrs. N. W. Moore, M. A. Gilbert, C. Macdougall, Q. C., and W. H. Underwood, Col. Leys and the W. C. T. U.

"I see that the Free Press has misrepresented a discussion that took place at the last meeting of the Western Fair Board," said Col. Leys yesterday. "I refer to the statements which it credits to me on the question of the W. C. T. U. and other refreshment booths. Let me tell you what happened, as can be vouched for by my fellow-directors, and you will see that the denunciation emanating from the W. C. T. U. women, a large number of whom are my personal friends, which the Free Press reporter credits me with, was never indulged in by me. The W. C. T. U. asked liberty to erect an addition to their hall, but as the alteration would block up two of the windows of the poultry hall, and the poultry was then in the hall, we declined to let the addition be made. At the same time, I incidentally raised the question whether it would not be advisable to provide some suitable place in the main building, where a confectioner could provide a hot meal for those in attendance there, among others myself, who were generally too busy to wait for a turn at the W. C. T. U. hall, and moreover desired to have an entirely hot dinner close to where called on to work. I did not say the W. C. T. U. place was unfit for any person to go into, or that it was a deception to the public. I merely said that considering the privileges they enjoy the W. C. T. U. did not give any other a meal that should be expected of them. I am at a loss to understand why the Free Press reporter should so misrepresent me, and I desire to give the widest possible publication to this denial. Let me say, further, that several of my fellow-directors agree with me as to the propriety of having a convenient place in the main building for obtaining meals for those in close attendance there."

The New Way. There was a time when human life was fought by quackery and pills. And troubles that they could not cure, Morals believed the most endure! The Herald of a better day appeared in Dr. Eesley's Lozenges. The pills that had to be endured. Dyspepsia once bowed down by grief. May now obtain lozenges or pills.

Eesley's Liver Lozenges are 25 cents a box or five boxes for \$1.

Home and Abroad. It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or traveling for pleasure or business, to equip himself with the remedy which will keep up his strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in everyday life. For instance, Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general tonic, and to keep the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease, will be well nigh invaluable. Change of drinking water, often troubles serious travellers, especially if one has been used to spring water in the country. From a few drops to a teaspoonful of Hood's Sarsaparilla in a tumbler of water will prevent the water having any injurious effect.

Hood's Vegetable Pills, as a cathartic, cause no discomfort, no disturbance, no loss of sleep, but assist the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in a natural and regular manner.

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

You don't have long to wait, boys. Three chairs going all the time at JOHN L. FORNER'S barber shop, 219 Dundas street, opposite Oddfellows' Hall.

It is quite as possible to obtain a good cheap stained glass window as it is a good expensive one. The art of harmonizing the colors can be as readily achieved in the one as in the other. McCausland & Son, 70 King street west, Toronto, can be relied on to give satisfaction in household art stained glass and ecclesiastical windows of every description. They have a staff of skilled designers and artisans constantly employed at such work, and fill any size order promptly.

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

E. B. FERWINGS, Practical Electrician. Office in rear Dr. Woolverton's, 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bells and repairing a specialty. Telephone numbers: office, 282; residence, 952

A. B. Powell Insurance Broker. For the Best Stock Companies in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Real Estate bought, sold and valued. Cash loans made on real estate. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to us. Office 437 Richmond, Ground Floor

MARA'S ANNOUNCEMENT:

As Monday next is London's Civic Holiday, and it has always been the rule of this house to strictly observe all holidays, we will hold a

Monster Bargain Day

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st.

The following lines are a few "Business Bullets" that should lodge in the minds of all good citizens:

- 1st, Double-Fold Habit Cloth, 44 inches wide, in black, navy brown, myrtle, gray and golden brown, on Bargain Day 20c per yard.
2nd, 5 pieces only 44-inch Black Cashmere, on Bargain Day 18c per yard.
3rd, 13 pieces 46-inch Henriettas, black and colors, on Bargain Day 48c per yard.
4th, All our Duck Suiting, in white, cream, navy and fawn, on Bargain Day 10c per yard.
5th, Manufacturers' Ends or Carpets, on Bargain Day 1c each.
6th, Special line All-Wool Gray Flannel, 28 inches wide, worth 20c, on Bargain Day 15c per yard.
7th, 10-4 Marseilles White Bed Spreads, worth \$1, on Bargain Day for 65c.
8th, 11-5 Extra Heavy Honeycomb White Bed Spreads, worth \$1 25, on Bargain Day for 98c.
9th, Heavy Twill Sheeting, 36 inches wide, worth 12 1/2c, on Bargain Day 9c per yard.
10th, Fine \$3 50 Blankets on Bargain Day \$2 per pair.
11th, Ladies' Waterproof Circulars on Bargain Day 50c.
12th, Best Grain Bags on Bargain Day \$2 per dozen.
13th, Fine White Bow Ties on Bargain Day 2 for 5c.
14th, Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Hose on Bargain Day 21c per pair.
15th, Ladies' Black Silk Gloves on Bargain Day 20c per pair.
16th, Ladies' White Skirts, tucked and lace trimmed, on Bargain Day 59c.
17th, Mara's "Dress Improver" Corset, high bust, on Bargain Day 84c.
18th, Ladies' Fine Vests, in light blue, pink, cream, cardinal and natural, on Bargain Day 12 1/2c.
19th, Filled Parasols, lace trimmed and fancy handle, on Bargain Day \$1 25.
20th, A beautiful line of Black Parasols on Bargain Day for 75c.
21st, Fine \$5 Filled Parasols, in black and colors, lace trimmed, on Bargain Day for \$2 25.
22nd, Gentlemen's Leather Wallets on Bargain Day for 25c.
23rd, 15 Bars Best Electric Soap on Bargain Day for 25c.
24th, Scholars' Companions, containing leadpencil, slate-pencil, ruler and pen, on Bargain Day 2 for 5c.
25th, Ladies' Folding Fans on Bargain Day for 10c.
26th, Extiabel Crepe and Crinkled Papers, for decorating purposes, in all shades, on Bargain Day for 12 1/2c.
27th, Fine Note Paper, ruled or unruled, on Bargain Day 3c per quire.
28th, Men's Heavy Working Shoes on Bargain Day 89c.
29th, Ladies' Fine Button Boots on Bargain Day 75c.
30th, Ladies' Fine Tan and Black Oxfords on Bargain Day 69c.
31st, Children's Button Boots on Bargain Day 59c.
32nd, The balance of our Boys' Running Shoes on Bargain Day for 25c.
33rd, Men's Working Braces on Bargain Day 10c.
34th, A few only Men's Heavy Cotton Socks on Bargain Day for 5c.
35th, Men's Cotton Underwear on Bargain Day for 15c.
36th, Negligee Shirts on Bargain Day for 50c.
37th, Men's Fine Fur-Felt Stiff Hats, Battersby's make, worth \$2 50, on Bargain Day for 85c.
38th, Men's Fall Overcoats, worth \$10, on Bargain Day for \$5.
39th, Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits on Bargain Day for \$3 65.
40th, Boys' All-Wool Tweed Suits, coat pants and vest, on Bargain Day only \$2 99.
41st, A few Men's Odd Tweed Pants on Bargain Day 99c.

THE T. E. Mara Co., LIMITED. 153 Dundas Street, 155 Dundas Street, London. PHONE 1,043.



A FUEL-SAVING HINT.

Leakage of Air Through Unsound Brickwork of Boilers.

It is a matter of common knowledge among steam users, says the Engineering Record, that the resetting of a boiler when the brickwork has become deteriorated is generally attended with a saving of fuel. This is said to occur when nothing more is done than to relay the brickwork in the same shape that it was formerly, no change being made in the style of the setting. The economy thus realized is no doubt attributable to the prevention of the loss which results from an excess of air supplied through the unsound brickwork of the old setting. In some remarks made by Chief Engineer Isherwood, at one of the recent informal meetings of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, interesting allusions are made to this subject. In Mr. Barnus' book on "Boiler Tests," two references are made to the same matter. In one it is a case where a sectional boiler was in use, and the brickwork of the setting was so arranged that there was unusual opportunity for air leakage on account of the number of exposed surfaces protected by unsound brickwork. The fact of the leakage was determined by comparing the rate of draft in the main flue with that in the furnace, at a time when the fire-doors and ash pit doors were tightly closed and the damper set wide open. Had there been no leakage, or if this had been a small amount, the full force of the draft would have been obtained in the furnace. As it was, the draft in the flue amounted to 85 inch water pressure, and in the furnace it was reduced to 34 inch. In the case of another boiler, which was of the water-tube type, the same kind of trial was made to ascertain the effect produced by sealing all the cracks in the brickwork and all the crevices around the cleaning doors. Before this was done the force of the draft was 31 inch in the main flue and 25 inch at the boiler. After the openings were closed the full draft of 81 inch was realized. When the draft was partially cut off by closing the damper it was found that the force realized at the boiler before the openings were sealed was .09 inch, while after they were sealed it rose to .2 inch. The statement is made that the closing of the air leaks was attended by an improvement in the economy of the boiler, though the exact amount is not given.

Resting of Boiler Shells.

In a paper read in Germany on the resting of boiler shells, the author concluded that the most serious cause is the introduction of air with the feed-water. If the feed-water enters the boiler near the low-water level he concludes that it will soon be expelled with the steam, unless it has a chance to accumulate in pockets. Such pockets must rapidly. The feeding, he advises, should be completed before stopping for the day, so that the water standing in the boiler overnight shall be as free from air as practical. Faulty construction, the author believes, is the frequent cause of intake of air. For preventing rusting he recommends: (1) First, while the boiler is working—(a) Removing air from the feed-water before it enters the boiler. (2) Removing air from the water while in the boiler, and preventing its accumulation in pockets, etc. (3) Addition of chemicals to the feed-water. (4) Protective coatings applied to the inside of a shell. Second, while the boiler is standing idle—(1) Removing all moisture from the boiler, (a) by blowing it out with hot, (b) by producing an air current through it, (c) by placing hygroscopic bodies inside. (2) Direct protection of the shells, (a) by painting with tar, varnish, etc., (b) by covering with protective paints, and (c) an alkaline coating as milk of lime. (3) Protecting the shells from various temperatures by keeping the draught in the flues constant, and so as to prevent moisture alternately depositing and evaporating on the shell. (4) Protecting the shell by completely filling the boiler with water from which all air has been expelled.

Preserving Railroad Ties.

In this part of the country, where wood is comparatively inexpensive, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the railway companies do not find it necessary to treat all their cross-ties by some process which will lengthen their period of serviceability, but out in the semi-arid and arid regions, where cross-ties are costly, the case is different. Nearly 3,700,000 cross-ties in use on the lines of the Atchison, Union Pacific and Rock Island systems have been treated at a cost of 12 cents to 20 cents each by a process which consists in first injecting chloride of zinc with glue into the timber, and then forcing a solution of tannin into it. The tannin fixes the chloride so that it is not washed away by the rains or removed more slowly by the standing water in damp localities. The distinguished past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Octave Chanute, states that on the Atchison system the ties treated have largely reduced by this treatment. In 1860 it abandoned the process and injected chloride of zinc only, but in 1893 the zinc-tannin treatment was resumed and is now operated. The Union Pacific stopped operating its works in 1887 for financial reasons, and they have not been opened since then. On the Rock Island lines practically no ties treated by the process were renewed until 1892, after six years of service, and at the commencement of the current year over 90 per cent. were still in service.

Tobacco Causes Loss of Memory.

Those annoying and unaccountable lapses of memory experienced when one is unable to recollect some well-known word or the name of some perfectly familiar friend are attributed by a French physiologist to the excessive use of tobacco. This gentleman has observed that aphasia and amnesia are at present almost unknown among the gentler sex. On the other hand, he has nearly invariably found these afflictions common in men who are habitually heavy smokers, while in cases where they are only of rare occurrence he has frequently known the extraordinary lapse to have been preceded by an extra dose of the fragrant weed. It is comforting, however, to be assured by the same authority that a moderate use of pipe or cigar is in no way harmful to the memory.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The Value of Sulphur Dioxide in Diphtheria.

Dr. Harvey Gilbert, of Bay City, Mich., contributes the following clinical report to the May, 1894, issue of the New York Medical Times: Nearly two years ago I commenced the use of sulphur dioxide in diphtheria, and with such very satisfactory results that the readers of the Times are hereby courteously invited to consider a few thoughts in connection therewith. Conclusions drawn: 1st.—That the constant, but slow combustion of sulphur in the sick room, or in the several departments of the house where diphtheria prevails, will prevent the second case in the house. 2nd.—That it is an effective and very potent remedy in controlling the disease itself, where it already exists. 3rd.—That it is perfectly safe and harmless. Substantiating the first proposition, I will state that it is drawn from personal experience in a continuous practice with the remedy, covering a period of two years, during part of the time of which diphtheria has prevailed as an epidemic, and with an average mortality of ninety-eight in 615 cases, in one year reported; only twice in that time, viz., once in August and once in September, when the weather was very warm, so that it was impossible to control the gas, did the second case appear; and they were very light.

Regarding the statement that it is also curative within a short time after commencing the use of the SO2, all noxious and offensive odors subside; even the breath of the patient, in malignant cases, becomes pure. In one house a boy lay dead upon a couch, and five others were down with the disease in all degrees of severity, the atmosphere reeking with bad odors; yet within four hours (time next visit) the air had become purified—amalgamation simultaneous, no other remedy used except in one case where malarial symptoms appeared, and all recovered.

There is no question but that the fumes of sulphur in sufficient quantities will cause a dangerous irritation to the air passages; but sulphur is combustible at a much lower temperature (viz., at 180 degrees F.) than is generated when ignited. A plate with sulphur sublimatum sprinkled upon it, and placed over a boiling pot, will check all fermentation in the room, and absolutely render all decomposition with which it comes in contact innocuous, without annoyance to the most delicate.

Coffee and the Digestion.

To inveterate tea and coffee drinkers, says the London Graphic, we would commend the study of some interesting experiments made recently by an eminent German scientist, Prof. Schutzenstein, who has been investigating the effect on processes of digestion produced by these beverages. For this purpose the professor prepared an artificial gastric juice and mixed it with coagulated egg albumen, with and without additions of tea and coffee infusions. The results obtained are extremely instructive, for while the gastric juice by itself was able to digest 94 per cent. of the egg albumen, in the space of eight hours, when tea was added the proportion digested was reduced to 66 per cent., while when a decoction of coffee was mixed with the albumen, the gastric fluid was only able to digest 61 per cent., or less than two-thirds of the albumen. The digestive power of the gastric juice appeared to vary with the strength of the infusion, the disturbing effect being less when the solutions of tea and coffee were weaker. The professor is of the opinion that the deleterious effect produced is due to the tannin, which is extracted during the process of making, and not to the presence of thein and caffeine, and he mentions that tea, which has not been allowed to stand more than two or three minutes is less injurious, because a smaller quantity of this undesirable ingredient, tannin, has been produced than when it is boiled up or left in contact with the leaves for a considerable length of time. But it should be remembered that the weaker infusions, besides containing less tannin, also contain less of all the poisonous properties contained in the tea leaf and coffee berry, and that it is not only the obnoxious tannin which is thus kept in suspension.

Steel vs. Iron.

One of the most noteworthy features in the industries of the Black Country just now is a steady and continuous substitution of steel for iron. For a long time steel tubes, steel boilers, and steel girders have superseded similar productions in best Staffordshire iron, but the latest and most important development is the manufacture of steel sheets for galvanizing purposes. One of the largest sheet firms in South Staffordshire has recently stopped their puddling furnaces, finding it to their advantage to import steel billets from the North Country and roll them into sheets, rather than rely as formerly upon bar iron of their own puddling.—Hardware Trade Journal.

Fruits to Preserve Health.

Fruit cools the blood, cleans the teeth and aids the digestion. Those who can't eat it miss the benefits of perhaps the most medicinal food on nature's bill of fare. Unripe fruit is sickening, because the pulp, instead of being soft and containing syrup and wine, is tough and filled with acid; the gastric system cannot digest the one or absorb the other, the organs become irritated, inflammation sets in and the result is distress, disease and often death. Spoiled fruit is simply so much decay, and the very thought of consuming it makes one shudder. If unripe and decaying fruit be eaten, by all means cook it, so as to soften the pulp and kill the worm.

How Much Food is Needed.

How much should a man eat in a week? Sir Lyon Playfair gives the following as all that is necessary: Three pounds of meat, with one pound of fat, two ordinary loaves of bread, one ounce of salt and five pints of milk; or for the meat five or six pounds of oatmeal may be substituted. This sounds like a starvation diet, but Sir Lyon Playfair generally knows what he is talking about.—Nature.

THE BEST WAY TO REST.

AN OLD-FASHIONED PREJUDICE WHICH SHOULD BE IGNORED.

What Physicians Say of Keeping the Legs on a Level With the Rest of the Body.—The Tabouret for "That Tired Feeling."

There is one bit of furniture no bedroom should want for, to-wit, the tabouret—the little foot-stool, indispensable in its way, will not fill the place of this more sufficient "rest" for "bated underpinnings," to use the "washer-lady's" euphemism. Ample supporting weary legs, the tabouret, together with an easy chair, furnishes a delightful substitute for the couch when resting and reading are to be combined.

Physicians all agree that a woman should as much as practicable keep her legs on a level with the rest of her body; an occasional indulgence in that mannish trick of placing them even higher would help amazingly toward doing away with those tired feelings and that dragged sensation. Fashionable women, to whom the necessity of never showing fatigue and of ever looking their "best" has taught the mind of acquiring a maximum of rest in a minimum of time are fast falling into masculine habits of posture when in the seclusion of bedroom or boudoir. This era of exercise gives them their cue—they learn on the tennis court or in the "swagger" gymnastic class how entirely restorative it is to lounge and loil about.



USING A TABOURET.

On the other hand, in the less leisured class, there is a regrettable proportion of women who, soundly intelligent in the main, cling to old-fashioned and mistaken notions of decorum. These estimable women could not, by any inducement, be made to give their aching limbs a little healthful liberty and relaxation. They do not realize, or in their old foginess they choose to ignore, the fact that the muscular, and, in turn, nervous, system thrives quite as surely on a variety of altitudes and motions as does the stomach on a catholic diet or one's spirits on the spice of life.

Those women who preserve the "bolt-upright" on all occasions when not actually in bed need not hope to retain into middle life youth's most alluring charm—plasticity. Muscles kept ever on the stretch must lose their elasticity ere very long. There is, it is true, a sort of automatic springiness that some ever active women carry with them into extreme—and extremely graceless—old age. These metallic jerks and starts hold about the same relation to the easy buoyancy of youth that the dance of the grasshopper bears to the soft liteness of a pretty Angora.

I have in mind, says Mrs. Mariette F. McCann, one young matron and mother—an acknowledged beauty—whose health keeps pace with her looks. Not so long ago a careless maiden literally on the eve of her marriage, she scandalized the proper folks of a certain village by kicking football on the green lawns of her future country home. Sensible girl, she is now happy in the possession of a physical foundation equal to the social and domestic burdens that send half our society women to untimely graves. Women may or may not—about as they choose—keep at bay the dreaded heart failure.

To go back to the innocent cause of this plea, for more limb room. I want to say of the tabouret that it may become a most picturesque and important part of the mise en scene of those hours of studied deshabille, when a pretty woman, prettier than ever in a flowing tea gown, receives, half reclining, her intimates only. In a winter room, furnished in mahogany and tapestry-like portieres, the tabouret is effectively upholstered in old-fashioned worsted-filled canvas, which seems, if not in reality, to owe its gay pattern to the patient fingers of some passed-away kinswoman. Something cool in texture should cushion the tabouret for summer. India silk, linen or denim, or best of all, a matting—a combination of cotton and swamp grass, deliciously dyed, is finely woven and reversible, and, therefore, extremely durable.

To Foot Stockings.

Here is a good way to foot stockings. Taking the worst sock, fold it on the seam, and where the heel merges into the leg, begin to cut, and keeping half way between the two edges cut off the under part; then cut open the heel seam, and spreading out the part cut away from the stocking, make a paper pattern from which to cut out a new bottom of cloth. Fold this together in the middle and stitch together the rounded edges for a new heel; then, unfolding, stitch the new bottom into the stocking, holding the former toward you, as on account of the room for seam and shrinkage, which of course was allowed in cutting the pattern, it will be larger than the stockings. Woolen or cotton stockings past wearing should not be thrown away, as often one pair is useful in mending another.

