

Births, Marriages, Deaths

**BORN.**  
CARPENTER—On Aug. 14, 1898, to Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Wolsley Barracks, a daughter.  
**DIED.**  
GLASS—At Bridgeport, on Aug. 13, Martha, relict of the late William Glass, and mother of Gilbert Glass, of this city, aged 93 years.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line, each insertion.

GRAND OPERA

Monday, Aug. 22.

Opening of the season. The singers and musicians, Kelly and Mason, the comedy of complications.

"WHO IS WHO?"

A laugh for every minute. Filled to overflowing with the newest and brightest specialties. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c. Seats now on sale.

BASEBALL—TECUMSEH PARK.

Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1898.

London vs. Montreal.

Game called at 4 p.m.

Aug. 25, 27, Charlton vs. London.

Aug. 28, 30, Charlton vs. London.

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QUICK SHOE BUYING...

You won't buy footwear in August unless prices are away down and quality and style away up.

At the end of the season our Up-to-Date Shoes for men, women and children, will sell at about Half-Price.

This shoe store news will be increasingly interesting as our New Footwear is placed on sale.

POGOCK BROS.,

140 Dundas Street.

The Churches Tomorrow.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN

Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor.

Sabbath, Aug. 21. The pastor will preach at both services.

Sabbath school at 3 p.m.

Monday—V.P.S.C.E.

Tuesday—North prayer meeting.

Wednesday—Prayer meeting.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN

Church—Rev. Thos. Wilson, pastor.

Will occupy the pulpit at both services tomorrow.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Johnson. Services as usual.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST—REV. IRA

Smith, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING

Service (Chapel) at 10 a.m. (Hutchinson)

Benedictus (Whitcomb). Preacher, Rev. Canon

Dunn. Evening—Magnificat (Trimmell).

Canon Dunn, R.A. Holy communion at 8:30 a.m.

ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—

Rev. Alex. J. MacMillan, M.A., pastor.

Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLONNE STREET METHODIST

Church—Rev. Geo. Jackson, pastor. Rev.

H. W. Crews, M.A., at both services tomorrow.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET—

Rev. Geo. A. MacKenzie, of London, Eng.

land, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preaching at

7 p.m. "A Step of Faith." 3 p.m. Fellowship

services tomorrow.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIEN-

TISTS—Duffell Block—Sunday services,

11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Testimonial meeting, Wednesday

7 p.m. All welcome. The above services will

be discontinued during August.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—

W. J. Ford, pastor. Rev. John Davidson,

R.A. of the Montreal Conference, will preach at

both services tomorrow.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST

Church—Rev. J. Edge, pastor. Morning

service, "Causes of Weariness in Walking."

Evening, "The End of a Patriarchal Walk."

PRESS AVE. (WEST LONDON)

Methodist Church—Rev. A. G. Harris,

pastor. 10 a.m. service. Morning, "We Shall

Know." Evening, "Adam."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—REV.

W. A. Clark, pastor. Will preach both

services, 10 a.m.—Sabbath school, 11 a.m.—

Wine Offering, 3 p.m.—Society for

Bible study, 7 p.m.—"A Summary of Christ's

Preaching."

DUNDAS CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH

and evening. Music by quartet choir. Morning

quartet. In the Bible. Evening

"Heavenly Love." "God Thinks That Thou

Art His Child." Evening, "Solomon's Quest," "Savior

When Night Comes." "I Will Magnify

Thee, O Lord." "Moses' Song."

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—

Morning—Rev. Dr. Smith.

Evening—Rev. Dr. Smith.

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THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

LONDON DIRECTOR: Geo. A. Somerville.

Assets... \$3,741,405

Reserve... 3,486,372

Surplus... 231,987

GUARANTEED PAYMENTS.

LIBERAL POLICIES.

C. E. Gorman, Gen. Agent.

Cor. Dundas & Richmond.

Articles For Sale.

GOOD HOUSE FOR SALE—APPLY 357

Pat. Mail street.

VINEGAR THE PICKLING SEASON

has commenced, so get Ludwig's vinegar,

the best on the market and free from acid.

Factory, near 91 King street (near the market).

Phone 122.

POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS—

Strong and healthy; plant now to secure

the fruit next spring. Phone 782, Main &

Collyer, South London.

STEWART'S STOVES, RANGES, STEEL

ovens are perfect workers. We give estimates

on iron roofs, iron overstrengthening, hot

air furnaces, etc. Thompson, 124 Richmond

street.

BIG REDUCTION IN SCHOOL SUPPLIES

to Dr. Evans. First-class lanterns, Toronto

prices before buying. H. Henderson & Co., 427

Park Avenue.

FOR SALE—BEECHAM GRAPHITE

large stock of graphite pencils, 2c each. 1c

each. Large lot, other count each. D. McKenzie &

Co., 217 Richmond street.

CLEARING SALE OF SPORTING

goods, baseball bats, etc., at greatly re-

duced prices. J. V. S. SAUNDERS,

60 Dundas street, East London.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE OF SECOND-

HAND REMOVAL SALE OF SECOND-

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Real Estate.

TO RETIRED FARMERS AND OTHERS

wanting one or two acres for a home, the

underground offers special inducements on an

any. Extra good land, underdrained, sur-

rounded by spruce trees, avenue of maples; less

than ten minutes walk from electric cars; four

acres, new Normal and other schools. Ad-

dress J. F. Sangster, 403 Richmond

street.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES ON

residence on Queen's avenue, near the rink. Fine

call for particulars. Beautiful residence with

large grounds, fruit and ornamental trees, nice

stable. Price very low, would exchange for

smaller house. J. F. Sangster, 403 Richmond

street.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—800 DUNDAS

street, store and dwelling; lot 31x150 feet.

Apply



## WAR ECHOES

Many Sick Soldiers Die on Their Way Home.

Shafter Says He Has Troops Enough in Santiago.

Church Property at Manila Deeded to a Baltimore Prelate—Spain Figuring on Claiming Compensation for Public Works in Cuba.

DIED ON THE WAY HOME.

New York, Aug. 20.—The United States hospital steamer Relief arrived here this afternoon from Porto Rico, having on board 248 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. Miles' army. Ten deaths from typhoid fever occurred on the voyage. Four other deaths from typhoid fever occurred on the Relief while she was lying in Ponce harbor. The Relief also brought twenty wounded men, including three officers, the most of whom were shot in the battle near Mayaguez on Aug. 10. The total number of cases of typhoid fever on the Relief was 167.

Capt. Arthur Lee, British military attaché, was a passenger on the United States hospital steamer Relief, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Porto Rico. Capt. Lee is suffering from intermittent malarial fever.

TROOPS ENOUGH IN SANTIAGO.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Gen. Shafter has informed the war department that after consulting with Gen. Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, it will not be necessary to send any more troops to preserve peace and good order.

The naval base has been changed from Key West to Norfolk, and all the vessels at the former place have been ordered north. The appearance of ten cases of yellow fever caused this order to be issued.

Four thousand Spanish troops have already been shipped from Santiago, and the transports Villa Dunga and Estrada Pantoja will leave today with 5,000 more. Six thousand Spaniards at Guantanamo Bay cannot leave before the last of the month. Sickliness is increasing among them.

THE CUBAN DEBT.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—It is rumored that the government will instruct the Cuban commissioners to present a strong case for the return of the Cuban debt claim for compensation for the cession of public works in Cuba, the completion to take the form of a Cuban debt existing in 1895. The papers advocate the strengthening of Cuba and Andalusian ports in anticipation of Anglo-Russian eventualities.

Vienna, Aug. 20.—The papers here predict that complications will arise from Russian resistance to American annexation.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—A special from Manila says: All church property in Manila has been deeded to the archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

The archbishop of Manila declares himself as having desired peace from the beginning of the war. He denies the authorship of the proclamation attributed to him. The Dominican friars have offered a church to Father Reid, chaplain of the Olympia.

SAGASTA ON THE SITUATION.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—El Liberal publishes remarks made by Senor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation. From a legal point of view, the present state of things is neither peace nor war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to dispel better the obscurity of the situation, but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance.

The questions to be solved are numerous and complex. What we have done first is to lay down certain bases of which each minister may make any observations which suit him. We will continue to treat in daily cabinet councils.

It is being held that the bases for instruction for the guidance of the various commissions in the forthcoming negotiations, to be supplemented by telegraph.

In Cuba, besides evacuation, there are many other problems. Spain may be able to solve them. Spain may be able to solve them. Spain may be able to solve them.

These remarks have all the appearance of being authentic, as they are in accordance with information from Spanish sources and in harmony with Senor Sagasta's usual style.

The public is still anxious for an explanation of Governor-General Auvié's mysterious departure from Manila, but its courtesy is not like the government declining to say anything.

SPAIN'S POLICY OF DELAY.

New York, Aug. 20.—A Madrid dispatch to the World says: Spain is studiously preparing to protect the sessions of the joint peace commission, for months if possible. Every conceivable point which can be disputed, legitimate or not, will be raised over, legitimate or not, will be raised over, legitimate or not, will be raised over.

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SILVERA'S SAY.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—Senor Silvera, now the virtual leader of the Conservatives, expresses the views of that party on the capture of Manila in the following words: "The capture of Manila in the Philippine group, it is hard to see how any other power could legitimately interfere. If the United States repudiates such responsibility, a very serious state of things might ensue, because it would not be easy to dispute the right of other powers to terminate the state of anarchy. Therefore, many difficulties might be avoided by American annexation. In any case, no European power might reckon on finding the United States as easy to coerce as Japan."

It has Now Reached the Committee Stage.

Mr. Hodgins Brings Up the Bill Again.

The Government Bought Four Ewes, Not a Ram—The Invoices To Be Produced—The Provincial Estimates—The Clinton Bonus.

Ten of Them.

Entire Family Stricken Down by Typhoid Fever.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 20.—The members of the Barry family, of Venore, were brought to the Water street hospital yesterday, suffering from typhoid fever.

The father and two children are now in the hospital, while the mother and one child are being attended by physicians from this city.

BUYING COAL.

