London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI., NO 303. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1894. WHOLE NO. 10010

Wants to Quit.

Rumors That China is Seeking a Settlement With Japan.

The Celestials Being Cleared Out of Corea.

Sir George Trevelyan's Estimate of the House of Lords.

Lourenzo Marquez at the Mercy of the Kaffirs—170 Portuguese Marines Against Thousands of Native Warriors.

Russia's Sick Ruler.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Medical circles in St. Petersburg believe that a council of the most prominent surgeons in Europe will meet in Corfu soon after the Czar's arrival.

At the Mercy of the Kaffirs.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Cape Town says Lourenzo Marquez, on Delagoa Bay, is in a complete state of siege and at the mercy of the Kaffirs. Guns have been mounted in the streets and barricades erected. One hundred and seventy Portuguese marines are on guard.

Better Off Without the Lords.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, addressed the Liberals of Glasgow this evening. He said the last Parliamentary session proved that the country would be better off without the House of Lords. The majority of Peers against popular measures was so overwhelming that there was no prospect of the Liberals carrying out the business until the Upper House should be reformed. The hostility between the two Houses had become open and permanent.

Imperialism Illustrated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Vilna, the capital of the Government of that name, says that in Kroshi, in that jurisdiction, 70 persons have been sentenced variously to sentences of from ten years to four months' imprisonment for resisting a detachment of Cossacks in a successful attempt to close the Catholic Church in that place. The court, while carrying out the law, took into consideration the brutality of the Cossacks, and recommended to the Czar the justice of commuting the ten-year sentences to one year and pardoning the others.

Jealous of England.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A scheme of monetary reform was expounded by the Marquis De Mores at a meeting held in this city last evening. The Marquis denounced England's exploitation of gold, and declared that it was England's mono-metallic system that had deprived France of capital in the place of which England had flooded France with raw materials which only represented the interest on capital lent. He advocated free coinage and the suppression of the 15½ to 1 gold and silver ratio. Adoption of these measures would compel Great Britain to change her currency or pay double for her food supply. The marquis then began a discussion of the situation in Egypt, when the meeting became turbulent and finally broke up, the uproar being so great that the speaker could not be heard.

The Czar and the Czarewitch.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The latest announcement in regard to the Czar's departure for Corfu is that he will be accompanied by the Czarewitch, who will remain a few days with his majesty. The Czarewitch will then go to Darmstadt, and, together with the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius, escort Princess Alix to St. Petersburg. The marriage of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix will probably take place at the beginning of November. During the absence of the Czar a council of regency will be formed, clothed solely with the executive power. It will consist of the Czarewitch and Grand Dukes Michael and Vladimir. An imperial edict announcing the regency will be issued shortly.

Wants to Quit.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—According to a dispatch to the Westminster Gazette from Shanghai it is rumored that the Chinese Government has opened negotiations with Japan for a settlement of the war between them. The rumor also has it that China has offered to acknowledge the independence of Corea and to pay a war indemnity to Japan.

A dispatch from Tokio says that Corea is being cleared of Chinese. The opportunity has arrived for Japan to undertake a thorough internal reform of the government of that country. In order to carry out this reform the presence of an experienced Minister is necessary, and for this purpose Count Inanye, Japanese Minister of the Interior, has been sent to Corea. The Emperor has the fullest confidence in Count Inanya, who will proceed at once in the warship Yoshimo to Chemulpo. In Corea he will act as a special advisory ambassador.

Advices from Nanking report an outbreak of the Koloohwsi Society, 50 miles from Hankow. All is quiet at Wu Chang, but foreigners are not allowed to remain there.

WORK AND WAGES.

Good News from Fall River, Mass.—E. V. Debs' Appeal.

E. V. Debs has sent out a circular of appeal to all railroad employes to join the union of which he is head.

GOOD NEWS FOR 21,000 PERSONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Mule Spinners' Association voted today to accept the manufacturers' proposition, and it is believed this action will break the strike of the 21,000 operatives in this city.

Hon. Mr. Mercier Fast Sinking.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 12.—The Hon. Mr. Mercier is sinking fast, and is not expected to live another day.

Steamship Arrivals.

Oct. 12.	At	From
Scandia	New York	Hamburg
Augusta Victoria	New York	Hamburg
Noordland	London	New York
Campania	New York	Liverpool
Paris	New York	Southampton

ASTOUNDING ROBBERIES!

Masked Men Hold Up Trains Over the Border.

A San Francisco Gang Get $50,000 in Gold—$18,000 Booty Secured Near the American Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—A daring train robbery was perpetrated last night near Quantico, Virginia, not far from this city. All Washington is astounded. Eight masked men signaled and stopped the train and then held up the driver.

The express messenger refused to open his car and the leader of the gang hurled a dynamite bomb at the door, shattering it. The robbers entered the express car, looted the safe of its contents, but overlooked a package of $6,000. They then went to the engine and jumped on and ran her back. They probably rode a mile and then got off, taking to the country. When they left the engine they opened the throttle and set her at top speed to Quantico, twelve miles away. None of the passengers were molested.

The express messenger said that the safe contained $15,000. It is thought the amount will foot up to $18,000. A large amount of this money was shipped from Richmond.

ANOTHER!

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 13.—A Southern Pacific train robbery, which occurred last night at Sheep Camp, was a daring crime. Four sacks of coin were secured from the express car and Messenger Jack Paige barely escaped with his life. Engineer Bill Scott, of the Oregon Overland, that left San Francisco at 6 p.m., and his fireman were forced at the muzzle of a revolver to carry coin sacks from the express car to the engine. Then the robbers uncoupled the engine and rode off with their booty. It was a well planned and skillfully executed robbery.

GOT $50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 13.—It is learned that the robbers at Sheep Camp secured $50,000. It was the Wells-Fargo express car. The Southern Pacific has issued a circular offering a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the two robbers and the recovery of the plunder. In this circular it is stated that the bandits plundered the express car of over $50,000 in gold.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Senator Thomas W. Palmer, recently president of the World's Columbian Commisson, is lying seriously ill at Detroit.

A party of explorers from the Cuayamasa Mountains, California, say that while there they discovered a cave which rivals the mammoth cave of Kentucky.

CANADIAN.

The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N. Y., has received a license to carry on in Canada the business of cyclone and tornado insurance.

Mrs. Clara Victoria Ellis, of Toronto, applies for a bill of divorce from her husband, Thomas D. Ellis, traveler for the firm of H. W. Ellis & Co., Ottawa, on the ground of adultery,

Ontario registrars met in Toronto on Friday and organized a Provincial Association. Col. Cole, of Brockville, was elected president, and Registrar Coyne, of St. Thomas, secretary-treasurer.

The formal opening of the McMaster University, Toronto, took place Friday night. The feature of the evening was an address by Rev. Dr. Goodspeed upon some unsolved questions of higher criticism.

Turnkey Alex. Bruce was nearly killed at Whitby jail Friday evening by George Arnold, a prisoner from Oshawa. Arnold snatched a ring of heavy keys from Bruce and beat him into insensibility. Arnold made his escape.

AN AWFUL INDICTMENT

Against Two Young Women—Charged With Murdering Their Relatives for Life Insurance.

BALLSTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The October grand jury brought into court yesterday an indictment of murder in the first degree against Catherine M. and Elizabeth Nolan, of Waterford, Saratoga county. The sisters have been in the county jail here since July 13. They are charged with murder in the first degree in administering arsenic to their brother John Nolan in sufficient quantity to cause death.

John Nolan died June 13 in Waterford after five days' sickness. Within eight months other members of the Nolan family—father, mother and sister—had died. All these persons had insurance policies on their lives. In court the girls were dressed in deep mourning. They are both young and prepossessing, and the oldest is not more than 20 years old.

NO FOOL HE.

[Toronto News.]

Hon. J. C. Patterson says there is no truth in the report he is about to resign his seat in the Cabinet for the purpose of accepting the post vacated by Mr. Meredith's retirement. The Minister of Militia might have spared himself the trouble of making the denial. Nobody really thought he was such a fool as to throw up $7,000 a year at Ottawa in order to take the Opposition leadership in Ontario.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves, nervous, week and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork. resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body. itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—The City Council meets on Monday night.

—To a correspondent—Letter re single tax will appear next week.

—There are five cases of typhoid fever in the City Hospital at present.

—Mr. Joseph H. Vanstone, Stanley street, took out a permit today to erect a two story brick residence. The price given is $1,600.

—Miss Maud Matthews, Dufferin avenue east, has left for the Normal School to complete her studies on kindergarten methods.

—New postoffices were opened in Ontario on Oct. 1 as follows: Greely, Russell; Crow Lake, Addington; Haddo, Dundas; Mitchellville, South Leeds.

—Mr. Charles Hawkins, of this city, was a pall-bearer at the funeral of his cousin, Miss Nellie Hawkins, which took place yesterday at Brantford.

—Arthur Waterman, the young man who attempted suicide on Wednesday night by drinking an ounce of chloroform, will soon be able to leave the hospital.

—Rev. W. S. McTavish, B.D., of St. George, will preach tomorrow in the Presbyterian Church, South London. Mr. McTavish is a man of superiar literary and pulpit abilities, and a successful pastor.

—Court Magnolia, A. O. F., have completed arrangements for an assembly and supper to be held in the City Hall, Thanksgiving Eve. They will also have at "At Home" in their hall, Duffield block, on New Years night.

—The many friends of Dr. S. G. Gibson, a well-known graduate of the Western University, this city, will be glad to hear that he is prospering in his chosen home at Langdon, North Dakota. Dr. Gibson has just been unanimously nominated for the office of coroner of the county by the Democratic party.

—Rev. Canon Burrows, vicar of St. Paul's Church, Bournemouth, Eng., is on a visit to this city, the guest of his uncle, Mr. V. Cronyn, "Firleigh." Mr. Burrows is son of the late General Burrows, and grandson of the late Bishop Cronyn, first bishop of Huron. He will preach in the Memorial Church tomorrow.

—The resignation of P. C. John Alton takes effect on Monday. Mr. Alton has been on the force 5 years, but has decided to try farming in the Parry Sound district. This is the fourth resignation since spring, the others being P. C.s Noyse, Gall and Brown. No permanent appointments have yet been made to fill the vacancies.

—"I wonder that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not reach that class of men," said a citizen to a reporter this morning, as he pointed out a farmer driving down King street with a load of small trees on his wagon. The man was minus a whip and to urge his half-dead looking beast along he was prodding it with the tines of a pitchfork.

—Over 400 Americans claiming heirship to the big Edwards estate in New York city have met in Cincinnati and organized a joint stock company, believing that a corporation can better settle the dispute than individuals. The property involved is in the heart of New York and is worth $800,000,000. The Canadian heirs include Squire Harry Edwards, John Edwards and J. W. Gustin, of this city.

—Adjutant Fred T. Miller states that if citizens have articles to spare such as bedroom, kitchen and dining room furniture and utensils, or books and pictures for the reading room, to enable him to get the Men's Industrial Home, at Victoria Hall, Clarence street, furnished by Oct. 30, the time arranged for the opening, he will be pleased to call at their address on receipt of word to this effect.

—The regular meeting of the London Collegiate Institute Literary Society was held yesterday. The following officers were elected. Mr. S. J. Radcliffe, B.A., president (acclamation); D. H. Arnott, vice-president; Miss L. Southam, treasurer; F. H. Screaton, secretary; committee, Misses McWhinney, McVean, Weld, Weldon, Hodge, Grant, and Messrs. Cowan, Real, Brown and White. Speeches were made by the elected officers.

—The concert in Wesley Hall last night, given by the choir of the Queen's Avenue Church, was a success every way. In spite of the wet evening the hall was full. The singing of the chorus was all that could be desired. The cornet solo of Mr. Tom McCormick was a surprise to his friends. Mr. Henry Saunders' cornet playing was as fine as usual. Owing to the illness of one of the members of the Harmony Quartet, these gentlemen could not sing. Their number on the programme was taken by Mr. E. W. Knowles, of Brampton, who is the possessor of a fine baritone voice, well cultivated. He sang "The Golden Bar," by Beven, in a very expressive manner, and in response to a vigorous encore gave "Anchored." The singing of Mr. Fetherston's pupils, Miss Fowler, Miss Land, and Mr. Bert Stockwell was very good. Miss McGuire's piano solo was also excellent. Miss Allen's violin solos were well rendered, especially her "Fantasia." She was also enchored.

Voters, Attention!

Monday is the last day on which names may be added to the Dominion voters' list, without going before a judge. Liberals should see that their names are on by calling at the committee headquarters in Oddfellow's Block as early as possible on Monday. The lists have to be completed by 9 p.m. on that day. Be sure your names are on.

Gone to Kingston.

The 4:30 east bound G. T. R. train this morning took to Kingston Penitentiary Edward Bowers and Robert Herrington, sentenced respectively by Judge Robertson to five years for manslaughter and two years for arson. Sheriff's Officer Graham and a deputy were in charge of the prisoners. Mrs. Bowers visited her husband in the jail last night, and conversed for some time. She was wholly unaware that Bowers was to be removed so soon. The order had not been received by the jailer.

A Small Docket.

Daniel C. Young, who has been on remand for a week on a charge of vagrancy, was let go at the Police Court this morning to look for work. He has been an inmate of the hospital and the asylum, and the police magistrate expressed grave doubt as to his ability to find work in his penniless condition. But he pleaded hard and promised to scour the country in case work could not be had in the city, and so the magistrate discharged him. Wesley Brown, at one time a prominent barber of this city, was up again on the same old charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was fined $2 or tendays. Mary McMullen, an elderly woman, has been cooking on lake boats all summer, and, as other sailors have done before her, Mary got drunk at the end of the cruise. She was let go on condition that she avoided gin mills and the Police Court as she would a sunken reef in time of storm.

Enterprising Pupils.

It has been decided by the Literary Society of the Collegiate Institute to what purpose they should put the money that was made at the conversazione held under their auspices last spring. When the expenses were paid the society had to their credit nearly $200, and they have resolved to equip, for the benefit of the institute, reading rooms and a museum. They have ordered all the popular magazines and papers of the day, which will be placed in the rooms to afford the pupils an opportunity of reading the works of all the most popular authors. Two rooms will be fitted up, one for the boys and one for the girls. Besides this the museum containing the collection in natural history and mineralogy will afford an opportunity to the pupils of becoming better acquainted with the natural life. It is expected that both the reading rooms and the museum will be opened next week.

Masonic.

At the last meeting of the London Past-masters' Association it was resolved to ask the different lodges in the city and suburbs to appoint a member from each lodge, who shall have power to act in an emergency on Masonic matters other than that assigned to the finance committe of lodges. It was recognized that the worshiptul masters of lodges are clothed with such power, but it is well understood that these brethren very frequently do not care to take upon themselves any responsibility in matters of the nature hinted at and consequently no concerted action is taken.

R. W. Bro. Rowat, D.D.G.M., of London District, paid an official visit to Moffat Lodge, Harrietsville, on Wednesday evening last, and was cordially welcomed by the officers and members. Quite a number of visitors were present from Belmont, London, Dorchester, Ingersoll, and Nilestown, and an exceedingly pleasant evening was passed.

No Change of Name For Them.

At the denominational rally of the Methodist members of the Christian Endeavor convention in Kingston the following resolution was moved by Rev. A. M. Phillips, seconded by Rev. A. C. Courtice: "Whereas the General Conference of our church has organized an official young people's society, under the title Epworth League, and has made provision whereby any local league may have fellowship with the societies of Christian Endeavor and become a branch of the Epworth League on similar terms; therefore, let it be resolved that we loyally accept the action of the General Conference and express the hope that this provision will be taken advantage of by all our young people's societies, local leagues thereby entering into denominational fellowship through the Christian Endeavor movement, and our Christian Endeavor Societies in accordance with their published principles putting themselves in harmony with the action of the highest court of our church." The motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and an amendment was carried that it be laid on the table for twelve months.

Street Botany.

"Time was," writes a city friend of ours, "when a lover of wild flowers and curious grasses found it necessary to tramp into bylanes and canny nooks, often making sad work of not only boots and clothing but carrying away home marks in his own skin as various if not as pretty as the finest of his specimens. All this is now altered. The busy man may gather specimens not only of "native" but strangers from a distance, common and uncommon, lovers of damp and bog by our creek, or day creepers on the street crossings. Two years ago I observed a large patch of burr grass (or sand burr) at the northwest corner of Central avenue and Colborne streets, then a comparatively rare plant. It does not ask for very rich soil, so the sand answered for all its requirements and the wind takes its curious-shaped, burrs, rolling in every direction, so that each corner can boast of its burr patch now. Any lady or gentleman doubting my word can easily try for themselves, as the seeds are now on the run. So it is with many other weeds mentioned in Thursday's paper. As fine specimens of chickory with their beautiful blue petals have been found growing within a block of Mr. Dearness' own door as can be found in the country. So with many others.

He Caught the Team.

Charles Frohman drives a C. P. R. lorry. Mr. Frohman is a very faithful and careful driver and lets nothing stand between himself and his duty. He has a perfect horror of his team running off, and to stop them when they had stampeded this morning led Mr. Frohman to do a very funny thing. He had pulled up in front of Slater's tailor shop on Richmond street near Dundas and had gone inside on a little business. To be nearer his team in case of emergency, Mr. Frohman left the door open. Another person who remembered that the atmosphere was not as balmy as it was a month or so ago came in behind Mr. Frohman and shut the door. This door, by the way, is set or rather was set, with heavy plate glass reaching from the top to within a few inches of the ground. Mr. Frohman turned around and caught a fleeting glimpse of his team hastening driverless towards King street. He made a bound for the door. There was a crash and the next moment Mr. Frohman was on the sidewalk with a shower of heavy glass at his heels. He had gone through the window, but he caught the horses. "I would not have let that team off for ten windows," said Frohman when he returned. "Once started they would never have been stopped." The crash attracted a big crowd. The glass was worth about $12 and was insured. Frohman escaped without a scratch.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system

High tariff runs every farm on shares.
The more one knows the less he expects.

The general public have thus far shown their appreciation of the effort of Greenway, the florist, to please, and it plainly shows to us that only the very choicest of flowers and plants at reasonable prices is what the people want. We have every facility for supplying our store with the very best of everything in our line, as a visit to our greenhouses in London West will show. The electric railway will take you within a block of our houses, and we deduct return fare from any purchase made. Phone 743. 7wb

TRUTH-TELLING ABOUT SEASONABLE STYLES means a stock of Bright, New, Clean, Fresh, Stylish Goods. That's what you want. We have them.

TRUTH-TELLING ABOUT FAIR PRICES means close, fair, square, uniformly low figures. That's what you want We give them.

KINGSMILL'S

The London Leader.

The Largest Importer of Drygoods and Carpets in Western Ontario.

The Best Value,
The Newest Goods,
The Greatest Variety

WE SELL NOTHING WE CANNOT RECOMMEND

NO TRASH OFFERED HERE!