Testing an Oven.

The French method of testing the heat of an oven is a very simple one. It is done with a piece of white paper. If the oven is too hot the paper will blacken or blaze up; if it becomes a light brown, the oven is right for pastry; if it turns a dark yellow, the temperature is proper for baking bread and the heavier kind of cake; if light yellow, it is just fit for sponge cakes and the lighter desserts.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

The City and Country Sides to a Well Discussed Question.

Whether children should go barefooted in the warm season is a disputed question. To most little folk the sensation is delightful, and were parents not opposed few children would wear shoes in warm weather. That in towns and cities such exposure may easily be dangerous is sadly apparent. The following quotation is from a celebrated doctor, whose speciality lay along these lines:

"Going barefoot, a very common practice among the children of the indigent in cities and those of all classes in the country, is a common cause of blood diseases. In large towns the streets and gutters are receptacle of filth of every description, a partial specification of which would embrace the diseased excretions of men and animals; dead carcasses of flies, cockroaches, rats and mice, killed by poison; also poisonous chemicals and acids, swept from drug stores and medical laboratories; filthy rags which have been used in dressing foul ulcers, mucus from sores, etc., the bare touch of which is polluting. But when, as is almost daily the case, the barefooted urchin 'stubs his toes' against a projecting stone, rupturing the skin, and then brings his feet in contact with this heterogeneous compound of mineral, vegetable and animal poisons, the blood is sure to receive an impure inoculation, which, unless eradicated by vegetable medication, clings to the individual through life, rendering him ever susceptible to epidemics, colds and chronic diseases."

Right here the natural question arises, What about ladies' trailing gowns, which carry their nasty burden homeward? And what about the carelessness which allows men to indulge openly in well-known filthy street habits? When men cease to be expectorating machines, women can go about with considerably less danger to themselves and their families.

"In villages, although less exposed to corrupt animal inoculation," continues the doctor, "children are liable to come in contact with poisonous plants, which abound in country places, and merely a thoughtless gallop through stubble fields may impart a humor which is sooner or later to cause death. Because serious effects do not manifest themselves immediately, many parents flatter themselves that the practice is not attended with bad results. But blood impurities are generally insidious, and produce disease when least expected."

This doctor gives illustrations to prove his theory, which is plainly against the "barefoot boy."

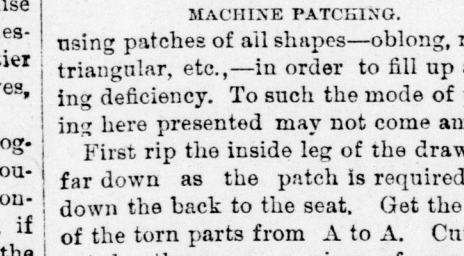
In direct opposition to this theory it is strongly urged that the custom is so healthful as to render the well-shod child an object of commiseration because he has not its blessings. Some produce statistics to prove that cold and contagious diseases avoid the "barefoot boy," and some London experiments have been made to prove the great desirability of letting all children go barefooted.

It is undeniable that country children often get wet feet in attending the usually distant school in bad weather. Here the barefoot boy rises superior. By evaporation his feet are soon dry and warm, whereas the feet incased in leather remain wet, and colds or sore throat often result. No one will deny that the ordinary shoe distorts the foot, and anybody who has ever gone barefooted can testify to the delightful sensation of freedom which the custom inspires.

Each one, then, it appears, must decide personally. It may be well to add that very little harm can result from allowing country children to walk over the warm country roads free from shoe leather, as children love to be.—Jenness Miller Monthly.

Patching on the Machine.

If any one has ever tried to patch the underware of father or brothers, they have doubtless found it a hard task to avoid using patches of all shapes—oblong, round, triangular, etc.—in order to fill up a glaring deficiency. To such the mode of patching here presented may not come amiss.

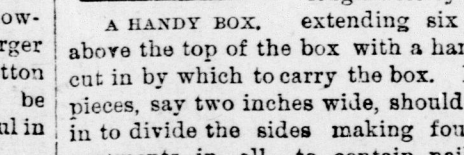


MACHINE PATCHING.

First rip the inside leg of the drawers as far down as the patch is required, and down the back to the seat. Get the width of the torn parts from A to A. Cut them out, lay them on a piece of paper and block out two patches, in shape like the diagram given. Let the dotted lines suggest the torn piece. Make each patch one inch larger on the sides marked 1, 2 and 3, never enlarge on the curved sides. Stitch the patches neatly on the outside of the drawers; hem the inside, and close all up with over and under stitch on the machine. Such patching is a delight to both wearer and repairer.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Handy Box.

Such a box as illustrated herewith should have a place in every home as it will save many trips after articles to be used in making repairs and also save many vexatious delays in searches for tools, etc.



A HANDY BOX.

A convenient size is 12x16 inches deep. Make of half inch lumber and divide through the centre lengthwise by a board extending six inches above the top of the box with a narrow hole cut in by which to carry the box. Hand pieces, say two inches wide, should be set in to divide the sides making four compartments in all, to contain nails and screws of different sizes and such things. The larger tools can lay on top. This tray or box should always contain hatchet, pinners, screw driver, monkey wrench, wire cutter and brace and bits besides gimlets, files, etc. The saw and augers should hang beside it so as always to be convenient. One who has not used some such a time saver will be surprised at its general utility and will wonder why one was not thought of and made long ago.

OVER THREE HUNDRED FEET HIGH.

The Magnificent Waterfall in Labrador First Described a Short Time Ago.

For many years vague reports of a great waterfall in Labrador near the headwaters of the Grand River had led men to explore the interior plateau of that region, but no satisfactory account has been given of the appearance of the falls until the recent publication of the results of an exploration undertaken by Henry G. Bryant, of Philadelphia. The object of this expedition, says the New York Evening Sun, was expressly to verify the reports as to the height and location of this natural wonder. On Sept. 2 last year Mr. Bryant's party reached the cataract. "Standing at the rocky brink of the chasm," he has written, "a wild and tumultuous scene lay before us, a scene possessing elements of sublimity and with details not to be apprehended in the first moments of wondering contemplation. Far up streams one beheld the surging, fleecy waters and tempestuous billows dashing high their crests of foam, forced onward toward the steep rock whence they took their wild leap into the pond below." Conversation amid the road and reverberations was impossible. It seems that a mile above the falls the river is a noble stream, 400 yards wide, already sweeping along with accelerated velocity. The walls draw nearer to one another as three successive rapids are passed, down which the volume of water rushes, now gathering in great billows, till, with an arrowy flight, the whole vast volume shoots out into the air. The sheer fall is 316 feet, at the head of which inclines a chute with a further vertical height of 32 feet, making the total descent from the head of the chute to the surface of the water in the chasm 348 feet. The Grand Falls are thus nearly twice as high as Niagara and are inferior to that cataract only in volume of water. In respect of its power to awaken human emotion, however, it may well be questioned whether the Grand Falls is not the greater of the two. At least there can be little doubt that such is the case where the Grand Falls are seen amid the wild nakedness of nature, as Niagara itself was seen by its earlier white visitors. In approaching the scene Mr. Bryant's party were able to hear the roar at a distance of twenty miles.

The Bryant party set out for Rigolet, in Hamilton inlet, July 23, and, as we have seen, arrived at the falls after an arduous journey, not wholly free from perils, on Sept. 2. A scientific question of some interest presents itself in connection with the present aspect of the cataract. The appearance of the sides of the gorge below the falls and the zigzag line of the river suggest that the falls have receded from the edge of the plateau to their present position, a distance of twenty-five miles. What length of time has been required for the process of cutting out this gorge? A similar question for Niagara has engaged the serious attention of competent observers. For the greater part of the distance channeled by Niagara the material has been a comparatively soft shale rock, supporting a stratum of limestone. The escarpment of the Grand River Falls is of gneissic rock. If its canon also has been cut out, conjecture is lost in the immensity of time that should have been required.

TRADE UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Over a Million Members in 599 Bodies—Their Incomes and Expenditures.

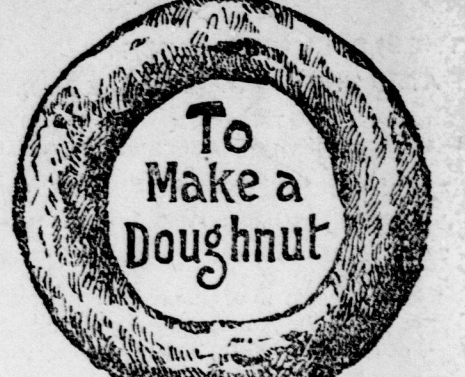
One of the leading features of the Labor Gazette of London for May is a brief summary of the statistics of trade unions for the year 1893, ending pending the issue of fuller details in the report of the chief labor correspondent, now in the press. The reports of 599 separate unions have been dealt with, 488 of which are registered and 117 not registered, while 103 have branches numbering in all 7,808, making up an aggregate of 1,237,307 members. The total income of all these societies dealt with was about \$8,900,000, and the expenditure about \$75,000,000 less; 293 societies, with a membership of 745,648, paid unempoyed benefit to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000; 308 societies, with 1,103,641 members, paid in dispute benefit \$2,300,000; 193 unions, with 585,989 members, paid in sick allowances over \$1,000,000, and 88 unions paid as accident benefit to disabled members \$59,000. For the purpose of comparing 1893 with the previous year only 381 unions are available, that being the number supplying returns for both years. The increase of membership on these 381 unions during 1892 was 32,161, or a little over 3 per cent upon the membership of 1891. The total income of the 381 societies showed, however, an increase of 21.8 per cent. There was also a very considerable rise in expenditure, amounting, in fact, to nearly 44 per cent upon the outlay of 1891. The chief share of this increase was due to heavy demands upon the unemployed and dispute benefits, which in 1892 absorbed \$1,900,000 more than in 1891.

Particulars are also given with regard to co-operative farming in England and Scotland in 1893 and 1892. Forty-seven societies have made returns, showing that a total of 4,692 acres was being farmed in 1893, an increase of 1214 over 1892. The capital employed in 1893 was \$450,000, an increase of \$29,000 over 1892, and the net loss sustained amounted to \$2,190, as compared with \$3,410 in 1892.

An Egyptian Custom.

More than 1,000 years ago Herodotus observed a remarkable custom in Egypt, says Prof. Drummond. At a certain season of the year the Egyptians went into the desert, cut off branches from the wild palm, and, bringing them back to their gardens, waved them over the flowers of the date palm. Why they performed this ceremony they did not know, but they knew that if they neglected it the date crop would be poor or wholly lost.

Herodotus offers the quaint explanation that along with these branches there came from the desert certain flies possessed of a "vivific virtue," which somehow lent an exuberant fertility to the dates. But the true rationale to the incantation is now explained. Palm trees, like human beings, are male and female. The garden plants, the date bearers, were females, the desert plants were males, and the waving of the branches over the females meant the transference of the fertilizing pollen from the one to the other.



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SESSION 1894-5.

The calendar for the Session 1894-5 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, course of study, degrees, etc., in the several Faculties and Departments of the University, as follows: FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 3.) FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept. 20.) FACULTY OF ARTS OR ACADEMICAL FACULTY—Including the Donalds Special Course for Women. (Sept. 17.) FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE. Including Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry. (Sept. 13.) FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE. (Oct. 1.) MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. (Sept. 3.) Copies of the Calendar may be obtained on application to the undersigned. J. W. Brakenridge, B. C. L. Acting Secretary. ADDRESS—MCGILL COLLEGE. xt

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KIM OK KIUN'S MURDER.

THE BLOODY DEED WHICH PRECIPITATED THE CHINA-JAPANESE WAR.

Frank Carpenter Tells the Story in Detail Just as It Occurred—A Fiendish and Cowardly Deed by a Pretended Friend—The Real Motive of the Crime.

One of the causes of the trouble between Japan and China, and the beginning, in fact, of the present rebellion in Corea, was the assassination of Kim Ok Kiun at Shanghai. Kim Ok Kiun after his famous conspiracy in Corea fled to Japan, and he was for a long time under the protection of the Japanese government. He was inveigled over to Shanghai, and was there assassinated by a friend of the King of Corea. Japan almost claimed him as a subject, and she thought that his murder-



KIM OK KIUN.

er and his remains should have been carried to Tokio. Li Hung Chang aided the Koreans in transporting them to this place, and the maltreatment of the body of Kim was probably foreseen by Li Hung Chang, when he gave the order for the Chinese vessel of war to carry the body to Corea. This country is a strange mixture of barbarism and civilization.

The true story of Kim Ok Kiun's taking off has not been told. I get it almost direct from his assassin. He is now nominally in prison and he cannot be brought into the presence of the king until thirty days from the time when his hands have touched a dead body. This is according to Korean custom. He is well treated, however, and when a month has passed everyone expects that he will be called to court and receive a high official position for his bloody murder. This man's life would make a plot for a dime novel, and his assassination of Kim was done, not because he hated him, but in order that he might carry out a pet scheme of vengeance, which has, I am told, been the mainspring of his actions for years. The man who gave me my information is a Korean official from the northern part of the country, who is a close friend of the assassin and who was in Seoul at the time of Kim's rebellion. He came to me almost directly after a talk with the assassin, and the man told him just how he had killed Kim at Shanghai, and gloated over it as he related why he did it. A more villainous act I never heard described. The assassin's name is Hong Chong Woo. He is a man of about 40 years of age. He was born near here and when he was still young his father moved to the Island of Quelpert. Here Hong got an office. He was a very unjust official and he levied all sorts of unfair taxes. He squeezed the people until they were almost starving and at last they arose in rebellion and mobbed him. In the melee Hong's mother was killed. The story of his oppressions getting out, Hong saw that he could no longer stay in Quelpert and he went away, vowing vengeance upon the people whom he had oppressed. He told his friends that he was going to Japan and that he proposed to learn all about modern civilization. He would come back in the course of years to Seoul and get an appointment under the king. By the aid of his knowledge he would work his way up to such a position as would eventually give him the control of his old tax district at Quelpert and he would then squeeze the life out of the people who had killed his mother. This story will sound like a tale of Munchausen's when read in the west. It does not sound so strange here. At any rate Hong went to Japan. He studied French and Japanese there until he became a good enough French scholar to translate Korean books into the French and to make money out of them. With this money he went to Paris, and he landed there with only \$12 in his pocket. His knowledge of French and Korean gave him work with the missionary societies of the Catholic church, and he also did work and became the friend of Pere Hyacinthe. He accumulated money and after a time returned to Japan. In the meantime the rebellion of Kim Ok Kiun had occurred. Kim was staying in Yokohama, protected by Japanese guards. Hong saw that through killing him he might gain the favor of the king, and get the office which would accomplish his scheme of vengeance. He sought Kim out. He wormed his way into his confidence. He pretended to want to overthrow the Korean government. At the same time he privately told the minister from Corea to Tokio that he thought Kim ought to be killed and that he was ready to do it. The legation became convinced of his sincerity and they first attempted with him to take Kim to Corea alive. They gave him a dinner at a tea house in Yokohama, where there was plenty of geishas and plenty of wine. The scheme was to get him drunk, propose a ride to cool off, to capture him during the ride, carry him to a ship and take him to Corea. Everything went well up to the time of getting into jirikishas for the ride. Here it failed, because the men from the Korean legation were not on time.

Then Hong planned the assassination at Shanghai. He had great trouble in getting Kim to leave Japan, and it was only through persuading him that he had the money by which he could organize another revolution in Corea that he got him to go. Kim thought that if he had \$10,000 he could get enough Japanese troops to go with him to Corea to conquer the country. He knew that the Korean soldiers were of no use and realized that the people were on the verge of rebellion. Hong pretended

he had the money in a French bank at Shanghai, and he showed Kim a forged check upon this bank for \$5,000. He told Kim that there were many Russians in Shanghai, and that during his stay in France he had learned many things about the schemes of Russia. He said that the Russians were building the Trans Siberian railroad in order to take Corea first and afterward China. He said that they were looking about for a good strong Korean general to help them, and that by meeting the Russians at Shanghai, Kim could in all probability have the command of their forces. In this and other ways he at last persuaded him to leave Japan. He acted so far as to even present him with a sword case, and telling him he must have this always with him, so that he could use it if attacked by any Koreans at Shanghai. On the trip Hong paid all the bills and he furnished Kim with money for his expenses at Shanghai. The two had rooms at one of the good hotels, and it was in Kim's own room that Hong shot him. Kim was lying down in his chair reading and Hong walking up and down the room pretending that he was much interested in a book. During the walk he got behind Kim's chair and then pulled a revolver and shot him again and again, killing him at the third or fourth shot. You have all read how the Chinese authorities protected him, and how, by Li Hung Chang's order, both he and the dead remains of Kim were taken to Corea. All this was barbarous enough, but perhaps the most barbarous of all remains to be told.

I refer to the treatment of Kim Ok Kiun's body. It was landed in Corea shortly before I reached here, and I sailed up the Han river the other day past the spot upon which he was murdered. The body was taken by the Chinese vessel of war to a post near Chemulpo, and it was brought up this river by a deputation from the king. There is a point about three miles from Seoul, where Kim crossed this stream during his flight from the country after his rebellion. In a hut beside this place the body was left over night. The next day it was taken from its coffin, stripped of its clothes, and laid face downward upon the ground. Then a murderer—murderers always perform the part of executioners in Corea—cut the corpse into six pieces with a blunt sword.

"An eye witness has told me how it was done," said he.

First the head was chopped off, then the left hand was cut off at the wrist, next the right hand at the wrist, and then the left and right feet. The hair was unloosed from the top knot, which ornaments every Korean crown, and the head was tied by the hair with the feet and hands to the crossings of three poles, which were propped against each other like those of a tent. The bloody trunk was left lying on the ground below these. Then upon the coffin, which stood near by, and upon the poles, were fastened strips of paper, bearing in large Korean characters the crime of Kim and a denunciation of his deed. For three days the remains were left in this condition, and the Japanese photographer of Seoul took a picture of them which lies before me, and I have had a sketch made by my Korean artist from the photograph. At the end of the three days the remains were taken down, and they are now well on their way through all parts of Corea. They are carried by the king's royal couriers and six of these men have each a piece which they are bearing to and from the governors of the six leading provinces of the country. Each governor will receive his portion of the dead body with fitting ceremonies, and for three days it will be hung over the main gate of his capital city as a warning to traitors. After this time it will be given back to the courier, who will carry it to the Mountain of Oho Pi San. This mountain is about sixty miles from Seoul. Here the different couriers will meet some weeks from now and deposit the remains, which time, decay and the birds have left of the body. They will throw it on the spot which is considered the most disgraceful of this dishonorable mountain. It is, I am told, the only mountain in Corea which does not point its head toward Seoul, and this lack of consideration for the majesty of the king probably causes it to be the place upon which the remains of all executed rebels are thrown.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CURIOUS INDIAN BOOKS

THE ALPHABETS OF THE ABORIGINES AND THEIR DIALECTS.

Fifty-five Languages and 500 Different Patots Contained in the Library of a Washington Ethnologist—A Periodical Printed in the Chinook Jargon.

Perhaps the most remarkable small library in this country is the property of James C. Pilling, the well-known ethnologist of Washington, says the Post of that city. It is the largest existing collection of books in Indian languages, and of these languages there are no less than fifty-five in North America north of Mexico. All of them are distinct tongues, as different from one another as Chinese and English.

More than one-half of the 500 dialects into which the fifty-five languages referred to are divided are preserved in books. It is believed that the first book printed on this continent was in an Indian language—the "Nahuatl"—published at the City of Mexico in 1539. The first Bible printed in America was in an Indian tongue—the celebrated Elliot Bible. This is one of the most costly of all rare books. About forty copies of it were specially prepared, with a dedication to Charles II. One of these in good condition is now worth \$3,000.

The first printing done west of the Rocky Mountains was in the Nez Perce language. It was a primer for Indian children, turned out from the mission press at Clearwater, Idaho, in 1839. The press that did the work had been brought by the missionaries all the way from the Hawaiian Islands.