Britain Securing a Large Quantity in the United States.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19.—There has been shipped from Norfolk, in British bottoms, seventeen cargoes of Pocahontas steam coal, aggregating 123,000 tons. They have gone to eleven different coaling stations belonging to England, and it has been believed that England was stocking stations in case of possible war. Today it leaked out that this view is undoubtedly correct, as the Pocahontas Coal Company is asserted by one of its employees to have practically admitted that an unlimited contract from the British Government for coaling her stations all over the world has been secured, and the work has just fairly commenced.

WELLAND CANAL.

Chicago Board of Trade Men May Ask for Removal of Tolls.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—The Chicago board of trade will be asked by marine men to take action for the removal of the tolls at the Welland Canal, which is a subject of dispute between the United States and Canada will begin its session at Quebec on Aug. 22. It is proposed to have a strong petition from the Chicago Board of Trade and other commercial interests before the convention. It is urged that the removal of the canal tolls will result in greatly increasing the business from the west to Montreal for export, and that it will add millions of dollars to the increased traffic much more than they will lose by the abolishment of the tolls, which amount to half a cent a bushel.

The change would be of great advantage to the smaller class of vessels, both American and Canadian, which have been forced down to starvation rates by the construction of the large carriers the past few years. The large fellows are shut out from the smaller boats would have the field to themselves. Millions of dollars' worth of vessel property would be greatly enhanced in value by the removal of tolls in this way.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Three hundred Champlain summer school people started on Friday morning for Ste. Anne de Beaupre, via Montreal and Quebec.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union closed its convention at Providence, R. I., by adopting a resolution condemning the Anglo-Saxon alliance.

The National Association of Life Underwriters met at the Hotel Marlborough, New York, president, and E. H. Christy, of Cleveland, secretary. Charles W. Fitch, of Detroit, was elected one of the vice-presidents.

About 300 white-cappers raided the disreputable house of Susie Colston, an octonary, near Smithfield, W. Va., after capturing six women and three men, blew up the building with dynamite. The women and men were tarred and feathered.

HOLIDAY ON 'CHANGE.

New York, Aug. 20.—The members of the New York Produce Exchange met at 10 o'clock this morning, and voted to close their exchange for the day.

WIFE TOOK HUSBAND TO LARDOFORM.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 20.—Hugo Zellner and wife, of Chicago, aged respectively 65 and 70, were found dead last night in their room at a boarding house, having committed suicide by taking chloroform. Despondency over financial affairs caused the aged couple to end their lives.

IT'S BRITISH GOLD.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—Commissioner Ogilvie says that so far as he can learn, the rich placer gold ground in Merril Lake is on the British Columbia side of the inter-provincial boundary line, and not in the Northwest Territory. Several Victorians started north today for the Atlin Lake gold fields.

ELECTION TRIALS POSTPONED.

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Two Ontario election trials, North Perth and North Hastings, were postponed at Osgoode Hall yesterday, making seven in all. The list includes East Elgin, West Elgin, Center Simcoe, Halton, North Perth, South Perth and North Hastings. All called for Sept. 7.

Don't Waste Money.

If you have nerve troubles or dyspepsia take Merrill's System Tonic. It cures by purifying the blood and regulating the bowels. Then dyspepsia and nervous diseases disappear. This is the scientific and correct way of doing it. A 50c bottle of Merrill's System Tonic which lasts three weeks, at W. T. Strong's drug store.

The Fly has come to the front.

## GOVERNMENT WON AGAIN

Motion to Hoist the Constables Bill Was Defeated.

It Has Now Reached the Committee Stage.

Mr. Hodgins Brings Up the Bill Again.

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Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 20.—In the house yesterday, before proceeding with the orders of the day, Mr. Hodgins rose to a question of privilege regarding the statement made by the provincial secretary Thursday. The newspapers and the financial secretary appear to be anxious to place it before the country that he had made a charge against the provincial secretary that he had lied in his written statement. He had lied in his written statement. He had lied in his written statement.

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Company to rebuild after it was burnt out last winter. The plant and machinery were already in place, and the six months' delay in selling debentures would seriously handicap the firm. The bill could not be introduced without the unanimous consent of the house.

The house then unanimously agreed to the introduction of the bill, and its second reading was set down for Monday. Meantime a special committee will deal with the bill.

PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

The speaker read the following message from the lieutenant-governor: "The lieutenant-governor transmits estimates of certain sums required for the services of this province under the legislative assembly: Civil government, \$60,000; Education, \$50,000; Public institutions, maintenance, \$40,000; Administration of justice, \$50,000; Miscellaneous, \$40,000. Total, \$240,000."

GEO. BENNETT'S BODY.

Found in the Harbor at Port Stanley.

He Was Watchman on the Flora and Had Been Missing Since Monday Night.

[G. N. W. Special to Advertiser.]

Port Stanley, Ont., Aug. 20.—The body of George Bennett, son of Edward Bennett, undertaker, St. Thomas, who was the watchman on board of the steamer Flora, was found in the harbor this morning.

The man had been missing from the Flora since Monday night. It is supposed he missed his footing and fell into the river on going on board late Monday night, and as he was unable to swim, was drowned.

His parents who live in St. Thomas, have the heartfelt sympathy of this community in their sad and sudden bereavement.

CURIOUS SUICIDE.



# Woe in the Second!

How the Londoners Defeated the Saints

Montreal's Team To Be Here on Tuesday.

Hamilton Aggregation Shut Out the "Babes."

Results of the Bowling at Niagara—Hamilton Thistles Win the Championship—Racing at Port Erie, Windsor and Other Points—Sporting News From All Quarters.

**BASEBALL.**  
**CANADIAN LEAGUE STANDING.**

Team	W.	L.	P.C.
Hamilton	21	13	.617
London	21	13	.617
St. Thomas	19	18	.562
Chatham	8	25	.242

**THE SAINTS BEATEN.**

London's lucky hitting led to victory over the Saints at Tecumseh Park yesterday afternoon. The game was practically won in the first inning by one hit, which placed four runs to the credit of the locals. Kerns, who has hitherto proved a puzzle for the home team, was wild at the outset, and by the time he had steadied down the game had literally slipped through his fingers. Both teams lacked ginger, and although the errors were many, they were mostly costly. Hagerman pitched a great game, and if he had had his way the Saints would have been shut out. They were gone-egg for the first seven innings, and when a chance to retire the side was given in the eighth, Keenan threw low to Laroque, giving Tibald a life, and allowing Sheehan to come in. Tibald afterwards scored on Laroque's single. The other two runs in the ninth were earned by Pears' single and doubles by Reid and Kerns. After London's lucky first, Kerns twirled in his old-time form, the second hit obtained by the locals was Hagerman's home run, and it was a beauty. The ball hit on the bicycle track in the right field, and bounced over the fence, which skirts the track. Pears chased after it and cleared the fence in a jump that drew him into a howl on the other side almost out of sight. The ball was returned quickly, but the big twirler was home in plenty of time. Laroque's single and Keenan's double in the eighth made the score 7 runs on 5 hits.

Kerns has been decidedly too easy in fielding. Had his dignity suffered a little when Smink bunted in the first inning, with Meara and Monier on bases, and he had not after the ball more lively, Laroque's triple would have been at least 35 per cent less valuable. Rodden's error, that of a hot liner in the eighth and retired Smink, Kerns had Carey's measure. The center fielder struck three times in succession, the first time without offering. Busse was the only Saint who dared to attempt a steal, and his failure proved that the other players were not to make a similar venture with Pete Lohman watching the bases. The score:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Meara, 1st	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monier, 2d	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smink, 3d	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laroque, 4th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keenan, 5th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey, 6th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lohman, 7th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward, 8th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hagerman, 9th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	7	27	7	1			

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Sheehan, 1st	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tibald, 2d	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marlin, 3d	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuehn, 4th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Busse, 5th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodden, 6th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pears, 7th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reid, 8th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern, 9th	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	8	27	13	3			

**ST. THOMAS.**  
A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.  
Sheehan, 1st 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Tibald, 2d 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Marlin, 3d 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Kuehn, 4th 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Busse, 5th 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Rodden, 6th 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Pears, 7th 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Reid, 8th 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Kern, 9th 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Totals 34 8 27 13 3

**CHATHAM SHUT OUT.**

Hamilton, Aug. 20.—Pitcher Baker, after taking a rest of two weeks, went in yesterday's game against Chatham, and held them at his mercy. He allowed only five scattered hits, of which Twineham got three, and gave only one pass. Berkshire, for Chatham, was hit steadily all through the game, and had poor control, giving eight chances. The score:

R. H. E.  
Hamilton 1 0 2 0 4 0 0 10 13 1  
Chatham 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Two-base hits—Eaton 2, Congalton 2, Snyder, Twineham, Stolen bases—Hagerman 2, Schall 1, on balls—By Baker 1, by Berkshire 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Berkshire 2. Struck out—By Baker 4. Double play—Phillips to Deaton to Elton. Batteries—Baker and Conwell; Berkshire and Phelps.

**ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE HUSH NINE.**

At St. Marys on Thursday, at the end of the sixth, with the score 5 to 2 in favor of the Lucan Irish Nine, the final result was still in doubt. In the seventh and eighth, Lucan added three more and St. Marys one. The Irish Nine scored three in the ninth, and St. Marys became discouraged, and never scored again. Score.

Runs. Irish Nine 11 3 0 0 1 0 1 2 3 41  
St. Marys 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 3

**MONTREAL ON TUESDAY.**

On Tuesday, the Montreal Eastern League team will play the Londoners on Tecumseh Park here. The Montreal team leads the league, and has been in that position for some time. Schiebeck will play his old position of shortstop. Since leaving London this old Tecumseh player has remained almost continually on the ball field. Of the old international team that represented this city in 1888-89 there are but few players now on the diamond. Laroque and Schiebeck will be able to shake hands as opponents, although they both played on the Tecumseh team during the years just mentioned. The changes on the ball field are

many. Here we have Smink as a London player, when for several months this year he was the principal receiving end of the Montreal team. He should play his best against his old club. Bert Sheere has definite word from Manager Dooler, of the Montrealers that they will put their best battery in, and show Londoners how the game is played down east. The home team will play to win, and a big crowd should greet the clubs.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE—FRIDAY.**

At New York—R. H. E.  
Cleveland 8 12 2  
Batteries—Bohony and Warner; Young and O'Connor.