Under No Conditions Will We Be Undersold

October Offerings. Look, Examine, Compare

MEN—BUY YOUR

Fall Suit and Overcoat

AND SAVE MONEY.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

IF YOU WANT A PAIR OF

Good All-Wool Blankets

We are offering our

Regular $4 weight for $3 15

HAVE YOU VISITED

Our Millinery Showroom

YET? IF NOT

Come This Week and Take Your Choice

Friday we opened 1 case of

BLACK FRENCH DRESS SILKS

And when we say they are the best value we ever offered you can rely on their being something extra.

Last week we mentioned the

Bankrupt Stock of Linens

Which we bought. You get the benefit of first choice if you come now.

Ask to see our Special Lines of Bleached Table Cloths.

IT IS WISDOM TO PUT

A Square of Oilcloth

Under your coal stove. We can sell you a good Heavy Cloth at 19c a yard. Also

Zinc and Brass Binding with Metal Corners

IF YOUR THOUGHTS TURN TO

MANTLES

You can satisfy any fancy from our stock for surprisingly little money.

See our Handsome All-Wool Braid-Trimmed German Jackets at $5.

We sell a Good Gray Flannel at 12½c.

A Pure Wool Wide Width Flannel at 25c.

The Best Gray Flannel made, 28 inches wide, at 30c, or 10 yards for $2 75.

Our Cloth Department

Is filled to overflowing with Good All-Wool Tweed, suitable for boys' and men's hard wear. For 35c you can get a Good Heavy All-Wool Tweed, and cut to measure free of charge.

DID YOU EVER SEE

Good Ingrain Carpet,

FULL YARD WIDE,

AT 25 CENTS?

We have a range of patterns. Also a Pure Wool, heavy weight, yard wide, at 45c. A good Hemp Carpet at 9c. Tapestry Stair Carpets at 18c.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Sts.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Ira Smith, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sabbath school, 3 p.m. Seats free. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. J. Allister Murray, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m., evening service at 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. Rev. J. Millar, of Kincardine will preach morning and evening.

IN SOMERSET HALL, DUNDAS STREET, at 7 p.m. Sunday, a gospel address by Geo. L. Pearson; no collection; all welcome. b

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Walter Rigsby, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. B. Clement; 7 p.m., the pastor.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST Church — Services tomorrow by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Annis, M.A. Morning subject: "The Draught of Fishes." Evening subject: "Young Men."

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. Thomas Cullen, pastor. Sunday school anniversary sermons morning and evening by Rev. Principal Sheppard, Mount Elgin Institute, president London Conference. Afternoon service, 3 o'clock; addresses by Rev. Mr. Sheppard and S. J. Latta, Esq.; collection in aid of the school. Monday evening at 8 o'clock, good literary and musical programme; admission, 10 cents.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. M. P. Talling, pastor. Services by Rev. G. C. Patterson, M.A., Embro.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PARK avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by Rev. E. Cockburn, M.A., Paris.

DUNDAS STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. Cunningham, of St. Marys, will preach tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The musical service will contain: "Organ Prelude," Smart; "Te Deum," Hopkins; "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," quartet. Evening —"Organ Prelude," Hills; "I Will Mention," Sullivan; "There is a Green Hill," solo.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, ST. JAMES' Church, South London, tomorrow (Sunday) evening. Rev. Archdeacon Davis, preacher. b

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Scotch Twin Evangelists Sunday evening and during the week. b

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; the pastor at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. A welcome to all.

"PITFALLS OF LIFE AND HOW TO Avoid Them." Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll, will speak plainly on this subject to men only at the Grand Opera House on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Be early for seats. Mr. J. Coates Lockhart, tenor, will sing "The Promise of the King" and "Abide with Me." Other good music. To defray expenses a collection will be taken. b

DR. WILD ON "SENSE AND NONSENSE" Sunday morning, First Congregational Church. b

"THE CHINA-JAPANESE WAR" IS Dr. Wild's subject at First Congregational Church tomorrow evening. b

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Pastor, Charles Smith. Morning subject, "Holiness"; evening, "The Bridge of Sighs —and Songs." Strangers welcomed.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH street. Services to-morrow as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. J. H. MOORHOUSE, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. G. Harris, pastor. Services morning and evening as usual.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

Not less than 15 words. | 2c. Per Word

SCOTCH SONGS BY MRS. COOPER AND Miss Mutch are among the "certainties" promised at the "Expectation Social," Thursday evening next, St. James' Presbyterian Church. Tickets 25 cents. b

RUGBY FOOTBALL—PETROLEA VS. London. Championship match, Tecumseh Park, Saturday, 13th. Kick-off at 3 o'clock sharp. Admission 25 cents. 9u

BOXING MATCH — BETWEEN JIM Daly, of Buffalo Champion Corbett's sparring partner, and Jack Stewart, ex-champion of Canada; Billy Madden, of New York, and all the best boxers of London at Mechanics' Hall, Monday, Oct. 15. 10u

HARVEST HOME SUPPER—COLBORNE Street Methodist Church, Monday, Oct. 15. The best musical talent engaged for concert after tea. All come; tickets 25c. 8c

WESTMINSTER (ROLLER) RINK — Skating Wednesday and Friday nights; band Monday. Admission, 10c; when no band, ladies free; skates, 10c.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, THE recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Second term commences week of Monday, Oct. 22. Beginners' classes: Gentlemen, Monday and Thursday evenings; ladies, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Ladies and children, Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock (commencing Oct. 27). Advanced class, ladies and gentlemen, Wednesday evening (commencing Oct. 24). DAYTON & MCCORMICK, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 476 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

MEETINGS.

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word

LONDON, OCT. 13—THE N. C. O. GUNNERS and drivers of London Field Battery will parade at gun shed on Monday, at 1 p.m., to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Corp. Seth Tinsley. JOHN PETERS, lieutenant-colonel commanding. b

STOVE CLERKS!!—APPOINT OFFICERS at Labor Hall Monday, Oct. 15, at 8 p.m. b

ODDFELLOWSHIP—BEAVER LODGE, No. 7227, I. O. Manchester Unity, meets second and fourth Mondays, monthly, K. of P. Hall, Duffield Block. Only authorized lodge Manchester Unity Oddfellows in the city. Visitors welcome. W. J. WINGETT, N.G.; W. G. UPSHALL, secretary. b

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE trustees of the Protestant Orphans' Home will be held in the "Y" rooms on Monday, Oct. 15, at 3 p.m. A full attendance of members and all those who are interested in the welfare of the home are cordially invited to attend. 9c

DOMESTICS WANTED.

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

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT —Apply 242 King street. 10tf

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply to Mrs. M. D. DAWSON, Cedar Grove, Waterloo street. 8c

OSBORNE'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE still leads in finding girls the best situations in private families or hotels. Every good girl who wants a first-class situation in private family or hotel at any kind of work can get it by applying at 56 Dundas street. Good wages.

MALE HELP WANTED.

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

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY SEND your name and address to MACKEY & BALDWIN, Windsor, Ont. 10c

WANTED — SALESMEN — $75 PER week, selling electric light outfits for houses, stores and shops. Motors for running machinery and other popular patented articles; outfits complete when shipped. Best people buy; permanent situation; no experience. W. P. HARRISON & Co., clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. ywt 7

WANTED—BOY WITH KNOWLEDGE of shorthand and typewriting. Address, stating age, experience and where obtained, salary expected, to Box 71, ADVERTISER Office. 9c

OFFICE BOY WANTED — APPLY IN own handwriting. P. O. Box 234, city. 9u

AGENTS WANTED — $10 A WEEK—G. MARSHALL & Co., 258 Dundas street, London.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

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

COAT-MAKERS AND VEST-MAKERS wanted—For wholesale work. The R. Greene Manufacturing Company, Carling street. 9c

WANTED — SEWING GIRLS — WHO worked on coats. Steady work. Call at 62 Dundas street. S. BLOOMGARDEN. 9c

TO LET—HOUSES.

These adlets pay. | 1c. Per Word

TO LET — COTTAGE — 7 ROOMS AND hall, in good repair, 411 Oxford street; key at Connor's grocery. Inquire at 522 Colborne street. b

TO RENT—LARGE SHOP—SUITABLE for small foundry or carpenter shop, corner King and Thames. Apply 85 Ridout street south. 10c

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, 419 PRINCESS avenue; four bedrooms; double parlor; splendid location. E. J. LIDDICOATT, 181 St. James street. b

TWO STORY BRICK—EIGHT ROOMS, bath, gas. 620 Talbot street. Apply 618 Talbot street. b

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HALL TO let—Seating capacity, 700; immediate possession. Apply to librarian, reading room. 44tf xt

TO LET — GOOD FRAME HOUSE — 57 Askin street; eight rooms; city and soft water. Apply on premises. 8c

TO LET—GOOD COTTAGE—84 STANLEY street; three bedrooms; good cellar, city and soft water. 8c

NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Lyle street, near Dundas; nine rooms; rent low. Apply 636 King street. 4g

TO LET—STORE 353 RICHMOND STREET, also hall above; size 60 by 20 feet. Apply C. G. CRUICKSHANK, 275 Piccadilly street. 60tf

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

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

YOUNG LADY WISHES RE-ENGAGEMENT at book-keeping or office work. Fully experienced. Filled last position six years. Moderate salary. Good references. Address Box 120, Delaware, Ont. b

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word

KINDLING WOOD FOR SALE—$1 PER load, delivered to any part of city. Watson's box factory. xt

FOR SALE — WOODSTOCK ORGAN— splendid condition; cheap for cash. Apply 25 Orchard street, South London. 6c ywt

A FEW SECOND-HAND BREECH-LOADING guns for sale by WM. GURD & Co., 185 Dundas street. 9c

LOST AND FOUND.

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word

LOST—BETWEEN ROSS HOUSE AND Adelaide street, on Dundas—Lady's small gold watch, with fob attached. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to Ross House. 10 tf

LOST—LATE FRIDAY AFTERNOON— Watch and locket, between York street bridge and Dundas street. Reward by returning to this office. b

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GENERAL AGENT WANTED IN EVERY county. Send for free sample. MACKEY & BALDWIN, Windsor, Ont. 10n

AGENTS WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN in every town in the Dominion; big money guaranteed to good people. We are offering for the fall trade the finest line of household specialties ever sold in Canada upon terms so liberal it will surprise you. Capital not necessary. CLAUSS SHEAR COMPANY, Toronto. ywt

WANTED — AGENTS — MALE OR female—To make $20 weekly by selling Cottam's illustrated book on cage birds. Great value. Prizes valued at $125 given agents. Sample copy and particulars for 25 cents. BART. COTTAM & Co., London.

BOARD AND LODGING.

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

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at 408 Burwell street, corner Dundas. Good board and pleasant rooms, newly furnished. b

APARTMENTS OR ROOMS WITH OR without board. Apply 149 Lichfield street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word

WANTED TO BUY—GROCERY BUSINESS; give location, amount stock and terms. Address Box 38, this office. b

WANTED—PARTY WITH $100 IN A paying office business in this city; security for money. JAY MACKEY, Grigg House. 10u

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN— With three or four thousand dollars to invest in a manufacturing business. Address, Manufacturer, ADVERTISER. 8u

HOTEL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally situated and first class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor

ONTARIO HOUSE — KING STREET — Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY MCDONALD

OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kind of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SARE, proprietor.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR $1 A day house—Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 99½ KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone.

J. H. TENNENT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

MR. WILLIAM MOXON, STUDENT IN Germany and Cambridge University, England, receives pupils for harmony and vocal and instrumental music at 359 Princess avenue.

MR. THOMAS MARTIN, DIRECTOR OF Music, Hellmuth College, receives private piano pupils at his residence, 283 Dufferin avenue. 88bc eod

MRS. S. CHADWICK, LATE OF MONTREAL, organist and pianist. Concert accompaniments. Pupils received at 419 Dufferin avenue, London, Ont. 74tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. J. H. A. BEATTIE, barrister, etc., 87½ Dundas street.

G. W. FRANCIS — VALUATOR — Private funds on first and second mortgages at low rates; notes cashed. 78½ Dundas street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Best returns. | 1c. Per Word

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THAT fine large two-story brick dwelling, 420 Oxford street. Eleven rooms (six bedrooms), bathroom; large third story, suitable for billiard room; conservatory, new furnace, six fireplaces with ash pits, four cellars, large horse and cow stables, coach house, buggy, coal and wood sheds. Corner lot, 140x211, with southern and eastern aspects; tennis court, lawns, fruit, flower and vegetable gardens; is on belt line of proposed electric railway. Apply H. E. NELLES. 1n xwtzwt

FOR SALE—$7 20 PER MONTH, WITHOUT interest, will purchase frame cottage, No. 95 Wharncliffe road, South London. Apply at once. 433 Richmond street. 8n

MEDICAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

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

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973.

REMOVAL NOTICE—DR. C. P. JENTO has removed to 389 Richmond street. Office hours, 9 to 11, 2 to 4 and after 7 o'clock.

DR. WEEKES—407 DUNDAS STREET, near Colborne; office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone 1069.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 863.

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

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose throat and lungs.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.— Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 683 Dundas street. Telephone

DR. D. HUTCHEON HOGG—103 ASKIN street, South London, near Wortley road.

DR. PINGEL — OFFICE, QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington street. Specialty, lung disease.

DR. GRAHAM — OFFICE, MASONIC Temple, No. 3, corner Richmond and King, residence 616 Richmond. Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles; diseases, women and children. Office open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. ECCLES — CORNER QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington. Specialty diseases of women, at home from 10 to 2.

DENTAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

DR. FRED L. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—81½ Dundas street, over Boomer's confectionery. Successful dentistry; moderate charges; satisfaction assured.

F. N. HARVEY, L.D.S. — DENTIST— Office and residence over Edy Brothers, photographers, 214 Dundas street.

W. R. WILKINSON, D.D.S., PHILADELPHIA; L.D.S., Toronto. Specialty preservation of natural teeth by methods used in modern dentistry. 215 Dundas street, corner Clarence; up stairs, Telehone 897.

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS — DENTIST — Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879; graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1883. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 390½ Richmond street, over Mountjoy's fruit store.

S. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST— 216 Dundas street; entrance second door west Clarence, next Edy Bros.' Telephone 822.

L. MCDONALD—DENTIST— Office—183½ Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT — HONOR graduate University of Toronto, successor to Dr. H. E. Nelles. Offices over Fitzgerald's grocery. Satisfaction assured.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

SHINGLES — SHINGLES — CHEAPER than ever. Three more cars arrived British Columbia red cedar; white pine Ontario cedar from 175 per thousand; pine, hemlock, lumber, lath, posts away down. Sound block low set horse wanted. Call or write C. P. R. lumber yard, Pall Mall street, London. J. A. SUTHERLAND. xt

TO THE LADIES OF LONDON—MISS Skimin will be pleased to execute all orders in millinery at her residence, 539 Talbot street; specialty, fine millinery. Call solicited. ywt

FLOWERS — MRS. WOODLIFFE HAS the choicest in the city; established 15 years. Funeral and wedding orders a specialty. 206 Dundas street. Phone 819.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME FOR EVERYBODY to get their furs made over in the latest style; capes, muffs, collars, caps, etc. S. GOLDSTICK, 71 and 73 King.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS— 259 Dundas street. Specialties, ostrich feather and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES— Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 44 Bay street, Toronto, and 285 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

BICYCLES, JAPANNED AND TINTED— Specialties in tin and japanned goods, coach and bicycle lamps, peannut roasters and warmers, sheet metal refrigerators, grocers' cannisters, etc. D. M. GREEN, 202 King street.

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

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street, London. Telephone 888.

A. T. CORP — PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 753.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

DUFFERIN AVENUE RESIDENCE— Five minutes' walk from postoffice; nine rooms; splendid corner, close to park; rare chance to buy a beautiful home at a low price. W. D. BUCKLE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—TO RENT, THAT fine brick store, 572 Pall Mall street; large business being done; good cellarage; stable, etc. W. D. BUCKLE.

STANLEY STREET—NOS. 24 AND 26— Fine houses, close to the market, at low rents. W. D. BUCKLE.

TO INVESTORS—BRICK RESIDENTIAL block of six dwellings; ten minutes' walk from postoffice; pay now 10 per cent above taxes; splendid investment. W. D. BUCKLE.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.

"SWEDISH MASSAGE" — MRS. RAY Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty

ARCHITECTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers. Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

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

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMB—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. MCBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE.

PERSONAL.

PARTY WHO GOT SKYE TERRIER puppy from child yesterday, return same to 548 Talbot street, or there will be trouble. 9c

LEGAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

J. A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Money to loan. ywt

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

JOHN W. WINNETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary. London, No. 9 Market Lane. Money to loan.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.— 87½ Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at lowest rates.

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

GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C.; GEO. MCNAB, P. MULKERN, FRED F. HARPER.

MCEVOY, WILSON & POPE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. MCEVOY, LL.B.

A. GREENLEES, B.A., BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

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

STUART & STUART, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, southwest corner Dundas and Richmond, London; Main street, Glencoe. ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART.

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

J. D. O'NEILL—SOLICITOR, ETC. Removed to 110 Dundas street.

PARKE & FURDOM — BARRISTERS— Richmond street. E. JONES PARKE, Q.C.; T. H. FURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER FURDOM.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L., and J. EDGAR JEFFERY, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

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

WM. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

WEEKES & SCANDRETT — BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office 98 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates. G. N. WEEKES, T. W. SCANDRETT.

P. MCPHILLIPS—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 59 Dundas street, London.

W. H. BARTRAM — BARRISTER — Solicitor, notary public, conveyancer. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Office, 99 Dundas street west, London.

ARTISTS.

MISS EMILY M. GUNN—STUDIO 188 Dundas street. Lessons given in all branches of work. t

ACCOUNTANTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

JOSEPH CAHILL, ACCOUNTANT, 145 Wortley road, South London. 2n wty wtt

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

ALFRED A. BOCKER, ACCOUNTANT, 136 Elmwood avenue, London South. Telephone 1069.

BARBERS.

MARCEL HOEHN—BARBER—HAS RETURNED to the city. Call and see his new climax barber chair. 374½ Richmond street. Call.

THE UNITED FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. A PROGRESSIVE COMPANY WITH AN EXCELLENT RECORD. The United has recently taken over the funds and business of the City of London Fire Ins. Co. JOHN STEPHENSON, agent, 101 Dundas St. xt

Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Capital and Assets, $53,000,000. EDWARD TOWE, Agent, Office over Bank of Commerce, London. Telephone No. 507. Money to loan at lowest rates. ywt

LONDON ELECTION

GENERAL MEETING OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

Will be held in the

Liberal Club Rooms,

ODDFELLOWS' HALL,

Thursday Evening Next,

at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of

Nominating a Candidate

To represent the city in the Local Legislature. "God Save the Queen."