The first book printed in Dakota was a dictionary of the Sioux language, produced in 1866 at Fort Laramie. It was prepared by two officers of the United States army, Lieutenants Hyde and Starring, to pass away the weary hours during a long and cold winter at that lonely outpost of civilization. They were aided in the work by an interpreter and by the Indians who looted about the fort. The type was set up by the soldiers, and fifty copies were struck off on a crude hand press. Only two copies are now known, one of them belonging to General Starring, of New York, a brother of the author, and the other to Mr. Pilling.

The Cherokee Alphabet.

The only existing alphabet that is the product of one man's mind and in which a literature has been printed was the invention of a half-breed Cherokee Indian. His name was Se-quo-yah, and he had no education whatever; but it occurred to him that he could express all the syllables in the Cherokee tongue by characters. Finding that there were eighty-six syllabic sounds in the language, he devised for each one of them a peculiar mark. From some of the marks he took characters of our own alphabet, turning them upside down. With these symbols he set about writing letters, and by means of them a correspondence was soon maintained between Indians of his race in Georgia and their relatives 500 miles away.

At present this alphabet—or, more properly speaking, syllabary—is in general use among the Cherokees. In no other language can the art of reading be learned so quickly. Whereas a fairly bright child learns to read well in English in two and a half years, a Cherokee youngster is able to acquire fluency in reading books written in this syllabary within two months and a half. In 1827 the American board of foreign missions defrayed the cost of casting a font of type of the characters. The literature composed with them is now very extensive, numerous books and some of the newspapers of the Cherokees being published in the syllabary.

The Wa-Wa.

Later, in 1840, an improved syllabary was devised by Rev. James Evans, a missionary among the Crees. It was phonetic and the characters were simpler, being composed of squares and parts of squares and circles and parts of circles. The zealous clergyman cut his type out of wood and made castings from the original blocks with lead from tea chests, which he begged from officers of the Hudson Bay Company. He manufactured ink out of soot and on a hand press of his own construction printed many little tracts and leaflets for the benefit of the Indians. With some modifications his characters have come into general use not only among the Crees, but also among many tribes of the northwest which speak languages in nowise akin to that of the Crees, and scores of books have been printed in them.

The queerest periodical in existence is a weekly now published by a French priest at Kamloops, British Columbia. It is called the Kamloops Wa-wa, which means "writing" and is in the Chinook jargon. This jargon is a sort of international speech, composed of half a dozen different Indian tongues, mixed with fragments of English, French and German. It is the language of trade intercourse among all the people of the sparsely settled northwest as far as Alaska.

Origin of the Chinook Jargon.

The mission field of the holy father who publishes this periodical extends over about 500 square miles. Much of his time is spent in making long journeys between distant settlements, and during his pauses for rest on the way he amuses himself with editorial work. The weekly is written in three columns—the first column in jargon, the second in shorthand characters and the third in English. The matter is current news of the mission, sermons, prayers, etc. It is multiplied by the mimeograph and distributed among the priest's widely scattered parishioners. The paper on which the printing is done is blue, green, pink or yellow, according to the taste of the people who give it to the good father. The periodical is delivered free of charge, Mr. Pilling being, in all probability, the only paying subscriber.

The jargon was started by the early white explorers who visited the Pacific coast. Lewis and Clark, the first adventurers in that direction, were followed by the people of the American Fur Company, sent out by John Jacob Astor. The passing of these commercial travelers among the tribes of Indians resulted in a composite vocabulary, which is now used by people who speak

twenty different languages, not one of them alike unto another. Yet they understand this common business tongue, which in a manner corresponds to the Asiatic "pidgin English." Every Washington and Oregon man talks Chinook.

In the Chinook Jargon white men are divided into two kinds—"wo-hars" and "god-dams." The former is a term for teamsters and the like, the derivation being obvious, while the latter is the designation for gentlemen, who, as everybody knows, used to swear terribly in the old days. A name for the white men in general is "Boston." This is believed to be derived from an historical incident, namely, the capture by the Nootka Indians at Nootka Sound of a vessel called the Boston, from the Town of Boston, Mass., in 1803. Every soul on board of her was put to death save only two, a sailmaker and a man named Jewett. The former died, while the latter was rescued by an American ship two and a half years later.

For fifteen years Mr. Pilling has been engaged in the preparation of bibliographies of the native languages of the United States and Canada, and so far ten of these, each relating to one of the more important families, have been published by the bureau of ethnology, the eleventh being now ready for the press. He is now beginning one on the Nahuatl language of Mexico, in which the earliest American printing was done and in which more material has been published than in any other of the North American tongue, except, perhaps, the Algonquin.

THACKERAY'S KINDNESS.

The Great Novelist Acts as a True Friend to a Sick Stranger.

As, toward the end of October, a little over thirty years ago, the night train of the Chemin de Fer du Nord was about to leave the station at Paris an English gentleman got into a first class compartment, and, stowing away his small valise, took his seat in one of the vacant corners. He noticed that on the seat opposite to him was a gentleman who appeared to be ill. His face was deathly pale; he was breathing very hard, and he appeared to be in great pain.

"Are you ill, sir? Can I be of any assistance to you?" the gentleman asked.

"I am very ill," the sufferer replied faintly. "I am subject to a very painful malady, and feeling an attack coming on while in Switzerland, I resolved to go home—to England. It generally gives me a week's warning, but I feel I shall not reach Calais alive."

"But you must not go on, my dear sir," said his fellow traveler, feelingly.

"I am a perfect stranger in Paris. I have come right through from Geneva, and I do not know a word of French," replied the sick man, almost in a state of collapse.

"It will never do for you to travel in that state. Come, let me help you out before the train starts."

The kindly gentleman was not a moment too soon. But by the kindly aid of a porter he got the sufferer out of the train, placed him gently in a cab and had him taken to the hotel which he himself had just quitted and where he knew the sick man would receive every attention. Caring for him on the way with all the tenderness of a woman he bade him cheer up, for he knew a physician who was one of the highest authorities on the particular disease from which he was suffering.

All the night the gentleman was exceedingly ill, nor did he improve much the next day. The following morning a relation of the sufferer—who had been telegraphed for—arrived, and the kind-hearted gentleman who had put off his journey to England, thrown away his railway fare and spent two nights and a day almost constantly by the sick man's side, handed over the sufferer to the care of his friend.

Then, and not till then, did this good-hearted man decide to resume his interrupted journey.

Going into the patient's room in the evening to bid him good-bye, he said:

"I must now wish you farewell, as I have important business in London. I wish you a hearty godspeed toward recovery."

The sick man was extremely ill and not able to do more than press his benefactor's hand and whisper a few words of gratitude.

The relative of the patient, who was his sister, followed the gentleman out of the room and said:

"You have not done me the honor to tell me to whom I and my brother owe so signal an act of kindness as that which you have shown to an utter stranger. Had you not so generously and disinterestedly taken compassion on him, I fear his relatives and friends would never have seen him again alive. In thanking you again for your kindness, therefore, I should like to know to whom we are so much indebted. Besides, you forfeited the cost of your railroad ticket. If you will allow me to reimburse you the amount—"

"Do not mention it," said the gentleman; "it is of no consequence."

"You will at least do me the pleasure of permitting us to know your name?"

"Certainly. I will give you my card."

With these words the gentleman took out his card case and handed the lady his card. She read upon it the name "William Makepeace Thackeray."

It was some weeks before the invalid was well enough to resume his journey, but after his return to England one of the first visits he paid was to call upon the great novelist, in company with his sister, to thank him personally for the great kindness he had shown him when, as he believed, he should have died but for his timely assistance.

A Modern Sham.

Physicians are sometimes slightly put to their wits' ends to find a suitable excuse for neglecting an office patient when wishing to devote a few minutes to something else, but a Philadelphia specialist quite distinguished himself in this line with one of his lady patients the other day. He was about to treat her foot with electricity, and she had just removed her stocking in preparation when the mail arrived. Desirous of reading one of the letters immediately, this diplomat gracefully secured time by saying, in his most professional tones, "Just expose your foot to the atmosphere for a little while."

A LINGUISTIC PRODIGY.

Little Fanny is Not Yet Four, Yet Speaks Four Languages.

Not until January will little Fannie Erdofy reach the mature age of 4 years, and yet she is perhaps the most accomplished young lady of her age in New York. Fanny Erdofy.

THEY DON'T AGREE.

Little Fanny is Not Yet Four, Yet Speaks Four Languages.

Not until January will little Fannie Erdofy reach the mature age of 4 years, and yet she is perhaps the most accomplished young lady of her age in New York. Fanny Erdofy.



nie illustrates in her charming little personality the irresistible laws of heredity. She speaks fluently four languages, and when it is explained that her mother writes and speaks six languages and that her father has a glib acquaintance with ten, besides numerous allied dialects, the extraordinary infant is accounted for.

Arthur Erdofy, who is a registry clerk and interpreter at Ellis island, was born thirty-two years ago in Budapest, Hungary. His wife is also a native of the same ancient city on the Danube. He has the characteristic Magyar features as well as that special linguistic aptitude, which distinguishes his race. He speaks English with great purity and has the further polyglot accomplishment of speaking Hungarian, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Greek (Romanic), Turkish, Finnish, and that most turbid and difficult of all tongues, Basque. Mrs. Erdofy speaks French and Slavonian, and so little Fannie has lived all her life in a philological atmosphere, where the air was thick with prepositions, adverbs, and conjunctions. Instead of doll babies she played with regular verbs, and the ablative absolute, and the subjunctive mood have been familiar objects to her from her earlier fancy.

What Mamma Would Think.

She (blushing)—"Oh, George, what would mamma think if she knew you kissed me?"

He—"She wouldn't think at all; she would say it right out."

Measuring a Room.

In a catalogue recently issued the following rules are given for the measurement of rooms to determine the exact amount of paper required to cover the surfaces. As most paper when trimmed is eighteen inches wide and twenty-four feet to the single piece, a piece will contain thirty-six square feet.

Measure the length and height of each wall in feet and multiply. Add together the number of square feet of each wall, getting the total number of square feet. Divide the total by thirty-six, which will give you the number of pieces required for each door and window.

To allow for waste and matching it is safer to divide by thirty-three instead of thirty-six.

To find number of single pieces required for ceiling, multiply length by width in feet and divide by thirty-three.

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4-Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, etc.		.25
5-Croup, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.		.25
6-Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, etc.		.25
7-Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc.		.25
8-Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.		.25
9-Suppressed or Painful Periods, etc.		.25
10-White, Too Frequent Periods, etc.		.25
11-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, etc.		.25
12-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, etc.		.25
13-Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, etc.		.25
14-Infantile, Child, Fever and Ague, etc.		.25
15-Catarrh, Inflammation, Cold in the Head, etc.		.25
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269 DUNDAS STREET.

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

No matter if you are hidden in an obscure post, never content yourself with doing your second best, however unimportant the occasion.—(Gen. Sheridan.)

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who took such a prominent part in adding to the success of the great Chicago exhibition last year, has been saying: "I should like to call attention to the fact that while silent in the church on the first day of the week, it has been the high prerogative of women to aid in keeping alive the spirit and practice of religion during the remaining six."

The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, thus speaks out of the churchman's duties as a citizen and a patriot: "To fulfill our duties as citizens of a free republic it is not sufficient to abstain from crime, but we must respect and venerate the free institutions which produce, as a result of popular suffrage, the government which it is our duty to support and obey against all the world."

The Religious Intelligencer, edited by Rev. Dr. McLeod, one of the Royal Commissioners, is one of the best of our religious exchanges. It recently contained this truthful editorial paragraph: "The liquor argument is: 'Remove the saloon and you deprive the poor workingman of a comfortable place to spend his evenings.' But the reply of the prohibitionist is: 'Remove the saloon and the poor workingman would have a home to go to.'"

Ram's Horn, of Chicago, is one of the keenest and most sensible papers of its class published in any country. The following remark from its columns gives in few words the actual experience of thousands of men and women: "God can put more light and cheer into the humblest religious home than the devil can put into the biggest saloon with an electric light." The HOME GUARD knows men who have experienced that truth to their heart's content.

The Contestant, a well-known religious American journal, is now calling on other religious bodies to take note of what the Roman Catholics are doing about temperance and church membership. It says: "It is now time for the Christian Endeavor Societies, Methodists, Presbyterians, and other church organizations to come up to the Catholics and back their ringing resolutions with their deeds." No doubt the recent action of Bishop Watterson, and so heartily indorsed by Mgr. Satolli, will stimulate advance action all along the line.

Martin Luther, the great reformer, advocated some reforms that have not even yet been accomplished. Here was his ideal about the qualifications of a Gospel minister. Some of us may know men who hardly come up to the full requirements of that standard: 1. He should be able to teach plainly and in order. 2. He should have a good head. 3. Good power of language. 4. A good voice. 5. A good memory. 6. He should know when to stop. 7. He should be sure of what he means to say. 8. And be ready to stake body and soul, goods and reputation, on its truth. 9. He should study diligently. 10. And suffer himself to be vexed and criticised by everyone. If the great reformer had been with us he would have added: 11. He must be an abstainer and a Prohibitionist.

The Roman Catholic Church in the States seems to have reached a stage of very determined action regarding purging itself from a membership connected with the liquor traffic, and in this respect is setting an example which other churches may soon follow. At the recent National Catholic Total Abstinence Union, held in St. Paul, the following resolutions were adopted:

"We urge all Catholics to banish all liquor from political and social clubs. Let Catholic banquets be remarkable by the absence of alcoholic drinks. Let saloon-keepers be excluded from membership in all societies of Catholics. Give no support to Catholic papers which allow liquor dealers to advertise in their columns. The Catholic papers must be auxiliary to the pulpit. They must not countenance what the pulpit would silence. On the other hand, let all Catholics give their support to all temperance papers and all papers which are heartily devoted to the cause of temperance. Let every faithful son of the church

do his utmost to make the name of 'Catholic' stand unmistakably for total abstinence."

The United States distillers are just making for themselves—or some of them—fortunes out of the increase in excise duty on spirits in the new tariff act. It is estimated that there were not less than 60,000,000 gallons of proof spirits in bond when the bill passed the House, but the tariff does not take effect there immediately, as in Canada. The duty was increased from 90 cents to \$1.10 per gallon. Then the distillers with large stocks on hand take out of bond at once at the old rate, and then immediately increase the price to correspond with the new rate, making for themselves a round \$5,000,000. It is said that \$23,000,000 of spirits duties have been paid into the United States Treasury Department in four weeks.

Law Enforcement.

It is a great blessing to Canada that its people are, as a whole, law-abiding and law-respecting, and that our Canadian officers whose duty it is to see to the enforcing of the laws generally do that duty whether it may prove pleasing and popular or not. We very much doubt whether it would be any improvement, in these respects at least, to have our officers elected by the people, as some favor, rather than have them appointed by the Central Government, as now.

It is well to insist on it that, whatever the laws may require, whether popular or not, they should be enforced without fear, favor or partiality. The officers who fail in their duty in this respect are guilty of serious crimes against good government. In the States, where nearly all officers are elected by popular vote, the rule is for

such men to avoid unpopular duties and the consequence is that liquor laws, anti-gambling laws, Sunday observance laws, and such like, are enforced or ignored just about as the popular feeling of the particular locality may indicate. The results are very demoralizing.

Unity, a leading United States journal, has recently said: "The contempt for law has been growing upon us as a people for many years. One cause of the evil has no doubt been the open violation of all laws relating to the liquor traffic, all over the land, and the utter indifference of the people to such violation. To allow all laws relating to a certain subject to be violated with impunity, can in the nature of things have no other issue than a growing contempt for, and disregard of all laws. In almost every city of our land there are regulations saying that saloons shall be closed on Sunday, and at midnight, but in scarcely a single large city in the land have the saloon-keepers ever paid the slightest attention to this law, and in scarcely one have the constituted authorities made any genuine effort to enforce it. Mayors and chiefs of police and prosecuting attorneys have simply refused to try to enforce this regulation, and the people have made no sort of protest. The selling of liquors to minors and to drunkards has gone on just the same as before laws were made prohibiting it, and every other law looking to any restriction of the traffic has been almost as openly defied. The object lesson has been duly learned. All over the land the people have been taught that there is one institution sacred from interference by executive authority—and that the vilest and most demoralizing of all the world contains. Now, they say, if those laws can be violated with impunity, why not others that interfere with our ease or pleasure or profit? They are absolutely logical and are only taking the nation at its word."

has often been flooded with this vile class of American literature, but the publication and sale are prohibited here. And such prohibition prohibits, too.

The trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago have decided to revoke the licenses of saloons along the line of the canal and to issue no more in that locality. Contractors complained that such resorts increased the amount of drunkenness and disorder to a large extent.

Hinds county, in which Jackson, the capital city of the State of Mississippi is located, has been forbidden the future issue of liquor licenses by a majority of over 400. This cannot be repealed for seven years to come. There are now but five counties in the whole State where licenses can be legally issued.

Mr. Thomas Bryne, superintendent of the New York police department, seems to have a similar experience to many others of his position and observation. He has reported: "I have observed that most of the crime committed in New York City is due chiefly to two causes—drink and environment."

The Republicans of Iowa, now in majority in the State Legislature, passed the "Mulct Law," by which localities where a majority favors it may be allowed to sell liquors. The Democrats have had a recent State convention and denounced that law as hypocritical in that it still prohibits the manufacture of liquors in the State while it permits their sale. The Democrats declare for local option.

The mayor of Marinette, Wisconsin, issued an order requiring all saloons in that place closed from 11 o'clock Saturday evening until 5 o'clock Monday morning. It came into force on Saturday, July 1 and was strictly enforced. The saloon-keepers, to be even, resolved during the week to see to the prosecution of all violations of the Sunday law and included all shops, branches of business and amusements not actually necessary. They hoped thus to bring about a revision of feeling.

North Dakota held on the 1st inst., at Tower City, the largest prohibition convention ever held in the State. It was resolved not to nominate an independent prohibition ticket for the coming elections, but to select the best candidates from the tickets of the old parties, selecting independent men only for such offices as have not now temperance candidates for among the existing parties. The platform adopted demands strict enforcement of the existing prohibition law, and declares that if the law is enforced officers must be elected who are in sympathy with it and not with its violators.

The persistent appeals to Congress for a commission to investigate the liquor traffic have gained a little recognition. The Senate has engrafted upon one of the bills a provision authorizing the commissioner of labor "to investigate the alcoholic traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, and the public health and general welfare of the people." No appropriation was made for the work, which cannot therefore be thorough, but it will doubtless result in gathering many valuable statistics and lead to such an official investigation as the importance of the question demands.

The National Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of the United States, held its annual session the first week in the month at St. Paul. Over 600 delegates were in attendance, representing various sections of the entire country. The members indicated a determination for greatly advanced action regarding the entire liquor traffic.

Among the resolutions adopted was one regarding the late Bishop Watterson pastoral. It says: "It is believed that this action will crystallize the influence of the church against the saloon and will stamp the latter indelibly as the irreconcilable enemy of the church. The decision of Mgr. Satolli will serve as a renewal of the invitation which the Pope has already addressed to all priests of the land to enter into the work of temperance reform." Another resolution declares that: "The scandal of a preponderant number of Catholics in the saloon business is a disgrace too long endured. Whatever the cause of the fact a new day is at hand. The convention rejoices that Catholics are now aroused to the great evil and the great disgrace of temperance."

GREAT BRITAIN.
The Westminster Gazette, England, notes the organization of a new temperance society among the legal profession, called the Royal Courts of Justice Temperance Society. It promises to become an important branch of the temperance army.

A course of lectures at the Royal Institution which has created much interest is that by Captain Abney, on color blindness. Excessive tobacco smoking has long been known to be

an important factor in color blindness, and Captain Abney indorses the truth of this observation.—[Scientific American.]

An English paper has lately remarked that in the past 40 years the National Lifeboat Institution has saved no less than 27,961 lives by means of the lifeboats of the institution. A direct veto bill, applied throughout the country, would save three times that number in a single year from death, and worse than death.

In the London police court one day last month, Jane Cakebread, a dissipated woman made her appearance on the charge of drunkenness for the 269th time. She is now 62 years of age. She was charged with being drunk at a bar and throwing a glass at a man's head. She was sent to jail for a month. Such a case illustrates the absurdity of putting licensed temptations in the way of inebriates and then trying to stop them getting drunk by arrests and punishment. The taxpayers have had to meet the costs of all those 269 arrests.