At Washington—R. H. E.  
Pittsburgh 3 9 2  
Batteries—Killen and McGuire; Tannehill and Bowdman.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.  
Louisville 3 9 1  
Batteries—Magee and Kittridge; Orth and Murphy.

At Baltimore—R. H. E.  
Baltimore 4 10 9  
Batteries—Maul and Robinson; Sedhoff and Kinslow.

No Boston-Cincinnati game—rain.

**EASTERN LEAGUE—FRIDAY.**

At Ottawa—R. H. E.  
Ottawa 2 6 1  
Batteries—Morse and Boyd; Suther and Snyder.

At Montreal—R. H. E.  
Montreal 6 8 4  
Batteries—Brown and Diggins; McFarlan and Jackson.

At Providence—R. H. E.  
Providence 6 12 2  
Batteries—Evans and Crisahan; Patton and Gouding.

Rain at Springfield.

**FLYS.**

Pitcher Dowling, of Louisville, has been indefinitely suspended.

Tom Kinslow has signed with St. Louis, and caught the first game for the Browns Thursday.

Tom Lynch, the well-known umpire, has offered the job of manager of the Washingtons, but he declined it.

The story that Charley Bennett was trying to buy the Toronto franchise, and wanted to sell it to the Western League, was denied by him.

One season Nichols was paid \$500 extra for pitching one game out of his time. The club agreed when he signed, to pay him that amount for pitching extra games, but he was only called upon once that season, so he was virtually paid \$500 for pitching one game.

The employees of Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., and James A. Kennedy & Co., will play a friendly game of baseball at Springfield this afternoon. The game will be called at 2:30 p.m. Both houses will close for the afternoon.

Boston has won nine straight games. Mail has won twelve of the fourteen games which he has pitched for Baltimore.

McElvaine did not go east with the Babes this trip, but is getting a well-earned rest. The string of pitchers at Hamilton consists of Berkshire, Hoball and Irwin.

Hamilton Herald: Bill Kuehn is falling off in his work. London sticks to us with wonderful tenacity. Joe Knight does not seem to be experiencing much difficulty in solving the curves of Eastern League pitchers.

The information that the Chicago team that Van Gieson is slated for release because of suspected crooked work in one of the Hamilton games. This is news indeed.

Chatham's new pitcher, Berkshire, is probably the twirler who has been with the Union semi-professional league at Sarnia all season. The Union disbanded a few days ago.

Pitcher Hagerman, of Port Huron, has signed with Chatham, and is expected to join the team in Hamilton. Pitcher Irwin's signature has also been attached to a Chatham contract.

The Chatham team passed into the hands of the new director last night, and as the team is now financially sound, the Babes are certain to remain in the game throughout the season.

Hamilton Spectator: McKevitt is batting like a demon. Old Marr Phillips seems to be right in the game. McCann should be heavily backed by the Chatham management. H. Eugene should be taught to act like a gentleman while on the ball field.

**ATHLETICS.**

Prof. John H. Duffy, referee of the Sullivan-Corbett fight, died yesterday of consumption.

Peter Maher says he intends to take a trip to St. Louis, and that he has received a good offer to box a "noted" heavyweight there.

McPARTLAND BEATS ZEIGLER.

New York, Aug. 20.—McPartland got the decision over Zeigler at the 25th round.

**WHEEL.**

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—The bicycle races here yesterday were very successful. There were about 1,200 people in attendance, and there were some excellent finishes. Angus McLeod had no trouble in winning the half-mile and mile professional events. He beat McCarthy and Carman handily in both races.

**SPOKES.**

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Cleveland racing committee at Toronto to hold the Dominion meet at Winnipeg, Sept. 5 and 6. They will furnish a quad, a triplet and seven tandems, together with the riders. This contingent will be one of the big attractions at the meet.

Owing to the rainy weather the track and the A. W. bicycle races were cancelled at Green Bay, Wis., yesterday. The fast men left for St. Louis to attend the national meet.

**TEN EYCK DEFEATS HOMER.**

Nantasket Beach, Mass., Aug. 20.—James Ten Eyck easily defeated Homer in the mile scull race for a purse of \$300 here on Thursday.

**WINDMILL REGATTA.**

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—Thursday was the concluding day of the Winnipeg Rowing Club's regatta. The chief event of the day was the final heat of the triangular race of the four-oared championship. The first heat was won by the James' Bay crew, of Victoria, B. C., who defeated the Winnipeg club's four by a length. The James' Bay crew's competitors were the Argonauts of Toronto. The race was a mile and a half, with a turn at the three-quarter mark. The Argonauts won by about three lengths. The time was 5:04.

**LAWN BOWLING.**

Hamilton Wins the Championship.

Niagara, Ont., Aug. 20.—In the Ontario Bowling Association's tournament, the Hamilton Thistles won the championship. Belleville plays off the final in the consolation. Results:

Trophy, semi-final—Toronto Victorias beat Belleville, 21 to 17. Hamilton Thistles beat Toronto Victorias, 19 to 17.

Final—Thistles beat Toronto Victorias, 24 to 23.  
Association, fourth round—R.C.Y.C., Toronto, beat Toronto Victorias, 21 to 11. London beat Belleville, 18 to 14. Toronto Victorias beat Toronto Caer Howells, 21 to 18. Toronto Victorias beat R.C.Y.C., 21 to 20. Mitchell beat Caer Howells, 26 to 21. Mitchell, bye.  
Fifth round—London beat R.C.Y.C., 15 to 11. Toronto Victorias beat Toronto Caer Howells, 19 to 12. Belleville beat Hamilton Victorias, 26 to 21. Semi-final—Victorias beat London, 21 to 13. Belleville beat Mitchell, 12 to 12.

**TURF.**

**PORT HURON RACES.**

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 20.—The results of Thursday's races were:

1:25 pace, purse \$500:

Robert H. b. g. .... 3 1 1 1  
Greta, b. m. .... 1 2 6 4  
Chicago Belle, br. m. .... 3 2 2 2  
Ara, ch. h. .... 2 4 5 8  
Fleet Wings, ch. m. .... 8 4 3 3  
Bert Booth, br. g. .... 6 5 3 6  
Pamie Gardner, b. m. .... 5 7 7 8  
Murray, br. m. .... 7 8 10 9  
Annie J. br. g. .... 10 10 9 7  
Arbitrator .... 9 9 8 10  
Ovelde M. b. m. .... dis.  
Time—2:20 1/2, 2:20 1/2, 2:22 1/2, 2:23.

2:30 trot, purse \$300:

Queen of Sheba, blk. m. .... 1 6 4 1 1  
Salvador, ch. g. .... 3 1 2 2 4  
Lady H. b. h. .... 2 2 5 4 2  
Clark, b. g. .... 2 3 5 4 2  
Beautiful Belle, b. m. .... 5 3 3 5 5  
Gertrude, br. m. .... 5 3 3 5 5  
Time—2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:27 1/2.

2:25 trot, purse \$300:

Clara Kimball, b. m. .... 1 1 1 1 1  
Clara Foster, b. m. .... 2 2 4 4 4  
Lady H. b. h. .... 2 2 5 4 2  
Clark, b. g. .... 2 3 5 4 2  
Beautiful Belle, b. m. .... 5 3 3 5 5  
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Beautiful Belle, b. m. .... 5 3 3 5 5  
Gertrude, br. m. .... 5 3 3 5 5  
Time—2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:27 1/2.

2:25 trot, purse \$300:

Clara Kimball, b. m. .... 1 1 1 1 1  
Clara Foster, b. m. .... 2 2 4 4 4  
Lady H. b. h. .... 2 2 5 4 2  
Clark, b. g. .... 2 3 5 4 2  
Beautiful Belle, b. m. .... 5 3 3 5 5  
Gertrude, br. m. .... 5 3 3 5 5  
Time—2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:27 1/2.

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Gertrude, br. m. .... 5 3 3 5 5  
Time—2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:27 1/2.

2:25 trot, purse \$300:







Scientifically  
Prepared by Practical  
Dyers.

A Revelation in Home Dyeing

Colors

Remarkably fresh and  
absolutely fast.

# MAYPOLE SOAP

MADE IN  
ENGLAND.

... THE ...

## Great Home-Dye

Cleanses and Dyes

at One Operation

Any Material - Any Color

Without Streaking or Crocking.

10 CENTS A CAKE FOR ALL COLOURS AND 15 CENTS FOR BLACK.

Free.—Booklet, all about Home Dyeing, also Sample of work will  
be sent to anyone addressing

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Managers,

Canadian Depot: 8 Place Royale, Montreal.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

This modern, scientific home-dye which has already superseded all others in Great Britain, on the continent and in Australia is now revolutionizing home-dyeing in Canada and the United States: its popularity is due to the following points of superiority: It is a soap and dye combined and cannot fly or dust about. It cleanses and dyes at one operation. It dyes equally well all fabrics whether silk, satin, wool or cotton. Being a scientific preparation, its colors are true, even, absolutely fast and unfading. It imparts an appearance of freshness, of newness to the goods and never streaks or crocks them. It may be used with perfect success by anyone without previous experience. Failures are impossible if simple directions are followed.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE,  
June 6th, 1898.  
MESSRS. A. P. TIPPET & Co.  
During the last three weeks I have had several dresses as well as other things to dye. I have tried the BLACK of your Maypole Soap, and I must say that the result was beyond my expectation, it is simply beautiful. I have used a good many dyes of other makes, but with none have I attained the same results as with "Maypole." I am highly pleased and will recommend it.  
Yours truly,  
(Signed) Mrs. J. S. HOULE.

Those who have used the old fashioned powder dyes will appreciate what the introduction of MAYPOLE SOAP, the modern home-dye, means to the housewife. Where formerly the result of dyeing was attended with grave uncertainty, and often with complete failure, uniform and unvarying success is now assured, if MAYPOLE SOAP be used. Many things about the house one would not wish to risk spoiling may now be treated to a dye bath without any misgivings, furthermore when dyed they will not present that common, dead, re-dyed appearance characteristic of the work of powder dyes. The complete doing away with the mess incident to the use of other forms of dyes is in itself sufficient to popularize MAYPOLE SOAP.