V. CRONYN, Pres.; F. H. BUTLER, secretary b

Pay Your Water Rates

Before the 15th inst. and save

20 per cent Discount

O. ELLWOOD, secretary.

N. B.—Office will be open on 12th, 15th and 15th inst. from 7:30 to 9 p.m. to receive payments 6c ywu

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

The Great Hunters' Excursions

—TO—

Midland, Penetang, Muskoka Lakes, North Bay, Mattawa and Nepigon Districts,

On Oct. 19 and 20, 26 and 27, and Nov. 2 and 3.

Return tickets will be issued at Single First-Class Fare, good to return leaving destination not later than Dec. 1, 1894.

For full particulars, etc., apply at

"CLOCK CORNER" or G. T. R. DEPOT

A GREAT WORK.

Over 600 Patients Treated at the General Hospital

Last Year—The Annual Report—More Room Wanted—Separate Building for Paying Patients Recommended.

At the regular meeting of the Hospital Trust, held at the City Hall yesterday, there were present: R. Lewis (chairman), C. F. Complin, Jos. Gilmour, T. H. Purdom and Medical Superintendent J. D. Balfour.

There are now 55 patients in the hospital.

Accounts to the amount of $854 44 were passed.

After some discussion the following motion was carried unanimously: By T. H. Purdom, seconded by C. F. Cemplin, "That in view of the demand for increased accommodation for private patients in the hospital and the necessity of a new laboratory and operating room, that Messrs. Moore & Henry be requested to make plans and estimates for a new laboratory and for a separate building for private patients and ascertain the probable cost thereof, and that application be made to the City Council for funds necessary to complete these objects."

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report was presented. Six hundred and fifty-four patients were treated during the year—336 males and 318 females. There were 19 births and 52 deaths. The average stay of parients in the institution was 30.97 days; the collective stay of adults, 19,902 days; collective stay of infants, 355 days; total, 20,257 days. One thousand persons who were not inmates of the institution received relief during the year. The dormitory capacity of the institution was 85 beds; of these 75 were made up.

The religion of the 654 patients was classified as follows: Protestants, any denomination, 568 (293 males and 275 females); Roman Catholics, 71 (37 males and 34 females); unknown religions, 15. In nationality 377 were Canadians, 141 English, 61 Irish, 36 Scotch, 19 American and 20 belonging to other countries. Four hundred and seventy-five were received from the city, 98 from the county, 55 from the Province, 11 from the United States and 15 from other countries.

The average cost of patient per day in 1892-1893 was $1 09; for the last year it was 88 cents—a gratifying reduction. The receipts totalled $18,282 47, and were apportioned as follows: Ontario Government, $5,138 60; city of London, $7,107 37; county of Middlesex, $2,063 04; from paying patients, $3,518 68; from endowments, $454 78.

The heaviest item of the $18,282 47 of expenditure was that of salaries and wages —$5,348. Fuel came next, $1,996 23; then meat, $1,509; next drugs, $1,294 01; bedding, napery and general furnishings, $1,227 21; groceries, $1,124 29; milk, $917 89; light, $646 61; butter, $629 43; contingencies, $550 82; repairs, $474 91; flour, bread and meal, $432 33; extraordinary repairs, $421 50; tea and coffee, $325 41; vegetables, $319 46; medical and surgical appliances, $291 63; brooms, brushes, mops and cleaning appliances, $277 40; beer, wine and spirits, $153 81; water supply, $150; ice man, $101 08; taxes and insurance, $67 45; hay and straw, $18.

The reports were adopted.

Do you know that at Keene Bros.' you can buy furniture cheaper than any place in London? A trial order will convince you that we lead in prices, considering quality. Give us a trial. Yours truly, KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Having opened a butcher shop at 569 Richmond street, we are prepared to supply our customers with first-class meats in all lines. W. A. FORTNER. ywt

New Drug Store—Anything you want in the drug line. Telephone, No. 1018, or call at C. SYMONDS', chemist and druggist, c64 Dufferin avenue, corner Maitland street. ywt

Do you use soap? Why not use Wide Awake then? It is guaranteed absolutely pure and is the best in the world.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED until

Friday, 19th inst.,

For the various works required in the erection of a brick residence on Queen's avenue. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMB, Architects, Duffield Block. 9u

By J. W. Jones, Auctioneer and Valuator, 242 Dundas Street,

TUESDAY, OCT. 16, AT 10 A.M.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS, PARLOR suites, easy chairs, secretaire bookcase, center tables, bedroom suites, bedsteads, mattresses, springs, sideboards, dining tables, carpets, bureaus, washstands, couches, sofas, baseburners, wood stoves, cook stoves, stove pipes. Bailiff's sale of new sewing machine, organ and other household effects. Terms cash. JOHN BURNS, bailiff. b

City Residence For Sale.

THERE will be sold by public auction at the auction rooms of J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, on

Tuesday, the 16th Day of October, 1894,

at 2:30 o'clock p.m., lot No. 1 and the easterly part of lot No. 33, both on the north side of Craig street, in the city of London. This property is situate on the corner of Craig street and Ridout street south, having a frontage on Ridout street of 96 feet and running back along Craig street about 240 feet. Erected thereon is a large brick dwelling house, containing twelve rooms, besides bathroom, pantries and closets. There is also a conservatory annexed. The premises are in good repair. The heating is by hot water. All modern conveniences. Large lawn and garden and fine shade trees. This is a very desirable property and will be sold cheap. For terms and particulars apply to A. GREENLEES, Solicitor, or to the undersigned. J. W. JONES, Auctioneer. London, 2nd October, 1894. 6k ywtz

27th ANNUAL SALE

4,750 CASES

India Rubber Shoes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Catalogue, at Auction,

Benning & Barsalou,

Auctioneers, will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peters Street, Montreal, on

Wednesday, the 17th of October,

AT 10:30 A.M.

over 4,750 cases of RUBBERS and FELT OVERSHOES, being seconds of this year's production.

Sale without any reserve whatever.

Catalogues mailed on application.

☞ The particular attention of the trade is invited to this important sale. 9r

HARD TIMES IN FRANCE.

A Large Number of Laborers Cannot Find Employment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—That the American workingman has not been the only sufferer from hard times is made apparent by a report to the State Department from Stephen H. Ingell, United States commercial agent at Roubadi, France. He says that the figures of the central labor bureau at Paris show that the labor situation throughout France on Aug. 15 last appeared to be that a large number of workmen and laborers were without emdloyment, only a small portion of those who have for some time been in enforced idleness having resumed their occupations. From 645 labor unions, with a membership of 129,235, reporting to the central office, it appeared that 14.4 per cent of the laborers were without work. Of these unions 53 report the situation as worse than last year. In the agricultural districts 67 per cent of the laborers were without employment, and in the wine districts of Cher and Herault this percentage was increased to 75 and 80 per cent respectively, the crisis resulting from the low price of wine. The report gives in detail the percentage of the unemployed in every trade, and makes a most startling showing of the extent of industrial depression in France.

MONEY FLOWING IN.

The United States Treasury is Now in a Flourishing Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The receipts and expenditures of the treasury continue to show a healthy condition, as appears from the statement for the first ten days of the month. The receipts today are over a million, and of this $670,000 were from customs. The indications are that receipts from this source will continue to grow under the operations of the new tariff. This is one of the many proofs of the great revival of business. The McKinley law created a deficiency from the day it was passed. The excess of expenditures so far during the fiscal year—since July—are only $2,000,000, while for the same time last year the deficiency was over $20,000. In addition, the gold reserve is gradually increasing. A cheerful air pervades the treasury, which is in striking contrast with the gloom prevailing last year, when the officials were wrestling with a bankrupt treasury left by the Harrison Administration.

GRIT AND GALL.

A Boy Who Made $2,250,000 in Eight Years.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 12.—H. C. Moore, formerly of Corinth, Miss., has just reached here from Egypt. Eight years ago he left Mississippi a penniless and inexperienced youth, possessing nothing but grit and love of adventure.

He returns a multi-millionaire. He made three trips entirely around the world after leaving his native State, and finally settled in South Africa.

He drove a trade with an African king for two tracts of mineral land of 70 square miles each at a nominal price. Last spring he sold one of them to the British South African Mining Co. for $1,000,000 cash. He has just sold the other to an English syndicate for $1,250,000 and is en route to England to close the deal. He will take two of his Alabama nieces, Misses Coffee and Moore, with him. He gave them $50,000 each as a present to-day.

UNCLE SAM'S PENSIONERS

Were Paid $139,804,461 05 During the Year—The List Grows Longer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The report of the commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, states that the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1893, was 966,012. During the year 39,085 new pensioners were added to the rolls and 2,398 previously dropped were restored, while 37,951 have been dropped for death and other causes, and on June 30, 1894, the number of pensioners upon the rolls were 969,544.

The number of pension certificates issued during the year was 80,123, and 132,873 claims were rejected.

The amount paid for pensions during the year was $139,804,461 05, leaving a balance of $25,205,712 65 of the appropriation. Much dishonesty and fraud, mainly attributed to unscrupulous claim agents was uncovered, and there were 194 convictions within the year for pension frauds, perjuries and forgeries.

New York Politics Mixed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Political matters in the metropolis, already in a state of chaos, are becoming more and more disorganized every hour until now none of the leaders, even the stalwart old Tammany Hall, is able to say accurately where he or his associates stand.

Russell Sage Wriggles Out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—In the suit of Wm. R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage, brought to recover damages from Sage, growing out of the explosion of a dynamite bomb in the latter's office, in which Laidlaw, who shielded Sage and was badly hurt, recovered a verdict, the general term of the Supreme Court today reversed the judgment of the lower court and ordered a new trial.

The Great Stamp Steal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The stamp robbery at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, discovered yesterday, turns out to be much larger than at first suspected. Instead of one package containing 50,000 2-cent stamps, it is now believed that 200,000 and possibly 250,000 stamps of various denominations are missing. The stealing has been going on for 30 days, and seems to have been the result of a plot.

An Important Organ.

The health and life of the entire body is directly dependent upon the proper performances of the functions of the stomach, and no other organ is subject to such gross abuse, when everything that the palate craves or the eye covets is dumped into this abused receptacle, and indigestion ensues. Get a box of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges for 25 cents and remedy the evil at once.

If you lie to your lawyer you'll fool yourself.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion. t

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street. Lawn mowers a specialty, and called for. ty

Floral designs and cut flowers of all kinds at Westlake's, 201 Dundas street. 'Phone 571. ywt

WHISKARD'S

230 & 232 Dundas St.

OUR BARGAINS ARE EVERY DAY.

Having been recently in the New York and Canadian Markets, we are prepared with special lines in all departments that you can save money on by buying from Whiskard's.

DON'T FORGET OUR

Millinery Department

We Show Some Very Nice Trimmed Hats at Special Prices.

Trimmed Walking Hats, only

50c EACH.

Special purchase of Ladies' and Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, these are very fine goods and our prices are right, as they were bought job.

In Gray Flannels, twilled and plain, light and dark, we show a beautiful line, worth 35c, Whiskard's price

25c WHISKARD.

See our Unbleached Canton Flannel

At 5c YARD.

Our repeat order of 1 case Ladies' Vests are now in. These vests are specialty with us. You could buy them from some that are sold at 35c and 45c. Whiskard's price

25c EACH

Just in—1 special line of Black Velveteen, wide width, only

25c YARD.

Our Linen Department is right. Special line of Fringed Table Napkins, white, large size,

5c and 10c EACH

WHISKARD'S

230 and 232 Dundas St.

FAVORABLE FEATURES.

The Trade Situation in Canada and the States,

As Outlined by the Commercial Agencies' Reporters.

IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Bradstreet's weekly review says: Trade is fairly active in Canada, though a slackening in demand is noted from the September activity.

Groceries are in better demand at Montreal. The export apple trade is very large at Montreal and Halifax, and profitable returns are hoped for.

Milder weather in the Maritime Provinces checks the demand for heavy goods.

Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate $20,299,000, a decrease of 4.4 per cent from last week, but an increase of 5 per cent over last year.

There were 37 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 40 last week, 32 a year ago and 33 two years ago.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

An accentuation of favorable features is revealed in the telegraphed reports this week. While advices of the most marked improvement come from the west and south, there are some encouraging features also reported from the east, and the net result of the week's business has further progressed in the direction of enlarged distribution.

The number of business failures in the United States this week is 238 against 215 last week.

Bank clearings at 72 cities for the week ending Thursday aggregate $927,428,877, a decrease from last week of 7.5 per cent, but an increase of 3 per cent over last year.

Exports of wheat, including wheat from both the United States and Canada for six days ending with Thursday of this week, aggregate 2,317,048, bushels, compared with 3,243,000 bushels last week.

WATFORD.

Dr. Bently, who has been practicing here for the past year, has moved to Sarnia, where he intends to locate.

Cassells, an acrobat, in the employ of the Kickapoo Medicine and Comedian Company, has gone to London hospital with typhoid fever.

Mr. Thos. Howden, contractor, met with a painful accident Thursday morning. While walking up a plank he missed his footing and fell into the basement, striking his head heavily against the wall, causing an ugly scalp wound.

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

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

Photographs enlarged at Mackle's studio. Agents wanted. ywt

Fresh cut roses and other flowers at Westlake's photo studio, 201 Dundas street. 'Phone 571. ywt

It is very important to know where to find fine bedroom sets at low prices. When buying call at Trafford's and you will find them. 95 and 97 King street.

FOR PROHIBITION.

Second Day's Session of the W. C. T. U. at Glencoe.

Good Work Done in Jail, Hospital and Hovel, as Well as in Church and Lecture Room.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The opening devotional exercises of the Middlesex W. C. T. U. Convention at Glencoe today were lead by Mrs. Fife, and a most interesting and eloquent address on "Light," based on the 6th, 8th and 10th verses of the 58th chapter of Isaiah, was delivered by Mrs. Douglas, of London West.

After routine business, the resignation of the newly-elected recording secretary was handed in and accepted with regret. This occasioned a fresh election, resulting in the appointment of Mrs. (Rev.) Kerr, of Mount Brydges.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Winters, Napier, superintendent, read this report. Each union in the county has now taken up this department.

London—Meetings held, 50; calls, 457; leaflets distributed, 623; families relieved, 42; articles of clothing distributed, 100; papers contributed, 123. Jail work—Weekly visits, 40 meetings, literature distributed, assistance given to several female prisoners at close of term. Hospital work—Weekly visits paid, 900 religious and temperance newspapers distributed and magazines, besides a large number of gospel tracts and leaflets. In no department of Christian effort is literature of this kind more appreciated than in the hospital. The committee have had the unspeakable privilege of leading a few of the patients to the Savior.

Parkhill—Mrs. Holmes, superintendent. Several families relieved and articles of warm clothing distributed. Regular cottage prayer meetings held.

Strathroy—Mrs. Heard, superintendent. Twelve Sunday afternoon meetings held.

Kerwood—Mrs. Taylor, superintendent. Regular temperance prayer meetings held.

Glencoe—Mrs. French, superintendent. In co-operation with R. T. of T.; held monthly gospel temperance meetings in three of the churches under guidance of the ministers. In April and also in May were assisted in gospel temperance meetings by Mrs. Hitchcock, of Paris.

Melbourne—Mrs. Harrison, superintendent. Held regular prayer and Bible readings.

Napier—Mrs. Winter, superintendent. Regular Bible readings and prayer meetings. Distributed 1,500 pages of literature.

TEMPERANCE IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Anderson, of Mount Brydges, superintendent. During the year this beloved worker was called home. Melbourne—Had two Sabbath school addresses, one on "The Effect of Alcohol on the Body," the other on "Tobacco." Temperance Sunday observed and pledge book in school and Church League.

London—Forty-eight Sunday schools in city have been supplied with speakers, subjects not only on abstaining from but from the use of narcotics and tobacco.

Brydges—Temperance Sunday is observed and the pledge book circulated.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Report of the hygiene and heredity department and also the department of pure wine were read, each showing a fair work for the county work reported having taken up the most encouraging financial re-

The juvenile work was most interesting. Bands of hope are conducted Napier members 181, teachers 19; 163; Kerwood, 30; Parkhill, members 40; Mount Brydges, members 40; Industries: those the London Girls reported a membership of the juvenile temperance department having taken by the London Y's, all having special lines of work.

At the presidential reading the reports marked progress that in every case year. been made over last

The plan committee then reported, and adopted. new additions was

Mrs. Cavers "Duties of Citizens." She the convention on one endowed with Superintendent should bright active common sense, a out for something on the lookhelpful to her worker she must be fresh and deny herself some efficient vide herself with necessary to that she may keep she may prMany valuable hints in order well acted upon, which, if union a model one. the times. Middlesex

The conventions place to receive reports be a note-books are used where carried home to be work work year. the

An excellent paper on mperances" was given by Glencoe.

The retiring president, of farewell remarks, assuring few unabated interest in all her its welfare. to

A unanimous expression tendered to Mrs. Dunlop any way had endeavored convention a success, and closed.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite, purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative power, has the most wonderful record of any medicine in existence. Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, do not purge, pain or gripe. 25 cents.

Respectability is slow to fight and slow to quit.

Nothing impure or injurious can exist where the popular antidote to pain, cold and lung remedy and general cure, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of other than salutary consequences. Cuts, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Misfortune is an iron measure, but a good one.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

By helping your neighbor you serve yourself.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

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

Mackle's photo studio entrance is near the southwest corner of Dundas and Richmond streets. See the display in window. Children's photos a specialty. ywt

ELECTRICITY AND CHARITY.

Two Questions That No. 1 Committee Dealt With.

Electric Railway Matters Discussed—Aid for the Prison Home Shelter.

Brigadier Margetts and Adjutant Millar, of the Salvation Army, waited on the finance committee last night in support of their request for aid towards the establishment of the Prison Home Shelter. The visitors went into details and the committee thought well of the scheme. The only thing that they appeared to be doubtful of was the condition of the city relief fund. Ald. J. W. Jones wanted to grant the army $100, but the other members thought the city could spare more. Just how much they could not say, and the matter was laid over until the council meeting, when the exact amount of the remaining relief fund will be made known. The army may get $200 or $150 at least. The aldermen believe that the scheme will aid the city's poor to a great extent next winter.

Ald. Daniel Lamb, Toronto, wrote re legislation as to municipal fire insurance.

"We had better look into that thing," said Ald. J. W. Jones. "There is more in that than we think." So the matter was laid over to be discussed at a future meeting.

The result of the trip of Commissioner Grant and City Clerk Kingston through exempted manufactories was read and discussed. It was reported that the Hobbs Hardware Company, while employing the stipulated number of hands, were not manufacturing all the articles agreed upon. The bylaw read "glass, nails, hardware and binder twine." The last three are not as yet being manufactured. At Watson's box factory only 36 hands were employed. They agreed to carry 40. The Globe Tobacco Company promised to hire 30 hands, but were not employing half that number.

Ald. Pritchard introduced a motion to compel the Hobbs Company only to live up to the agreement.