The Glasgow, Scotland, Reformer says: "The charts (showing the relative number of prisoners) introduced by a former Scottish prisons commissioner presents a very curious appearance for Scotland for New Year week. Suddenly a line shoots up on the last night of the old year and stands like an immense column for a few days, when it gradually sinks down at the end of the week to its normal level. Each year it runs up to about the same height. But only the recording angel can give the physical and moral debasement and ruin of which this column is the sign."

The popular English temperance story-writer, Mrs. John Ripley, popularly known as M. A. Paul, some of whose prize stories have been largely circulated in Canada, is a member of Plymouth (England) Board of Guardians, and has been largely instrumental in preventing intoxicants being supplied to the poor in the workhouse there. At one time over 100 pints of ale were supplied each week to the inmates. The quantity became reduced to seven, and then to none at all, and it was found that the health of the inmates remained quite as good as before. Even in England, the idea that ale and beer are food and physics is becoming rapidly exploded.

Three weeks ago the Archbishop of Canterbury, in opening his diocesan conference in the Lambeth palace library, said, with regard to temperance, there were great difficulties caused by the "trade" interests, the desire in some quarters for popular control and for the Gothenburg system, which he thought the best, although he voted the other night, as did the Bishop of Chester, for the Bishop of London's bill, though no one pretended it was perfect. Lord Salisbury said the other night that the only true reform was by influencing public opinion—a reason for the church doing all in her power in the matter in the interest of the working people.

An English paper gives the following particulars of the work being done by the president of the British Women's Temperance Union: "Lady Henry Somerset has handed over to the B. W. T. U. the sum of £420, which was the balance after she had paid all the expenses in connection with the political meetings she held throughout the country. During the seven months of her work in England she held 115 meetings and 27 conferences and spoke in 51 towns. The audiences she addressed aggregated about 175,000, and she traveled over 8,000. Of these meetings 100 have been held in the interests of the Direct Local Veto Bill, and the remainder in the general interest of the British Women's Temperance Association."

England has a National Temperance Choral Union which recently held its fifth annual festival in Crystal Palace, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson presiding. Two grand concerts were given, one in the afternoon by 5,000 abstainers, and the other in the evening by an entirely new chorus of 5,000 abstainers. The editor of the National Temperance Advocate says: "It was quite worth a journey across the Atlantic to listen to these magnificent choruses, all for temperance, and by abstaining singers! We ventured the suggestion that if Sir Benjamin, as president, would bring to America his 10,000 singing constituents of the Choral Union, and make a tour across the continent from New York to San Francisco, he would stir our country for temperance as it had never been stirred before."

An English paper gives the following information regarding the progress of temperance legislation in the British Parliament: "Since the year 1874, temperance legislative reform consists in the passing of the following acts: Meldon's Irish Beerhouses Act, 1877, which closed 557 beerhouses in Dublin alone; the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, 1878; the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill, 1879; Ritchie's Beer Licenses Amendment Bill, 1882, which suppressed 34 beer licenses in

LIFE INSURANCE.

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of its plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities.

If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in any one, or all of them, than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

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

Over-Darwen. In 1883, payment of wages in public-houses was prohibited. In 1887 the Scottish Early Closing Bill, which provided that every liquor shop should close at 10 p.m., in places with under 50,000 inhabitants. The Truck Act Amendment Bill was passed in 1887 to prohibit part payment of wages in drink, and in 1888 the liquor traffic was prohibited among the North Sea Fishing Fleet.

At the late Wesleyan Conference in England the temperance committee reported as follows, and the report was adopted: On every hand the evils of drunkenness stare us in the face, and are confessedly the most prolific cause of disease, death, pauperism, crime and vice in our midst. Drink swallows up a great deal of our Sunday school toil. Drink robs our churches, desolates the homes of the people, blights thousands of the fairest lives, and blocks the progress of every useful reform. Surely, then, if we are in earnest in our endeavor to spread Scriptural holiness through the land, the eradication of the vice of drunkenness ought ever to occupy a large share of our attention and of our most earnest effort. The temperance work of the church should not be treated as something subordinate and outside the sphere of its regular operations.

The Quakers, or "Friends," are a strong and influential religious body in England and have always taken active interest in temperance work. A recent English paper says: "The report of the Friends' Temperance Union shows that they have accomplished a considerable amount of effective work in connection with the society. The secretary has organized new branches in most of the great towns from and between St. Austell and Brighton in the south and west, to Whitby and Lancaster in the north. Some of these societies have an average of 200 or 300 members. Lectures were given in all the Friends' schools throughout the country upon the physiological action of alcohol, supplemented and illustrated by practical experiments. During the present summer months a series of excursions have been arranged to enable the members to visit towns and places of interest in England and Wales."

GENERAL.

The President of Mexico has decreed that an impost of \$500,000 shall be levied upon the distilleries of alcoholic liquors for the next fiscal year.

In New South Wales according to a recent paper there were 29,936 convictions last year for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The total number of women convicted amounted to 3,607.

Four Millionaire Women.

Mrs. Maria Vanderbilt, widow of William H. Vanderbilt, is a quiet, retiring woman, who allows her son to attend to her financial affairs. Her daughters are more self-assertive. These women are each worth at least \$15,000,000. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Seward Webb and Mrs. McK. Twombly each received \$10,000,000 from their father, and have grown steadily richer. Each is possessed of strength of character and marked individuality. They manage their own money and spend it in their own way. Mrs. Shepard has built several houses, and has endowed beds in hospitals and scholarships in women's colleges. Since her husband's death she has taken in hand the fitting of her son for business life, and this will be done thoroughly. Mrs. Shepard's sisters are like her. All are liberal, but all use their great wealth with the skill and discrimination that has characterized the Vanderbilt men and women.

When our temperance friends visit Toronto they would do well to put up at the Temperance House, 69-71 Teatony street, under the management of Lucas & Co. It is situated in a very central part of the city, being fitted up with all the modern arrangements of the very best hotels and the quiet rest of one's home. Mr. Lucas, the proprietor of this excellent house, is one of the most stalwart temperance men of our country, and the enterprise he has shown in building such a desirable home for temperance people while in the city deserves well at the hands of all who have the good of the cause at heart. The house is furnished throughout in a manner to leave nothing desired, the rooms are furnished singly and in suites, bathrooms are to be found on each floor. The guest will find all comforts in this house. In visiting Toronto be sure and give Mr. Lucas a call.

W. C. T. U. Department.

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

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

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

Ocean Grove Notes.

The dedication of the auditorium, which is to cover four days, began Thursday morning with a sermon, at 10:30, by Chaplain C. McCabe. At 3 p.m. Dr. C. E. Mandeville, of Chicago, opened his series of seven lectures on the seven churches of Asia—Bible expositions of thrilling interest.

Because President Stokes is a great advocate of patriotism, and its cultivation in the rising generation, two nights were set apart for topics bearing on this theme. Accordingly on Thursday evening over 3,000 people assembled in the auditorium to listen to Chaplain McCabe on "The Bright Side of Libby Prison."

The usual half hour of song service—something worth listening to—over, there was a pause not down on the programme. The president, Chaplain, and everybody else, seemed in place on the platform, yet we waited, and even sang another song. But just as this was concluding there was a stir at one of the doors, and in filed a procession of about 150 old Union soldiers, a standard bearer and Major Patterson at their head, and took a block of reserved seats. You don't need to be told what our excited cousins did next. In a twinkling the audience was on its feet; and out came thousands of handkerchiefs to give them the "Ocean Grove white lily." To relieve their feelings some one started the National Anthem, and it almost made one dizzy to hear that great crowd shout it.

Order again restored, Chaplain McCabe was introduced. As one of the people's favorites he received a perfect ovation. To look down from the gallery on that sea of upturned faces and waving handkerchiefs, is a most impressive sight. The chaplain humorously remarked that he did not covet the privilege of speaking to them. He did like a crowded church, but when it came to talking to people by the acre it took too much voice.

Of the lecture, he said it had been arranged and delivered for the first time 30 years previously for the benefit of a young people's anniversary. He had never expected to use it again; but the people had kept asking for it, and he repeating it, till it had become the most venerable old chestnut in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The reason for its popularity was not far to seek when he added that he never got tired giving it, for it came back to himself each time with a vividness that thrilled him.

For an hour and a half we listened with unabated interest to the story of the capture and imprisonment of the One Hundred and Twenty Second Regiment, under command of Capt. Robert H. Milroy—a corps that went into the war 956 strong and came out reduced by death and disease to 150.

Eight or nine years ago the chaplain gave us the companion lecture to this one—"The Dark Side of Libby Prison"—a truly awful picture; and when it is remembered that amongst the audience there were hundreds whose kinsfolk perished in this or some other dungeon—for 40,000 Union soldiers died in Southern prisons during the four years of the war—it will not be wondered at if women fainted and men cried like children. No greater evidence can be found of the deadly demoralization produced by slavery than the difference between the treatment accorded the hostages of war by North and South.

As chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Mr. McCabe suffered the fortunes of his regiment and languished for two years in Libby. He certainly has immortalized the brutality of the Confederates and the courage of the boys in blue.

But to return to the lecture; it was truly an antidote for depression—physical culture for the facial muscles. The laughter and applause were almost continuous.

The ingenuity, as described by the speaker, that produced work and recreation from such barren surroundings, appeared exhaustless. Amongst the 600 prisoners (all confined in one room), were 40 lawyers. They opened a law school, and obtained a number of students. One graduated and is today practicing in Brooklyn. Under the chaplain's direction 75 studied French. A newspaper was irregularly gotten out, and concerts were of frequent occurrence.

Fourth of July was celebrated according to regulation methods. The "committee on flag" had a hard time. A little tailor was secured to do the work, but the material was the sticking point. At last a man with a red shirt and another with a blue were discovered and both were willing to do this much for the cause. (When one remembers that the garments thus sacrificed could not be replaced, as no

man had more than he stood in, the pathetic side of the story appears.) But the white stripe proved a little too much for their resources! The committee was forced to compromise on "something that had once been white."

The verdict of the committee as they inspected the result of the tailor's labors before suspending it from the rafters was that it would require vast distances to lend enchantment to the view. Yet, despite its drawbacks, it represented to these imprisoned men personal and national life, and they cheered it to the echo when it dropped into place above their heads. But their unfortunate enthusiasm brought the guards upon them "to see what those Yanks were after," and the precious flag was torn down and carried away.

By way of a coincidence, at the same hour General Grant, having broken the back of the war, was hauling down the Confederate flag from a great Southern fort. The speaker lowered his voice, and I lost the name, but any American—for they know their national history so well they can begin at A or Z and never miss a letter—can supply the omission with even so slight a clue.

Two points where the audience evidently differed from the speaker were noticeable. When he poo-hoed the present lawless outbreak and financial depression as a mere passing incident, a ripple on the waters of progress, the tokens of approbation were subdued. But when he expressed his belief in the need of "more pensions," the silence was scarcely broken. I thought of a picture in one of the corners, where a businessman and his son were discussing the morning papers. The son was declaiming about some grievance between the United States and a Southern American country. The father gave an indifferent answer, and the son indignantly demanded, "if this great nation was to surrender its rights, and be trampled upon by a, etc., etc.!!!"

"Yes, give them all they ask—anything, everything—rather than risk another war. I tell you another load of veterans would swamp this country!" was the unfeeling reply.

Doubtless all loyal citizens are willing that bonafide war heroes should, as the chaplain put it, "dine every day on roast beef, with the addition of plum pudding and pumpkin pie on Sunday." Yet the idea of supporting everyone who even smelled powder during this "national unpleasantness," is a little too much for the long suffering tax-payer, and perhaps partially explains his attachment to Grover Cleveland, the pension vetoer.

I remember one disallowed claim in Mr. Cleveland's first administration where the merits of the case and the treatment accorded seemed appropriate. The applicant was a man who only spent a month in the army, and who, during the one and only engagement in which he figured, had to be dragged from behind a tree and forced into the ranks. He was missing when the battle closed, and never reappeared till the conclusion of the war.

I am sure everyone enjoyed the lecture; and outsiders, like myself, felt an added respect for the brave men who suffered so much to preserve the unity of their country.

When the last words were said a gentleman on the platform started a cheer and the audience fell into line enthusiastically.

It is a curious fact, however, that while Americans can applaud as Canadians certainly do not, I have never heard a real cheer on this side of the lines. A British huzzah must be a national possession.

MAY R. THORNLEY.

W. C. T. U. Items.
 Four woman physicians have been appointed by the Board of Health of New York as members of the corps of 50 doctors to visit the tenement houses, and give free treatment to the poor in need of medical aid.

The W. C. T. U. Monthly Responsive Reading for August is on the department, securing homes for homeless children. It has been prepared by Miss Lucia Kimball at the request of the national superintendent, who hopes it may have a wide circulation and find place during the autumn meetings of unions which do not meet in August. Mrs. Merrill reports the work of Oregon and Southern California unions in this department very encouraging.

Miss Frances E. Willard was introduced as "one of America's uncrowned queens" to the great convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor at Cleveland, Ohio. She was greeted by the audience standing and giving the Chautauqua salute. She spoke of "Women and Temperance." In part she said, "I wanted to see

you, for you do so much good. I wanted to bring you an older sister's love. It is with joy that I think of these fresh young soldiers; this generous enthusiasm, and the beautiful hopes you represent. In this city twenty years ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed. I am one who believes that women will bless and brighten every place they enter, and will enter every place. I believe that we are getting ready for greater victories and more accomplished than we have ever dreamed of. Woman's mission is not only in the home, but to make the whole world homelike. Protection for the home will become the watchword for the twentieth century."

Dress Reform.

Many union president are perplexed to know the kind of topics best adapted to interest their members during these summer months. The department work is largely suspended; the exhibitions are still in the distance, and whatever is attempted at this perspiring period must be of a sedative character.

I wonder if each union has had a dress reform meeting? Do not turn away from that suggestion without giving it the civility of a little consideration. Many of the foremost magazines in the literary world, and almost all the woman's papers in existence are devoting much space to the discussion of a more healthful garb for woman-kind. Then why should not the W. C. T. U., that nationally and internationally recognized the necessity of some alteration in attire, to suit the remarkable change in the habits and pursuits of the sex, give the subject through its local organizations the compliment of a little thought and debate?

Frances Willard says: "Given any conditions you choose, women, as a class, can never be the equal of her brother, so long as she is fettered by the present senseless method of dress." An emancipation is surely coming. W. C. T. U. women have taken, and must continue to take, a prominent part in this evolution of thought, and revolution of raiment, that shall compel common sense to wrest the scepter from the blind devotees of fashion, and make comfort and health prime considerations in the planning of a woman's wardrobe.

But some one says: "How are we going to present the idea where it has already little or no foothold?"

The ideal way would be to have some well-informed woman give a paper on it—illustrating with actual costumes or photographs of such—follow this by discussion, and on closing present every attendant with one of Dr. Lelia Davis' leaflets on "Woman's Dress" (1 cent each, 40 cents for 50.) At the next meeting take orders for Dr. Kellogg's book on "Dress Reform" (price 6 cents), and thus follow up the impression produced. Miss Scott, 26 Albert street, Ottawa, keeps both leaflet and book in stock.

If "the well-informed woman" cannot be found, any sensible up-to-date physician could give a valuable fifteen-minute talk on the evil effects of modern dress enormities. But suppose both talk and paper be beyond your reach, then obtain the leaflets, and give them out with the notification that, at your next gathering, there will be a discussion upon their subject matter, in which all are invited to participate. See that a few of your best talkers are prepared to start the ball rolling, and at this second meeting take orders for Dr. Kellogg's book.

A word of explanation would not be out of place here. Dr. Davis, our provincial superintendent of "hygiene and dress reform," when appointed wrote to Dr. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Mich., asking for certain items of information and stating her relation to our work. The doctor kindly and fully replied to her inquiries; and to aid her in opening up the department sent her 1,200 copies of his book, free. After sending one copy to every union president the remainder were placed in the depository stock at Ottawa, and are sold at the nominal figure of 5 cents, which, with postage, amounts to the sum first mentioned. This, therefore, is the way we are able to offer a nice paper-bound book, well illustrated, for so small a sum.

Dr. Davis, whose address is 18 Washington Place, Toronto, will be glad to hear from anyone interested in her department; and is always ready to give information or suggestions for work.

A Bad Wreck

—of the constitution may follow in the track of a disordered system, due to impure blood or inactive liver. Don't run the risk! The proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery take all the chances. They make a straightforward offer to return your money if their remedy fails to benefit or cure in all disorders and effections due to impure blood or inactive liver. The germs of disease circulate through the blood; the liver is the filter which permits the germs to enter or not. The liver active and the blood pure and you escape disease.

When you're run down, debilitated, weak, and your weight below a healthy standard you regain health, strength and wholesome flesh, by using the "Discovery." It builds up the body faster than nauseating Cod liver oil or emulsions.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia and headaches.

The Temperance Orders

The Good Templars.

NAVY LODGES.—There are quite a number of Good Templar lodges on the various man-of-war ships of the British Navy. These members greatly appreciate the advantages of membership in an order having the same passwords, signs of recognition and jurisdiction the world over. As they go from port to port they are everywhere fraternally welcomed by the members of the order. A few days ago the G. C. Templar of Nova Scotia conferred the G. L. degree on fourteen members of "Naval Lodge," just then moored in Halifax harbor. This was done at the request of the G. C. T. of England, under whose jurisdiction these lodges are working.

ENGLISH TEMPLAR VANS.—In England the Good Templars have several vans that visit different parts of the country. Open air meetings are addressed from them and literature is circulated. A recent Glasgow paper says: "The executive of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in England have just issued a report of the work done by their two temperance mission vans. Van No. 1 has traveled about 100 miles by sea, 200 miles by railway and 6,000 miles by road, and has visited nearly all the English counties from Yorkshire to Cornwall, and Grimby to Southport. About 1,000 meetings have been held with audiences, altogether numbering 150,000, an average of 150 at each place. Over 6,000 pledges have been taken at the van, and many new lodges and juvenile temples have been organized in places where they worked. Besides, 15,000 books and pamphlets of temperance literature were sold. Van No. 2 has during the year, traveled over 2,300 in fifteen different counties; while about 108,000 persons have been addressed from the van platform, about 2,000 have signed the pledge, many thousands of temperance books have been sold and temperance leaflets given away."

PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND.—The London, Eng., Echo, recently said: "The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Scotland presented the following report at their recent annual sessions in Glasgow: Statistics of membership—Adults, 38,027 in 663 lodges; juveniles, 30,735 in 406 lodges, altogether making a total of 68,762. They also have 185 associate members in the various branches. During the year 5,120 public temperance meetings were held by the lodges in addition to those arranged for by the juvenile section. The financial statement showed a balance in hand of £446 14s. In the course of the present year the executive of the Grand Lodge intend to form new societies in all the towns and villages which have not hitherto been visited, and to effect that purpose they appointed three additional agents."

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia went into business in such a business-like way at once this year that it is safe to predict good progress will be made. The annual session was not held until the first week in July and the new officers were then elected. Within two weeks of that time the new G. C. T., Rev. D. Stiles Fraser, had issued a circular to all the lodges announcing the year's programme. The sum of \$600 had been set apart for agency work and an efficient and practical worker, B. D. Rogers, P. G. C. T., has been engaged to devote his entire time during the year to lecture and organizing work. No doubt he will report good progress. The district lodges give in their usual claim to a share of the funds in the general agency fund, and in addition to that several of them have already subscribed sums ranging from \$100 downwards, each to help swell the fund. An official organ was also at once arranged for and quite a large number of copies are to be supplied to every lodge to be circulated in the various localities, as an aid to the agency work. The order in Ontario and Quebec can well take some valuable hints from their Nova Scotia brethren in the matter of pushing on the work.

Sons of Temperance.

EDWARD CRUMMEY, P. M. W. P.—Early in the fifties a farmer walking along the streets of New York was met by a boy who asked him if he did not want a boy to work for him. The farmer after taking a look at him replied that he wanted just such a boy, and that if he would meet him at a certain wharf and boat at a given time he would take him home. He passed on thinking he had probably been talking with an ordinary street arab and that he would hear nothing more of the boy. However, on reaching the boat he found the boy awaiting. He took him home with him and found in this boy a most faithful and devoted friend. This was the first appearance of Edward Crummev in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After a time he went to school in Poughkeepsie, then spent some time in California mines. Returning to Poughkeepsie he graduated from the law school and practiced in his profession in his adopted city until a short time before his death on July 20, 1894.