THE RECTORY,  
WAYS MILLS, QUE., June 4th, 1898.  
MESSRS. A. P. TIPPET & Co.  
It may interest you to know that my first attempt with MAYPOLE SOAP was a complete success. I had looked for a "streaky" result such as had attended my use of powder dye and was agreeably surprised to find my work turn out a clear, uniform shade, I put in silks, ribbons and wool stuff and dyed all together.  
(Signed) Mrs. A. E. WHATHAM.

### THE MECHANIC AND ARTISAN

In the absence of the president, Vice-President Garceau occupied the chair at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. There was a good attendance of members. Credentials were received from Messrs. Morrison, Graham and Lamerton, representing the Painters and Decorators' Union. Del. McGuey resigned as corresponding secretary, and Del. W. Hunter was elected to the position. Del. McFadden, Keene and Graham were chosen as the board of trustees.  
A letter from A. G. Taylor, of Toronto, asking for a list of the labor organizations in the city was received. The secretary was instructed to furnish the desired list.  
D. J. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, wrote suggesting that the labor laws of the province be compiled and bound in a separate volume. The council approved of the scheme and decided to purchase five copies.  
The work of the factory inspector of the western district was up for discussion again. Fault was found with the way in which the work is performed. Grievances to which the inspector's attention is called are allowed to continue until the council is compelled to write and rewrite to the inspector to have them remedied. The council were of the opinion that the factory inspector should attend to such matters without delay, and if, after reasonable time, the grievances which impede the health of the employees are not removed, he should promptly enforce the provisions of the factory act. The opinion was also expressed that if the inspector has too much territory to cover, there should be more inspectors appointed, with London as the headquarters for the western section.  
Complaint was made that the tailors working on the policemen's greatcoats were only able to make one coat a week, for which they received \$5.50. It was pointed out that the council could do nothing in the matter. The men employed had the matter in their own hands.  
It was decided to send a letter to the city council protesting against any further concessions being granted to the People's Telephone Company.  
Adjourned for two weeks.  
The Labor Day Committee are rapidly completing their arrangements for the celebration in Queen's Park on Monday, Sept. 5. There will be keen competition for the trophy for the union making the best appearance in line. Besides the list of races there will be a first-class programme of attractions, both afternoon and evening. The programme will be in a few days giving full information.  
The local machinists report trade as very good, some of the foundries running to their full capacity.  
The printers have levied an assessment for the purpose of accumulating a fund for the shorter work day movement.

LABOR MATTERS IN GENERAL.  
The striking press feeders at St. Paul have returned to work under the agreement that if the Typothetae and the union cannot agree upon a scale of

wages before Aug. 25 the difference will be submitted to arbitration.  
A federal labor union is about to be organized in Bloomington, Ill.  
The labor press all over the country reports that work in every industry is picking up.  
During the month of July the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners granted six new charters.  
Eight thousand coal miners of New Jersey have secured a seven per cent increase in wages without a strike.  
Denver department stores have discharged all children under fourteen years of age as the result of agitation by Denver labor unions.  
The striking cloak-makers in New York are gaining new signers to their new wage scale right along. The increase is 35 to 40 per cent over last season's scale.  
Last spring the carpenters of Springfield, Mo., had a union and received \$2.50 for nine hours' work. Now they are disbanded and are working ten hours for \$1.50.  
Tailors' Union, No. 5, has drafted a bill to be introduced at the next session of the Illinois Legislature. It provides that all clothing made in sweatshops shall be marked with a tag.  
The movement which was begun about a month ago at Fall River, Mass., having for its object the closing down of 25 or 30 of the principal cloth mills for four weeks, has failed, and all the mills will continue in operation.  
Judging from the accounts of elaborate preparations for Labor Day celebrations this year, as given in the different labor papers, they indicate that it will be a memorable day in the annals of labor affairs in this country.  
The Tunnel Miners' Union won its strike on the Thirty-ninth street sewer a week ago, the Chicago Car Construction and Dredging Company, which is doing the work, having agreed to pay \$1.50 for eight hours' work for excavating and \$2 when the cement work is begun.  
A few weeks ago the employees of the Gaiveston street railway applied to the board for a raise in pay of 3 cents an hour. He then gave the men no decisive answer. When the men drew their pay last week they were surprised to find that they had been allowed an advance of 1 cent an hour for the month of July.  
Chicago Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, through the local federation of labor, has protested to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long against prison-trade shoes being furnished to the soldiers and sailors. The union does not ask that union-made shoes be supplied exclusively, but that they be made by free men and not by convicts.  
John W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has just returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where he made arrangements for holding the printers' convention Oct. 10. The Vanderbilt House was selected as headquarters, and the Elks' Hall as the meeting place. The convention will be in session about ten days.  
Judge Clarke, of Los Angeles, Cal., has handed down an important opinion to labor organizations, which practically upholds the boycott system as employed by them. In his decision Judge Clark points out that free competition means combination, and that workmen have the same right as

capital to combine and to support their combinations by argument, persuasion, and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control.  
James Duncan, one of the fraternal delegates of the American Federation of Labor to the British trade union congress, which meets in Bristol, England, Aug. 23, has left for England. Mr. Lloyd, the other delegate, left for England some three weeks ago, as he had some other matters to attend to before the convention.  
The wire nail trust, which is said to control 90 per cent of the nails of the country, has cut wages about 35 per cent during the past month, and strikes are threatened and in progress in some of its mills. The trust has declared the intention of fighting out its labor troubles to the end rather than make any concessions to the workmen. A general strike involving 10,000 workmen is scheduled to take place this week. In addition to the strike it is said that carpenters, laborers, lathers and building laborers' national unions are issuing circulars to their subordinate unions declaring the product of the trust unlawful.  
The settlement of the brewery strike in Rochester, N. Y., is a sweeping victory for the National Brewers' Union, and the workers have secured a compromise. The union getting the lion's share of the bargain. The nine-hour day will be in force in the winter months, the wages remaining the same as before. The employers, however, have secured a compromise. The nine-hour day will be in force in the winter months, the wages remaining the same as before. The employers, however, have secured a compromise. The nine-hour day will be in force in the winter months, the wages remaining the same as before.  
GENERAL GORDON'S SEAL.  
The seal which General Gordon used on all the documents he signed while shut up in Khartoum had a history, which is narrated in the "Life of Chauncy Maples," missionary bishop of Likoma, East Central Africa. While at Cairo, the bishop stopped at the house of a friend named Floyer, of whom he writes:  
"Floyer had seen a great deal of Gen. Gordon, and showed me one very interesting letter—the last he received from him. The occasion of it was interesting. Floyer had volunteered to prepare Gordon a seal with his name in Arabic characters upon it. For this purpose he chose an old coin, which he partially melted and refashioned.  
When the seal was completed it was found that two words that had been on the coin were still legible. The words were in Arabic and signified 'the messenger of God.' Gordon noticed them and was much pleased, saying he prayed he might always remember to be the messenger of God to the Sudan people."  
Followed Husband's Advice.  
"I was troubled for a long time with sick headaches. At last my husband bought me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla telling me this medicine would cure me, as it had cured him of salt rheum. I began taking it, and it made me feel like a new woman."  
Mrs. Robert McAfee, Deerhurst, Ont.  
HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure, 25c.

### WILL DAM THE NILE

A Great British Project Which  
Means Much for Egypt.

The Cost About \$25,000,000—Will Irrigate Hundreds of Miles of Land.

After some centuries of discussion and planning the Nile is at last to be dammed. The plans have been completed for some time, and as soon as the season's floods have subsided the contractors will have several hundred men busy on the stonework at Assuan. The man who is to have the direction of the work is Sir Benjamin Baker. Sir Benjamin is ready to start for Assuan, where he will assume personal direction of the undertaking. In discussing the matter a few days ago he hazarded the prediction that by the beginning of the twentieth century the first steamer would pass through the locks into the reservoir on its way to the Upper Nile. Whatever difficulties may be encountered in the work, it probably will not take so long as it has for the khedive and his French advisers to make up their minds to sanction it.  
Assuan is the site of quarries which furnished stone for many tombs in the days of the Ptolemies. The granite which will form the masonry work of the new dam was cut out of the hills thousands of years ago, and has stood here ever since. The same quarry which supplied the material for the temples of Philae, 3,000 years later will furnish granite for a new twentieth century wonder. These temples of Philae have formed one of the chief difficulties, though not an engineering difficulty, in respect of the dam's construction. The first cataract consists of a scattered mass of small islands and rocks, and it is across this scattered stone heap that that dam, a mile and a quarter wide, 40 feet broad and 70 feet high, is to be constructed. This is a modification of the original plan, which would have made the top of the dam 35 feet higher. The effect of the dam as at present conceived will be to submerge the nearer islands only, but as originally planned it would at flood time, or "high Nile," have submerged the island of Philae, a mile up stream, and the temples on the island of Philae are of immense interest to the architect and the archaeologist. They are splendid examples of the Ptolemaic temple.  
As to the importance of the work, from the engineer's point of view, Sir Benjamin says:  
"The colossal character of the great dam will be apparent when it is stated that the flood discharge of a river a mile wide and 30 feet deep, flowing at high velocity, must pass through the dam's sluices at the rate of 15,000 tons of water per second—900,000 tons a minute—more than 50,000,000 tons of water an hour! At times the water will be dammed back 40 feet above its