Ald. J. W. Jones moved that the whole three companies be treated alike, and after a good deal of persuasion Ald. Pritchard consented to withdraw his motion. Ald. Jones' motion prevailed.

Mrs. Phillip Hoskin was granted a remission of her taxes. The requests for similar favors from Isabella Riddell, Henry Chrysler and J. Ray were denied.

W. J. Harvey, secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, wrote asking the council to make the usual quarterly grant of $250. Granted.

The committee then talked for an hour about electric street railway matters, and took up Mr. Everett's objections to the city's proposition. The aldermen showed a disposition to be less particular about extensions than formerly, and agreed to drop the proposed lines down Egerton street and up Rectory. They also accepted the company's plan of electrification in the fourth ward. By it the Pall Mall street line is abandoned at Waterloo street, and Waterloo traversed to Central avenue. This street is followed to Adelaide street and south to Dundas. This get over the railway crossings nicely. A line on Oxford street will attend to the wants of the north enders. At 10 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening and continue the discussion unless the council takes action on Monday night.

There were present: Ald. Judd (chairman), J. W. Jones, F. J. Fitzgerald, Pritchard, Carrothers, Mayor Essery and Secretary Pope.

THE VOICE OF THOUSANDS.

Tells of the Value of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

The Advice of the Best Authorities.

The day of violent purgative medicines seems to be drawing to a close, and none too soon. It is not surprising, however, that people have erred in frantic attempts at keeping that important organ, the liver, running in a healthful manner. The difficulty has been that the remedies used were too violent for health, and beginning their use seems always to have meant the continuance of it. The most pernicious form of these violent purgatives is cathartic pills—sometimes called "liver pills," sometimes "stomach pills" and sometimes "stomach and liver pills." In purgative pills of all kinds dangerous narcotics are often used and chronic troubles of the digestive system are the result. Fortunately the cure for these troubles, as well as a perfect regulator of the liver and stomach, has appeared in Eseljay's Liver Lozenges, and the druggists who have been selling this new discovery now for over a year tell us what wonderful and permanent satisfaction it is giving their customers. Those who are in a position to hear the verdict of the public are surely the best authorities in the matter of an article's value. The voice of thousands of people who have been benefited by the use of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges is heard through the medium of our city druggists.

MR. B. A. MITCHELL,

who is the oldest and probably the best known druggist in Western Ontario, says that Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are the best remedy for biliousness he has ever handled.

MR. C. M'CALLUM.

declares that Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are giving perfect satisfaction among his customers.

MR. J. G. SHUEF.

says that the merit of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges is beyond question.

MR. E. W. BOYLE.

informs us that he is selling more of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges than any other medicine.

MR. J. G. ROSS.

expresses surprize at the growth in general demand for this valuable remedy.

MR. JOHN CALLARD

says it is a pleasure to recommend Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

MR. C. WISMER.

says that he has nothing equal to Eseljay's Liver Lozenges for indigestion biliousness and dyspepsia.

MR. I. WILDREN

says Eseljay's Liver Lozenges have given satisfaction as to be growing in public favor.

MESSRS. ANDERSON & NELLES

say Eseljay's Liver Lozenges as the best of their nature.

DR. JOHN J. JEPSON

says the popularity of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges is remarkable.

MR. N. I. M'DERMID

will recommend Eseljay's Liver Lozenges with every confidence.

MR. H. J. CHILDS

says Eseljay's Liver Lozenges at the head of all medicines, and says that he is selling article in his store. As this there seems to be Eseljay's Liver Lozenges, medicine known for headache, indigestion, biliousness, nausea, pimples and all diseases caused by impure blood. They are sold at 25 cents a box or five for $1.

In the Lead,

JOHN KAY SON & CO TORONTO

34 King St. W.

CARPETS

THE new season's stocks of Carpets we show customers are commanding the admiration of all classes of people. In every respect we've been happy in our selections—reflecting favorably on our experienced judgment and perfect knowledge of the Carpet Markets of the world.

Largest, Best and Cheapest

stocks in the Dominion, a fact easily demonstrated by a visit to our Carpet Warerooms. Customers may accept our descriptions of quality of Carpets with fullest confidence. Everything will be found just as represented,

In Axminsters will be found Templeton's famous Imperial and Victorian Carpets—finest goods made in the world, and for which we are sole agents.

A Wilton Carpet needs to be made of fine yarn and closely woven. We do not recommend any price lower than $1 50 a yard. Wiltons quoted at lower prices are sure to disappoint. Many beautiful color effects in Wiltons specially designed for ourselves.

BRUSSELS CARPET

The Carpet for the masses. Special lines in newest colorings at 70 cents and 85 cents net have no parallel values anywhere. Our $1 10 Brussels is unsurpassed.

Tapestry Carpets—All grades. A large stock of Ten-wire Brussels Back at 65 cents net that never fails to give complete satisfaction. Fine English Wove Carpets, 96 cents net. Rugs and Squares; Cocoa, Japanese and China Mattings, including a range of Parquette Squares in Axminster, Wilton, Turkish and Indian. We supply worn floors and cheerfully furnish estimates.

Cheap Japanese Rugs—Sizes, 3 ft. x 1-6, 60c; 4 ft. x 2 ft, $1; 6 x 3, $2 50; 7 x 4-6, $4 50; 9 x 6, $8 50; 10-6 x 9, $15; 12 x 9, $17 50; 13-6 x 10-6, $20; 15 x 12, $28; 10 x 2-6, $3 50; 14 x 3, $6.

The Famous Aurora Sweeper which we can confidently recommend.

Nairn's World-Wide and justly celebrated Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpet. Tariff changes have made prices lower. We're sole agents for Nairn.

Staines' Inlaid Lincleum—For offices, banks, hotels and public buildings, because of its everlasting wearing qualities. Wears like wood. Tasty designs.

Confidence, it has been said, is a plant of slow growth. A pleasing feature of our wide and extensive dealings with the people of Canada for a long series of years is the fact that we've never abused their confidence. Old customers, and the constantly growing army of new customers, are invited to visit us this fall and receive further corroboration of our steady adherence to the principles of square dealing that have built up this great business.

JOHN KAY, SON & CO. 34 King St. W., Toronto, Canada.

THAMESVILLE.

[Agent for the ADVERTISER, John Duncan.]

About 11 o'clock Thursday morning the people were startled to hear the fire alarm sound. The fire was found to be in the frame dwelling occupied by Mr. Higgins and his family. The fire got too much the start of the fire boys, and the building was burned to the ground. Most of the contents were sold. The firemen had hard work to save the house south of it, occupied by Mr. Gush, as there was a heavy breeze blowing. A barn in the rear also caught fire, but was put out before any damage was done.

Mr. B. Smith, who has been lying at the point of death, is recovering.

A number of the Foresters (I. O. F.) went from here this (Friday) morning to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Little, of Bothwell, who was killed on the G. T. R.

South Bend Plows

—ONLY—

$10 00.

Syracuse : Plows

NEARLY ALL KINDS OF

Plow Repairs

—AT—

A. WESTMAN'S

111 Dundas Street.

Branch Store—654 Dundas Street.

LONDON, ONT.

Corset Waists and Shoulder Braces.

LADIES, PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH by ordering American Health Waists Misses' Health Waists and Shoulder Braces. Once worn, always worn. Great reductions in sample Corsets during the fall season.

MISS H. M. WAY,

253 Dundas St., London, Ont. t

Loe Hing, Chinese Laundry. The best work in the city. 467 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

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

JAS. PERKIN

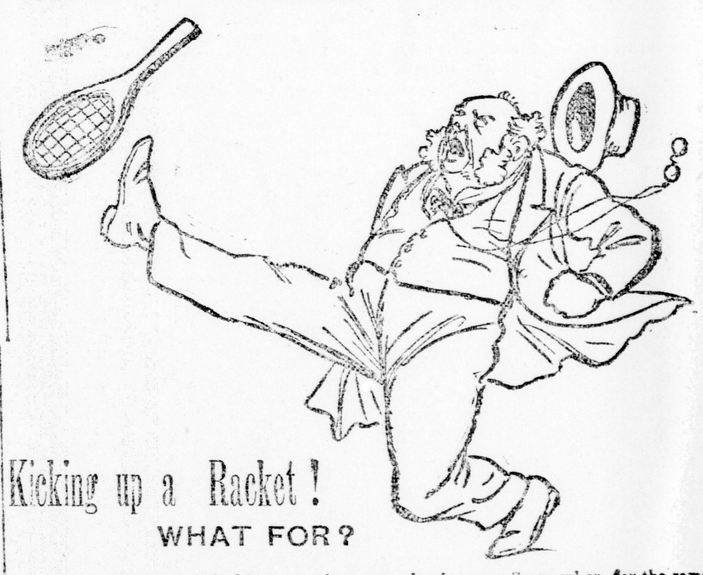
BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED

LAME BACK

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



Kicking up a Racket!

WHAT FOR?

Because his wife had been wasting money buying poor Soap, when for the same money she could have had Eclipse 3-pound bar—the very best article of soap—try it!

This row could have been avoided by buying the right Soap at the right place—

JOHN LAWSON'S, 261 DUNDAS STREET

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO. ytl

MUGGINS PUZZLE

THE LATEST THING.

SURE TO CREATE A SENSATION. RIVALS "PIGS IN CLOVER," ETC.

Price, only 5 cents.

Can be secured from all stationers and fancy goods dealers.

The Copp, Clark Co.

(LIMITED), TORONTO. 10w tx

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 16 pages).....$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months..... 1 00
Saturday Edition, 16 pages, including "Citizen and Home Guard"..... 1 00
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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.

London, Saturday, Oct. 13.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AN ISSUE.

The statement of Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Secretary of State for Scotland in the Rosebery Government, when speaking in Glasgow on Friday night, is most significant. With the full responsibility upon him of a Minister of the Crown, Sir George put the effective reform of the House of Lords in the forefront of needed changes. There can be no doubt that the hostility of a majority of the House of Lords is a constant menace to the passage of legislation demanded by the people, as voiced by the elective chamber, and the time seems to be at hand when hereditary privileges and whims will no longer be respected, and the voice of the people, under representative government, must be heard at all times. The Secretary for Scotland makes the radical reform of the privileged chamber the first great necessity on the legislative programme. What will Premier Rosebery say about it when he speaks in the Scottish commercial metropolis in a few days? It is known that he regards the House of Lords, as at present constituted, as an anomaly in the government of a free country. He has again and again urged their Lordships to voluntarily consent to a reform, and he has warned that if they do not consent they may be forced to yield. Will the hereditary legislators have the grace to recognize the situation?

—Hon. Edward Blake will be 61 years of age in a few days. He is said to have renewed his youth with the eagles in the last year or two.

AN EXAMPLE FOR OTTAWA.

School Inspector Liphardt, of Detroit, has been found guilty of accepting a bribe from a desk manufacturing firm, who wished to have his aid in selling their goods. One of his associates in the board of education has attempted to commit suicide because he could not bear the disgrace of exposure in court. It is going pretty hard, and deservedly so, with the boodlers over the border; but so far no action has been taken by Sir John Thompson to bring to justice the men who robbed the country by way of the Curran bridge wholesale peculations. At Ottawa, in these degenerate days, justice either moves like a snail at the gallop or it moves not at all.

—Hon. Mr. Laurier has now been addressing meetings in the Northwest and British Columbia for nearly two months. He has spoken to his fellow countrymen at over 40 great gatherings, and has undergone the usual discomforts of continual travel. But the Liberal chief has enjoyed the outing and is in excellent health and spirits. On Friday he spoke at the promising towns of Russell and Birtle, and had a very cordial reception. The arguments in favor of trade freedom are everywhere cheered to the echo.

IS CHINA THRASHED?

It may or may not be true, as reported in the cablegrams, that China has tired of the war with Japan, and is now suing for terms. Past experience, however, leads to the belief that the Chinese have to get pretty soundly thrashed before they acknowledge defeat, and it may be that one of their large cities will be sacked before they own up now. It has been established beyond doubt that they are no match for the progressive Japs. In modern warfare mere numbers, such as the Chinese possess, are of no advantage to a contending power unless they are well equipped and can be moved from point to point with celerity. A British officer who apparently knows says that it "would be as reasonable to pit brave men armed with pitchforks against brave men armed with rifles as to pit, man for man, the Chinese in their present condition against the Japanese. Of all native and colonial troops," says he, "I would, next to Ghoorkas, prefer a regiment of Japanese. They are brave, temperate, patient and energetic, and at this moment the Chinese, whatever might be done with them, are 200 years behind the times." Defeat under such circumstances was a foregone conclusion and the sooner the gentlemen with the peacock feather and yellow jacket outfit recognize it the better. The outcome of this conflict will probably be the establishment of Corea as an independent kingdom under the jealous supervision of Japan, instead of largely controlled by its big neighbor.

THE LATE MR. WILLSON, EX-M.P.

The late Crowell Willson, whose sudden death at Wingham has been recorded in our news columns, had reached the advanced age of 80 years. He was a son of the late Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Willson, J.P., of Elgin, Ont., and was born near St. Thomas. After receiving his education at the Hamilton district school, Mr. Willson held several important positions of public trust at an early period in life. He was at one time president of the Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, major of the Second Battalion Middlesex Militia, and member of the Canadian Parliament. He sat for Middlesex and Elgin in the Canadian Assembly from 1851 to 1854, and for East Middlesex from 1863 until the union, when he was returned for the same seat, holding it in the Conservative interest till 1872, when he retired, but was returned again in 1874 when he defeated Mr. David Glass by a small majority. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Willson resigned, and he had since been living in retirement at Wingham. By his death is snapped one of the few links that bound the long past in western political life to the present.

—There seems to be a pretty general impression that Mr. Meredith's successor in London will not sit on the same side of the House that Mr. Meredith sat on.—[Hamilton Herald.

Yes, it is taken for granted that the next M. P. P. for London will sit on the Government benches in the immediate vicinity of Sir Oliver Mowat, the veteran Premier.

Wreck-Strewn Shores!

Terrific Gales Sweep Ocean, Lake and Coast.

Many Lives Lost in the West India Islands.

Stories of Disaster From Various Points on the Atlantic and the Lakes.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 12.—Advices just received from Jamaica have particulars of damage done by a cyclone which passed near the island recently at Martin Cove. Two vessels and a few lighters were driven ashore.

In Dominica great damage was done to cocoa and lime estates, and one schooner was wrecked in the channel.

The next island in the path of the cyclone was Guadeloupe, which also sustained great damage.

At Point a Petre, on Grande Terre, the eastern point of the French colony, the streets were strewn with trees and telephone lines were down.

The French mail steamer was driven ashore off Point a Petre.

THREE LIVES LOST.

At Antiqua a sloop was wrecked and three lives were lost.

TEN MEN DROWNED.

At St. Kitts several small craft succumed and ten men were drowned.

The gale also swept along the channel between Jamaica and Cuba.

TWO BARGES LOST.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 12.—The steamer Leland with the barges Hiawatha and G. C. King in tow, all lumber laden, was struck by the furious squall last night about 30 miles off Rondeau, and the barges broke adrift. The King was picked up, but nothing has been heard from the Leland or Hiawatha.

IN DISTRESS.

The schooner John S. Scheutt is long overdue here with a cargo of plaster. The last seen of the boat was off Fairport when a signal of distress was flying.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The schooner Columbian went ashore on Frenchy's Flat, half a mile east of here at 10 o'clock last night in the furious storm. The life-saving crew rescued all hands from the stranded vessel.

STEAMER LOST IN RAINY LAKE.

RAT PORTAGE, Ont., Oct. 12.—The steamer Highland Maid has been wrecked at Long Sault Rapids, Rainy Lake. The mail, passengers and crew were saved. Boat and cargo a total loss.

BARELY ESCAPED.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The schooner Yalan from Machias, Me., for Boston, lumber laden, was abandoned in the gale off Thatcher's Island Wednesday morning, a complete wreck. Capt. Garnet and crew were rescued after a terrible experience on a raft.

CAPTAIN AND STEWARD WASHED OVERBOARD.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The schooner Janie Lippitt arrived today from Philadelphia with a part of the crew of the schooner Laura V. Rose aboard, having rescued them yesterday morning from their water-logged vessel. Capt. Leeds and Steward Briggs were washed overboard and lost.

EIGHT DROWNED.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—The schooner Hartford, which was wrecked near Oswego last night, left this port Saturday. This vessel was valued at $4,500. She was owned by Capt. O'Toole and a couple of partners. She carried a crew of seven—captain, mate, cook and four seamen. Mrs. O'Toole was the cook, and she had her baby with her. The number of persons drowned is eight.

ON THE LAKES.

A special from Adams says that an unknown three-masted schooner foundered in Lake Ontario, five miles south of Sandy Creek life saving station, Thursday afternoon.

In the southwest gale on Thursday on Lake Huron, the barge Wesley, laden with lumber, was totally wrecked. The crew were taken off at Point au Barques, and the barge was then abandoned.

R. E. O. P. A.

Still After Those Waterworks Debentures—Waterworks Specifications Not Carried Out—Bazar Criticisms.

About twenty members attended the meeting of the R. E. O. P. A. last night, when the report of the special waterworks committee was read. The report states among other things that the pumps were to have been completed and ready to operate by July 1, and that a fine of $50 per day was to have been inflicted for each day over the term stated in the contract. The price was $17,617.

The report continued: "This is the 12th day of October, and we have every reason to know the pumps are not wholly in place, let alone complete, or 103 days behind time, making a fine of $5,150 up to date on pump. The dryest summer for 55 years has passed, proving the statements in our former report that we had ample pumping capacity for the amount of water at hand, and no one has suffered for want of water for any and every purpose."

Continuing, the report asserted that the time set for the completion of the work had been unreasonable and by the same token, costly. It urged that the association should make an effort to place the facts before the ratepayers and try and secure for 1895 a commission that would rigidly enforce the terms of the contract and secure legislation that would forever prevent the deliberate taking of $50,000 of the people's money without the people's consent.

The committee consisted of George T. Hiscox, J. M. Parsons and Wm. Scarrow.

It was decided to memorialize the Attorney-General, with a view of preventing the issue of debentures to the amount of $50,000 on account of the waterworks debentures. Re market bazar stores. The rent received for the sections was compared with the rent of the Market Lane stores and it was found that the bazar stores rented for about one-fifth of those in the lane, and were exempt from taxes. This matter will also be made public during the coming municipal campaign.

Mr. Hiscox, the president, presided.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

New Regulations Accepted by Number Three Committee—Some Strict Provisions.

The proposed fire limits bylaw compiled by City Engineer Graydon, which has been "hanging fire" for over a year was presented to No. 3 committee last night. The document occupied 25 pages of type-written matter, and the attention of the aldermen for about three hours. The new bylaw deals very minutely with building in the limits. The majority of the clauses are of very little interest save to builders or intending builders. The entire city will not be affected under the new bylaw, four classes being laid out as follows:

Class A—Beginning at the center line of Dundas and Wellington streets, thence south to York, west to Ridout, north to Fullarton, east to Richmond, north to Dufferin avenue, east to Wellington, and south to the place of beginning.