The late Bro. Crummev joined the Sons of Temperance in 1865, was initiated into the Grand Division of E.

N. Y. in 1866, was elected its G. W. P. in 1868, and again in 1880, 1881, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890—seven times G. W. P. In 1869 he entered the National Division, served many years upon its principal committees, and as N. D. trustee, and in 1890 was elected M. W. P., the highest office in the gift of the order. Two weeks ago reference in these columns was made to his visits to Ontario while M. W. P. The following extracts are from a lengthy article in the Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle of July 23: "Mr Crummev was a man of genial temperament, a wise counsellor and a successful lawyer. But his prominence among our citizens was not due to his success at the bar or in official life, but to his active and energetic labor in the temperance cause. He was interested in all public movements for temperance, but it was the order of the Sons of Temperance which he first joined, and it was through that order that most of his important work was done. He was probably instrumental in the reform of more men, who had fallen into the habit of drinking, than any other man who ever lived in Poughkeepsie, and his influence probably added more to the membership of the Sons of Temperance than that of any other man. He seemed to know exactly how to approach one who had fallen into intemperance, and not only to win his confidence and induce him to enter upon a better life, but how to give him just the help that was needed to enable him to resist temptation and to recover after he had fallen. In such work he showed the finest sensibility, the most admirable judgment, and an almost infinite patience and care. There are scores of men today who live upright and sober, and even Christian lives, good citizens with happy families around them, who would have gone to the grave in disgrace but for Edward Crummev." We learn from the Poughkeepsie News-Press of July 25 that the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Stephen Merritt, of New York, a P. G. W. P. of East New York and a life-long co-worker and friend of Edward Crummev. His eloquent and well-merited remarks are too lengthy for insertion here, but among other things the speaker said: "This grand man has come down to the end of this life. That life for the past generation passes before me as a beautiful panorama. In the vigor of his manhood he was earnest, zealous, enthusiastic. He never faltered or failed in his purpose. His heart was warm, his desire for good unabated. He was a true man; too large for small things, too broad for narrowness, too manly for meanness. He left his impress upon your city as one of your foremost men. His influence touches most men. If not singularly honored he was, better still, beloved. He was the friend of the friendless; the home provider for the homeless. He has been my friend in trouble and my heart is too full to speak of him as I would. To have known him was enough. He was consecrated to one great work—he went off on his side issue. He said after St. Paul, 'This one thing that I do.' At the head of the temperance army he seemed like 10,000 men. He went about doing good. He has kept the faith; he stood courageously and valiant to the end. I have great faith in the past, in the death and in the future of Edward Crummev. Wherever he was found you might be sure some scheme for the amelioration of human trouble or misfortune was in progress. He lived for others. How many has he taken by the hand and lifted out of darkness into light, out of despondency into comfort. Though a prince in Israel has fallen he has risen to a nobler, and better and grander life." At the funeral Rev. W. G. Browning, among other things, said: "I met Edward Crummev ten years ago. I was brought into contact with this man in the great temperance work. He impressed me as a man of sterling integrity, of deep convictions. I found him a most kindly spirit. He had a disposition to speak of an adversary with tenderness. Was he a Christian? Blessed be God for this good life. Just before the service the widow of our dead friend said: 'If ever a man was a Christian he was one.' She knew his heart, his life and his hopes. May God bless her."

The pallbearers were Judge J. F. Barnard, Judge W. D. Guernsey, W. W. Smith, P. G. W. P., Alson Ostrander, P. G. W. A., John L. Disbrow and Benson Van Vleet.

ONTARIO ITEMS.—Port Perry Division now meets in the Sons of England hall on Tuesday evenings. East Whitby Division recently held a very successful picnic on the beach on the lake near Oshawa Harbor. Sunbury Division, Sunbury P. O. (H. J. McDonald, W.P.) recently organized, reports good progress. Pure Retreat Division, Benmiller P. O. (Geo. Newell, W. P.; H. Snyder, R.S.) and Newcastle Division, Newcastle P. O. (Norman Allin, W.P.; John Allin, R.S.) are among the divisions showing good progress for the quarter ending June 30. Westport Division, Westport P. O. (G. H. Jones, W.P.; R. E. Clark, R.S.) reports a net gain of ten in membership for the quarter ending June 30. The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, visited

Burnhamthorpe on the 9th inst. and Hornley Division on the 10th inst.

Deputies and other division officers and members are requested to bear in mind that the six months for which the Grand Division executive committee subscribed for a copy of the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD to be sent to each division will expire Sept. 1. The object in sending the paper was to introduce an excellent weekly to each of our divisions; to make it a medium of communication amongst our divisions and to so interest our order and its friends in the paper that liberal patronage would be given it. Every division should have its agent to secure subscribers for the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD, and its correspondent to send items of interest for the Sons of Temperance department. These matters promptly attended to by every division and faithfully carried out will greatly benefit our divisions, our order and the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD. It is hoped and urged that every division will have secured a list of subscribers before Sept. 1, if it has not been already attended to, so that the welcome weekly visits of this paper to our divisions shall not cease with the expiry of the time referred to. For terms, etc., write the Editor CITIZEN and HOME GUARD, London, Ont.

True in Every Sense of the Word.

(From the Binghamton, N. Y. Herald.)
 The Prohibition Voice, in its latest issue, publishes a map showing that more than 400 saloons were adjacent to the Chicago stock-yards, where the riot recently occurred, and draws the lesson that rum is quite necessary to lawless men. This is true in every sense of the word. Men who would commit acts of lawlessness almost always stimulate the evil in them with rum, and men who strike—the very men above all others who should keep sober—generally lose much ground, if not their cause, through the use of rum.

NIGHT TO DEATH'S DOOR.

How a Young Lady was Cured of a Terrible Malady When Near the Brink of the Grave.

The large, pretentious brick residence at 86 Miami avenue, Detroit, is the home of the heroine of this interesting story. She is Miss Margaret Stenbaugh, and her interesting experiences during the last four years are published here for the first time. "Four years ago," she said, "I was a sufferer in all that the term implies, and never thought of being as healthy as I am today. Why, at that time I was such a scrawny, puny little midget, pale and emaciated by an ailment peculiar to us women, that my father and mother gave me up to die. The local practitioner (I was at that time living at Scotland, Brant Co., Ont.) said it was only a matter of days when I would be laid away in the church yard, and as I was such a sufferer I cared not whether I lived or died; in fact think I would have preferred the latter. I could not walk and regularly every night my father used to carry me up stairs to my room. I remember my telling him that he wouldn't have to carry me about much longer, and how he said with tears in his eyes, that he would be willing to do it, if he could only have me with him. It was evidently foreordained that I should not die at that particular time, as a miraculous transformation in my condition was the talk of the neighborhood. I read of the wonderful cures that were being wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and my father went to Brantford, where he purchased a couple of boxes from J. A. Wallace. I commenced taking them, and I thought for a time that they did me no good, as they made me sick at first, but very shortly I noticed a great change. They began to act on my troubles, and in the short space of six months I was able to walk. I continued taking the pills, and in six months I was in the condition you see me now. I fully believe that they alone saved me from the grave, and you will always find myself and the balance of our family ready to talk about the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 15th day of December, 1893.

D. A. DELANEY, Notary Public.

Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail, post-paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

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Our Young People.

Self-Satisfied.

'Twas at Old Orchard Beach I saw
This bit of baby fairing;
Each had walked forth with much
eclat
To give her dear an airing.
The city maid proudly displayed
In car of state Miss Dolly,
In robe of silk and lace arrayed,
And fashion's latest folly.
The fisher's child—a cockle shell,
In which there sat right bravely,
A toad who rode his chariot well,
And bore his honors gravely.
With much complacency and pride
She often spoke to "Dan",
Around whose portly form was tied
A bit of scarlet flannel.
They met; to scorn their wonder grew;
Then they (for both resented)
Walked home, as all good mothers do,
Each with her own contented.
—From Little Men and Women.

Buying Shares.

BY MRS. S. C. B. SAMUELS.

Little Nannie was wild with delight. She was going to the fair and had \$10 to spend, which was a large sum for a child to spend wisely. But Nannie's dear mother was far away in the heavenly home, her fond papa was in a distant country, and her grandfather, with whom she lived, sometimes forgot that she was only a child. "Have a good time, little Nan," said he, tenderly stroking her golden curls. "Is your money safe?"
"Yes; here it is, grandpa," holding up a little crimson plush purse, then giving him a hug and a kiss she skipped away.
Nannie wandered about among the tables, seeing many pretty things and wondering what she should buy, when suddenly a sweet voice asked, "Have you seen the dolls' house, dear?"
"No," answered Nannie, to a very pretty young lady, Miss Meta Gray, who had a little fancy basket full of money on her arm, and in her hand carried a note-book and pencil.
"O then you must come and see it," said Miss Meta. "All the little girls want it. It is perfectly lovely. Come, dear," and slipping Nannie's hand in hers she led the way to the upper end of the hall.
There on a raised platform stood the most bewitching dolls' house that Nannie had ever seen. It stood upon a green lawn with a little pond in the center. There were graveled walks and a broad sweeping driveway. On the lawn were seats for dolls and a doll's swing. On the pond the whitest of swans floated and the tiniest of toy ships was being sailed by a boy doll. There were smiling dollies on the seats and in the swing. A barouche full of them, with a span of prancing horses, was being driven to the house by a colored coachman. At the front entrance were steps and a porch; a doorplate with Jones upon it graced the door, which opened on hinges, and there was a tiny doorbell that would ring when you pulled the knob. All the doors and windows would open and shut. There were two flights of stairs with real banisters and rails, chandeliers hung from the ceiling, and the whole house was elegantly and completely furnished, from the nursery, where a colored nurse was bathing a baby doll, to the kitchen, where a turbaned cook was getting the dinner. The downstairs closets were filled with silver, china, etc., and the upper closets with the clothes of the Jones family. The entire back wall of the house could be removed for convenience in playing. Altogether it was a most complete and charming baby-house, and it is no wonder that Nannie clasped her hands and uttered a long-drawn "O my!"
"Would you like to buy a share, dear?" asked Miss Meta.
Nannie looked puzzled.
"This house cost a great deal of money," explained Miss Meta, "more than any one person would like to pay. So we sell it by shares. There are 200 shares at a dollar a share. If you want one you pay me a dollar and choose a number. I write your name beside that number, and if it is the one drawn you get the baby-house."
"O yes," said Nannie, "I see. I will take a share." And she drew forth her purse and took out the \$10 bill.
"Have you all that money to spend, child?" asked Miss Meta.
"Yes. I am to spend it all at the fair."
"Then why not take more shares in this dolls' house? The more you have the more chances there are that you will get it."
"Well, then, I will take ten shares," said foolish little Nannie, "for I do want it dreadfully."
"O, thank you!" exclaimed Miss Meta. "I hope you will get it, dear." Then she started down the hall in search of new victims.
Nannie now cared for nothing in the fair but that dolls' house. She hung over it, longing to move some of the dollies about; but a placard labeled "Do not handle," prevented this pleasure. She felt sure that one of her ten numbers would be drawn, and

the prize be hers; and what a lovely time she would have playing with it! Miss Meta soon came back again with a lady and gentleman, who duly admired the beautiful toy. They said "It would be just the thing for Lulu," and paid for a share; while Miss Meta, not noticing Nannie, sweetly exclaimed "Thanks, and I hope you will get it!"
"Why, that is just what she said to me," thought Nannie amazed, "and she can't hope that we will both get it!"
The young lady was off again, but next reappeared with a little girl of Nannie's age, who clasped in her hand a bright silver dollar which she had been saving for weeks to spend at the fair. It was all the money she had and she hesitated about using it all for the dolls' house, but Miss Meta, with her pretty face and winning manner soon coaxed her to buy a share, and this time she also said, "I do hope you will get it!" as she wrote down the name, Evie Norton.
"She says that to every one," whispered poor Nannie to her companion, "and does not mean it at all."
Just then they heard Miss Meta call to another young lady, "Sold all your shares, Dolly?"
"Yes, all. How many have you left?"
"Only one. One little girl took ten shares."
"Ten shares? What a little goose!"
"O she might as well spend her money for that as anything else! It is all for a good cause, you know," said Miss Meta, carelessly, and went off laughing.
"What a shame!" cried Nannie, on the brink of tears. "She coaxed me to buy the shares."
"So she did me," said Evie, "but I have only one; and if you have ten you will most likely get it."
"If I do," said Nannie, kindly, "you can come and play with me."
There now remained but one share to be sold. This was soon taken by a stout gentleman who said he "did not want it, and would not know what to do with the house if he drew it." Directly after the drawing took place and this very man held the lucky number.
Nannie burst into a torrent of tears and fled to a corner to hide her grief. Evie followed to give comfort, though her lips quivered with her own sense of loss.
Presently the minister came along.
"Why, my little girl, what is the matter?" he asked, kindly; and the whole story was sobbed forth, Nannie adding, indignantly, "We have both spent all our money, and we feel as if the fair had cheated us, for we have not got a single thing."
"You and Evie shall not suffer, however," he said, and drawing forth his pocketbook (not too well filled, good man that he was!) he gave Nannie a \$10 bill and Evie a \$1 bill. "Now dry your tears and go and buy something for your money."
"But I do not think it is right to take your money," said Nannie, gently.
"You must, my dear. I wish it. I consider myself to blame in that I allowed the raffling. I will never permit it again."
Just then Miss Meta passed, and the minister stopped her. "Did any other children take shares in that dolls' house?" he asked, gravely.
"No, sir," she replied; "they have not generally much money."
That is fortunate," said he.
"The gentleman who drew it has given it to me," continued Miss Meta, "and I will give it to the fair to be sold again."
"Not by shares. I will not permit it. I never approved of raffling, and now I am determined to take a decided stand against it."
The young lady stood reproved. "I never meant to distress the children, Mr. Lowe," she said, meekly.
"I believe that, my dear. It was thoughtlessness on your part, but if I had not happened to see them, what sort of an impression of this church fair would these children have carried away? Your very thoughtlessness is but another argument against this system of getting money."
Miss Meta glanced at Nannie's tear-stained face. "Whoever shall offend the least of these little ones," flashed into her mind. She stepped up to the child, and kissing her wet cheeks whispered "Forgive me, dear! I was very wrong, indeed. Forgive me, both of you," turning to Evie too. I am very sorry."
"Now, Mr. Lowe, she added, penitently, "I can make some amends. There is an old summer house in our garden. I will have it fitted up and put in order, and will keep the doll's house there, and these two little girls shall come and play with it whenever they like."
"That is a good idea," he answered, kindly. "Your heart is right, I see; you must let it influence your actions. There is your grandfather, Nannie, looking for you."
Nannie, smiling now, drew Evie with her to meet him. She gave him an account of all that passed, and handing him the money, added, "That is too much, grandpa, for a little girl. Please take it back again and give me \$1, like Evie; I do not like to take care of so much money." Her grandfather laughingly complied, and the two little girls went off to spend the money together. The grandfather found a book he knew the minister would like, and folding the \$10 bill within it presented it to him.
After the fair Nannie and Evie had many a happy day together playing

with the lovely dolls' house, and Miss Meta, who has resolved to follow the Golden Rule more closely, proved one of their kindest and best friends.—[Congregationalist.]

Just for Fun.

He was a countymen and he walked along a busy thoroughfare and read a sign over the door of a manufacturing establishment: "Cast Iron Sinks." It made him mad. He said that any fool ought to know that.

"Just look at the color of this water. Why it's not fit to drink!" said an indignant guest to the waiter at a hotel in Seguin, Tex.

"Dat's whar you is foolin' yerself. Hit's de glass whar dirty."

"Your daughter has a remarkably pretty foot, Mrs. Snaggs," said Mrs. Bloomfield to her friend.

"Indeed she has," replied the grateful mother, "and I have decided to let some sculptor make a bust of it."

Bodkins—Doctor, how can insomnia be cured?
Doctor—Well, the patient should count slowly and in a meditative manner 500, and then—
Bodkins—That's all very well, doctor; but our baby can't count.

"Let me see," said Brown to Jones, "isn't this Jones that we were just talking about a relative of yours?"
"A distant relative," said Jones.
"Very distant?"
"I should think so. He's the oldest of twelve children and I'm the youngest!"

A LONG DISTANCE OFF.—During the war times an old negro mammy met with an accident on the cars which left her with various bruises, including a sprained ankle and a dislocated wrist. Her mistress advised her suing the railroad for damages.
"I certainly would sue them, aunty," she said, "and for good-sized damages, too."
"Lord, Lord," exclaimed old aunty. "Sue de com'ny fer damages, honey? Does n't ye 'tink I'se got damages nuff? No, no, honey; when dis pore old nigga sues dat company, she done sues 'em for repayas."
While I was stopping at a friend's house the other day her husband came home, and before he had taken off his coat or hat he exclaimed:
"Well, I wish you could have seen the woman I saw today!"
"Why, was she pretty?" we both asked.
"Pretty? Well, I should say so, and she had on the neatest little suit you ever saw. By Jove! I wish you could get something that looked like that once in a while," he said, turning to his wife.
"Well, tell us what it was like, and maybe I can," she returned.
"Oh, I can't tell you just what it was like, but it had those things over the shoulders like your purple dress."
"Do you mean ruffles?" interrupted his wife.
"Yes, I guess they are ruffles. It had a skirt of peculiar color, and the basque was a sort of green. She wore a coat of something like most women wear, and a hat with a ribbon over it. She looked stunning, I tell you!"
And his wife murmured, "I should think so."

Bishop Watterson's Pastoral.

American Press Opinions of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Temperance Position.

Perhaps nothing that has ever emanated from an American Roman Catholic dignitary on the temperance question has caused so much comment as the late Lenten pastoral of Bishop Watterson and indorsed by Mgr. Satolli. It is now said that the Pope was consulted and fully indorsed the representative's denunciation regarding those engaged in the liquor traffic.

Our Canadian leading papers have all, or nearly all, given publicity to the strong positions taken and have also given a good deal of editorial prominence to the subject. The American press of nearly every class have also made it one of the leading subjects of comment. We select the following from among a large number of leading American journals, which will be of interest to the HOME GUARD readers:

The Catholic Review, a leading quarterly review of New York, says: "Bishop Watterson's order is undoubtedly in conformity to the spirit of the decree of the Baltimore Plenary Council of 1855, a decree which expressly enjoined that Catholics should not engage in liquor selling, and requiring those already so engaged to withdraw from the business as soon as possible. There is little doubt that there is much in the attitude and manners of some of the Catholics in the west to antagonize and irritate the older settlers. One characteristic of the prevailing manners of the better sort of these natives is an aversion for public drinking and for public drinking places. The idea of the Maine Liquor Law—that of prohibition in fact—predominates among them. In itself there is nothing in this opposed to Catholic morality; on the contrary, many of the greatest leaders of Catholicity in English-speaking communities in our time

have been advocates of total abstinence and of prohibitory legislation."
The New York Voice, the leading American prohibition journal says: "Mgr. Satolli's decision is equivalent to an official condemnation of the saloon by the Catholic Church. It sets the church's seal of disapprobation upon the liquor traffic, making it a business disreputable for Catholics to be in. It says, in effect, no liquor dealer can hereafter be the best of Catholics. He may be tolerated as an erring brother in the church, whom the church desires to save, but he cannot hereafter be regarded as standing upon an equality with Catholics not in the liquor business. The importance of the decision is further enhanced when it is remembered that about 50 per cent of the saloon-keepers in the United States are Catholics. We hail with unfeigned delight the reinforcements which Mgr. Satolli thus brings the prohibition army. In this battle for humanity we are all brothers—Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Agnostic, 'infidel' and Jew. The enemy is a common foe."
The New York Tribune, long one of the foremost of American journals, says: "But the practical difficulties in the way of enforcing such a rule are very great. In the first place, many sincere Roman Catholics are disposed to minimize the authority of Mgr. Satolli. Another difficulty lies in the fact that so large a proportion of men interested in the liquor traffic are Catholics, and, moreover, generous supporters of their church."
The Springfield Republican, another leading American journal, says: "The practical effect of this official declaration that a liquor seller cannot be a true son of the Roman Catholic Church is, we fear, as likely to be an abandonment of the church as their business by the liquor-sellers concerned. When men go into this business the motive is usually money getting, and when the Roman Catholic Church sets up its claims to obedience against this greed of gain it is not easy to predict which motive will prevail in influencing the conduct of the individual appealed to."
The Woman's Journal, of Boston, says: "Archbishop Satolli has given a decision for which Protestants will thank him as heartily as his warmest Catholic supporters. He has not simply sustained the right of a Catholic bishop to guard 'faith and morals' in the limits of his diocese, but he has declared the liquor traffic 'a source of much evil,' and his approval of excluding saloon-keepers from societies. No previous action of the Catholic Church on this subject has been so important as this utterance of the Pope's representative in the United States."
The Churchman, a leading American Episcopal journal, says: "Bishop Watterson, by his courage and persistency, has shown to Protestants that he can institute a crusade against intemperance on lines as strict, uncompromising and unpopular as Father Matthews or Canon Wilberforce. There can be no doubt that drunkenness is one of the crying evils of modern civilization. It is too often the canker of a religious profession, and it is the rust and moth of prosperity. What- ever prudential reasons the bishop may have had, in trying to stop the flow of money from societies and sodalities into the coffers of the publican, his foundation motive is one which the whole religious world will approve. He has struck a valiant blow at the hydra of drunkenness, and its example will encourage all those who in any denomination are laboring in the cause of national happiness and virtue. Whether other Roman prelates will follow the example of their courageous western brother, no one can predict. It will, however, be admitted by all that the Roman Church will not attain her highest possible usefulness and success on these shores until she puts herself in line with the best moral and philanthropic movements which the end of the nineteenth century has witnessed is the widespread and earnest attempt which Christian men and women are making to cure the deep-seated and widespread evil of intemperance."
To do an evil action is base; to do a good action without incurring danger is common enough; but it is the part of a good man to do great and noble deeds, though he risks everything.—[Phutarch.]