pressed level and for a distance of 144 miles above the dam.  
"The Nile at Assuan by no means fulfills the popular conception of a cataract. The river is broken up by innumerable islands—some of them of considerable acreage, but the great majority mere rocks, which are submerged at flood time—into myriad shallow water courses. At one or two places the water runs deep and fast between the islands, but for the greater part of the width of the river the channels between the islands carry only a trickle of water during the dry season. It is upon this foundation of small islands that the dam will be built. So far as strength and economy of foundation are concerned the site leaves nothing to be desired. The rock throughout is hard, compact syenite or quartz diorite, and the river is so wide and shallow that the foundations of the larger part of the dam can be put in dry. The under sluices will be built upon reefs projecting over the water surface, both in summer and winter, so that the foundations will be open to annual inspection—a most important advantage when so many interests depend upon the stability and endurance of the work. It will be a splendid thing to look at—stretching a mile and a quarter from shore to shore, of a compact granite, a huge mass 70 feet high at its lowest point, and its crest 320 feet above the lowest water level of the river below the cataract.  
"A carriage road, 30 to 40 feet wide, will be driven across it from the east to the west bank of the Nile, and on its western side will stretch a chain of locks, leading from the upper to the lower river. The locks will be 150 feet long each, capable, therefore, of taking a good-sized steamer, and will be of an average height of 50 feet. The archipelago of islands will disappear, the tops of the hills on the larger islands will just appear above its surface, and the temples of Philae will rise out of a wide placid lake instead of appearing as now when tourists visit it at low Nile, insignificant and in a hollow."  
To the Egyptian administrator the chief concern is in the money value of the new dam to the country, and in this respect it makes a most favorable showing. In a land which, in Sir Gardner Wilkinson's phrase, "positively screams for water," its worth can scarcely be over-estimated. With its supplementary dams and barrages at Assiout and near Kasheshat, it will increase the present cultivated area of Egypt by 600,000 acres and bring under constant cultivation the whole of that proportion of the 5,000,000 acres in Egypt which is now under yearly irrigation only. The supply of water needed for this purpose, according to Mr. Wilcock's calculation, is 3,610,000,000 cubic centimetres flowing at a maximum rate of 620 metres a second over the whole line of the district affected. The money advantages of the scheme day be expressed by saying that the direct annual return to the state will be \$350,000; that the increased value of land in Egypt will be \$46,188,000; that the increase to annual produce will be \$15,512,000; and to annual rent \$3,390,000. These estimates leave out of account the increased value of land and crops owing to increased facilities of navigation. Sir Benjamin Baker's view is expressed in the words: "The profits resultant from the works it is difficult to overestimate, as the value of the crops will be increased about 25 per acre over the whole area affected.  
The cost of the dam itself was calculated by Sir William Garston and Sir

Benjamin Baker to be some \$1,900,000, and this was an estimate that has been practically accepted by the contractors, Messrs. John Aird. But to this estimate have to be added the cost of supplementary dams and barrages at Assiout and at the other place which Sir Benjamin Baker has indicated, 231 miles nearer to Cairo. The exact form of these dams is not yet determined, but the barrages which will be part of them will be similar to that at Kasheshat already existing. The modern masonry barrages are the substitute for the old-time "Khaleses" or dams of earthwork which were cut or breached at the top when the water was high enough, and were dangerous and wasteful. The barrage at Kasheshat already existing is 273 yards long and is practically a wall of masonry running by the side of the river and pierced by 60 double arches. Each of these arches is fitted with an upper and lower iron gate, and they permit the rising Nile to overflow into a reservoir which is 800,000 acres in extent and has a depth of three feet. This lake feeds the irrigation canals.  
The great scheme is to cost altogether about \$5,000,000, which is to be paid by the Egyptian Government in yearly instalments extending over 30 years, and is not to begin to be paid until the receipts from the reservoir afford a margin of profit.

How a person can gain a  
pound a day by taking an  
ounce of Scott's Emulsion  
is hard to explain, but it  
certainly happens!

It seems to start the digestive  
machinery working  
properly. You obtain a  
greater benefit from your food

The oil being predigested,  
and combined with the hypophosphites, makes a food  
tonic of wonderful flesh-forming power.

All physicians know this  
to be a fact.

All druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Alma Ladies' College  
St. Thomas, Ont.  
Eighteenth year opens Sept. 8

Located in eight-acre park in center of city.  
12,000 inhabitants; four transcontinental lines  
and local electric system; college district;  
directly Christian and patronized by all  
denominations. Fine buildings; superior facilities  
in college courses and in music, fine arts,  
business, elocution, cookery, home economics,  
strong at 1. Rates for board, residence and  
tuition, range from \$25 to \$50 a week, according  
to studies pursued. For catalogue address  
PRINCIPAL, WARNER, M.A.



## POSTMEN OF THE WORLD

How Letters Are Delivered in Various Countries.

Many Strange Types—The Snowshoe Postmen of Norway—British Columbia Carriers—Japanese and Italians.

The postal delivery service of the world is one of the wonders of nineteenth century achievements in government, and of the armies that comprise its complicated human machinery, the postman is perhaps the most interesting personality. The world's postmen may be divided into two classes—first, the well-uniformed ones who make the house to house distribution in the cities; second, the long distance bearers of mail packs who serve communities remote from transportation highways. The former are few in number, but the latter are numerous and more picturesque.

### WONDERFUL FEATS OF STRENGTH

On Norwegian snowshoe postmen have been known to pack in a day 150 pounds of mail, ascending from 8,000 feet to the bleak objectless altitudes of 18,000 and 20,000 on the other side. As the distance traveled would not exceed thirty miles it is not surprising that the postmen are said to be a fine lot of public servants. The annual salary running from \$230 to \$270. Just the same, they are said to be a fine lot of public servants. The annual salary running from \$230 to \$270. Just the same, they are said to be a fine lot of public servants.

The newest border postman of America is the one who follows the arctic trail of the polar circle, his dogs the only animals he has seen through the great stretches of ice and snow.

Many years ago, after the navigation of the Colorado River by flat-boats had developed considerable commerce, an odd postman's service was established particularly for the benefit of the army detachments stationed along the river. The mail was brought to the mouth of the river on the regular steamships. By river-boat it was three days to Fort Huachuca, and from there by pack trail to the American line.

### THE COCOAH CARRIERS.

Big Cocopah bucks, built like Olympian prize-takers, were the postmen organized to deliver the mail to the distance to Fort Yuma, the first relay on the river route, was fifty miles by trail over the Sonora desert, where the Cocopah postmen were of common occurrence in the summer months. The heat of the day was too much for them, and they were found in the shade of the river, the Cocopah postman rarely failed to trot the distance in a day with 25 pounds of mail, thus beating the steamboat two days. The river trip was lengthened by the incredible curves of the channel. No white man ventured to take the Cocopah postman's contract, though it represented a goodly sum of money.

In some respects the Cocopah postman of the Colorado desert, who made his astonishing trip only at infrequent intervals, and stripped to his copper-tanned hide, with his hair matted on top of his head in baked mud, is reminiscent of one of the structures postmen of the British Empire. This is the native of Natal. Ordinarily, he does not carry his mail in a pack, although the government gives him a military great coat and cap. About 170 of these runners are employed on routes where the use of mail carts is not justified. One hundred miles a week is the maximum. The runner's load ranges from 40 to 60 pounds, but in distances less than 40 miles he is required to average four miles an hour, and three miles, when the distance is greater. He is honest, lives on porridge, and in addition to \$2.50 allowance monthly for rations, he receives \$5 per month.

An old method of carrying the mail is in vogue among the island natives of the Philippines. The postman is placed in a kind of catamaran, astride which the postman has to sit, while he transports the mail. The catamaran is a small boat, and the postman is placed in a kind of catamaran, astride which the postman has to sit, while he transports the mail. The catamaran is a small boat, and the postman is placed in a kind of catamaran, astride which the postman has to sit, while he transports the mail.

### HOW JAPANESE MAIL IS CARRIED.

The coolie postmen of Japan are counted among the speediest and carry a good deal of mail. They are equipped with a bamboo pole which they balance across their shoulder. But the cutest of all postmen are the dog postmen of the eastern slope of the Caspian Mountains, who are sent down to the post-office towns of the plains with the mail. The dog postmen are sent down to the post-office towns of the plains with the mail. The dog postmen are sent down to the post-office towns of the plains with the mail.

The difference in the regulation costume of the postman is so striking as to point plainly the national and climatic influences in taste. The Barbican postman has two uniforms. During the three hot months he wears a bleached cotton tunic, with red facings, and the remaining nine he is attired in blue serge. His headgear is a helmet. He takes the mail to the backdoor.

As a rule, the postman of Trinidad is a native of Barbadoes or Tobago. He is usually a very civil, well-spoken negro. He makes three deliveries a day, at 9 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., averages 14 miles a day, and is paid \$150 to \$200 a year. In the capital of the island, the suburban postmen have bicycles furnished by the government. Several postmen serve the capital of San Salvador. The delivery is made exclusively in the delivery of registered letters for \$10 a month each.

Sixty-two million letters are distributed annually in New South Wales. Two kinds of uniforms are worn in Sydney. The city postman is distinguished by blue serge, brass buttons and helmet, the suburban postman is attired in a tunic, with black trimming and slouch hat. Both uniforms are rated as first-class.

In nearly all European countries, the postmen look and act as though they had just stepped out of their usual former service, there is no difference in the uniform of the postman.

The delivery of the postman's duty, a necessary part of the postman's duty, is to deliver the mail to the post-office.

One pair of cloth trousers, one pair of linen trousers, one waistcoat and a cap, and every second year a coat and blouse are given him.

In Rome the postman has to work eight hours a day for \$15 a month, and is only enabled to live comfortably like the Parisian postman, from the tips he gets by citizens at the holiday time. In Switzerland postmen, as in the case with other members of the postal service, must pass physical and mental examinations, speed and endurance on foot being required with proper instruction in some cities of the republic he pushes a mail cart. In Norway, the long ministerial-looking frock coat of the postman has given way recently to a short green jacket.

The Norwegian's pay is not enough to keep him out of late Saturday night. He goes \$25 a year and a raise after 10 years' service. He pays for his own uniform besides. However, he is not better than the Viennese and Roman. All the Finland postmen are linguists, speaking at least Finnish, Swedish, Russian. They dress warmly in long boots of thick leather, long, heavy coats and skull caps. The postmen of Denmark receive less than those of Norway, the annual salary running from \$230 to \$270. Just the same, they are said to be a fine lot of public servants.

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## QUEER COLONY

Rules Which Govern a Settlement of Australians in South America.

One of the strangest colonies in the world is probably that of Cosmo, founded in Paraguay by colonists of English blood from Australia. The prospect of the colonists is all held in common and all their work is done in common—cultivating, building, housekeeping—but each family may occupy a house by itself. There is no currency but labor, and every colonist has to give the colony 20 hours labor a week. If he does not longer he establishes a labor credit which he can draw on at any time. It is a totalitarianship, although the colonists are not so called. A single man may put in extra labor to provide himself with a house on the colony. If labor is not sufficient, he can draw upon his credit to a certain amount. He could have as large a house as he chooses, although he would be considered foolish to have a larger possession than he needs.