Class B, first section—Beginning at Wellington and York, south to Bathurst, west to Ridout, north to York, east to place of beginning.

Second section—Beginning at Dundas and Ridout, west to the river, north to John, east to Richmond, north to Ann, west to George, south to Oxford, west to Talbot, north to Grosvenor, east to Waterloo, south to Oxford, east to Waterloo, south to York, west to Wellington, north to Dufferin avenue, west to Richmond, south to Fullarton, west to Ridout, south to place of beginning.

Class C—Beginning at Central avenue and Waterloo street, east to Adelaide, south to York, west to Waterloo, north to place of beginning.

Class D—Beginning at the east side of Adelaide and Dundas, east to Egerton, and north and south from Dundas, a distance of 130 feet.

Among the regulations are these:

The engineer to be building inspector.

Scaffolds to be eight feet above the side walk.

No pipe to allow water to flow on the sidewalk.

Stoves in houses to be nine inches clear from woodwork on the side and twelve inches above.

Owners of buildings of one chimney or more to have a ladder reaching four feet over the eave, securely fastened.

Limited amount of inflammable material allowed unless in a building isolated by 100 feet.

No smoking in any stable, carpenter or cabinet-maker's shop, or any building where there is straw or shavings, and every light in a stable to be inclosed in a lantern or shade.

Public places to be easy of egress. Theaters to have plenty of hose.

Veneered buildings to be not more than two stories high. Buildings already up not to be veneered without a brick or stone foundation.

No lumber or wood to be piled within ten feet of a wooden building. Lumber piles not to be higher than twenty feet and wood-piles than fourteen feet.

The style of buildings is regulated in detail for each section.

Breaches of the bylaw to be punishable by fines of from $10 to $50 with costs, with imprisonment not exceeding six months in default of payment.

The bylaw will be submitted to the council for approval.

Inspector Bell presented a report showing that seven auctioneers paid license fees to the city.

The members present were: Ald. Scarrow (chairman), O'Meara, W. Heaman, Nutkins, Shaw, Mayor Essery, Engineer Graydon, Secretary Bell, Inspector Bell, and Chief Roe.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Rumor that H. Robillard, M.P., Has Resigned—North Bruce Patrons Nominate P. L. Potts.

The Flesherton Advance says that, like last year's Thanksgiving turkey, the Conservative party in Ontario has lost its head, but hopes the body and bones may be left untouched.

There was a rumor around Ottawa on Friday that H. Robillard, M.P., has resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. P. L. Potts, ex-reeve of the township of Arran, was chosen as candidate for the next Dominion election, at a meeting of the Patrons of Industry held at Tara on Friday. He is a P. P. A. and formerly a Conservative.

Suicide Near Chatham.

CHATHAM, Oct. 12.—About noon today the body of Joseph Laird, a carpenter living on con. 4, Harwich, was found hanging by the neck from the ceiling of his house. Deceased was a bachelor and lived alone. It is supposed he had become despondent and committed suicide.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

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

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WATSON'S MEXICAN

SWEET CHOCOLATE

Is absolutely pure, nothing whatever being added but sugar and flavor. For icing cakes or making a cup of Good Chocolate it has no equal. Put up in 5c tablets. Try it.

CUTICURA for the HAIR

Luxuriant Hair

With a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and supplies the roots with energy and nourishment. For the prevention of facial blemishes, for giving a brilliancy and freshness to the complexion, as well as for cleansing the scalp and invigorating the hair, it is without a peer.

For bad complexions, oily, mothy skin, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 35c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"JUST AS GOOD."

Housekeepers Should Guard Against Substitution.

When a housekeeper wants some special article in the grocery line, she should not take the grocer's hailing "Just as good, ma'am," but, for her own sake, should insist on having what she ordered, as inferior goods mean better profits to the retailer, who naturally prefers to sell them whenever he gets the opportunity to substitute.

Chase & Sanborn's

Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

PLANS—All approved plans of life, endowment or annuity policies issued, and special plans prepared or combined when desired.

POLICIES—Unconditional, contain cash and paid-up values guaranteed, and are paid at once upon completion of claim papers.

C. E. German, Gen. Agent

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Office Over C. P. R. Ticket Office

LONDON ELECTRIC MOTOR CO

Manufacturers of the London Motor and Dynamo for Incandescent Lighting.

SPECIALTIES. — Repairing and reconstructing of dynamos, motor armatures, fields systems repaired and rewound. Commutators and electrical appliances. Work guaranteed. Office and factory, 99 York street, London, Ont. All kinds general repairing done. Write for estimates and circulars.

Gentlemen—A call will convince you that we keep the very finest goods in the city.

RICHMOND ST. CARPET

Light Overcoats and Pants a specialty

PARK AVENUE

Prices very moderate. Repairing cheaply. Open evenings.

W. SI

BLOOD POISON

cured in 20 to 60 days by a Magic Remedy under guarantee, backed by $500,000. Positive proofs and 100 page book mailed from life from people cured, free. When Hot Springs and mercury fail Magic Remedy will cure.

COOK REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10.

ONE AND ALL!

You cannot afford to miss our Saturday bargains. Read the following list. You will find some item of interest, if not, call upon us Saturday night.

CHAPMANS.

HOSE — Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, worth 35c, **Tonight 23c.**

HOSE — Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless, spliced heel and toe, worth 30c, **Tonight 21c.**

HOSE—Ladies' Heavy Wool Hose, seamless, double heel and toe, worth 50c, **Tonight 22c.**

HOSE—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, worth 60c, **Tonight 42c.**

GLOVES — Godiva Lacing Kid Gloves, black, tan and gray, **Tonight $1.**

HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, **Tonight 21c.**

HANDKERCHIEFS—White Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 8c, **Tonight 7 for 25c.**

HANDKERCHIEFS — Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 8c, **Tonight 7 for 25c.**

CASES—Fancy Needle Cases, worth 25c, **Tonight 19**

GLOVES — Children's Tan Gloves, worth 65c, **Tonight**

GLOVES—Ladies' Black Cas Gloves, worth 25c, **Tonig**

GLOVES—Ladies' Black Gloves, worth 20c, **Ton**

VESTS—Ladies' Fine Sh Vests, ribbed, worth 8c. **T**

SUITS—Ladies' Comb worth $1 60, **25.**

ALBUMS—Celluloi $2. **$1 50.**

CAPS — Children worth 35c, **ht 21c.**

VESTS—Ladie worth 45c, **ght 38c.**

VEILING— 25c yard, colored **night 19c.**

SOCKS—C Socks, **onight 25c.**

HATS— style **Tonight $2.**

COLL **ght 3 for 25c.**

BRA **Tonight 25c.**

UN **Tonight $1 25.**

5c Ties, **Tonight 20c.**

50c Ties, **Tonight 37½c.**

— New Hats and received for this day's See our show rooms

BROCADE—Black Brocade Dress Goods, worth 25c, **Tonight 17c.**

LUSTER — Double Fold Black Figured Luster, worth 50c, **Tonight 35c.**

HENRIETTA—Black Henrietta, 46 inches wide, worth 75c, **Tonight 49c.**

CASHMERE—Black Cashmere, 42 inches, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c.**

FLANNELETTE—German Flannel, suitable for ladies' Wrappers, worth 50c, **Tonight 25c.**

PLAIDS—Your choice of 10 pieces Plaids, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c.**

CHECKS—Scotch Check Dress Goods, dyed, worth 65c, **Tonight 35c.**

TABLE CLOTH — Best Table Oil Cloth, in all colors, **Tonight 25c.**

FLANNELETTE — Flannel Shirting, fine stripes, worth 15c and 18c, **Tonight 12½c.**

COTTON — 40 inch Gray Cotton worth 8c, **Tonight 6¼c.**

BLANKETS — Large All-Wool Blankets, worth $4 25, **Tonight $3 25.**

BLANKETS—Large Heavy Wool Blankets, **Tonight $1 75.**

CHENILLE — 4x4 Chenille Table Covers, fringed, **Tonight 60c.**

DRAPERY — Cretonne Drapery, double fold, reversible, double border, worth 45c, **Tonight 35c.**

CHAMBRAYS — Dark Chambrays self colored stripes, worth 12½c, **Tonight 6½c.**

SKIRTING—Striped Skirting, fancy borders, worth 25c, **Tonight 20c.**

DAMASK—Cream Damask Table Cloths, red border with fringe, worth $1 50, **Tonight $1.**

SUITS—Boys' 2-Piece Suits, worth $3, **Tonight $1 95.**

SUITS—Boys' German Make Suits, worth $3, **Tonight $2 25.**

OVERCOATS — Boys' Cape Overcoats, worth $4, **Tonight $2 95.**

OVERCOATS — Youths' Overcoats, worth $5, **Tonight $3 50.**

PANTS—Men's Pants, worth $1 75, **Tonight $1 25.**

PANTS—Men's special for **Tonight $1.**

OVERCOATS — Men's Overcoats, worth $12, **Tonight $8 50.**

MANTLES—New styles, full skirts, large sleeves, from $3 50 upwards; with Eton fronts at $7, $8 and $10.

Sale To-Night.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 DUNDAS STREET.

STYLISH FALL DRESSES.

TAILOR-MADE CLOTH AND SERGE GOWNS WILL BE THE FASHION.

The Method of Making Skirts—They Will be More Becoming to Stout Figures—Some Dainty Hats and Theater Bonnets—Materials this Season.

The chief occupation just now of women is shopping. Women haunt the shops and stand in groups around the windows admiring the new things in the way of hats and dress goods. Even if a woman does not care for shopping in the abstract at this time of the year, she is forced into it by the dilapidated condition of her wardrobe. At no season of the year does a new gown give the wearer such a feeling of proud satisfaction with herself and the world at large as in the fall. Summer fabric and light colors seem out of place, and a gown that is fresh and stylish, plainly made, with a touch of bright color about it, is wonderfully taking.

Women and men turn and look at a stylish tailor-made dress, and the women,

BLACK MOIRE BODICE.

one and all, immediately think they must also be getting something appropriate for the crisp, cool weather that is now with us.

Every well-dressed woman has her cloth and serge gowns made at the tailor's. No dressmaker can give them the desired finish that at once stamps them as stylish. There is not very much difference in tailor-made gowns from the spring except that there is a tendency to make them a trifle more elaborate. Of course, the plain skirt will be worn for some time, but there is a new method of making it which is more becoming to stout figures. The front is gored and buttoned up either side not making the hips so prominent as in a plain skirt.

A stylish dress for fall wear is made of russet brown serge, with the bodice fastening over on one side, and having two basques outlined with coarse black braid. This is worn over a silk skirt, the whole being very different from the gowns we have seen all summer.

Melton is to be one of the favorite materials for these tailor-made gowns and the coats will have the velvet collars, the same as men's coats, and the skirts will be trimmed with smoked pearl buttons. The waistcoats will be buttoned up to the neck and will be of plushed leather or kid or scarlet cloth. These are finished round the neck with a tight band beneath which shows the white linen collar. White buckskin makes fine vests, but as this is extremely expensive it is rather rare.

It is somewhat of a relief to find that all dresses are not to be skirts and coats. Braiding is to be used on a great many of the new gowns, so that some of the bodices will be plain, tight fitting. A very pretty design is to have the whole bodice braided.

A very pretty gown that is a little different from the usual skirt and coat style is of dark gray blue camel's hair. The sleeves are made of pink fancy silk, which is again introduced into the bodice as vest, collar and belt. Both of the latter are finished with stylish bows.

One of the most stylish of serge dresses seen lately was a black serge, having a well-cut skirt, with the seams braided a la militaire, the short coat turned back with perfectly straight revers striped with double rows of the braid. This was lined thoroughly with black satin, and worn with a white blouse. The effect was most stylish.

Shot satins are something new for evening wear, and a beautiful dress had the skirt of this material, and the bodice of brocade arranged in folds. The neck was trimmed with a frill of lace, and the sleeves were made of the satin reaching to the elbows. Another pretty gown for evening was of black crepon, with a bodice of cerise, which seems to suit everybody. It was covered with accordion-plaited chiffon, hanging full from neck to waist, falling in a bag from over a ribbon waistband with long ends. There was a folded velvet collar of cerise and huge sleeves.

Black still continues in favor, and some of the handsomest gowns this fall will still be made of it. One dress that is very striking is made of black silk crepon over black silk. White satin ribbons trim the skirt and bodice, and white satin is also the material of which the quaint revers on the sleeves are made. Plaited white chiffon, arranged fichu-like on the collar, falls over the bodice, forming graceful epaulets and jabot combined. A touch of bright pink is introduced at the neck, and again in the shape of bows on the hat, together with bows of black and white chiffon.

Violet is likely to be one of the special colors this autumn. A skirt that was made in this color by one of the best modistes was slightly draped at the side. It was bordered with jet and fur, the bodice having a jet waistband. There was an accompanying cape in black and violet shot velvet, with a double-breasted front and much extra fullness at the back, which could be brought to the front for warmth, and was richly embroidered with jet.

We seem to be coming very slowly to double skirts, for they are not generally liked, and there are indications that there will be other changes in dress. Small waists and broad shoulders will prevail, though the chief ornamentation will not remain on the bodice so much, for more elaborate trimmings of various kinds are finding their way on to skirts.

Fur will be seen on dresses early in the autumn. Bodices will be trimmed with it as well as skirts. A handsome dress that can be worn late in the season without a wrap is made of green cloth, with caracal revers and edging round the skirt, which is trimmed in addition with strappings of the cloth arranged in undulating lines. The bodice is further ornamented with jeweled embroidery, which gives a pretty finishing touch to a noticeably elegant gown.

Some very dainty hats are seen in the stores, and no matter how somber the trimmings as a whole, there is always a dash of color about the hat somewhere. Black and white striped and checked ribbons seem to be the most in evidence. Several very pretty hats were trimmed with ivy leaves and stems. No roses are seen in these wreaths. A great deal of gold embroidery is used, and some of the little theatre bonnets are made entirely of this embroidery. Bonnets are only to be used for ceremonious calls and for theatre wear, although a great many of the theatres are trying harder than ever this season to make women attend without bonnets. This will be a difficult matter, for most women look their prettiest when their face is surmounted by a dainty flower bonnet or a trifling band and bow of bright-hued velvet.

A pretty little toque of jet has a pointed crown, trimmed with ivy leaves and red roses, and a bow of lace secured by a jet ornament.

The toque is one of the most comfortable of shapes and will be as much a favorite as ever. Made in colored velvet, edged with sable, with a wing at one side, they are particularly pretty. Again the crowns of some of them are of felt, resting on folds of velvet, and others that are a little more dressy have crowns of Indian embroidery.

A pretty butterfly hat is made of wire net profusely spangled and secured with fancy pins. It has an aigrette of black ostrich tips and osprey.

The fancy waist that is worn with this hat is made of accordion plaited pompadour gauze, set off with bows and sash in velvet, in the deepest tone of the pattern. It has shoulder drapery in white chiffon. The yoke is of lace, over silk the same color as the velvet sash.

Another waist that is not quite so elaborate is of black moire antique, having odd shaped revers of pink satin, covered with jet passementerie. The lower part of the sleeve is of satin, covered with jet. Pink chiffon constitutes the vest and the jabot down the front.

Quite the prettiest capes this season are made double, reaching a few inches below the waist, of ox-cloth, edged with a strapping and lined with silk. It is strange that capes continue to be so popular, for they only keep one warm to the waist, while the arm from the elbow to the wrist is generally uncovered. The Golf cape is a favorite and looks well on tall women, but makes the stout woman look double her true width. They are made of cheviot, tweed, cloth or any heavy material.

The double cape is made of gobelin blue silk, having a lining of shot black and

WALKING COSTUME.

white silk. One of the pretty plaids so much used for these capes must be lined with silk. The lining of the hood and cape is made to fit its style.

The cape is of fawn cloth and trimmed with strappings, forming a design. These strappings in different forms are the most appropriate of anything for trimming both capes. These capes are particularly pretty when lined with a very brilliant plaid.

Preserved Cucumbers in Winter.

Here is a recipe for preserving cucumbers in winter. Take as many cucumbers as may wish, and pare and slice them lengthwise, and then salt them well; after an hour or a few hours drain them in the salt for a few hours and squeeze all the liquid should be squeezed out of them by using a clean white cloth. Add to the quantity of finely cut onions and corns, and mix well into the cucumbers. Put the whole into a large stone jar over it the best white wine vinegar and on top two inches of good salad oil. Cover the top of the jar with a blade of mace. Keep the whole winter the cucumbers will be fresh and good. When necessary to use a little more vinegar, and always enough to cover with inches of oil on the top.

A Household Science.

A new kind of mustard pot has been made that insures having fresh mustard. It is made of an ordinary mustard pot, of two parts, in the lower half of which is placed the dry mustard, while the upper part is a small cup of the upper essary for mixing with the water necessary for mixing with a screw, which, by the consumer, allows the escape into the mustard below being amalgamated by a turn of the screw. In this way a fresh supply of meal can be obtained without the pot can be double, and as there is no difficulty in an instant, cleaning it.

Spots for Women.

Oyster juice is a remover of linen from fruit and wine.

Before beginning raisins cover them with hot water fifteen minutes. Let them stand moved easily. then be re-

Cider.

Take one half pint of wine, scant measure, one-half pint and one and one-half pints water, gelatine in half a pint of the gelatine, hours. Heat the water for two boiling point and pour to the gelatine. Add the soaked bowl in a pan of boiling water the the liquid is clear; then strain until mould and set away into a

A Helpful Thought.

Resolve that when you will prove false the taunt about women's looking labor's bonnets. Do not strive other people are wearing. dignified and irreligious, to make you green with ly to

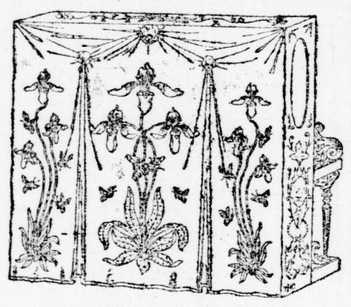
ARTISTIC PIANO COVER.

AN ORCHID DESIGN FOR AN UPRIGHT INSTRUMENT.

How It Is Worked—Selecting the Shades—Materials for Piano Covers—Why the Design Illustrated Is One of the Best in Scope and Plan.

As an upright piano stands most frequently out from the wall, and is placed so that the back is toward the entrance of the room, where it is much seen, it has become necessary to have drapery for the back as well as the top and front. The design of orchids, given in the illustration, shows the back and top for a cover for an upright piano. It may be worked in two sections. The two portions, embroidered as shown, would be very handsome, but a selection of the design may be made and simply the back embroidered, the front and top being left unadorned, making the cover much less expensive.