Pet Names.

Pet names and pretty diminutives should be kept strictly for home use. They belong to the same realm with the kisses, caresses, and endearing expressions sacred to family life and love, and inappropriate in the ears of the public.
"Darling," "Love," "Baby," and other caressing home names are for home use, as are the abbreviations of Christian names—Bab, Sadie, Etta, Lulu, etc. Barbara and Sarah are worthy of being honored by use in public places, and before others than the family.
A wife in addressing her husband naturally says John, or Mark, or Theodore, but in speaking of him to friends says "my husband," or Mr. —. If he has a title, as judge, or doctor, or professor, she will do well to observe this in writing or mentioning him. The married woman consults her husband's interests and maintains his and her own dignity by this formality of speech, which becomes her better than flippant familiarity in the eyes of the world.—[Harper's Bazar]

With the Poets.

Lost.

Upon the hour when I was born,
God said, "Another man shall be,"
And the great Maker did not scorn
Out of Himself to fashion me;
He sunned me with his ripening looks,
And Heaven's rich instincts in me grew,
As effortless as woodland nooks
Send violets up and paint them blue.

Yes, I who now, with angry tears,
Am exiled back to brutish clod,
Have borne unquenched for four score
years
A spark of the eternal God;
And to what end? How yield I back
The trust for such high uses given?
Heaven's light hath but revealed a
track
Whereby to crawl away from Heaven.

Men think it is an awful sight
To see a soul just set adrift
On that drear voyage from whose night
The ominous shadows never lift;
But 'tis more awful to behold
A helpless infant newly born,
Whose little hands unconscious hold
The keys of darkness and of morn.

Mine held them once; I flung away
Those keys that might have open
set
The golden sluices of the day,
But clutch the keys of darkness
yet;—
I hear the reapers surging go
Into God's harvest; I, that might
With them have chosen, here below
Grope shuddering at the gates of
night.

O glorious Youth, that once was mine!
O high Ideal! all in vain
Ye enter at this ruined shrine
Whence worship ne'er shall rise
again;
The bat and owl inhabit here,
The snake nests in the altar stone,
The sacred vessels moulder near;
The image of the God is gone.

The Lament of El Moulok.

Within the sacred precincts of the
mosque,
Even on the very steps of St. Sophia,
He lifted up his voice and spoke these
words,
El Moulok, who sang naught but love
songs once
And now was crazed because his son
was dead:

"O ye who leave
Your slippers at the portal, as I meet,
Give heed an instant ere ye bow in
prayer.

Ages ago
Allah, grown weary of his myriad
worlds,
Would one star more to hang against
the blue.

Then of men's bones,
Millions on millions, did he build the
earth.

Of women's tears,
Downfalling through the night, he
made the sea.

Of sighs and sobs
He made the winds that surge about
the globe.

Where'er ye tread
Ye tread on dust that once was living
man.

The mist and rain
Are tears that first from human eye-
lids fell.

The unseen winds
Breathe endless lamentation for the
dead."

Not so the ancient tablets told the tale,
Not so the Koran! This was blas-
phemy,
And they that heard El Moulok
dragged him hence,
Even from the very steps of St. Sophia,
And loaded him with triple chains of
steel,
And cast him in a dungeon.

None the less
Do women's tears fall ceaselessly day
and night,
And none the less do mortals faint and
die
And turn to dust; and every wind that
blows
About the globe seems heavy with the
grief
Of those who sorrow, or have sorrowed
here.

Yet none the less is Allah the Most
High,
The Clement, the Compassionate. He
sees
Where we are blind, and hallowed be
his name!
—T. Bailey Aldrich, in Harper's.

When Ma Was Near.

I didn't have one bit o' fear
'Bout nuthin' 'tall when ma was near;
The clouds could bank up in the sky,
Or 'fore the wind in white streaks fly,
But somehow 'nuther I didn't fear
A snap for them—when ma was near.

Goblins that sneak at night to sneer
Us little folks—when ma was near
Jes' fairly flew, and wouldn't stay
'Round there one bit, but runned away;
An' didn't seem to be one bit queer—
They couldn't help it when ma was
near.

It wasn't bad to be sick where
You felt the joy that ma was near;

The throbs o' pain couldn't stay much
Under the cooling of her touch,
But seemed to stand in mortal fear
Of ever' thing when ma was near.
—E. N. Wood.

A Story of a Czar.

The Emperor Nicholas of Russia was in the habit of traveling about incognito, accompanied only by one of his generals, in the diligence. On one of these occasions they were told on arriving at the postal station that the next piece of road was so bad the diligence would take quite three hours to reach the town, but if they liked to walk through the woods they would get there in half that time. As the weather was fine, and the path through the woods was said to be a very good one, the Emperor and the general set off on foot. By and by they came suddenly to a rapid river, but they could see no bridge. A peasant happened to come by, and the Czar asked him where the bridge was.

"There is none," said the peasant. "Then is there no way across?"
"No—only through the water."
"Well, I'll give you 10 roubles if you'll carry me over."
The peasant immediately took the Czar on his shoulders and in a few minutes landed him on the opposite shore.

"Now, 10 roubles more to bring my friend over."
The peasant waded back, took the general on his shoulders, and started with him. When they got to the middle the Emperor called out:
"I'll give you 20 roubles to drop him into the water!"
In a moment the general was splashing in the river.
"A hundred roubles to carry me on," gasped the general.
The peasant picked him up again, but had not gone three steps before the Emperor shouted:
"Two hundred roubles to throw him in again!"
The peasant stood still in perplexity.
"Five hundred roubles to carry me to the bank!"
"Eight hundred roubles to drop him!"
The peasant began to slip the general off his back, but the general clutched him tightly and cried:
"A thousand roubles to put me on the bank!"
The Emperor was laughing too much to say any more, the general was put on shore, and the two, guided by the peasant, reached the town. After they had lunched the general made up his official imperial accounts. In them were these items:
"To carrying his Majesty over the river, 10 roubles; to carrying Gen. A., under difficulties graciously created by his Majesty, 1,000 roubles.

Perfect Liberty.

An amusing story is told of a connoisseur in the fine arts who once said to a friend, "I wish you would come to my house and see a picture I have bought. I want your candid opinion of it. A friend of mine had the impertinence to tell me last night that it wasn't an original! If another man said that, I should be tempted to knock him down! But come up and see it, and give me your candid and unbiased opinion."
A "liberty of action" corresponding to this "freedom of opinion" is said to have been granted by Col. McLane during the Revolutionary War to the troops under his command. They were suffering for provisions and clothing, and Congress had been repeatedly petitioned for that relief which it was not in its power to bestow. Under these circumstances, Col. McLane paraded his band of suffering soldiers, who were about going into winter quarters at Valley Forge, and addressed them as follows:
"Fellow soldiers, you have served your country faithfully and truly. We have fought hard fights together against a hard enemy. You are in a bad way for comfortable clothes, and it almost makes me cry to see you tracking your half-frozen, bloody feet on the cold ground.
"But Congress can't help it, nor can I. Now if any of you want to return home, to leave the army at such a time as this, you can go. Let those who would like to go step out four paces in front. But—the first man that steps out—if I don't shoot him my name is not McLane!"
It is needless to add that not a single "volunteer for home" was to be found in the ranks.

Moody on Repentance.

Some people think that they can sit down with folded arms and just wait for repentance to come upon them. I believe myself that God has done about all he can do for us. He gave us his son and we killed him; he has given us the commandments and we have broken them, and he has tried to help us and we have turned away from him. Men have gotten into the belief that some day they are going to get frightened into repentance. No man will get into it by being frightened, you may be sure of that. And then there are lots of people who cry over a sermon and feel bad; but that isn't going to do them any good. God uses conscience for the purpose of repentance. If a man has been a public transgressor, let him confess it in public, in private and before God. The reason why we have so many sham conversions is because the iron of contrition has not touched deep enough.

Better License Law Enforcement.

We are glad to learn from a somewhat unexpected source that the Ontario license officials are commencing a more thorough law-enforcement crusade. The Advocate, writing in the interests of its patrons, the license holders, forewarns them that they will best consult their own interests by carefully observing the provisions of the law under which their business is sanctioned and protected.

It goes on to say: "The license inspectors and their hired men have, under orders from headquarters, inaugurated a most energetic campaign looking to securing convictions for the infractions of the license laws. By means of a very literal translation of the law and owing to carelessness on the part of license holders they have been to a large extent successful. In Toronto, we are informed, evidence to convict two-thirds of the hotel-keepers has been secured. But the campaign is not confined to the city. It extends to all parts of the Province."

The Advocate goes on to say: "We warn our readers who are in the business that they will need to exercise extraordinary care, for the least mistake may bring severe punishment." The only "extraordinary care" that license holders need exercise is to obey the plain provisions of the license law. The Ontario Government has never shown any desire to put license holders to any trouble or expense further than is just necessary to secure an observance of the salutary provisions of the law. The failings of the inspectors have nearly all been on the side of too much leniency to those engaged in the business. The mistakes of the magistrates have generally been in imposing too light penalties where the charges have been clearly proven.

Had the inspectors as a whole been a good deal sharper in following up all causes of complaints, and had the magistrates generally imposed penalties a good deal more severe, there would have been a much better general observance of the license law all over the Province long ago than there has been. Such an administration would have given much more general satisfaction to the public, and the license holders themselves would as a rule have been better satisfied. In some districts the inspectors have done their duties well and faithfully, and the law has been more popular on that account, both with the people and with the license holders themselves. In some other districts we could name there has been a looseness which has had no way creditable to either officers or department, and it has proved a source of great dissatisfaction to the general public.

So far as we have the means of knowing the principal causes of complaints regarding license holders have been unlawful selling during prohibited hours, and to persons already intoxicated. Saturday night and Sunday selling by license holders has been much too general. A very intelligent and reliable Ottawa gentleman, whose business has taken him to nearly every part of the Province during the past three or four years, informs us that he has seldom stopped at a licensed hotel over Sunday in all that time where liquor selling has not gone on, to a greater or less extent. Several leading commercial travelers have informed us that they have had a similar experience. One gentleman connected with the Royal Commission informed us that in a majority of the public houses he stopped at over Sunday he saw unmistakable evidences of pretty systematic Sunday sales. We have good reason to know that the feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust regarding this matter is very general throughout Ontario. We sincerely hope and trust that the license department is now taking it in hand to do its clear duty regarding proper law observance in this respect.

No license liquor seller has any more legal right to sell during 7 o'clock on Saturday night till 6 o'clock on Monday morning than any other person. His license does not give him any such legal right. On the contrary, it expressly prohibits all such sales. The laws of God and man regarding Sabbath observance should be as carefully observed by licensed liquor sellers as by any other class of businessmen in the country. Any "carelessness" on the part of license holders in this respect should be punished wherever it can be discovered.

The simple reason why many now sell during prohibited hours is that they have found it money in their pockets to take the risks of an occasional conviction, and generally the payment of a minimum fine when convicted. Let prosecutions for all such violations become more general and certain and let the penalties imposed be such as to destroy all chances of profits and the evils will at once cease. Every officer found inefficient in these respects should at once be attended to. The license department would then command a good deal more confidence and respect than it has.

So far as stamping out unlicensed selling is concerned we believe that the department has done reasonably well its duty for years past. In many of our large towns and in some entire counties the license holders express themselves well satisfied at the protection their business has thus received from illicit traffickers. There have been very few complaints from the general public. We believe there is far less unlicensed liquor selling in Ontario

than in any other of the Provinces of the Dominion. Let our proper officers now do their clear duty regarding the enforcement of the other provisions of the law and few complaints will be heard. T. W. CASEY.

Rumored License Law Changes.

The Toronto Star of one day last week gives what purports to be an interview with Mr. James Cleland, M. P. P. for North Gray, and an active supporter of the Mowat Government, in which that gentleman gives the following opinion regarding probable future amendments to the Ontario License Law, in case the courts decide against the contention for Provincial prohibition. We give the report for what it may be worth, but have little faith that it amounts to anything like an authoritative declaration.

Mr. Cleland is reported as saying: "There will be some changes in the license law even if it is found that the Province is unable to pass a prohibitory law. There will be some changes made so that no one can say that the licensing granting is controlled by a political party for political purposes. I don't know how it will be done, but the system of appointing the license board will probably be changed. Then there are some changes which the hotel-keepers ask for that should be conceded, for it is convenient to them and does not affect detrimentally the cause of temperance. One is that the municipal authorities should not be able to reduce the number of licenses. Other changes such as making uniform rules as to hours will probably be made."

One thing may be put down as pretty certain. No changes will meet the approval of a majority of the people of the country that will relax the stringency of any of the present provisions of the license laws.

European Sunday Observance.

Sunday in most European countries has been observed more as a day of pleasure, demonstrations and business than as of rest and worship. In nearly all the countries the postoffices have been open and business done as on other days, and much other government work carried on. In this respect our Canadian Sunday observance is scarcely known in many parts of Europe. A strong effort is being made, however, to bring about a better state of things, and good progress is being made.

The Christian Statesman recently gave a summary of the work done and the success, so far. In France, where a good deal of Sunday observance agitation has been carried on, the country postmen have now been granted one free Sunday in each month; and in Paris deliveries of letters, papers and other postal matter are now confined to one-half on Sunday. In Germany the law requiring shops and places of ordinary business to close on Sunday was for many years almost entirely ignored. The law is being more rigidly enforced now, however. Recently one large mercantile firm was fined \$300 for making its clerks work too long on Sunday. In many parts of Germany there is but little observance of the day at all as a day of Christian worship. In Holland the suppression of Sunday newspapers has become general. In Russia the postoffices are still open on Sunday, but the hours have been restricted to two. A law is being prepared for the purpose of better observance of the day in manufacturing establishments, the mines, and among tradespeople.

In Norway Sunday is now being well observed. Shops and factories are all closed, as a rule. All liquor selling shops are required by law to be closed from 5 o'clock on Saturday evening until 8 o'clock on Monday morning. This is more stringent than our Ontario law. In Switzerland, too, nearly all the cantons have laws in force requiring Sunday observance. No newspapers are printed on that day. On some of the railways trains are not run on Sundays, though on most of them such is not the case. In Canada Sunday observance is becoming more general and better respected. In the United States the presence of such a large population of European origin seems to make good Sunday observance almost impossible.

Lunacy in England.

The enormous drink traffic in England is producing an enormous crop of lunacy which is alarming a good many thoughtful people. It is now many years since Lord Shaftsbury assured the English public that his investigations of twenty years had convinced him that six-tenths of the insanity of the country had its origin in intemperance. He was chairman of the lunacy commission for about a quarter of a century. The 43rd annual report of the English lunacy commission has been recently published. Some of the facts it contains are as follows:

"There were on Jan. 1 in England and Wales 92,067 lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind. According to various returns to the commissioners this number was 2,245 in excess of the corresponding returns for the previous year, and showed the largest in the number of officially known lunatics yet recorded." The report proceeds: "This large increase calls the more for some special consideration because it follows an increase of 1,974 in the pre-

ceding year, that being far above the average for the ten years 1882 to 1892, which was only 1,300. The increase seems to have been fairly general throughout England and Wales, but the predominant feature of the figures is the great increase shown in the county of London, its pauper lunatics numbering on Jan. 1 800 more than they did a year previously. It is perhaps right in this connection to point out that for the administrative county of Middlesex, which is fast becoming metropolitan, there is shown for last year an excessive increase—namely 103, against an average for the previous ten years of 42." From one of the tables attached to the report it appears that this state of affairs, though alarming, is not quite so serious when considered in conjunction with the increase of population, the ratio being one insane person in 326, as against one in 331 for the previous year. There is no doubt the brain of the country is giving way through drink. The battle of Dorking would be an easy victory for the invaders.

Do not despise your situation; in it you must act, suffer and conquer. From every point on earth we are equally near to heaven and to the Infinite.—Annie.

The Battle of Life.

We seek, this hour, the strength and wisdom for the battle of life. We look back over our life-path, and we see weakness, dalliance, defeat. Many things have conspired to aid and encourage us; home and friends, education to a greater or less degree, the beauty of the world, the necessities of life—which have brought us into contact with the forces which work together for the progress of the world. Many things have conspired to aid and encourage us, if we have but looked upon them as we should, and used them as we should. And many things also have conspired against us—pangs of nature, sins of will, defects of doubt, and taints of blood—lions on our path; and we have faltered, yielded, and been overcome by them. We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and left undone those things which we should have done. With great desire, we desire at this time, and in all coming time, strength and wisdom; that hereafter we may do better; that hereafter we may be stronger, making new and sure progress each new day—as we wish to do, as we strive to do—in the way of perfection; which is the way of holiness—wholeness. A part of this universe, we feel that we have work to do. A part of this mighty scheme of ever-increasing beauty and strength and grandeur which the ages are evolving, we feel that we have, every one of us, a duty to perform. The forces of life about us call to us—physical, mental, moral, spiritual. And beyond this, through love, to the source of love we faint would look, and, finding the highest love, would therein dwell, that ours and the world's may be not only health of body and happiness of heart, but also the fruits of the spirit. JAMES H. WEST.

Woman Suffrage in New Zealand.

An interesting interview with Sir John Hall upon the woman's vote in New Zealand was published in a recent issue of the Westminster Gazette. Sir John points out that the best helpers in procuring the woman's suffrage for New Zealand have been the franchise branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. They have kept the subject at all times before the public, "not in an hysterical, but in a sensible and level-headed manner." Although the election came on only two months after the bill had passed, 129,000 women applied to be put on the roll, and 99,000 voted. This means that, although so short a time has elapsed since the bill had become a law, a larger proportion on the electoral roll than men gave their vote. It is clear that the New Zealand women took their new responsibility seriously.

Prohibition May Come as a War Measure.

(From the Christian Nation.) It is not assuming too much to say that all men deep down in their hearts feel that the saloon is a public enemy. The national conscience condemns the rum traffic, and yet it is protected and fostered contrary to the deepest convictions of almost, if not altogether, the entire people. The reason for the continuance of the rum power is not because the judgment of the people is not convinced of its dangerous nature, but the national will is not moved. With the conviction deep-seated in the nation that the rum power is an enemy, all that is needed to transform that conviction into action is a social crisis. Providential indications point to that crisis as not far distant. And we may, in the near future, when the nation is in the throes of civil commotion, witness the abolition of the saloon as an imperative means of public safety.