Having paid for while he can draw upon his surplus labor for anything else he requires, or he can use his labor for cultivating his garden, his leisure for cultivating his garden, his leisure for cultivating his garden.

While the house has been built by the man's labor he cannot, however, sell it. It is his to occupy.

Cosmo does not want single men, although single women would be welcome. The women are occupied with knitting, sewing, washing and other womanly occupations, but a woman is not allowed to marry.

She makes no more claim upon her. She is doing all that the community requires in managing her household. Men are tending to be children. Men are tending to be children. Men are tending to be children.

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## A MATCHMAKER

Mrs. Ogden Goelt Said To Be Engaged to William Waldorf Astor—Lucky Matrimonial Family.

Among the acquaintances of Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, of New York, it has long been an acknowledged fact that she is by all odds the cleverest matchmaker in American society. By all accounts she has now scored her greatest triumph, her widowed daughter, Mrs. Ogden Goelt, being, it is said, engaged to William Waldorf Astor, the expatriate American millionaire. Mrs. Wilson's sons and daughters have married into the richest, and from social point of view, most eminent families in New York society, but the news in London of Mrs. Goelt's engagement is of more profound interest than the announcement of any other marriage among her children. Twenty persons own 17 per cent of all the real estate in New York city. Of that 17 estate in New York city. Of that



## Of Interest to Women.

## Small Details in House-Building.

No sleeping room should ordinarily be allowed on the ground floor. No short of a bed of sand is dry enough for this, it would better be first floor, for ordinary living rooms; the second for sleeping rooms; the third for storage, a play-room for children, and for the protection of the second story from heat, is the ideal plan. But in the city, where every square inch of land wears a high price, the case is different. Here a basement and four or five stories will certainly be put between the cellar and the roof, and willy-nilly, the stairs must be climbed; but the tax on the strength can be greatly lessened by constructing the stairs with the proper height and width of "risers" and treads, and by wholly abolishing the "winding" section—that ankle-straining source of accidents should be done away with, and a landing substituted where the plan of the house does not admit of a straight up-right. Indeed, a landing is a health boon anywhere, as the climber instinctively takes a fresh breath when he reaches it. Going up stairs is a question of lifting a certain distance by a succession of muscular impulses. There is an ideal staircase in Massachusetts, over which a succession of nurses, in attendance upon a chronic invalid who travels many hundreds of miles, their unanimous testimony was, "I saw here such an easy flight of stairs. Here are the exact measurements: They have seven and one-half inches of "rise," and ten and one-half inches of "run," without reckoning the "tread"—a projection on the front edge of the tread of an inch. There is a landing about three-fourths of the way up, and it is a matter of thankfulness that architects are discovering the possibilities of beauty in the landing.

In planning the sleeping rooms, if every one cannot have an open fireplace, transoms should be made of the doors, and windows hung so that they can be let down from the top. A slavish adhesion to symmetry has caused the ruin of many a sleeping room—people think too much of placing windows so as to produce external regularity, and not enough what is going to conduce to the comfort of the occupants; there should always be a direct draught; this will be especially appreciated when the needs of a chronic invalid are to be considered. One chamber should be simply furnished that it can be made antiseptic in a few minutes. The carpet should be a simple, clean, dark color, and the bedstead and wash-stand of iron; such a room, which its mistress calls "my hospital chamber," has seen many families of children safely through measles, mumps, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. Of course there must be an open fireplace, a grate-stove, and the door must be hung on the side that will enable it to be opened without exposing the patient and cause play on stormy days, would soon pay for itself in the saving of doctor's bills.

Having disposed of the outlying provinces, let us come to the heart of the house—the kitchen. This is a fine large kitchen, will often be heard from the house-hunter, where every foot of room beyond what is needed is a distinct detriment. The French hotel kitchens, where fascinating gastronomic marvels are produced, consist of a range and a table at the cook's back, with just enough room for him to stand in. His pots and pans are hung on hooks on the one side of the range, and the necessary dishes are ranged on wall-shelves at the other. He wastes no steps.

Space and steps can be economized by placing the kitchen windows so high in the wall that a hanging table can be placed under them, and put out of the way when not in use. Some of the undesirable "largeness" of the kitchen could be utilized in a light closet, where all cooking utensils, from pots and pans to aesthetic jelly-moulds, could be stored, and the kitchen sink, of iron, with legs of the same material, would give no means of hiding damp rags and brushes to breed mould and bacteria. The kitchen sink itself, and the sink in the butler's pantry, should be arranged on the same plan, with a broad shelf for soiled dishes at the right, and a grooved drain-board at the left, and a dresser immediately above.—Harper's Bazar.

## In Fashion's Realm.

Artists discovered long ago that a décolleté gown worn with a large hat made the most of a woman's beauty. French actresses, studying the art of being beautiful have appeared of late on the stage, at their stage dinners, dressed in this manner and now the "elegant" have adopted the vogue with enthusiasm. Brilliant evening gowns displaying beautiful shoulders are seen everywhere at fashionable restaurants. With these, the large hats hitherto considered only appropriate for day wear or for high gowns. It is a delightful innovation, and many a comparatively plain woman has been made over into a beauty by the combination of a low gown and a large hat. We shall see the style here this winter. Even now a few society

## Dr. A. W. CHASE

COMES TO THE AID OF

## Catarrh Sufferers

SUCCESS in life is almost impossible for a man with bad breath. Nobody wants to do business with him. Nobody wants to associate with him. He is handicapped everywhere. Offensive breath comes from Catarrh; sometimes from Catarrh of the Stomach, sometimes of the lungs, sometimes of the head, nose and throat. It is from Catarrh somewhere, and Catarrh is another name for uncleanness.

Many men understand this, and make every effort to cure it, but it is beyond the reach of ordinary practice.

No self-respecting man can ignore Catarrh. If he has it in any form he makes constant effort to be rid of it.

There is something about the manner of life and the climate of Canada that seems to breed diseases of the mucous membrane. Medical science ordinarily doesn't try to cure Catarrh; it "relieves" it; but Dr. Chase has been curing Catarrh for over thirty years, and his name is blessed by thousands who have shaken off the grasp of this insidious disease.

Mr. Furness had, of course, been told that he was to meet Mr. Gladstone, and the entire company looked forward

## Small Details in House-Building.

women have been seen at Newport dining at the Casino dressed in this manner.

In the same esprit women are wearing these summer muslin gowns in the street which were until today supposed to be suitable only to the house. How have they been made acceptable? It is again by learning from the Parisian that a touch of black makes everything possible. These light muslins are toned down by black. One of lavender with a deep fuchsia and round waist and sleeves in diagonal edged with black give a fluffy look to the waist which has a full yoke and collar of white muslin edged with two puffs of black. Belt of black ribbon with buckle of steel. Of course this black net will not wash, but no one makes up a thin gown nowadays with a view to its washing.

Here is a hint which you will probably thank me for: With these muslin gowns you need not wear a black ribbon around your neck because you wear a black belt. You can use white ribbon for the collar. It is far more becoming, and if bought by the piece not at all expensive. Velvet is also in use with these summer gowns and dresses. There is an ideal dress of satin ribbon. Dressmakers prophesy that it will be a favorite fabric for such parts of a gown as the skirt. Velvet adds a richness to silk or woolen goods, as we all know, and a small quantity is as effective as much more of another fabric.

## Freshening Pillows.

Perhaps few people understand that feather pillows should be occasionally freshened. In summer the pillows and bolsters from the various beds in the house should every few weeks be laid in the hot sunshine. They must remain there for five or six hours, and be turned once during that time. This process of sunning dries and thins the feathers, and makes them more elastic. Each stand by itself. Any one who has not tried this will be surprised on using a pillow thus aired, to note its increased softness and elasticity. The Germans recognize the benefit of this practice when they "sun" the huge feather beds upon which they are accustomed to sleep.

## Two Soufflés.

To make a cheese soufflé prepare first a white sauce by cooking together a table-spoonful of butter and one of flour, and when they are thoroughly blended adding a generous half-cup of milk. Stir until smooth and thick, when you may add four table-spoonfuls of grated cheese, salt and pepper to taste. Take from the fire, and stir into the mixture the well-whipped yolks of two eggs, and lastly, and gently, the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Turn an ounce into a well-buttered pudding-dish, and bake to a golden-brown in a hot oven. The soufflé will puff up twice its original size, and must be eaten as soon as it is removed from the oven. This is a delicious luncheon dish.

Rice soufflé is made in the same manner, and may be eaten as a dessert. Begin with the above receipt by making a white sauce, which must be allowed to get cold before adding to it a scant half-cup of cold boiled rice, the yolks of four eggs, and lastly, the well-whipped whites. If the oven is hot this soufflé will take about ten minutes to bake, and may be eaten immediately with a hot jelly sauce.

## Queen Victoria's Private Mail.

It is in her private sitting room that Queen Victoria's private letters, which comprise a daily epistle from each one of her children and children-in-law, are always opened and read by the recipient. Each day this portion of the royal mail-bag is brought to the sitting-room in locked dispatch boxes. It is not generally known that every letter personally read by the Queen, whether of a public or private nature, is not only filed, but bound; and some years ago it was comparatively easy for any visitor to the castle to obtain access to these valuable and often private documents. Now, however, these volumes are kept under lock and key.

## A Smile: A Laugh.

"What's de use o' botherin' me 'bout dat rent?" inquired a certain one of a dilapidated shanty. "De grocery man was jus' run' hyah an' I owes a doctor's bill an' a hull lot o' yuthuh folks. An' hyah I is down to my last four dollars."

"Why dont you pay dat on account?"

"Go 'way, man! I needs dat ter pay de license foh dem two dogs."

A Dundas street conductor was busy talking to a girl in the front part of the car.

A man on the back platform wanted to get off, but couldn't catch the conductor's eye, so he pulled the bell strap.

Conductor rushed back and shouted: "Say, young fellow, I'm paid to pull that bell."

"Well," was the answer, "you don't lose a cent by me. I did this for you for nothing. I won't charge you a cent."

And everybody smiled but the conductor.

Miss Sawyer, who is poor, was introduced at a lunch party to Miss Taylor, who is rich, and was coldly received.