No flower furnishes a better scope for clever shading than the beautiful orchid, and its varieties are numerous. The special flower from which this design was drawn is particularly attractive. The main upper petal was white, the lines a grass green; the two side petals perfectly white and the lines a violet brown; the spots on the leaf a very dark ruby red; the



ORCHID DESIGN FOR UPRIGHT PIANO.

centre, green, and the cup-shaped lower petal of a violet brown; the stem brown shaded, and the leaves a light green, dotted in effect, as is depicted in the drawing. This result is gained by using a dark green.

The English filo floss furnishes a close shading for work of this character. An easy mode of working flowers is to stretch in the background, and cross with the same shade. If so worked, outline the edge with a darker shade, almost a brown, which will cast a shadow, and give them the appearance of being raised; to finish, simply catch up the edge in a garland-like effect, with a tassel to fasten the top. A combination of blue and pink shades will give an effect thoroughly in keeping with the design. Upon a background of blue mail-cloth the design is exquisite.

As far as possible it is wisest to select materials for piano covers wide enough to avoid seams. This is especially necessary for the cover of a square piano. Fortunately there are a number of fabrics now obtainable which lend themselves particularly well to this special decoration. The Roman or silk sheeting comes in many shades: blue, pink, white, gold, green and terra cotta pink. It is about fifty inches wide, and is extremely soft and pliable. Art satin also comes in many shades. It is nearly as wide as the Roman sheeting. Mail-cloth is a little heavier than the others, but equally beautiful, although a little more difficult to embroider upon. Especially attractive for embroidery purposes are the colored linens, coming, as they do, in the light and darker shades of color. They are not so wide as the above-mentioned materials, but will be found particularly suitable for the cover of an upright piano, as they form a beautiful background. China silk is always available.

Much of the beauty of the tone of a piano is lost by putting heavy ornaments on the top of the case, a reverberating sound being caused by them, as well as an injury to the piano by their weight. Carefully covered with a cloth, embroidered in an artistic manner, upon which may rest the photographs of a few of our famous composers, lightly framed, the piano is sufficiently adorned.

For Fruit With Meats.

Fruits preserved in vinegar are very good with cold meats. The best fruits to preserve in this way are cherries, damsons, grapes, lemons, oranges, peaches and melons. White wine vinegar is the best to use, especially for fruits, but the brown vinegar is the more wholesome. Use enameled or stone kettles and stir with a wooden spoon. Pickled grapes: Take them from the stalks and put them into jars, cover with plenty of white wine vinegar. Tie them down and keep in a dry place. For peaches, wipe off the down from sound fruit and stick them with cloves. Put them in jars and cover with hot pickle made with one pound of moist sugar to one quart of white wine vinegar. Set them aside for about twelve days, drain off the vinegar, reboil, skim well and pour it over the peaches again. Tie down securely. For plums, wipe the plums and fill the bottle with them; boil together half a pint of white wine vinegar with one half a pound of sugar, one or two cloves and a bit of cinnamon, and pour it when lukewarm over the fruit; leave till next day, then strain, reboil the vinegar and pour it again over the plums. Any kind of plums may be used.

The Complexion.

A new idea for keeping the complexion clear is never to use soap on the face, but to use butter instead. A little of this is rubbed over the face with a soft cloth and then removed by means of a second cloth. It renders the skin beautifully soft and elastic. Buttermilk is an old-fashioned remedy for removing tan and sunburn. In Sardini a favorite cosmetic is citron au lait, or milk of lemons, made by rasping off the peel of a lemon with a nutmeg grater, letting the raspings fall into a pint of new milk, cutting the lemon open and pressing the juice into the milk. After it has stood for a short time the milk will curdle. Then the whole must be strained through fine muslin, and the liquid which runs through is the milk of lemon so much sought after.

Home-Made Furniture Polish.

Excellent furniture polish is made of equal parts of wine, vinegar and olive oil. Put in a large bottle and shake thoroughly every day for a week. It will then be ready for use. It should be applied to the furniture with a soft, woolen cloth and well rubbed in.

Save Them for Jelly.

Fruit skins and cores may be used to great advantage in the manufacture of jelly. Especially round the apple cores is there a large amount of gelatinous matter. Peach skins and kernels make a nice jelly, also quince and grape skins.

CATCHING SARDINES.

How the Work Was Done in the Early Days of California.

The next time the readers of this paper eat sardines it may interest them to remember how they were caught in the old California days. Only Spanish and Indians were in California then, and they were far more interesting to look upon than the present inhabitants of the Gold state. The men of the aristocracy—caballeros—wore jacket and trousers of colored silk over white lace and linen, high boots of soft leather, broad hats covered with silver eagles; the women—donnas—full, flowered gowns, and a strip of silk about the head and shoulders and many jewels. The Indians wore a gay striped blanket, their children nothing but a shirt twined about the waist and tied in a knot at the back.

In the autumn, on certain days, all the fine people stood on the beach of the bay of Monterey and watched the Indians catch sardines. The Indians would wade up to their knees in the surf and scoop up the swarming little fish with their nets. But the sardines would sometimes come to the shore in shoals to escape the greed of the larger fish. It was a very fine sight to see the silvery fish rushing through the dark blue water, then leaping over the rocks on the white sand.

In the bay the great whales spouted like geysers or reared so high above the water that the swordfish, seeing his chance, sprang upon and pierced his enemy. Thereupon the whale would drift to the shore and die among the sardines. Hundreds of birds, attracted by the dead fish, would fly down from the pine woods on the hills and add to the liveliness of the scene by their tireless darting and screaming. At night, when the caballeros and the donnas were dancing in the adobe houses and the Indians were asleep, bears and coyotes would come prowling out of the hills and eat what the birds had left.—American Youth.

A QUEER DRUNKARD.

The Hercules Beetle of South America Goes on Regular Sprees.

South America can furnish a dreadful example for a temperance lecture, and yet not summon a human being. The Hercules beetle will do as an object lesson.

About six inches long and strong in proportion, it is rightly named. Instead of the ordinary nippers, with which beetles are armed, this one has an immense pair that work up and down like jaws. These have sharp ridges on the inside like rasps, and that indicates their use. They do not fit into each other, but, resembling the pliers of the plumber, are made to fit around something else. The writer does not know what these nippers are meant for, but knows what Hercules does with them.

He is a natural drunkard, going on a spree regularly. When he wants something strong he does not seek a bottle nor a saloon, but he climbs a tree. Finding one that produces an intoxicating juice, such as grow in South America, this toper ascends until he reaches a branch that his nippers can grasp; then he seizes hold, holds on, pinches tight, and moves around. The rasp cuts the bark, the juice flows, and Hercules drinks until so full that he can hold no more, and until too drunk to hold on. His feet let go, his nippers relax, and he tumbles to the ground. There he lies helplessly drunk and sleeps off his stupor. When sobered he goes about his business, but signs no pledges, nor does he give indications of repentance. Again thirsty, he climbs another tree and gets drunk once more. Thus his life is spent in business, drinks, drunks and sobering, a natural and persistent drunkard.

Bedtime.

Lucy climbs on Grandma's chair,
Gently smooths the snowy hair,
Softly says "Please tell me true
Grandma, dear, do you, do you
Like bedtime?"

BEDTIME.

Grandma says in thoughtful way:
"Very long has been the day.
Night seems slow to come, and late,
Lucy, yes I watch and wait
For bedtime."

Monkey and Goose Contests.

Combats between animals of different species are a source of great amusement among the Javanese. One of the most popular contests is that between monkey and goose. The monkey is tied to one of the goose's legs, by means of a cord, and both animals are set down near the bank of a river, or pond. The goose, standing in dread of the monkey, seeks for safety in the water, and the monkey, afraid of the water, exerts himself to the uttermost not to be drawn into it. As a rule, the goose draws the monkey into the water, and then the cunning simian sits astride the goose, in equestrian fashion. The goose then tries to dive, and the monkey prevents her if he can; and so the fight goes on until the spectators tire, and the animals are released from an uncongenial companionship.

The Small Boy's Paradise.

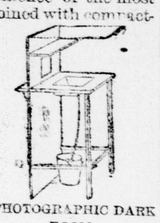
Small boys who cannot resist the temptation to make predatory excursions on neighboring apple orchards should be transported to the Sandwich islands where the apples have become wild, and where forests of many acres are found in various parts of the country. They extend from the level of the sea far up the mountain sides. It is said that miles of these apple forests can occasionally be seen. A traveler is responsible for the statement that the extent of one of them is between five and ten miles in width and about twenty miles long.

Where Boys Must Keep Still.

News comes from Austria that a few weeks ago a boy fourteen years of age was arrested at Trieste for speaking disrespectfully of the emperor. He was tried secretly, and sentenced to two months in prison, with hard labor. At first it was proposed to banish him from the country.

For the Amateur Photographer.

One of the troubles of the amateur photographer is that often he does not have a suitable dark room. The table shown in the accompanying illustration, however, possesses all the convenience of the most perfect dark room, combined with compactness of form, lightness and rigidity. The frame is made of inch square planed strips. Red wood is the most suitable, being light, yet sufficiently strong. The dimensions are optional. Into the top of the table is fixed a tin or zinc pan with an outlet to which is attached a small pipe or a piece of rubber hose, which takes waste water to a bucket placed underneath. At the top, outside brackets may be fixed to hold a small tank with a faucet inside, containing water for washing. Inside is a shelf for bottles of chemicals. At the back is a small window, containing a piece of ruby glass, with a shelf outside for a lamp if necessary to use at night. A frame of heavy wire, represented in the engraving by dotted lines, is made at the top, and from the wire covering the top, is suspended some thick, black material long enough to touch the floor. This table has the advantage of being always ready for use.



PHOTOGRAPHIC DARK ROOM.

The amateur who cannot neatly do lettering backwards, and who is desirous of having the legend appear on printed views, will find the following method very neat and simple, and one that will not damage the negative: Cut the bottom edge of the paper straight before printing. Then with a pen or fine camel's hair brush charged with any opaque water color, write on the paper the legend numbers, or whatever is to be written, where it is to appear, and allow it to dry thoroughly before placing on the negative. The color is easily removed with a wet sponge before toning, leaving the legend in white characters on the print.

Another vexatious occurrence to the amateur is to find that the prints, which were made with care a week or so previous, when taken out to be toned, are the color of the ancient parchment in those parts that were originally white. If these prints are, just before toning, placed in a bath of one part of aqua ammonia to fifty parts of water, and washed in a similar both after toning, with another part of the ammonia added to fifty parts of the fixing solution, the white will be restored to its pristine purity when ready to mount.

When any acid has been spilled, destroying the color of a fabric, ammonia applied will restore the color, or if on white fabrics wet them thoroughly with ammonia, sprinkle liberally with salt, and place in the sun. When dry all stains will have disappeared from the fabric.

An Ancient Town.

Kempen, in Germany, will soon celebrate the six hundreth anniversary of its existence with a festival procession representing the history of Germany from the German warriors of Caesar's time to the soldiers who fought against Napoleon. In the procession will be represented Thomas a Kempis, the writer of "Imitation of Christ," who was a native of the town.

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IF ALEXANDER III. DIES

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT ON EUROPEAN POLITICS?

It May Be Far Reaching—Speculation As to What Will Follow An Emperor's Demise—Alexander's Home Life and His Devotion to the Greek Church.

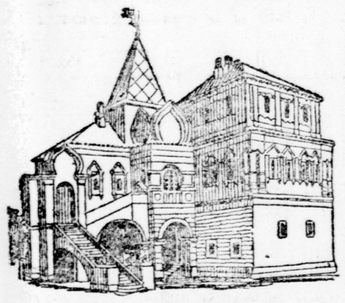
The serious illness of the Emperor of Russia has alarmed the whole of Europe. It is extremely difficult to get any correct news of the true condition of his imperial majesty as only the most meagre daily bulletins are issued. However, there is no disguising the fact that the czar is very sick indeed. There is any amount of speculation on what effect the emperor's death will have on European politics, and the fluctuations of the money markets can be directly traced to this source. Intimates of the czarowitz express their belief that should he ascend the throne of Russia he would give France the cold shoulder. So

ALEXANDER III., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

serious have the French taken this rumor that the fluctuations of rentes are attributed to the impression that the death of the czar will cause a tremendous fall in prices.

Few people know anything definitely about the character of Alexander III. of Russia. Most westerners picture him as a man from whom nobody need expect kindliness or consideration. There is nothing so delightful as having a convenient and universal scapegoat on which can be saddled all the errors and real or imaginary wrongs that may occur, and for which nobody in particular wishes to be responsible. The Emperor and autocrat of all Russians, Alexander III., is a good illustration of such a condition. Whenever there is anything said about this country, and there has been a great deal of late, the autocrat is generally made the chief target for all uncomplimentary things said about Russia, its people, laws, politics, social conditions. It seems wonderful how firm a foothold a preconceived prejudice can obtain in the minds of people simply by almost the superficial impressions received from reading or hearing somewhat highly colored accounts of the "frightful despotism, the cruel persecution, the gross injustice," etc., to which the czar subjects his people. One would imagine this august person stalking around from morning till night with a body guard of fierce Cossacks, flogging dozens of innocent men to death, hanging some more and sending the rest in exile to Siberia, this simply for the sport of the thing or the lack of having something else to do. There is an old Russian proverb that says: "If all spit on one stone it soon gets wet." And this is peculiarly applicable in this case. Being an autocrat, Alexander III. is made the one responsible for all and everything that happens in his empire.

But how often does one hear a kind expression, an appreciative recognition of anything commendable that occurs there? If things were in such a terrible state generally as they are represented to be; if the emperor were such an oppressor of all that is true and righteous, it would be a practical impossibility to prevent the empire's disintegration, even though it were attempted at the point of the bayonet. The press has never let an opportunity pass, even before his ascension to the throne, without casting slurs on the Czar's character. It has been represented that he is a man of lowest instincts, with no conception of the moral obligations as husband or as emperor; that he is of a morbid and jealous disposition, sometimes refusing to see the empress and his children for weeks, and to crown it all he is accused of being a coward. To anybody who



PALACE OF THE ROMANOFFS.

knows his disposition this last assertion is irresistibly comical.

Let any unprejudiced person look at Alexander III. more as a private individual than emperor and the chances are that he will be more than favorably impressed by the scrutiny. One instantly feels that there are few mysteries which he could not penetrate. His manner is marked by great reserve, even austerity, particularly when engaged in official business. On account of giving orders with great rapidity and brusqueness he has been called harsh, but this is more from his impetuous activity of mind than from any unkindness.

The one great distinguishing trait of the Russiam emperor's character is his strong veneration for and his sincere faith in the Greek church. He never fails to be present and to participate in the ancient ceremony of the immersion of the cross in the water of the Neva, which takes place every year on the day of the Epiphany.

Long 'Uns.

The longest plants in the world are seaweeds. One tropical and sub-tropical variety is known which measures in length when it reached its full development, at least 500 feet. Seaweeds do not receive any nourishment from the sediment at the bottom or borders of the sea, but only from air and mineral matters held in solution in the sea water.

Animals, Too.

Darwin asserted that there is insanity among animals just as there is among people.

Quick Work.

Some of the largest ocean steamers can be converted into armed cruisers in thirty hours.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The Last of the 1809 Group of Great, World-Famous Men.

The year 1809, which gave Gladstone to the world, gave also Oliver Wendell Holmes, Darwin, Lincoln and Edgar Allen Poe. Now Gladstone alone survives.

It was in 1857 that Dr. Holmes flashed upon the public. There are a great many who can remember the delightful surprise which greeted the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," that brilliant series of articles which brought the Atlantic Monthly into immediate vogue. Pefore that the Doctor had given his life both to law and to medicine, with occasional dips into poetry. With the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" he became the most popular writer in America. Those papers were unique; they embodied in a new way the authority of Dr. Johnson and the rollicking humor of Father Prout. They were as sweet as Goldsmith, as dainty as Leigh Hunt, and as tender as Washington Irving. There were no chunks of humor to be cut out and pasted away, but a pervasive sparkle and bloom covered the whole series. In those papers there shone out for the first time that perennial gayety of heart and that vital exuberance which were still undimmed in the old age of the Autocrat.

As he himself once said, health and longevity are not matters of diet, but of temperment.

Dr. Holmes celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday on Aug. 29 last. He said he was "eighty-five years young that day." Yet he said, too, that day:

"After threescore years and twenty the encroachments of time make themselves felt with rapidly increasing progress. When one can no longer recognize the faces he passes on the street, when he has to watch his steps, when it becomes more and more difficult for him to recall names, he is reminded at every movement that he must spare himself, or nature will not spare him the penalties she exacts for overtaxing his declining powers.

"The twelfth septennial period has always seemed to me as one of the natural boundaries of life. One who has lived to complete his eighty-fourth year has had his full share, even of an old man's allowance. Whatever is granted over that is a prodigal indulgence on the part of nature. One who has reached this term of human life must not be called upon for active service as in the days of his vigor."

A Specimen of His Humor.

One might go on to any extent in giving examples of the genial humor that sparkled through those papers. One or two instances will suffice. Do you recall the delicious distinction he made in blondes?

"There are two kinds of poets, just as there are two kinds of blondes.

(Movement of curiosity among our ladies at table—'Please to tell us about those blondes,' said the schoolmistress.)

"Why, there are blondes who are such simply by deficiency of coloring matter—negative or washed blondes, arrested by nature on the way to become Albinesses. There are others who are shot through with golden light, with tawny or fulvous

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

tinges in various degree—positive or stained blondes, dipped in yellow sunbeams and as unlike in their mode of being to the others as the orange is unlike a snowball. The Albino style carries with it a wide pupil and a sensitive retina. The other, or the leonine blonde, has an opaline fire in her clear eye, which the brunnette can hardly match with her quick, glittering glances.

"Just so we have the great sun-kindled, constructive imaginations, and a far more numerous class of poets who have a certain kind of moonlight genius given them to compensate for their imperfections of nature."

A distinguished Frenchman said of Holmes that he had taught the Yankees how to laugh properly, and it was a new experience for these children of the Puritans, who had been howling at Artemus Ward and John Phoenix. Undoubtedly Dr. Holmes was a wit, and it was that kind of wit which brightens the dinner-table and puts everybody in the best of humor.

One specimen will suffice. Once, when he had been heavily lionized and mobbed by a deputation of rough men from the far West, and some one asked him if he did not enjoy it: "Enjoy it?" he exclaimed. "I felt like the small elephant at the Zoo with a cheap excursion party on his back."

A Departed Custom.

It used to be the custom in the Belgian parliament to supply not only the members but the reporters in the galleries with brandy and water ad libitum. Every member habitually spoke with a glass of brandy and water beside him, and when he had finished it an energetic attendant brought another.

Ps and Qs.

The expression, "Mind your Ps and Qs," arose from an old custom of innkeepers marking down the scores of their customers on the wall or door with a bit of charcoal. Q stands for quart, P for pint, and a hint to mind one's Ps and Qs was equivalent to a reminder that he was drinking too much.