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A Lady Representative.

Exciting Debate at the Wesleyan Conference.

[From the London, Eng., Woman's Signal.] The fact that a lady representative had, contrary to all precedent, been chosen by the third London district to represent it at this year's conference, has been creating much discussion in Methodism. When I reached Birmingham, where the conference was being held, I found the wind blew very softly in the direction of Miss Dawson, the lady who was about to test the question whether a woman might sit and vote in the Annual Parliament of Wesleyans.

"I do not see how she can be prevented; she is a circuit steward, a member of the district synod and a legally chosen representative to conference." This was the burden of the cry amongst the conference people who discussed the question in the coffee-room of the hotel. I was assured that no "scene" was anticipated, and that Miss Dawson would be permitted to take her seat quietly.

The first note of alarm came when, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, I presented myself at Islington Chapel, Birmingham, and asked the astonished doorkeeper for admission to the press table.

"You mean the visitors' gallery," he replied, "ladies are not admitted to the conference press table." "No, I wish to be at the press table, and I have a ticket, you see." "Well," replied this worthy functionary, with a bewildered look, "I suppose I cannot stop you from going in; there are changes coming about, I am told. This with a deep sigh.

I passed the lion at the gate and found myself in a more congenial atmosphere inside the chapel, where the representatives of the Press Association, the Daily Chronicle, and the Methodist times were getting into position. "You take your seat and we will stand by you," was the courteous advice of these gentlemen. Finally, after I had sent up my card and a copy of the Woman's Signal to the president, it was arranged that I should have a corner to myself, immediately behind the press table, and in the very center of that august portion of the conference known in Methodism as the "Legal Hundred."

By 9:30 the commodious chapel was well filled from end to end with representatives, while the galleries were literally packed with visitors of both sexes. Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes occupying a prominent position. "There are a number of ladies in the gallery," whispered a worthy brother to a friend seated near to me. "We shall have children admitted next," was the horrified rejoinder. Last year, I was told, the editor of a newspaper falling suddenly ill sent his wife to report. She took a quiet corner in the gallery, but her presence was quickly discovered and a representative called out in conference. "There is a lady in the gallery," To the honor of Methodism it was decided not to eject her.

The entrance of Miss Dawson was the signal for an outburst of cheering. Then the president, the Rev. Walford Green, took his seat behind the silver inkstand engraved with a portrait of John Wesley, and the ex-presidents ranged themselves on either side. After a short devotional service the secretary, Dr. Waller, moved that the roll of attendance be adopted. Whereupon the Rev. Owen Watkins threw down the apple of discord by calling the attention of the president to the fact that a lady representative was present in the conference. In the course of an excited speech Mr. Watkins argued that the introduction of ladies into the representative session of the conference was never contemplated. The sessional conference was to consist of 240 ministers and 240 laymen. "It is not respectful to this conference that a lady representative should be sprung upon it in this manner," said Mr. Watkins, "and I beg respectfully to challenge the election of this good lady, and to ask that the whole question be referred to a special committee."

This was seconded by Mr. John Cooper, of Manchester. "It was a matter, he said, "which must be fully discussed before the conference could depart from the literal meaning of the constitution." At the same time he admitted that the lady in presenting herself had done her duty with great moral courage. Meantime Mr. Hugh Price Hughes had been getting ready for the fray, and now arose amid interruptions of "Time," "Time," to move as an amendment to Mr. Watkins' resolution that the question of the lady's appointment be now discussed and a vote taken.

Mr. Watkins rose to protest against allowing this "most excellent lady" to sit in the conference until the question had been decided by a committee. I felt a little surprised after the eulogistic epithets which the opponents literally showered upon Miss Dawson—"most estimable," "most excellent," "most worthy lady,"—that it never occurred to them that the conference would profit by her taking a share in its deliberations.

After much excitement and protestation a hearing was at length given to the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. "I ask that this question be decided now," said Mr. Hughes. "Why agitate Methodism for a whole year while a committee discusses the question? I should like to point out that there is

really nothing at all alarming in the presence of a lady in the conference."

Representatives now rose to their feet in rapid succession to protest against allowing a precedent of admitting a lady member to be made. The venerable Dr. Rigg said that the minister of the third London district, who had moved in the appointment of the lady, had taken a very great liberty with the conference. It was an infringement of the constitution. The Rev. J. R. Hargreaves, Dr. Bowden, and others took part in the rapid controversy. At length the president procured a lull in the storm and Mr. Hughes was allowed to proceed.

"This is not a constitutional change," he said, "and it has not been 'sprung upon' the conference. Let us settle it now. Does this conference intend to slam the door of the conference in the face of all women? I submit that the constitution never intended to exclude women. The word laymen must in a legal sense include woman. That is the law of the country. The judges interpret ancient law in harmony with modern requirements. The constitution does not specify that women may be class leaders, trustees, or circuit stewards, but women act in these capacities. Are you going," continued Mr. Hughes, with great earnestness, "to boycott woman? Think of the noble work done by women like Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Josephine Butler and Lady Henry Somerset. Women are taking up public work on all sides, and they will be in Parliament soon."

"John Wesley conceded that gifted women had a right to preach. There is nothing in Scripture against it. The success of the Quakers and of the Salvation Army is largely due to the position accorded to women. Why, even the Church of Rome has given great recognition to women. Think of the power wielded by Catherine of Sienna. It is a monstrous thing that Methodism should be more reactionary than the Church of Rome. Depend upon it, this agitation will never cease until women sit in the Conferences of Methodism." The Rev. J. B. Shrewsbury seconded Mr. Hughes' amendment.

The agitation had now reached an acute stage. Resolutions amendments, counter amendments were proposed so rapidly that the president had great difficulty in keeping the conference informed of the motion before it. The only "cool" person in the whole assembly was Miss Dawson. Throughout the two hours of heated discussion the lady representative scarcely moved a muscle of her face. "Women will not exceed men in talking if they are admitted to conference," she drily said to me when it was all over.

A bewildering array of ministers and laymen took part in the final discussions. Some proposed that the lady should be allowed to remain on sufferance, others that her presence should be accepted in courtesy. Two or three gentlemen were on their feet at once, and it was with difficulty that the president kept order. Finally the ex-president, the Rev. Dr. Pope succeeded in passing a resolution to the effect that "The attention of the conference having been called to the presence of a lady representative, elected by the third London district, resolves, in view of all the special circumstances of this case, and without deciding the question of the validity of this election, to proceed to the order of the day, but directs that in future no chairman of synod shall receive the nomination of a lady representative until the conference shall have determined by legislative action to admit ladies as representatives, and until such new legislation has been submitted for approval to the districts synods."

This was passed unanimously. The conference was then allowed a short interval to recover its composure before the Rev. Walford Green gave his presidential address. In the luncheon-room a party of non-progressives were rejoicing that the lady representative was "suspended in the air," while a few hours later I found Miss Dawson in the tea-room, the center of a circle of friends who were congratulating her upon the victory. She told me that she should attend every sitting of the conference and take part in the voting. It still remains, however, for Methodism to give its decisive utterance regarding women representatives. Honor is due to the Rev. George Hawtreay Camburn, who is practically the originator of the whole agitation by making Miss Dawson his circuit steward, and by procuring her admission to the district synod, and her appointment to conference. I wish I had space to write all the good things he told me about the usefulness of the first lady representative to the Wesleyan Conference.

The Blue Mark.

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Co-Education.

In the July Forum Mrs. Martha F. Crow, of Chicago University, presents a spirited summary of the answers of women graduates of co-educational colleges to the question: "Will the co-educated co-educate their children?" The question was submitted to all married members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae Association who graduated before 1875. Of these there were 180, and "the prayer for answer by return mail was responded to by 133," indicating an uncommon interest in the question. One hundred and nine of the answers were unreservedly in favor of co-education, twenty reservedly so, three strongly in favor of separate schools, and one undecided. Either the letters were remarkably well written, or Mrs. Crow has a genius for editing. The following are a few of the replies given.

"The association (of young men and women) is intellectually an inspiration, socially a benefit, and morally a restraint."

"It is in the interest of women's advancement that men should learn increasingly to respect her intellect, and also that she herself should discover that she has an intellect that can cope with man's without disparagement."

"The constant association tends to lessen rather than create the desire for each other's society."

"It leads to a broader sympathy, a truer understanding between men and women; and it tends to banish that consciousness of sex which is inimical to purity of mind."

The letter of one of the few in favor of separate education is quoted by Mrs. Crow almost entire. In brief, it says: "I think a course in a co-educational college is less protected and agreeable socially for a girl than a course in a girls' college. I do not think I should send my daughter to a co-educational institution unless she could live at home at the same time."

The subject of co-educational marriages is frequently touched upon in the correspondence. "Sixteen" says Mrs. Crow, "mention the fact that they have united in marriage with a college mate, and the exclamation has usually a note of jubility unmistakably spontaneous."

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MOWBRAY ON ANARCHY

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH ANARCHIST DEFINES ITS MEANING.

How He Considers Murder and Arson—He Would Reorganize Society and Establish a Great Brotherhood on the Basis of Mutual Aid to One Another.

Charles Wilfred Mowbray, the English anarchist, writes: It has not often happened that the people of the United States have taken exception to an Englishman landing on their shores, but the unusual event has happened at last. I was not aware before the other day that I was such a very dangerous personage. On the contrary, my friends in England have thought me rather mild. The officials of the United States government hold a different view, based on what we call in England funk bred, no doubt, from the fear born of corruption and incapacity. I am here and I shall go away when I like unless force is used to compel my return.

You laugh, no doubt, when I say peace. And you think about the actions of men and women who have been identified with the anarchist movement. But let me tell you that these actions, this violence, have no more to do with anarchism than it had to do with every movement of the past toward progress.

The genuine anarchist looks with sheer horror upon every destruction, every mutilation of a human being, physical or moral. He loathes wars, executions and imprisonments, the grinding down of the workers whose nature is a dreary round of toil, the social and economical slavery of woman, the oppression of children, the crippling and poisoning of human nature by the preventable cruelty and injustice of man to man in every shape and form. Certainly this frame of mind and homicidal outrage cannot stand on the relation of cause and effect. As a communist-anarchist I look upon human societies as essentially natural groups of individuals who have grown into association for the sake of mutually aiding one another in self-production and self-development. Artificially formed empires, constructed and held together by force, I regard as a miserable sham.

The society which I desire and would recognize would be that which would be bound together by real sympathies and common ideas and aims. Where in all the world to-day do we find a society bound by such ties as I have named? In my eyes the true purpose of every such natural society, whether it be a nation or a confederation of nations, a tribe or a village community, is to give every member of it the largest possible opportunities in life.

The object of associating is to increase the opportunities of the individuals. One isolated human being is helpless, a hopeless slave to external nature, whereas the limits of what is possible to human beings in free and rational association are as yet unimagined.

Now I hold a natural society good in proportion as it answers what I believe to be its true purpose, and bad in proportion as it departs from that purpose, and instead of enlarging the lives of the individuals composing it, it crushes and narrows them. For instance, when society recognizes the right of a comparatively few men to the exclusive possession of the soil, and thereby prevent others from enjoying or using it except upon hard and stinging terms, I hold that society, in so far as it recognizes such an arrangement, is bad and fails of its purpose, because such an arrangement, instead of enlarging the opportunities for a full human life for everybody, cruelly curtails them for all workers and many others, and moreover is forced on the sufferers against their will, and not arrived at, as all social arrangements ought to be, by mutual agreement.

Such is my view of human societies in general, and, of course, I endeavor to find out and make clear to myself and to others the main cause why our existing society is here and now failing so miserably, in many directions, to fulfill its true function. I have arrived at the conclusion that these causes of failure are mainly two. First, the unacknowledged recognition of authority of man over man as a morally right principle, a thing to be accepted and submitted to, instead of being resisted as essentially evil and wrong. Second, the equally unacknowledged recognition of the right of property, i.e., the right of individuals who have complied with certain legal formalities to monopolize material things, whether they are using them or need to use them or not, and whether they have produced them or not.

To me this state of public conscience which permits these two principles of authority and of property to hold sway in our social life seems to be the root of our miserably desocialized condition, and, therefore, I am against all institutions and all habits which are based on these principles or tend to keep them up.

The Largest Churches.

We find a list of the largest churches in Europe with figures representing their seating capacity, but we have an idea that the figures given indicate the capacity for the standing multitude, as in few cases are there seats provided. We give the list, however, as we find it:

Table with 2 columns: Church Name and Seats. Includes St. Peter's Church, Rome (54,900), Milan Cathedral (37,000), St. Paul's, Rome (32,000), St. Paul's, London (33,600), St. Petrus, Bologna (34,400), Florence Cathedral (34,000), Antwerp Cathedral (34,300), St. Sophia, Constantinople (35,000), St. John's, Lateran (22,900), Notre Dame, Paris (21,000), St. Stephen's, Vienna (13,000), Piza Cathedral (12,400), St. Dominic's, Bologna (12,000), St. Peter's, Bologna (11,400), Cathedral of Vienna (11,000), St. Mark's, Venice (10,000), Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London (7,000).

The figures opposite Spurgeon's Tabernacle mean the seating capacity.

An Essay on Pools. A smart fool is always dangerous, and if he is ignorant the case is worse. But when he is complicated with high moral pretensions he may easily become unsafe in the extreme.—New York Sun.

NEW CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

European Hospitals Practicing a Method of Blood Inoculation.

So many thousands of children are annually carried off by diphtheria, the sufferings caused by the disease are so agonizing and the remedies hitherto at the disposal of the medical profession so inadequate that the news of the introduction into the Berlin and London hospitals of a new and efficacious cure for this fell malady cannot be regarded otherwise than as a matter of public interest. Very little has been heard about this remedy until now, says a writer in the New York Tribune, owing to the fact that the distinguished bacteriologists engaged in its discovery have been unwilling to subject themselves to the same disadvantage as Dr. Koch, whose cure for consumption has been unjustly proclaimed a failure, merely because it was published to the world prematurely and before it was ready for medical application. The new cure, briefly speaking, is one of inoculation, with this difference that, instead of injecting the poison into the system of the patient, one injects the blood of an animal which has been inoculated with a weak culture of the diphtheria bacteria—the virus of the latter being, however, of so weak a character that it does not affect the animal with the malady, but merely renders it immune thereto. Repeated experiments made of late have shown that a few drops of blood from a horse or any other animal thus rendered immune injected into a human being suffering from diphtheria are sufficient to arrest and cure the disease. Of course it is too soon as yet to quote the statistics of the hundreds of cures which have been effected in Berlin and London by this treatment, but whatever the ultimate result of its application, it has at least one advantage over all other forms of inoculation hitherto discovered, namely, that the matter injected into the system of the patient is free from poison and consequently harmless.

Taxes and Taxations.

In the time of Queen Anne soap was taxed £28 per ton. The tithes in England amounted to £4,050,000 a year. Russia raises \$1,500,000 a year by the sale of passports. A tax on dogs was levied in Rome during the reign of Nero. In 1888 the people of Great Britain paid taxes on 492,200 carriages. In Portugal the tobacco tax brings £900,000, the land tax £700,000. In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark. The soap duty in Holland brings \$750,000 a year to the government. Charles II. farmed all the customs for an annual payment of £300,000. A hearth tax was formerly assessed in many of the German States. The rate of taxation has nearly quadrupled in France since 1830. Male servants are taxed in Great Britain and several other countries. The French people pay over \$10,000,000 a year taxes on their windows. Germany pays \$10,000,000 a year taxes on salt and \$13,000,000 on sugar. The Australians pay £10,000,000 in taxes to support their Government. Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty. Until about forty years ago, the Persian Government levied a tax on cats. The taxes of the people of this country equal about \$10 to each inhabitant. The capitulation or pole tax is believed to have been the earliest form of taxation. Almost all the Turkish taxes are farmed out, and the resulting corruption is very great. In the early days of the Virginia and Carolina colonies, taxes were paid in tobacco. During the fourteenth century, in Italy, a tax was levied on everyone who wore shoes. Customs duties on imports were collected in England by Ethelred II. as early as 979. Most of the Asiatic countries have been ruined by the system of "farming the taxes."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

"Team" and "Dock."

A Bostonian writes to the Listener from Lincoln, Neb., that the misuse of the word "team," which applies to the wagon instead of the horses, has not crossed the country. He says: "I was much humiliated one day, on commenting on a 'team' that had been left in the middle of the street, to be told, by a sort of cowboy in a slouch hat, that I meant 'wagon.' And he was right. I fear it is a local, perhaps merely a Bostonian mistake. And I, as an exiled Bostonian, feel grieved at it. Will the people here come to use it wrongly, too, or shall we reform? I am trying to reform—in conversation. Most of us use it correctly in writing." It is not a local vice merely, but it is eastern rather than western. To offset this bad easternism, they have a curious mixture of terms in New York and further westward which we, in Boston, have been spared. When they speak of a "dock" they mean a wharf and not, as the word really means, the water between the wharves. And nothing is more astonishing to a New Yorker than to come to Boston and hear of a man falling into the "dock."—Boston Transcript.

Building and Loan Societies.

In the early history of building societies they were organized and almost wholly managed by mechanics and laboring men; managed honestly, conservatively and successfully, and to this "class" belongs the honor of originating, conducting and carrying to a point of magnitude and usefulness a scheme that commands the admiration of financiers the world over. The honest, thrifty homeseeker has proved himself to be the best citizen as far as managing a building society is concerned. When failures have occurred in building societies one of the main causes has been the introduction into the management of financial ideas emanating from the brains of theoretical bankers. Nearly all, if not every error introduced into the scheme, are scholarly errors, always accepted under protest by the mechanic or small storekeeper.—Philadelphia Press.

WALTZ KING AT HOME.

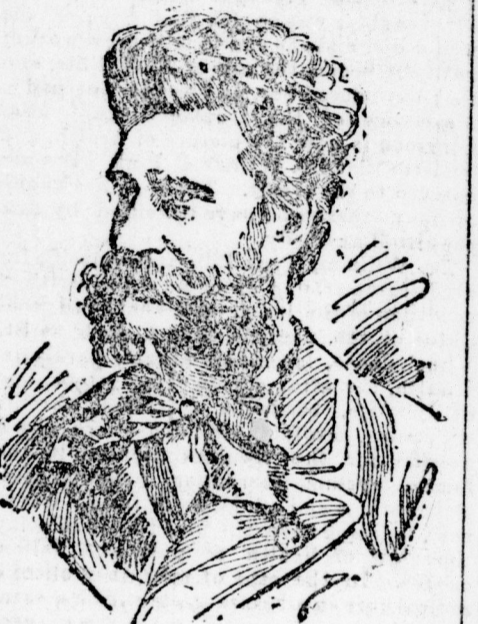
HOW JOHANN STRAUSS, THE COMPOSER, LIVES AT VENICE.

Devoted to Billiards and Tarock—Bad Reception by the Viennese of the "Blue Danube" and "Morgenblatter" Waltzes—Interesting and Piquant Personality.

There are many stories circulated about Johann Strauss in the Vienna cafes, as, for instance, that he is such a passionate billiard player and spends whole nights at that amusement; that his extreme nervousness causes him to faint at the sight of a high mountain, etc. They contain some truth, but are not very conducive to the framing of a true estimation of the "king of waltz," as he has been called.

One must take the trouble to journey to one of the remotest corners of Vienna in order to make the acquaintance of Johann Strauss among the strains of his waltz melodies and the scenery of his comic operas. A twenty minutes' walk from the opera house in a southern direction leads to No. 4 Tyelegasse. The exterior of the house is rather insignificant in appearance, two stories high, with a facade of fourteen windows. There is no balcony, no sculpture, no tasteful cornices and moldings; only the broad, conspicuous doorway indicates that the proprietor of this mansion belongs to the fortunate who own a carriage. His heavy team of big black horses and the coachman in livery are well known on the Ring.

Johann Strauss is one of those rich men who do not like to appear so; yet his social position does not allow him to dispense with all etiquette. An old servant in a blue



JOHANN STRAUSS.

dress coat with yellow buttons opens the door and takes the visitor's card, leading him through a spacious antechamber, up the broad staircase, into the billiard room, which also serves the purpose of a reception room.