Miss Sawyer is bright, and knows her own antecedents, and Miss Taylor is also. She was unabashed, and spoke cheerily:

"I'm glad to meet you. I've often wanted to. It's so funny—my name is Sawyer, and my grandfather was a tailor; and your name is Taylor, and your grandfather was a sawyer. Mine used to make clothes for you, and yours used to saw wood for mine."

A little anecdote about Mr. Gladstone in the Chap-Book makes itself welcome by touching the great man's humorous side.

The premier was invited to attend one of Punch's famous dinners. He was to meet Mr. Harry Furness, who had, as one might say, discovered the Gladstone collar, and was in the habit of caricaturing the statesman weekly by representing him almost buried in his own collar.

Mr. Furness had, of course, been told that he was to meet Mr. Gladstone, and the entire company looked forward

with amusement to the night when the ideal and the actual should each confront each other.

The evening came, and Mr. Gladstone with it; but he wore a little band of white linen, behind which not even the lobe of the ear could be concealed. He had appreciated the situation and provided for it.

Joachim, the great violinist, was introduced to Carlyle by a mutual friend. The sage was about to take his morning walk and asked Joachim to accompany him. During a long walk in Hyde Park, Carlyle kept the conversation running on Germany and its great men—the Fredericks, Moltke and Bismarck—until at last Joachim thought it was his turn to take a lead, and he started with the inquiry: "Do you know Sterndale Bennett?" "No," was the reply, and after a pause, "I don't care generally for musicians; they are an empty, wind-baggy sort of people."

When the eminent botanist, Prof. Altman, of Glasgow, was a small boy he had the present of a silver bit, whereupon his mother was so worried by messengers as to what he should do with it that she exclaimed: "Really, you had better go to Thomas Elliott's (a well-known pharmacist) and buy a little worth of patience."

Down the street marched the lad, and demanded of the chemist: "Mr. Elliott, please give me sixpence worth of patience."

Mr. Elliott, taking in the situation at a glance, said: "Certainly, my boy. Just sit down and wait till you get it."

Prof. Altman's endeavor to purchase patience was a great success. It has never been forgotten.

A young Irishman in want of a \$5 note, wrote to his uncle as follows: "Dear Uncle, you could see how I blush for shame while I am writing, you would pity me. Do you know why? Because I have to ask you for a few dollars, and do not know how to express myself. It is impossible for me to tell you, I prefer to die. I send this messenger to ask you for a few dollars. Believe me, my dearest uncle, your most obedient and affectionate nephew."

"S—Overcome with shame for what I have written, I have been running after the messenger in order to take the letter from him, but I cannot catch up. Heaven grant that something may happen to stop him, or that my letter may get lost."

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## NEATLY REBUKED

An Almond-eyed Lady Gives a Rude American a Crushing Reply.

A Chicago woman who has just returned from a visit to the Omaha Exposition tells of an incident which happened in the Chinese village of how a woman of the Flower Kingdom rebuked a visitor for his rudeness. The party were gazing with wonder on the Chinese belles who are residents of the village. The little feet of the Chinese women were gazed upon with mingled feelings of astonishment and commiseration. Finally one of the visitors, who had no idea that the Chinese women understood or could speak English, said:

"It is positively brutal to squeeze the feet of those poor women like that."

"Yes, and



## OUR SHORT STORY

### "A Tender Ideal."

"Who in the world are the Holmes?" said I, letting fall on my lap the note I had just opened.

"The Holmeses?" queried my husband sleepily from the hammock. "Have you found acquaintances away off here?"

"Not at all," replied I, "that is the mystery. I never heard of them." And I read the note aloud:

"Dr and Mrs. Holmes would be pleased to have Professor and Mrs. White take supper with them on Wednesday next, at 6."

"Mrs. Mackenzie will tell us," said my husband, as our landlady appeared, and again I inquired, "Who are the Holmeses?"

"Ah!" said Mrs. Mackenzie, smiling, "are you invited there?"

"We are invited, and I am sure they are perfect strangers to me. Do you know them? Do they live here, or are they coming?"

"I know them well," said my landlady, "and when I tell you about them you will want to accept their invitation. I am certain they are Virginians," she continued, settling herself comfortably in a rocker.

"He is a doctor, and a first-class one, too. He had a splendid practice and lots of friends and a lovely home—some people who knew them in the South told me so—and were as happy as two people could be, when all at once his wife's mind began to wander. He traveled with her and doctored her and did everything for her, but she grew worse and worse. She isn't violent, you see; she is as quiet and gentle as can be, only she gets things mixed; she seems to think backward. So her husband says, 'Then she loves to rectify. She wants to speak pieces all the time. Things she learned in school, you know, when she was a girl, and the doctor, he just humors her in everything. He brought her here to Mackinaw to be quiet, thinking she might get well where the air is so good and nothing excites or worries her. And here they live all alone, he helps her cook and sweep, and she drives a wheel with him on his calls, and I guess, after all, they are pretty happy.'"

"But," ejaculated I, in amazement, "all this makes this invitation the stranger! Surely he does not want outsiders to see his poor wife and know of her condition, and she cannot want to meet anyone if she at all repulses her state."

"That's the queer part," continued my landlady. "When summer comes she gets so uneasy, she can't do anything with her, she wants to invite everybody she sees. In the south she loved to entertain, and she thinks she must do it still. So her husband finds out quiet people like you and the professor here, and he just asks them, and that makes her feel satisfied. He can't deny her anything. He is just bound up in her."

"But," objected I still, "why could not Dr. White call on us and tell us this and then invite us? I hate to go there without even seeing him first."

"Because he knows I'd explain it for him," said Mrs. Mackenzie, gently. "He can't bear to speak of it. He just acts as if he didn't see anything wrong with her; and he loves her so, and is so proud of her! But you'll see."

"How dreadful it is," said I. "What a sorrow to bear! What a tragedy their lives must be!"

"Well," said my husband, thoughtfully, "I am not so sure about that. It is a great grief, of course. But it is better than some troubles they might have had. They love each other, and are in some sense happy together. He undoubtedly hopes for her restoration, and that brightens her life. No, Alice, I don't agree with you. Let's let it pass as it is."

"Well," said I, "it seems a good deal like one to me, but we can't tell better when we have been there. I suppose we must go."

"Of course, we must," said the professor, in his mild and even tones. "And we went, but, oh, how I dreaded it!"

Mrs. Mackenzie directed us to their cottage at the farthest end of the village, on the cliff looking out over the magnificent sweep of water where Lake Michigan and Lake Huron mingle. In the front yard were masses of nasturtiums in red, yellow and bronze, and beds of geraniums, and dahlias, and all the sturdy flowers which flourish in that short cool summer. On the porch stood Dr. Holmes, a tall broad-shouldered man, with iron gray hair. He came to meet us as we paused at the gate, and with a courtly gesture, he was over.

"Professor and Mrs. White, I am delighted to see you. The young mother's delight and joy in her beautiful baby is always accompanied by more or less care and solicitude, and a certain degree of strain on her physical resources. She needs all the strengthening and sustaining help which is possible to be obtained, in order not to fall a victim to the organic weakness incident to maternity."

The grandest help in the world is the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book which every woman ought to read. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 25 one-cent stamps to pay the mere cost of postage and mailing. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. A handsome cloth-bound copy for 50 stamps.

W. R. Malcom, of Knobel, Clay County, Arkansas, writes: "Since I last wrote you we have had a baby girl born to us. My wife took very little trouble to mention. A stouter, healthier child was born than the last one. She had not been sick a day. Has not had so much as the cold. It is a fact, sir, and we have not had to be up with her as often as twice at night since her birth."

Let me thank you for accepting my invitation. It is pleasant to meet those of the outer world, and I am honored in your coming."

After a little talk about Mackinaw and the summer visitors, and the glorious view, we went indoors, and he introduced us to his wife. She was a gentle, brown-haired woman, with a timid manner and delicate features. My fears vanished; I felt as in the presence of a shy child, and I sat down by her, and talked with her. But in a moment she slipped from the room. My host had found a congenial spirit in my husband, and both went deep in the books which filled two sides of the room. I listened, amused at their common chatter, and as Mrs. Holmes came back, and said shyly, as a child might say it, "Please come to supper."

The table was daintily laid, with flowers upon it, and looked as if any supper table might, except for one thing. Over it, from the hanging lamp, hung a coiled brass wire, such as bird cages are suspended from, and attached to it was a note I had written accepting the invitation. The breeze blew in at the window and caught it, and as the spring danced up and down, my note fluttered about in each gyration. I dared not look at my husband, but I saw just one gleam of distress cross Mrs. Holmes's face. Evidently the note had been hung up after his inspection of the table was over.

I shall never forget that meal. The little wife served it herself, passing quietly about from table to kitchen. Everything was delicious, and as Southern as could be, but it was served backward.

First came waffles, crisp and brown, and with them delicious maple syrup. "How fragrant this is," I exclaimed as I tasted it. "It is so woody. That we have in the city is made of brown sugar."

"How strange," replied Mrs. Holmes, "the bees make it here. They fill the little tin buckets on the trees, and they fill them. Do you remember how the Bible says, 'My son, eat this honey, for it is good?' I always recall that verse when we have waffles."

"Oh, no," smiled she. "You see, I tend my flowers and vegetables in the garden, and feed the chickens, and gather wild strawberries, and the day seems short."

"My wife is very fond of out-door life," Mrs. White, observed Dr. Holmes, as he heaped my plate with fried chicken and rice. "Gardening and books absorb most of her time. I think she reads her Shakespeare through every winter."

"Shakespeare loved nature, too," murmured Mrs. Holmes.

"And this our life exempt from public haunt. Finds leaves on trees, stones in the running brooks, Sermons in books, and good in everything."

But won't you have a beaten biscuit, Mrs. White?" she added abruptly. "Beaten biscuit!" I echoed. "Indeed I will. I have never eaten them in the north. You are a Southerner, Dr. Holmes. Do you remember anything of the war, or were you too young?"

"I remember the last of it perfectly," she answered. "I can never forget how my mother cried when Grant surrendered to Lee at Gettysburg."

"Are you fond of fishing, Mrs. White?" interrupted our host. "I caught these lake trout this morning. We think our ice-cold water makes them firmer and sweeter than those elsewhere."