A Jar of Little Fingers.

An explorer in Guatemala reported the discovery, in an ancient mound in that country, of many small jars, each containing the remains of a little finger from the human hand. It is supposed to have been the custom of mourners in some prehistoric race to make this sacrifice.

We're Advancing.

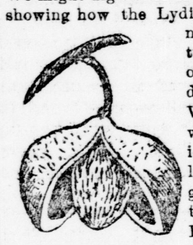
A patent has just been taken out for glasses and mugs with a quicksilver thermometer, in order to enable the drinker to determine which temperature of the liquid will be most agreeable to his taste and most beneficial for his health.

ALL ABOUT THE NUTMEG

HERE'S A COLUMN WORTH READING AND REMEMBERING.

Curious Story of the Dutch—How Nature Frustrated the Design of an Old-Time Monopolist—Tree, Flower and Nut—Methods of Harvesting.

In all historic ages men have dared the perils of the sea and desert in the search for three things—gold, gems and spices. If we desired to be extremely learned we could doubtless formulate an indisputable array of authorities, proving that Hamilcar, the Carthagenian, in his voyage of African circumnavigation, stored the holds of his galleys with all sorts of aromatic products. We might dig out of Herodotus quotations showing how the Lydians, Carians, Phœnicians and Egyptians bartered bags of spices for gold darics and staters. We might even read with the aid of Mariette and Champollion, in the hieroglyphics of the rock tombs of Thebes and Pylæ, the receipts for the curing of the citizens of Heliopolis and Karnak in baths of natron, cinnamon, cloves and pepper. We are content, however, to point out the fact that spice and perfumes have always divided honors with gold and jewels.



A RIPE NUTMEG.

Leaving to the fanciful Spaniard the search for the Western El Dorado, the more practical Dutchman devoted himself to the accumulation of the riches to be gathered from the clove, cinnamon and nutmeg trees—mines whose treasures are renewed from season to season.

The thrifty Dutch speedily discovered the enormous value of the nutmeg. They found it growing plentifully on all of the Moluccan archipelago; but as they had especially established their power over the Banda Group, and as the nut had become instantly a most valuable commodity, they resolved to secure the monopoly of so profitable an article. Your Dutchman does not think quickly; but once he has made up his mind, he is not to be diverted from his aim. The Dutch merchant of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was a soldier and sailor, as well as a trader. In order to keep the nutmeg supply in his own hands, he headed armed expeditions, to all the adjacent islands, and, after conquering them, made a condition of his treaty of peace that all nutmeg trees should be destroyed, and no more grown. Jan Van Evertsen, a Dutch writer of the seventeenth century, records that on one of these forays the victorious leader compelled the natives, first, to chop down all their nutmeg trees, and next, to pile upon the fallen trunks all of the nuts in the possession of the people. "There were several piles," says Evertsen, "as large as good-sized houses, and they used ladders for to carry the baskets to be emptied atop. They were veritable small mountains; and I have seen many a church in Holland of less size than those accumulations of nuts, which were burned to ashes with a most odorous smell."

But Dutch arms and Dutch greed could not oppose the will of nature. In the Moluccan Archipelago there is a bird which feeds upon the fresh mace, or second envelope of the nutmeg. It is called the "nutmeg pigeon." In order to secure the mace, which clings firmly to the nut, this bird carries away both envelope and nut to its nest; which, as it is a creature of long flight, may be upon an adjacent island, or even upon the distant mainland. Having stripped off the mace, the bird drops the nut, with its fructifying germ, upon the rich soil, where it immediately sprouts, takes root, and, in the course of time, become a fruitful tree. At the present time, though the Banda Group still produces a large proportion of the world's supply, many thousand pounds are annually exported from the East Indies at large and from Hindostan.

The nutmeg-tree somewhat resembles our hardy pear, and seldom reaches more than thirty-five or forty feet in height. The flowers are pale yellow, and are very similar in size and shape to lilies of the valley. The leaves are large, averaging six inches in length, dark green, polished on the upper surface; and grayish beneath. As leaves, flowers and fruit are all richly odorous, the atmosphere in the neighborhood of a nutmeg-grove is constantly laden with a delightful and characteristic perfume. So persistent and penetrating is this perfume that it is readily perceived on ships passing twenty miles off the coast.

The fruit is round, and as about as large

LEAF AND FLOWER ON THE NUTMEG TREE.

as a moderate-sized apple; or, to be more exact, nearly three inches in diameter. The outer portion is a thick, fleshy rind, very similar to that which surrounds the hickory-nut. Inside of this is the husk, a sort of rough, thready substance, of a brilliant scarlet when first opened, but soon changing to a yellowish brown as it dries on exposure to the air. This husk is the mace of commerce. When this is stripped off, there is left a hard, thin, dark brown shell, covering the seed, or nutmeg proper.

The outer rind splits into two nearly equal parts when the nut is ripe and is thrown away as valueless; but in some parts of the Moluccas the rind is peeled off in its green and juicy state, and made into a species of sweetmeat with honey or sugar.

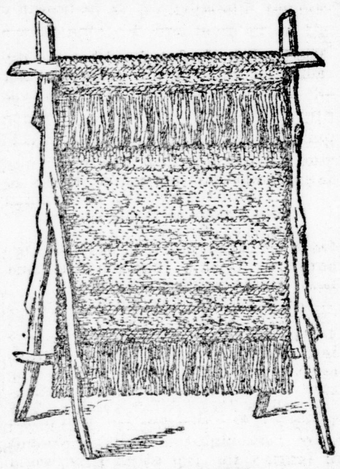
Though the flower and fruit are upon the tree together at all seasons, the nut is harvested in July, November and April; in the last-named month both mace and nut are in their utmost perfection. A healthy tree will produce, at a single harvest, about six pounds of nuts and two pounds of mace. The fruit is commonly gathered by hand, by means of small wicker baskets at the end of long, bamboo poles; the outer rind is removed, and the mace carefully separated with a knife. The mace is dried in the sun, or, in the rainy season, by artificial heat; it is flattened between the hands, making what the housewives know as "blades of mace." After it has assumed the proper bronze, or ochre-yellow color, it is dipped in salt water to preserve it, dried again and finally packed in bales and bags for export.

The nuts themselves are placed upon small wire nets, or grates, over a mild fire, sufficient to dry, without roasting, them. This is a process requiring care and patience, taking about fifty or sixty days to complete. When the nut rattles in the thin, inner shell, the operation is supposed to be complete. The shell is then knocked off with a wooden mall or mallet. A solution of lime and water, of the thickness of milk, is prepared, and the nuts are dipped into it, the object being to prevent the attacks of beetles and grubs, and also the sprouting of the nut, which spoils its usefulness. The feathery white coating which you observe upon the nutmegs of commerce is due to this lime solution. A nutmeg which lacks this coating may be suspected of being of inferior quality, perhaps the acrid South American variety.

A Lovely Rustic Fire-Screen.

One can see at a glance how the frame for this pretty rustic screen is fashioned from natural branches—two straight and two crotched ones—from which all smaller branches and twigs have been cut away, so as to leave but little more than protruding knots.

When they are well seasoned they must be rubbed, brushed and rebrushed, both



RUSTIC FIRE SCREEN.

with a soft brush and a stiff one, to remove from every crevice in the bark every loose particle of moss and dust. Then, with liquid gold, gild the bark all over; or, if preferred, gild only the bare wood where it is exposed at the ends and where the limbs are cut off, and give a touch of gold to every crack or protuberance; or, if a smoother finish is desired, remove all of the bark and smoothly gild or enamel the whole surface.

The screen, suspended from the upper cross-piece, is a fringed silk rug woven on a hand-loom—as old fashioned carpets are woven. It falls freely from the top, its own weight keeping it in place; but it might be tied to the standards—half way down and at the upper corners—with bows of broad, soft ribbon, or with heavy tassel-tipped cords. Or a smaller rug, without fringe, might be suspended by gilt rings and furnished at the bottom with a row of tassels in mingled shades.

These screens are handsome, and are very useful where there are open fires, both in cold and warm weather, as a shield from the heat in the former, and as a screen for the open emptiness of the grate or fireplace in the latter. Painted, embroidered or appliqued banners of velvet, silk or cloth, or of painted or gilded matting, may be used instead of the rug if desired.

Whitewash.

The following recipe makes much better whitewash than that made of lime and water: For interior work, slake a peck of lime till it is thick and creamy. While it is hot mix with it a pint of linseed oil and ½ pound of glue, previously dissolved in water. Let the mixture stand several hours before applying it. A little lampblack dissolved in vinegar and mixed with whitewash gives a grayish tint, which may be preferable to pure white; a little umber gives a fawn color, and yellow a cream tint. Very little coloring matter should be used, or the shade will be too dark.

For outside work the oil and glue may be too expensive; in their place use ½ pound of salt to a peck of lime. It is claimed that salt and glue are the best ingredients to prevent rubbing off.

A good whitewash is made of whiting and glue. Mix 8 pounds of whiting with hot water till the compound is like thick cream. Mix with this ½ pound of glue thoroughly dissolved in water. Before applying this every crack in the wall should be filled with a plaster made of one part of water to one part of silicate of potash, mixed with whiting.—Ohio Farmer.

A Made-Over Dish.

Made-over dishes sometime have a spicy flavor which fresh ones miss. Stews are not to be despised, and even hash may be made delicious.

A stew which is really palatable may be made by cutting cold meat and potatoes into cubes about an inch square, adding a little cold tomato, and placing the whole on the back of the stove where it can heat slowly for an hour or so. About half an hour before it is to be served it should be moved forward on the stove and allowed to cook briskly. A little parsley or celery seed in addition to the pepper and salt gives a delicious flavor.

The most serious question which is troubling China to-day in her war with Japan is that of transportation. She has a big population, but it is scattered over a country larger than the whole continent of North America. This vast extent of territory has only one railroad about 200 miles long. This runs through one of the most sparsely settled parts of it, extending from the city of Tien-Tsin to the point where the great Chinese wall juts down into the sea at the head of the Gulf of Pechili. All of the traffic of the rest of the country is carried on in boats, carts and wheelbarrows, and China has no means of transporting large masses of men or provisions to feed them. The roads are more like ditches cut through the fields than anything else. They are full of ruts, and in the rainy season they are turned into rivers. It is said that there are 4,000 roads in the Empire, but not one is macadamized, and the great highway over which the caravans pass in going to Mongolia is the bed of a rocky mountain torrent, and the brick tea which to the amount of thousands of tons is carried into Russia and Thibet is taken over mountain paths so rough that only men can travel over them. All the information, dispatches and mails, which go to the capital of China have to be carried over dirt roads, and before the telegraph lines were put into Peking, important news was sent from all parts of the Empire by messengers with relays of horses.

Such a messenger service exists in some parts of China to-day, and it is said that Kub ai Kahn had 300,000 horses which he used for this purpose and his relay stations numbered 10,000. Some of the provisions for the palace at Peking are brought by relays from Tien-Tsin and to-day the courier service between China and Thibet is by ponies. The couriers travel night and day. Their clothes are sealed on them when they start and these seals cannot be broken until they have delivered their message. It is said that they are lifted from one horse to another at the station and that they sometimes die on the way from fatigue.

Nearly all the money transactions in China are done in silver, and I saw boxes of bullion packed into carts and shipped from one town to another. The bullion was nailed up in boxes.

The two greatest cities of North China are, you know, Peking and Tien-Tsin, and these are the most interesting points in the present struggle. If the Japs could take them, the war would be practically settled, and the Chinese would change their rulers from Tartars to Japs. Both of these cities are not very far from the sea. Tein-Tsin is about 50 miles back on the Peiho river, and Pekin lies about miles northward. Both cities are shut up during the winter, and from December till March there is no communication except by rude carts and ponies, which go overland from Shanghai and Chefoo.

Tien-Tsin is the home of Li Hung Chang. It is the port where are landed the goods which supply these hundred millions of the North and of those which are carried from it far beyond the Great wall into Manchuria, and the great province of Ili. Its inhabitants number more than a million. Upon its wharves goods are stacked, and aggregating in value every year millions of dollars. These two cities are about as far apart as New York and Philadelphia, and the land between them is flat as the floor of a ball room. The supplies of the capital, including those for the nobles and the court, come to Tien-Tsin, and there is a stream of goods flowing continually from one of these other fully as large as that carried over the railroads between New York and Chicago. Through what channels it flows, and how long does it take from one city to the other? I travelled for two whole days and nights in my journey by land, and the average way of the Peiho River is from five days. These two cities have even a decent wagon road connecting them. The slow freight is a wheelbarrow, the express is a Mongolian pony and cart. The Pullman car is a boat on the Peiho River, but this only at the city of Tung Chow, where I have to make the remainder of the journey by donkey or cart.

The Chinese cart is the most pleasant locomotion, but it is by no means. The roads are full of dust and bones sweeps over you in storms. The cart are racked with the jolting. I doubt whether there is a vehicle in the world, and certainly could stand such roads.

FRANK CARTER.

A Wonderful C

No disease is more common than scrofula. It is handed down from generation to generation. It may lurk in the blood of nearly every family, in running make its appearance in pimples, boils, blotches, or sores, in swellings in the neck, in eruptions of varied forms, in mucous membrane it shows itself as catarrh, or developing in the lungs as consumption. It may be, and often is, the result of consumption.

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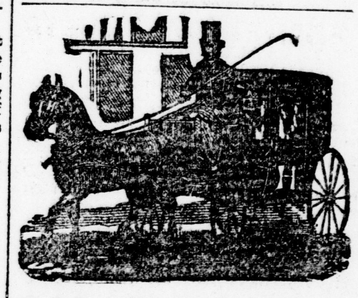

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

O thou that pinest in the imprisonment of the Actual, and criest bitterly to the gods for a kingdom wherein to rule and create, know this of a truth: The thing that thou seekest is already with thee, "here or nowhere," could'st thou only see!—[Carlyle.

Gen. Neal Dow, the veteran temperance advocate, will speak in Toronto on Sunday, Nov. 4. He is now 90 years of age, but hale and hearty.

The various fraternal organizations are pretty generally adopting the principles of total abstinence, not so much as a matter of mere sentimentalism as because they find that it pays far better both as regards life insurance and insurance against accidents. The Knights of Pythias are the last that have fallen into line. The Sovereign Lodge, at its last session, decided to order that no member of the order shall be allowed to enter a saloon in uniform.

Large business corporations are becoming more and more convinced that, outside of all mere sentimental considerations it does not pay to have to do with men who are not total-abstainers. A leading New York journal states that the managers of no less than 65 great American railroads of the States have issued orders that their employes shall not drink intoxicating liquors nor enter saloons while on duty. Large business experience has convinced them that their property and their business is not so safe in the hands of men who indulge in drinking at all. Temperance is a great economic as well as a great moral reform.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the now noted New York Presbyterian minister, who has done so much towards unearthing the police rascalities and iniquities of that city, has had a good deal of practical experience during the last few years in fighting for practical reforms. His conclusions, after these years of experience, are that much consideration should be given to the party as well as to the personal candidate in elections. What he has been saying may well be carefully thought over by those well-meaning Prohibitionists who go in for electing "good men, irrespective of party." After all his practical experience he says: "A good man elected by a bad party will be unable to effect any radical reform or administer the government on non-partisan lines." Canadian electors will do well to think this matter carefully over before casting their votes for other representatives to Parliament.

A leading temperance worker of Manitoba, Rev. J. M. Harrison, of Winnipeg, complains strongly of the action of the Dominion Government in licensing a brewery at Neepawa, Marquette county, Manitoba. The people of the locality are opposed to liquor selling and have for years prevented the issue of any liquor licenses, but the brewery, now in full blast, in spite of their wishes, has hoisted the business on them. Mr. Harrison states that the brewery sells by the bottle and the reports are that sales are very loose and indiscriminate. The brewery has been now in operation about a year. He states: "There is no disputing the bad results. The influence is bad. Drinking and disorder have come in. It has weakened the sentiment against license, too, because many say that if they are to have the traffic anyway they might as well license it and get something out of it."

Training the Young.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Theodore, Cuyler, one of the ablest and best known temperance workers in this generation, thus refers to the great work to be done.

"We aim to make teetotalers of the boys and girls. We want to train up a generation who shall swear hostility to the saloon and the accursed traffic in intoxicating poisons. We work to awaken that holy hatred of the rum curse such as the tall, gaunt Abraham Lincoln had when he landed on a wharf at New Orleans. He saw a mulatto girl hoisted up on an auction block for sale. He turned to his few companions on the dock and said: "Boys, so help me God, if I can ever hit that thing I'll hit it hard.' He did hit it a blow that sent it into eternity—its own place. Train up your boys with that feeling: I'll hit the decanter hard, I'll hit the whisky hard, I'll hit the enemy of Christ and my country will all the strength God imparts to me."

The Temperance Orders

Send postcard items of work to the HOME GUARD wherever progressive work is being done. Members in nearly every division are regularly looking to its columns to see what is being thus attempted and accomplished. Address all such to T. W. Casey, Lucas Temperance House, Toronto.

Sons of Temperance.

PEEL DISTRICT DIVISION. — The regular session of Peel District Division was held at Medowvale on the 5th inst. There was a large attendance of members and much enthusiasm. The session was one of much interest. The chair was filled by the D. W. P., H. Garbutt. Among those present were J. B. Brooks, G.W.P.; W. H. Bewell, G. Scribe; Rev. I. G. Bowles, P.W.P.; J. K. Morley, Provincipal D.G.W.P.; H. H. Shaver, Provincial D.G.W.P.; W. Harris, D.G.W.P.; Miss F. Clarkson, D.G.W.P.; J. Rogers, D.G.W.P.; G. S. Macdonald, D.W.A.; J. Curry, D.S.; A. Hubbard, D.C.; J. Cook, D.S; P. W. P.s Young, Switzer, Church, Schiller, Gooderham, McCaughern, Mason, O. Shaver, L. Shaver, Mrs. H. H. Shaver, and many other prominent workers in the district. Reports of officers and committees were very satisfactory. Rev. I. G. Bowles for the committee on resolutions presented a lengthy practical report which elicited a good discussion and was adopted. Among the recommendations made were: That papers upon live subjects (temperance predominating) be frequently read in the division to be followed by discussion; that the contest system is beneficial when properly safeguarded; that regular meetings should be opened and closed punctually; that public or open meetings should be held frequently; that there should be at least two temperance sermons preached annually under the auspices of each division; that each division should correspond weekly with the Review (Streetsville) and frequently with the HOME GUARD, and that such correspondence be then read to the division; that a division weekly paper, with editor and sub-editors may be made very interesting and profitable to the division; that great educational advantages and other benefits are to be derived from a close adherence to the constitution and bylaws and to Parliamentary usage in the dispatch of business; that the F. S. should be prompt in collecting dues from members and that that officer should have the open and avowed support of the division in the discharge of his duties, and several other resolutions of practical interest designed to emphasize the importance of the matters dealt with in the report. On motion of H. H. Shaver a resolution of congratulation was unanimously extended to the G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, on his election to the office of M. W. A. at the late session of the National Division. In the evening a public meeting was held in the beautiful Methodist Church, which was packed. An excellent programme was furnished by members of the several divisions represented, interspersed with interesting addressed by the G. W. P., G. Scribe, Rev. J. C. Tibb, J. K. Morley and others. The next session will be held in Brampton, in January.