Very often, however, the visitor waits in vain, as the composer allows no one to disturb him when he is studying at the piano, or playing an interesting game of tarock. He generally enters leaning on the arm of his wife. The vexatious question then presents itself: How should one address him? His intimate friends and acquaintances simply call him "Meister." Strangers would please him best in addressing him as "Herr Strauss" and by no means as "Herr Hofball Musik Director," which is his official title. If he could do as his fancy prompted, he would invite every visitor at once to take hold of a cue and play a game of billiards with him, thus preventing all the annoyances of a stiff-dragging conversation. But as social manners cannot always be disposed with in this cordial fashion, he leaves the entertainment of his guests to his wife, moving about nervously himself, and only now and then taking a part in the conversation. Here is a gentleman who offers him a libretto; another who would like to play his "Gypsy Baron" in some provincial town; a third who begs him to take part in a charity concert—he listens patiently to every argument, but is visibly relieved if his resolute wife takes matters into her hands and politely arranges them as she finds best, from long experience. When the visitor retires Strauss generally returns either to the piano, the billiard or the tarock table.

The piano is naturally his favorite resort. It stands in his "Holy of Holies," a remote corner of the house, into which only friends are allowed to penetrate. He is not only obtrusive with his art; he does not continually hum and whistle the melodies with which his muse inspires him, and is therefore much averse to all professional curiosity. Reporters would not stand a very good chance with him. His best productions have been composed in the silence of night. Those who meet him in a social way hardly recognize the artist in him. He is an old-fashioned Viennese bourgeois from head to foot, jovial, good and light-hearted, a little critical, harmless in conversation, painfully fastidious in his appearance and very polite and chivalrous in the society of ladies. Only his friends are acquainted with his true character. It is marvellously fascinating to watch him engaged in an interesting debate with some kindred minds on a reform in dancing, for instance, in which the waltz will play the principal part. How enthusiastic he grows over his subject. How he pours forth the finest observations and emphasizes his words with most animated gesticulations! Such movements, however, are rare; they exhaust him and very often after such an outburst he retires, not to rest but, strange to say, to draw caricatures of his friends or of some well-known personalities. If he were not the "king" of waltzes, he might have made his artistic career as a caricaturist.

Johann Strauss rarely speaks of his works; if he wishes to explain some musical difficulty, he simply sits down at the piano and tries to prove his assertion by the logic of sounds. Now and then he utters a clever motto, such as: "No genius can find his ideas without searching for them." He is no virtuoso on the piano-forte, but nobody can play his music like himself, and nobody can lead his compositions like himself, so full of temperament, of nervous animation, and of rhythmic movement; not in the dancing style of his

brother Edward, but with more dignity and tact. He is a man of 69, and yet the music has preserved him young, fiery and flexible.

What experiences he has had in the run of time with his "books," as he calls his librettos! How he has thought over the exits and entrances! How he has quarreled with the libretto writers, like authors, were never willing to sacrifice a word of the text! How often was he deceived in his own music! One must hear the recital from his own lips to appreciate it fully. He is angry at one moment, melancholy at the next, while his fingers glide through his busy hair and his face reflects every passing emotion.

In the twilight hour, before the gas is lit, he likes to sit smoking with a circle of friends in his billiard room, telling them anecdotes of his career; whoever has visited one of these informal receptions will preserve a pleasant recollection of it through life.

One would suppose, in witnessing the young couples whirl around to the maizes of Strauss's waltzes in the ballroom, or to hear the enthusiastic applause which greets his comic operas, that these melodies would immediately conquer the whole world at their appearance, as they had no other aim but to please, to brighten social feelings, and to rouse mankind from its melancholy moods. And yet such was not always their fate.

The "Blue Danube" waltz, that classic model of Vienna waltzes, did not please the public at its first introduction into Vienna by the composer himself. And Johann Strauss was not even sorry about it, remarking to his brother: "I don't mind this failure very much, it is only a pity for the gods, I gave so much careful work to it." And yet the refused waltz—one might almost quote the "nemo propheta in patria"—when it appeared in Berlin, London and Paris, created such a furore that it necessarily attracted the attention of the Viennese. When Strauss played it again after the lapse of a few weeks the applause seemed unlimited. Such is the fate not only of books, but also of waltzes. And what a gold mine that "Blue Danube" became to the publisher and composer. The local legends of Vienna tell that it built houses for both. Strauss made a similar experiment with his "Morgenblatter."

It happened at the ball of the Society of Journalists and Authors. Jacques Offenbach, who was in Vienna at the time, composed a waltz, "Abendblatter," for the occasion and performed it himself. Johann Strauss appeared at the same time with his "Morgenblatter," and the two waltzes resounded through the spacious rooms, leaving Offenbach the victor. Johann Strauss went home in tears, and wept all night. The Viennese had succumbed to the Parisian; even the popularity of Strauss' father and brother could not ward off the defeat. After a few weeks, however, Offenbach's "Abendblatter" was entirely forgotten, whereas the "Morgenblatter" was played in every popular concert, at every ball and on every piano and every hand organ in the street.

The comic opera, "The Bat," shared the same fate. Berlin had to approve of it first before it was a success at home. Now one can read on the theatrical programmes all over Europe: "The two hundredth performance of 'The Gypsy Baron,' three hundredth performance of 'The Bat,' four hundredth performance of 'Merry War.'"

Johann Strauss mentions the cold reception his native city has given him without bitterness. On the contrary he relates them with much ingenious humor, and he hardly ever ends an anecdote without his favorite phrase, "Such things can happen to everybody."

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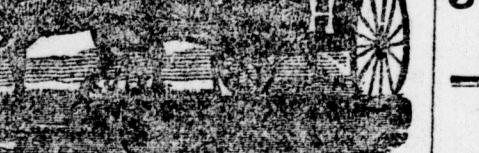
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FARM AND GARDEN

CATTLE HUSBANDRY.

A German Feeding Trial With Good vs. Poor Cattle.

Trials of Halle Experiment Station, Germany, are here reviewed and condensed. In the experiment with oxen six superior were fed against six inferior ones. In relation to this style the station is summarized as follows:

"The inferior animals were lighter in weight by about 65 kg. They were divided into three lots, receiving rations containing different proportions of nutrients. The poorest rations given these inferior animals was about the same as that given the better animals. The result of the feeding was that the inferior and lighter animals made the larger gain in live weight, those on the richest ration making the largest gain; but the financial result was on the side of the superior animals, for the product was rated much higher and their food was less expensive. The increased value due to the fattening was \$31.76 more per 1,000 kg. live weight, in the case of the lot of inferior animals making the best showing.

"The authors conclude from these results that it is useless to attempt to secure a good result with inferior animals by intensive feeding. The first point in fattening animals is to use only animals of the best quality. With an equal expenditure for food, the result is so far superior with better animals that it cannot be too strongly urged that only the better animals be selected for fattening.

"In the experiment with oxen, the feeding of a ration richer in protein than Wolff's resulted in a larger gain in weight, less shrinkage in dressing and a somewhat better financial result, although the dressed beef was all valued at the same price per kilogram.

Many readers will be surprised that the inferior and lighter animals showed as good result as the superior and heavier ones. It is, however, to be considered in this connection, although overlooked by the investigator, that light animals make a larger gain from a given amount of food than heavy ones, yet it is not to be overlooked that the presumption is that when an animal of a given age of lighter weight than others of the same age it is due to an inherent inferiority. We have not enough of the conditions of the experiment to determine whether the experiment was entered upon under right conditions. The investigator of this far-famed station, knowing the conditions concluded that the inferior animals made the greater gain. It has been our observation that inferior animals often owe their condition to inferior food and that under equal conditions of feed such animals frequently give a good account of themselves.

We even in our zeal for pedigree, overlook the fact that one of the strongest factors of pedigree is the grain bin. This remark should not be construed as advice to produce animals with a scrub form, for the experiment shows that final honors rested with the superior animals, for they sold for a much larger price per pound, though gaining less. This fact controls the breeder and the feeder; it is the jingle of the guinea and not the turn of a theory that governs practice in feeding. It is form and quality in an animal that not avoidable that governs its price.

The trial is interpreted in favor of a protein ratio, although it out-proteins Wolff's very protein ration—it proves too much. It may be more properly interpreted to show that a ration with a good quantity of grain is more effective than one with a smaller quantity of grain.—Mirror and Farmer.

Transportation of Milk.

Farm, Stock and Home says that the question is frequently asked: "Does milk change any in its composition during transportation and dipping from the can, and does the last customer get as much fat in milk as the first?" This is an important question and is always raised whenever a milk-dealer is brought into court and charged with fraudulent practice. Fortunately extensive experiments have been made on this point, particularly in England, and the results are as follows: In one case 7,000 samples of milk were analyzed just before the milk started out on its route, and it was found to contain an average of 12.81 per cent. of total solid matters; during the delivery samples were again taken and showed an average of 12.88 per cent. of total solid matters, while at the close there was 12.82 per cent. of solid matters. The results of another series of work on about 11,000 samples of milk, gave practically the same general results. The work was carefully conducted by Dr. Vieth, in the interests of a large dairy company, to prevent the drivers of wagons from fraudulent practices, thus making a commission, and in doing this the question of changes during transportation are certainly satisfactorily solved. The results are certainly convincing enough to show that the dipping of the milk from the cans with long-handled dippers and the motion during transportation is sufficient to keep the milk well mixed and the fats from separating. This excuse when made in court can no longer hold as a valid one.

Farm Notes.

When you feel like serving the Lord, turn in and help your wife a little. Orange Judd said years ago that tobacco would not grow in the shadow of a weed, and the saying is just as true today as it was then. The man who makes it a rule to milk his cows in the stable is the one who has the least trouble with them. It takes but a minute to put them in and turn them out. This time is well spent. If your pastures are liable to fall short in August and September do not waste any time until you have planted a patch of sweet corn. If you should happen to have more than you can use in feeding the cows you will find profitable use for it in feeding the surplus to the hogs. Quitting field work enough earlier so as to get the milking done by the usual time for quitting work on the farm is the best and about the only way to keep good help on a dairy farm. Hand help can't be blamed for not wanting to help can't a full day's work in the field and put in an hour or more after dark, then put in and doing the chores. To bring the discordant and unsatisfactory extremes to a harmonious and satisfactory mean is the only way out of the trouble.

TO AVOID TROUBLE WITH WAGONS.

Do Not Expose them to Weather—Fretting Wheels With Oil.

This is the time of the year when the spokes in the farm wagon, spring wagon and buggy wheels begin to rattle, says the Orange Judd Farmer. The door of nearly every blacksmith shop is blocked with the wheels of these vehicles. Usually there is a certain amount of heavy hauling to be done at this time and the wagon tires begin to bother just when the vehicle is most needed. However, it is used just as long as possible until finally a tire will slip off and a broken wheel probably result. Being a busy season for the blacksmith several days may elapse before the repairing can be done, and thus considerable loss accrues to the unfortunate owner.

If the work of setting tires was similar to that of greasing harness it might be done during bad weather, but on rainy days wagon tires give no trouble. However, much of the loss resulting from loose tires can be prevented if due precautions are taken and the vehicles properly cared for.

In localities where the roads become deeply rutted and afterward grow very hard the paint is quickly rubbed off the fellos and ends of the spokes in wagon and buggy wheels. The vehicles are then frequently allowed to stand out in all kinds of weather. The fellos not being protected by paint become thoroughly soaked and when dried out by the hot sun they shrink, lessening the size of the wheel and consequently loosening the tire. To prevent this the fellos should be protected from wet when in best done by keeping in dry sheds.

Oiling the fellos occasionally has been found beneficial where they are inclined to dry out. For oiling them a small trough a trifle wider and deeper than the fellos is needed. In it place linned oil heated to the boiling point. Immediately turn the wheel slowly through the boiling oil. Two or three revolutions will probably be sufficient. Do the same with the next wheel. Then add a little more of the boiling oil and proceed with the remaining wheels. When the operation is completed the oil remaining can be returned to a vessel and kept until needed again. Do not wait until the tires begin to loosen, but give each set of wheels an application in the early part of the summer. Then if the vehicles are kept in the shade when not in use, they will not need to be treated again until the next year. It is not a bad plan to give the fellos a good coat of paint each summer after they have been thoroughly soaked with oil.

Summer Care of Hogs.

Prof. Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station says in the Breeders' Gazette that hogs have a craving for such articles as earth, ashes, charcoal, rotten wood, etc. It is, however, to be considered in this connection, although overlooked by the investigator, that light animals make a larger gain from a given amount of food than heavy ones, yet it is not to be overlooked that the presumption is that when an animal of a given age of lighter weight than others of the same age it is due to an inherent inferiority. We have not enough of the conditions of the experiment to determine whether the experiment was entered upon under right conditions. The investigator of this far-famed station, knowing the conditions concluded that the inferior animals made the greater gain. It has been our observation that inferior animals often owe their condition to inferior food and that under equal conditions of feed such animals frequently give a good account of themselves.

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A Permanent Benefit.

Shade trees about a home, even in the country, appeal to a certain sentiment in human nature that is not reached by any other effort at adornment. Buildings and fences may be painted, the yard neatly turfed over, and the flower beds may show proof of refinement and taste; but these speak only for the present and are subject to change, and call for constant care. But a spreading tree, with its sweeping branches and cooling shade, gives an air of permanent comfort and indicates that the man who planted it intended to make a permanent home and provide for posterity.

The Demand of the Present.

More intensive farming is the demand of the present.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUGUST 26.

First Miracle of Jesus—Text of the Lesson, John II, 1-11—Golden Text, John II, 11—Commentary on the Lesson by Rev. Dr. M. Stearns.

1. "And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee, and the mother of Jesus was there." The number three is one of the most suggestive of Bible numbers from Genesis to Revelation. It stands for solidity or firmness and, in connection with the Trinity, divine fullness. The third day is suggestive of resurrection, as in the resurrection of Isaac and Jonah and Jesus (Gen. xii. 4; Math. xii. 40; Hos. vi. 2). This first miracle makes us think of the marriage of the Lamb, which will probably take place on the morning of the third day.

2. "And both Jesus was called and His disciples to the marriage." The disciples at this time were probably Andrew, Simon, John, James, Philip and Nathanael, and it may have been, for we know, the marriage of Nathanael, for he belonged to Cana (John xxi. 2). Some day we shall know, if necessary. We may think of Mary and Jesus and the disciples finding time to attend a marriage and glorifying God by so doing. It is safe to go anywhere with Jesus and serve or wait with Him.

3. "And when they wanted wine the mother of Jesus saith unto Him, They have no wine." There was then a necessity unprovided, which gave Jesus an opportunity to work. Happy will we be if we see in every time of our need a provision for Jesus to manifest Himself. And are not all needs permitted to come to the children of God just to give occasion to fulfill the promise, "My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus" (Phil. iv. 19). Wine must be good when God makes it and provides it, for anything would surely be no heaven in it, no evil, and yet we read, "My love is better than wine" (S. of Sol. i. 2).

4. "Jesus saith unto her: Woman, what have I to do with thee? Mine hour is not yet come." Whatever apparent difficulty there may be in these words, we may be sure that there was nothing disrespectful to Mary, for Jesus never said nor did a wrong thing, nor anything out of place. As to the time not being come, it is never too fast nor too slow in anything He does. The year and month and day and hour and moment are all clear and known to Him for every event. He is never taken by surprise, never unprepared.

5. "His mother saith unto the servants, Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it." She did not misunderstand Him nor take amiss that He had said, but she said this order to the servants. How would it do to hand all servants over to Him for His management and rest in His ordering of persons and things? Certainly it would be well for us all to take delight in being His bond servants, ready to fill promptly all His appointments (II Sam. xv. 15).

6. "And there were set there six waterpots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece." Vessels for purifying. How suggestive! And six of them, the human number, the number of man, and Jesus will presently use them. How many vessels come to mind. "A vessel meet for the master's use." "We have this treasure in earthen vessels," and sometimes they are vessels of only a second sort (II Tim. ii. 21; II Cor. iv. 7; Ez. i. 10). The great thing is to be ready to His hand and empty—ready if He wants me, having no plans nor purposes but His; willing, if He should not require me, to be used for Him in His holy service. "Thou art worthy, O Lord, and I am for Thy pleasure that Thou mayest be magnified."

7. "Jesus saith unto them, Fill the waterpots with water. And they filled them up to the brim." It was wine they wanted, but he orders water. Again how perfect! Born of water, a well of living water (John III, 5; IV, 14; vi. 38). And fill to the brim. Dear fellow believer, would you be of use to Him in connection with His approaching marriage? Then let the servants fill you with living water, even His word and Spirit (John vi. 63).

8. "And He saith unto them, Draw out now and bear unto the governor of the feast, and they bare it." We receive the water for ourselves but for others. We receive it only to pass it on, and unless we pass it on we are not using it aright. We are supposed to live not unto ourselves, but unto Him who loved us and gave Himself for us, to the governor first. Whether writing a letter or making a call, teaching a class, preaching the gospel, it must be "unto Him," not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts, studying to show ourselves approved unto God (I Thess. ii. 4; II Tim. ii. 15).

9. "When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine and knew not whence it was, but the servants which drew the water knew, the governor of the feast knew, probably as it was drawn out, was changed into wine. As we give forth the living water it maketh glad the heart of man, like the wine of the kingdom. The true bridegroom, whose approaching marriage we greatly rejoice in, is Jesus Himself, and it is well when the water we bear to others makes them so glad that they inquire for the bridegroom. People say: Where do you get such good wine? How do you find so much and such precious things in the book?"

10. "And saith unto him, every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine and when men have well drunk then that which is worse, but thou hast kept the good wine until now." Confronting ourselves for a moment to the actual event in Cana that day, see how Jesus, who wrought the miracle is passed by and the bridegroom gets the credit.

11. "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth His glory, and His disciples believed on Him." His glory will be manifested on His own marriage ere He shall return for the judgment of nations, the conversion of Israel and the establishment of His kingdom under the whole heaven (Dan. vii. 27). Then shall all our cups of cold water be changed into the new wine of the kingdom, and all Israel shall believe on Him as they shall look upon Him when they have pierced, and sing: Blessed be He that cometh in the name of the Lord. "This is our God. We have waited for Him."

RELIEF AT LAST.

The Experience of a Londesboro Young Lady.

A Victim of Severe Pain, Dizziness and Watery Blood—At Times Could Not Go Up a Step—How She Regained Health and Strength.

[From the Clinton New Era.] Miss Kate Longman is a young lady of about 22 years of age, who lives with her mother in the pretty little village of Lonsdale, six miles from the town of Clinton. Both are well known and highly esteemed by their many friends. The New Era having learned that Miss Longman had been a great sufferer and had recently been restored to health by the timely use of a well-known popular remedy, dispatched a representative to get the particulars of the case. In reply to the reporter's inquiries Miss Longman said that if her experience might be the means of helping some other sufferer she was quite willing that it should be made public. "For a long time," she said, "I was very poorly. I was weak and ran down, and at times suffered pains in my back that were simply awful. My blood was in a watery condition, and I was subject to spells of weakness to such an extent that I could not step up a door step to save my life. I doctored a great deal for my sickness, but without avail. At last, after having frequently read in the New Era of cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I determined to give them a trial. The result was that my health soon began to return and the pains and weakness left and I was again restored to strength." At this moment Mrs. Longman entered, and being informed who the visitor was and what was her mission, asked the picture of health, and declared that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are entitled to the credit. The New Era knows of many others who have benefited by this remarkable remedy.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, neuritis, after effects of the grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to the pale and sorrowing cheeks. In the case of men, they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes printed in red ink, trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

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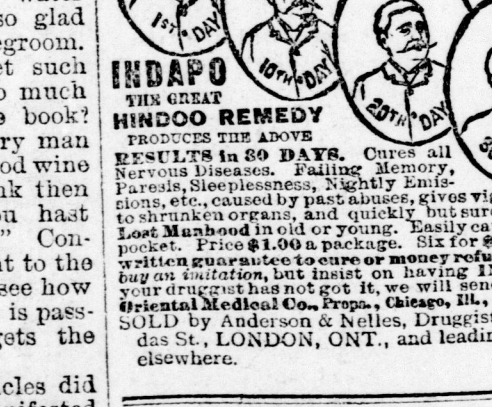
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