"My husband is a great fisherman," said Mrs. Holmes, before I could reply. "I often put on my snow-shoes and go with him to the lake in the warm summer days when there is so little to do."

"My wife raised this okra in her garden," said Dr. Holmes, as he brought the soup in. "I fancy these islanders think it an outlandish vegetable. Indeed, a few people who live north of the old Mason and Dixon line appreciate it as we Southerners do."

"The crowded line of moccasins with trowels in their right hands," quoted Mrs. Holmes, but her husband rose from the table and went to the kitchen. We entered the parlor our hostess came to her husband's side and whispered to him. Instantly he turned to us and said:

"My wife used to rectify years ago very beautifully. Would it give you pleasure to have her do so now?"

"Indeed," I said, "it would be delightful. And with a pleased smile she left the room, and returned with a large tray filled with small glass kerosene lamps. Those she placed on the door in a row for foot-lights, and when her husband sighted them, she slipped out, and reappeared in a few moments transformed. Her hair was braided down her back and tied with a blue ribbon. She had on a white tulle dress, with an over-skirt looped up with artificial rose-buds. Her pink Pills cure was visible, and she wore white kid gloves, which reached only to her wrists. But in her face was the greatest change; it was lighted up with excitement, interest, enthusiasm. She looked like a girl about to step upon the stage for the first time. She was eighteen again; this was the dress she had worn when she graduated from school. With a low courtesy she began:

"To be or not to be, that is the question."

and on to the end of the soliloquy, I had heard Booth and Irving repeat those same lines in all the outward semblance of the Dane, but never did they seem so full of meaning as when this woman recited them in her tulle dress and white slippers.

When, however, she paused a moment, and began again, this time Poe's "Raven":

"Once upon a midnight dreary—"

It echoes today in my ears as I recall that evening.

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"Once upon a midnight dreary—"

It echoes today in my ears as I recall that evening.

"Caught from some unhappy master, whom unmerciful disaster Followed fast and followed faster, till his song one burden bore, Till the dirges of his hopes that melancholy bore—"

"Nevermore—nevermore!"

Tears filled my eyes as I watched them, that husband and wife, so bound together by tenderest love. How many men could have borne to open such a sorrow as his to the gaze of strangers? And yet he did it gladly, to give the pleasure possible to that poor darkened life.

Our good-nights came speedily. Mrs. Holmes was as happy as a girl now, and beamed with delight as we thanked her. Dr. Holmes was as courteously and graciously as ever, but we knew he was glad it was over.

We walked home almost in silence, our hearts full. "It is a tragedy," said my husband at last. "How much better it would have been had she died young ago."

"No," I replied, "I have changed my mind. It is not a tragedy. It is an idyl, the sweetest, the tenderest I know. He has his love for her, the deepest one could imagine, because it is full of pity for her loss, and yet as full of admiration and devotion as when they were lovers. He may shield her and help her and care for her as no one else could or would, and he finds his reward in her childlike happiness and devotion."

There they live on that desolate island today. The flowers bloom and the water sparkles. The strangers come and are entertained and go away. Winter comes and heaps the snow around their cottage, and they pile the fires high and open their Shakespeare. And when the wind howls and rose-buds, and recite for me, and she becomes again the happy girl. No, it is not a tragedy, but an idyl, sweeter than poet ever sung—Harpers Bazar.

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I shall never forget that meal. The little wife served it herself, passing quietly about from table to kitchen. Everything was delicious, and as Southern as could be, but it was served backward.

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"How strange," replied Mrs. Holmes, "the bees make it here. They fill the little tin buckets on the trees, and they fill them. Do you remember how the Bible says, 'My son, eat this honey, for it is good?' I always recall that verse when we have waffles."

"Oh, no," smiled she. "You see, I tend my flowers and vegetables in the garden, and feed the chickens, and gather wild strawberries, and the day seems short."

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"My wife used to rectify years ago very beautifully. Would it give you pleasure to have her do so now?"

"Indeed," I said, "it would be delightful. And with a pleased smile she left the room, and returned with a large tray filled with small glass kerosene lamps. Those she placed on the door in a row for foot-lights, and when her husband sighted them, she slipped out, and reappeared in a few moments transformed. Her hair was braided down her back and tied with a blue ribbon. She had on a white tulle dress, with an over-skirt looped up with artificial rose-buds. Her pink Pills cure was visible, and she wore white kid gloves, which reached only to her wrists. But in her face was the greatest change; it was lighted up with excitement, interest, enthusiasm. She looked like a girl about to step upon the stage for the first time. She was eighteen again; this was the dress she had worn when she graduated from school. With a low courtesy she began:

"To be or not to be, that is the question."

and on to the end of the soliloquy, I had heard Booth and Irving repeat those same lines in all the outward semblance of the Dane, but never did they seem so full of meaning as when this woman recited them in her tulle dress and white slippers.

When, however, she paused a moment, and began again, this time Poe's "Raven":

"Once upon a midnight dreary—"

It echoes today in my ears as I recall that evening.

"Caught from some unhappy master, whom unmerciful disaster Followed fast and followed faster, till his song one burden bore, Till the dirges of his hopes that melancholy bore—"

"Nevermore—nevermore!"

Tears filled my eyes as I watched them, that husband and wife, so bound together by tenderest love. How many men could have borne to open such a sorrow as his to the gaze of strangers? And yet he did it gladly, to give the pleasure possible to that poor darkened life.

Our good-nights came speedily. Mrs. Holmes was as happy as a girl now, and beamed with delight as we thanked her. Dr. Holmes was as courteously and graciously as ever, but we knew he was glad it was over.

We walked home almost in silence, our hearts full. "It is a tragedy," said my husband at last. "How much better it would have been had she died young ago."

"No," I replied, "I have changed my mind. It is not a tragedy. It is an idyl, the sweetest, the tenderest I know. He has his love for her, the deepest one could imagine, because it is full of pity for her loss, and yet as full of admiration and devotion as when they were lovers. He may shield her and help her and care for her as no one else could or would, and he finds his reward in her childlike happiness and devotion."

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**LYING BY THE CLOCK**

The Family Timepiece is "Deliberately and Persistently Untruthful."


Many a man who would not for any money go into the kitchen at 4 o'clock in the morning and say to the cook: "Do you know it is half-past seven o'clock? Well, it is, and more; it's just thirty-five minutes past seven, and my train goes off in twenty-five minutes," will quietly and in cold blood put the clock up to telling this lie for him. It is fair to the clock, it is bad enough when a man, or even a woman, in a sudden gust of anger, swears at a tramp, or peddler, or irritating caller. That is done by a great frenzy of temper, and has sometimes the excuse of great provocation. But lying by the clock is always done with calm deliberation and malice aforethought, and it is persevered in day by day. It's too mean on the clock. Vocal as the liar is, he is dumb when he's speaking to the clock.

... sit heavy on the conscience of  
... teacher, saying all day long, in

staccato tones. "my, mas, ter, makes, me, lie. My, mas, ter, makes, me, lie."  
—Robert J. Burdette in the August Ladies' Home Journal.

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**TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.**

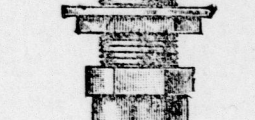


is some perplexity apparently  
what disposition to make of  
sh prisoners of war. Admiral Cer-

I  
a  
vera and his officers are destined, we  
are told, to come North, either to An-

napolis or Portsmouth or New York. No doubt they will be made as comfortable as the status of their minds, poor gentlemen, admit, and if private hospitality is suffered to intervene, it may be they will pass the summer at Newport. There are few persons living towards whom Americans in general are kinder disposed just now than towards Admiral Cervera. There is sympathy for him as a brave man in misfortune, and a cordial liking for him—so far as he is known—as a gentleman.

As for the Spanish soldiers and sailors, who seem to have accumulated in considerable numbers in the harbor of Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter, why not send them back to Spain and put them ashore. They would doubtless settle down in a more useful way, be at home, and once there they would



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If you insist on having this kind on your case, you'll do away with the annoyance of a leaky tank. No

to stay there, for Spain has now means of sending them anywhere. They can't do us any harm in

Spain, we would be quit of the expense of feeding them and of the bother of them. Moreover, there is no im-

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Consultation Free. ywt

**IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF**  
James Overy, late of the County of Middlesex, in  
the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased.  
Pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, notice  
is hereby given that all persons having claims  
against the estate of the said late James Overy,  
who died on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1886,  
and the probate of whose will was granted by the  
Surrogate Court, of the County of Middlesex,  
on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1886, to  
Vinton Weldon and Robert Grant Fisher, ex-  
ecutors under the will of the said deceased, are  
surly notified to send particulars of their  
claims to me, the undersigned solicitor for the  
said executors, on or before the 1st day of

**TABLE SUPPLIES.**  
We sell butter that you cannot  
any finer in the city than  
Always fresh. Prompt delivery.

**H. & J. MACFIE,**  
Confectioners, Corner K  
and Ridout.

Annunciators,  
repaired. M

notice shall then have been received. Dated  
this 18th day of August, A. D. 1898. T. G.  
Meredith, 74 Dundas street, London, solicitor

for the said executors. b

hand medical batteries

GOING INTO THE

**Jobbing Grocery and Liquor**

**BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY.**

The undersigned, in returning sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends in both city and country for their kind and generous patronage during the last twelve years, begins to say that the business has arrived at a stage in its existence that it is not policy to much longer continue the retail portion of the grocery business. I therefore beg to say that on and after the first day of September next, the retail portion of the grocery business will be discontinued. In the meantime, that I

**R. M. MILL**

434 Talbot Street.

**E. J. WEBB**

is removed to 280 1/2 Dundas street between Wellington and Waterloo and she is now prepared to wait on and favor her with orders for confectionery, fruits, and all the latest novelties. Prices ranging from 10c

from now until the date above specified, all loose goods and broken packages will be offered to our customers

and friends at reduced prices. The liquor business will be conducted in the

same manner and place as heretofore. All parties owing accounts on account of the retail portion of the grocery business, will please call and settle at their earliest convenience. All accounts are payable at the old stand, No. 155 Dundas street.

JOHN GARVEY.  
London, Aug 13 1894. - 8 bh

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**581-3 Richmond St**  
**OPPOSITE THE V.**

**Did you see the Fly? Yes.**