SYLVAN, MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Sylvan Division held a very successful entertainment on the 28th ult. The attendance was very large, including a number from Forest, Bosanquet and Parkhill. There was a good programme. The division is in a very prosperous condition and quite an addition to the membership is looked for during the fall and winter. G. Nicholson is now W.P., Mrs. H. Nutt, W.A., Miss S. Sadler, R.S.,, and J. E. Harrison, deputy.

ONTARIO ITEMS.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., visited Cooksville Division on the 3rd inst. and met with a hearty reception.

Thomas E. Houghton, W.P., Frank Bewell, R.S., and other officers of Whitby division were installed by W. H. Bewell, G.S., assisted by George Mowat, G.W.P., on the 2nd inst.

A. J. Hughes, D.G.W.P., Sharon Division has been appointed license inspector for North York.

Manchester Division intend holding another of their popular box socials at an early date.

Utica Division propose holding a basket social shortly.

Prince Albert, Manchester, Epsom, and other divisions were largely represented at the 36th anniversary celebration of Greenbank Division on Sept. 28.

The 36th anniversary services of Greenbank Division, No. 331, were held on the 28th ult., and all who were interested therein were more than satisfied. The concert was admitted by all to have been one of the best ever given in Greenbank. All did well. On Sunday evening, the 30th, over 150 members of the order met in their hall, and marched to the Presbyterian Church, where Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, in his usual masterly style, delivered a most eloquent and impressive temperance sermon.

Edward Carswell, P.M.W.A., the well-known temperance orator, has been very sick at his home in Oshawa, and had for a time to cancel all engagements. We are glad to say that our esteemed brother is recovering health, and it is confidently hoped that he will soon be able to enter his beloved work again.

Laskay Division held an open meeting on the 2nd inst., which was well attended. A good programme was provided and interesting addresses were given by J. M. Walton, G. Treasurer; W. C. Bogart, County D.G.W.P., D. O'Brien, D.W.P., and others.

The officers of Ontario Division, Toronto, were installed on the 1st inst by G. M. Rose, P.M.W.A., assisted by Thos. Caswell, P.G.W.P., and W. H. Orr, P.G.W.A.

The Royal Templars.

MANITOBA WORK. — The Grand Councilor of Manitoba states that the order in that Province was never stronger than now and the prospects were never more hopeful. A debt that has been hanging over their heads for some years has been cleared off, and though the tax was increased for that purpose and the mission work had to be suspended, yet there has been an increase in membership. Rev. J. M. Harrison, of Winnipeg, is G.C.

THE BENEFICIARY WORK. — The Royal Templar beneficiary work appears to have been very satisfactorily and successfully managed. The published report of Mr. J. H. Laird, Dominion secretary, shows that during September $4,965 were received from the regular assessments of members and $9,000 paid out on death claims. The balance in bank to the credit of the fund was $68,498. There is also a total disability fund independent of the life assurance. In this $5,505 were paid during the month and claims amounting to $2,875 paid out since January. The balance on hand to the credit of this fund is reported at $2,922.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.—The Templar says: "The Maritime jurisdiction has two able organizers in the field since the Grand Council session. Rev. W. J. Thompson, formerly of Ontario, is working in New Brunswick and Mr. John Bryenton, grand vice-councilor, formerly editor of the Amherst Times, is working in Nova Scotia. Four new councils were organized in the jurisdiction last month.

The Good Templars.

HOME ITEMS.—Valley Lodge, Westover, Wentworth county, held a public meeting in the Methodist Church recently. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, many being compelled to stand. Mr. Robert McQueen presided, and a capital musical and literary programme was presented. Mr. J. D. Andrews, G.C.T., was the principal speaker and delivered an eloquent address. In the course of his remarks the speaker referred to the world-wide character of the I. O. G. T., and depicted in glowing terms the work accomplished through the agency of the order.

International Lodge, Hamilton, initiated four candidates last Monday evening and received several applications for membership. The single members of the lodge provided an excellent programme.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON MEETINGS.—The Good Templar lodges of Hamil- have set a good example to their coworkers elsewhere in the continued maintenance of Sunday afternoon Gospel-temperance meetings. These meetings were first established, we believe, nearly twenty years ago by Dennis Gleason and David Garrick, two old and well-tried workers, and have been kept up ever since. An association composed of representatives of all the city lodges has the work in hand. Of these Mr. F. S. Morrison is now the president. He has given much time and energy to the success of the work. Last year a hall was occupied over Traders' Bank and no notices were allowed outside the building. In this emergency Mr. J. D. Andrews, G.C.T., came to their aid and generously fitted up a good hall on his own premises, 147 King street east, where the first meeting was held last Sunday, and the meetings will, in future, be held. The meeting was a successful one in every way. Hereafter Andrews' Hall will be the rallying place for the Good Templar Gospel mission.

TEMPLARY IN AFRICA.—Nearly 1,000 native African adult and juvenile members of the Good Templar Order joined in procession at their recent anniversary festival at Freetown, Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa.

TEMPLARY IN ENGLAND. — The Manchester Alliance News says: "The Good Templar District Lodge, of Northamptonshire, appoints a relieving officer to afford aid to local or traveling members of the order, but he has not had a single application for relief during the past twelve months."

SCOTTISH AGGRESSIVE WORK.—The following item from the Glasgow Reformer may furnish a practical hint for those Canadian Templars who want to do something practical: "At a meeting of the aggressive work committee of the executive of Forfar Northern and Central District Lodge of the I. O. G. T. held in Montrose last Saturday—Bro. James Mitchell presiding—arrangements for the prosecution of aggressive work in the various sections of the district during the autumn and winter were made, including a conference with a deputation of the Grand Lodge executive, and visits from Grand Lodge agents to conduct meetings and other aggressive work in the different sections of the district."

The material part of us ought to keep growing thinner to let the soul out when its time comes, and the soul to keep growing bigger and stronger every day, until it bursts the body at length, as a growing nut does its shell.—[George Macdonald.

Here and There

CANADIAN.

—John R. Lewis, a strong farm hand, was found a few days ago dying in a drunken stupor under a railway bridge at Brampton.

—A Mrs. Brown, an elderly widow, in mourning for a child recently buried, was before the Toronto police court and fined for being drunk on the streets, a few days ago.

—Rev. R. D. Knox, at one time a respected Anglican clergyman in Ireland, was sentenced to jail at the Kingston police court last week for being drunk and disorderly.

—Of the prisoners discharged from the Ontario Central Prison during the month of September alone, thirteen of them had been convicted for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. A majority of all were persons of intemperate habits.

—In Summerside, P. E. I., there is being a pretty active enforcement of the Scott Act, which has been in operation there for years. During the past few months, 41 prosecutions have been made, 21 convictions secured, and about $750 collected in fines and costs.

—Rev. J. M. Harrison, of Winnipeg, who has been recently visiting Ontario, states that fully two-thirds of the territory of Manitoba is now under local option. Either the people of the municipalities have voted local option, or applicants for licenses cannot get a sufficient number of residents to sign their petitions.

—The Quebec Provincial W. C. T. U. annual convention was held in Montreal last week. The official reports showed that unions now exist in 27 counties of that province. There are now 91 unions in Quebec, 20 new ones having been added during the past year. There is an aggregate of 2,285 members.

—The executive committee of the Prohibition Association of the County of Bruce has called a meeting of the friends of prohibition at Walkerton, on Tuesday, Nov. 13. The convention will open at 10 o'clock a.m., and a rousing platform meeting will be held at 8 p.m., at which the best available talent in speaking and singing will be present.

—James Scott, a Toronto tough, got drunk and raised a drunken row on the street one day last week. Police Constable Curry, in attempting to arrest him was assaulted and so badly cut and wounded that he had to go to the hospital for several days for treatment. At the time of this writing Curry is still in the hospital and Scott in prison, and the taxpayers are footing both bills, while the liquor-seller is enjoying the profits of the sales.

—Edward Kelly, of Port Hope, got together his earnings a few days ago and bought a ticket to Detroit, en route for Texas. At Toronto he resolved to have "a good time," with all that such words imply to a man like him. He had it; was found in that condition by someone else and relieved of about all he had. The police had their usual time in trying to look after his money, which he failed to look after when he had it. Charles Hand was sent to the Central Prison for four months for his share in the business and the taxpayers will have an extra $70 to pay for granting Kelly and some liquor-seller their personal liberty. That is how the license system works.

—A few weeks ago Father Burke, of Alberton, Prince Edward Island, found a man selling liquor at a Roman Catholic picnic in his parish, the Scott Act being there in force. The priest at once destroyed the liquor with his own hands. He has been prosecuted and fined for this by a local justice of the peace, while, it was reported, no action was taken against the seller. Father Burke appealed the case to a higher court and last week Judge Fitzgerald quashed the conviction with costs and commended in high terms the priest's action in the interests of his own people. Both the rum-seller and the magistrate were denounced in scathing terms. The decision is reported to have given great satisfaction in the locality. Attorney-General Peters appeared in behalf of Father Burke.

UNITED STATES.

—Strong complaints are now being made in Tennessee regarding the failure of the proper officials to collect liquor license fees. It is said that the State has been defrauded out of $1,500,000 because of such neglect of duty.

—In Chicago the trustees of the sanitary district of the city have revoked the licenses of saloons along the line of the canal, as they were the cause of so much drunkenness and disorder along the route. They were among the roughest in the city.

—The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette says: The stock of wines, spirits, etc., laid in for a trip to England and back on one of the large Atlantic liners is 2,500 bottles of wines and spirits, 12,000 bottles of ale and porter and 6,000 bottles of mineral waters.

—Local opion, which is now a part of the license law of a large number of the States, seems to be pretty generally adopted. Four hundred miles along the Illinois Central railway from Louisiana to Tennessee is without a single liquor license of local option.

—Vermont has for many years had a law prohibiting the sale of liquors. Most that can legally be bought in the State is at the drug stores. It is now stated that so small is the demand at Burlington a principal city, that most druggists find a quart or two sufficient to keep in stock.

—The separate Prohibition Party does not appear to have received much encouragement or to have gained much ground in Vermont. In the State elections in 1890 it had its ticket in the field and got 1,613 votes; in 1892 the vote was 1,424; in the late State elections it was reported to have been 446.

—The various insurance companies, either of life or accident, find that liquor drinkers are unprofitable customers. The American National Congress of Friendly Societies, which makes life insurance its main business, has just declared against admitting to membership men engaged in retailing liquors.

—A New York paper says: A captain in the regular army is being tried by court-martial at Vancouver, Wash., for drunkenness while on duty. This is the siqth officer tried during the year for the same offense. The canteen bar where beer and wine is sold is a source of great demoralization and drunkenness in the army.

—Four men, of Plainfield, N. J., the other night went on a "spree," hired a horse and carriage, rode around town, stopped at several saloons and filled up full, and in riding along over the mountains, the carriage went over a deep embankment and the four men were found in the morning bruised, mangled and nearly dead.

—The great express companies have come to the same conclusion as the railway companies, that it does not pay to have liquor drinkers in their service. The Wells-Fargo Express Company, one of the largest and best managed in the United States, has just issued orders that any employe who is seen taking a glass of liquor while on duty, or during business hours, shall be cautioned at once, and on repeating the offense shall be at once dismissed.

—The women of Pontiac, Michigan, asked the council to have the laws relating to the liquor traffic enforced by having the saloons closed on Sunday, on legal holidays and in the evening at the hour prescribed by law, and also that gambling, Sabbath desecration and similar evils be suppressed. This petition was signed by between 200 and 300 citizens. When the petition was presented to the council a saloon-keeper member offered an amendment that the saloons be allowed to keep open till 11 o'clock, thus giving them an additional hour. The amendment carried.

—At a recent Michigan State convention the following resolution was adopted: "The licensed liquor traffic debauches the citizen, creates the slums, corrupts the legislator, defies the law, and breeds anarchy. The liquor power is the tyrant of politics and parties, the foe of municipal reform, the ally and support of kindred evils, and a menace to the well-being and perpetuity of the Government. We therefore insist upon the complete outlawry of the whole business, of manufacturing, transporting, and vending alcoholic beverages in municipality, state, and nation, by statutes suitably framed and faithfully enforced through the legitimate channels of government."

GREAT BRITAIN.

—Lady Henry Somerset has been made president of the league for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors to children, whose headquarters are in Liverpool.

—Of the 1,200 ministers in the Free Church of Scotland, 754 are pledged abstainers, a gain of 23 during the year.

—In his annual statement of the liquor statistics for England in 1893, Dr. Dawson Burns reported a gratifying decrease in the sum expended for liquor, amounting to £2,011,433.

—The Scottish Temperance League, which was founded in 1844, is about to celebrate its jubilee. The league is the oldest Scottish National Temperance Association, and its ramifications cover the entire country. Last year the total membership was 11,508, and the number of affiliated societies and lodges 417.

—Dr. B. W. Richardson states that in 9,000 cases treated at the London Temperance Hospital, the death rate was only 6.3 per cent, a rate which is on a par with if not lower then that of any other hospital. He also said that in the seventeen cases in which alcohol had been administered at the hospital, he did not believe it had done a bit of good and that he never prescribes it himself.

—In England the Salford magistrates recently refused to grant a liquor license to a large house which it was proposed to erect alongside the main docks of the Manchester ship canal, and the authorities have decided that steamers licensed to carry passengers on the canal shall only be allowed to supply non-intoxicating refreshments. There had been some disgraceful scenes on these passenger boats, especially on Sundays, through the sale of liquor on board.

—The Medical Pioneer has invited opinions from leading medical men as to the value of "alcoholic liquors in considerable quantities" in the treatment of influenza. So general have been medical orders in this direction during the past three years; that it is said the revenue has thereby been sensibly increased. Drs. Hingston Fox, E. MacDowel Cosgrave, Charles L. Drysdale, J. J. Ridge, John Moir and J. J. Ritchie all express their conviction that in the treatment alcohol is not required.

GENERAL.

—The Hon. B. Bowrer, United States Consul to Sierra Leone, has reported as follows: "The native kings are petitioning the Government to stop the liquor traffic. It is ruining their people. One king says that if they continue it will cause him to leave his country and go where the white man's rum cannot reach his people."

—A Russian correspondent of the St. James' Gazette says that, with a view to repressing drunkenness, the names of all persons, without exception, who are found drunk in the streets of St. Petersburg, are now published regularly by the official Police Gazette, where some rather distinguished names of both women and men have, in consequence, appeared.

—Recently an English society sent a request to the German Emperor, asking him to assist in removing the liquor traffic from the uncivilized nations in Africa. In reply he instructed his ambassador in England to say that "I am to add that his Majesty fully appreciates the tendencies and endeavors of the committee which your grace represents, and that the Imperial Government carefully keep in view checking by every possible means the evils arising from the liquor trade with uncivilized nations. Acting under these considerations the Imperial Government have acceded to the Brussels Act and issued regulations aiming at the suppression in the German protectorates of the trade referred to."

Character is what a man is when he thinks nobody is watching him.

Greatest Length and Width.

The greatest length of the United States from east to west is on the parallel of 45 degrees north latitude; that is to say, from Eastport, Me., on the Atlantic coast, to a point on the Pacific exactly 52½ miles due west of Salem, Ore. On the above parallel it is exactly 2,768 miles long. Its greatest width, from north to south, is on the 97th degree of longitude, which extends through the United States in an almost direct line from Pembina, N. D., to Point Isabel, Tex. The greatest width is 1,611½ miles.

LIFE INSURANCE.

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

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

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

W. C. T. U. Department.

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

Social Purity.

This very important subject should receive more attention from Canadian Christian temperance women than it has hitherto. Our sisters in some of the Western States have brought about legislative enactments for the better protection of young girls, which have had a tendency to enforce a purer state of morality in society.

I shall direct your attention principally to the education of children in the things pertaining to social purity.

You will acknowledge, after careful consideration, that in our Christian civilization "there is a double standard of morality, one for man, another for woman." Society tolerates in man what it will not tolerate in woman. Women are cast out and ostracised, both by the church and the home, for what is overlooked and forgiven in man. Is drunkenness in God's eyes worse in woman than in man? Yet if a woman is a drunkard her friends are horrified.

The same question may be asked in regard to the use of tobacco. What man would appear in society with a woman who uses strong drink or tobacco? Yet a man may use both, to excess, and society will not frown on him.

Other leading evils might be enumerated and answered in the same way. Now, I ask you, is this double standard of morality right and just? I am sure you will agree that it is not. The motto of every Christian woman should be, "a pure, clean life for both man and woman," and it should be demanded in every social relation.

How shall we obtain this is the important question? We must first begin at the very root and foundation of all social life, which is the "home-training." Solomon said: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Lady Somerset in one of her meetings said: "Woman is the life-giver and the law-giver, she gives the moral tone to society." Oh, woman, sister mother, it is for you to teach purity of thought and action to the young souls intrusted to your care.

How carefully you will watch the development of your daughter's mind; you will shield her from all associations that might even suggest impurity. You take every precaution to have her grow up pure and virtuous. You select the books she reads, you read them with her, you choose her companions and you are her confidential friend. You explain to her the physical laws of life and teach her the importance of following them and the shame and suffering that must follow their disregard. Many good, noble mothers have erred through a feeling of false delicacy, and failed to teach their daughters these things, and have had to suffer as a consequence.

But daughters are not the only souls intrusted to your care and training. You have your sons who should be reared just as carefully as your daughters, even more so, for their temptations are so much greater because of the lax state of morality permitted by society.

While the mother plans and exhausts every human device to make the home attractive, so that the daughters may be contented and happy, how much more important it is that she should do so for the sons. Home is the center of every true life; all its associations should be of the purest character.

Young people must have society, must have amusements, and these must be provided for them. Do not introduce to them any games that might lead them into temptation. In everything you do take counsel with the Lord Jesus. Invite him into your home as an honored guest, tell him you will not countenance that in which he cannot participate, for any other course would be the ruin of your boy. Keep your boys with you at night. Look well after their associations. They cannot possibly choose as their friends those who tipple, those who puff a cigar, or whose conversation is full of impure suggestions, without being contaminated. Familiarity with evil too often breeds approval, and not contempt.

It should be impressed upon the minds of boys, from their earliest years of understanding, that they should go nowhere and listen to nothing they would not wish their mother or sister to know. Brothers are very jealous as regards the purity of their sister's character; teach them to be equally careful of their own, and that sex does not make any difference in the degree of guilt for the same act.

"Then shall your sons be as plants grown up in their youth, and your daughters as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."

AMELIA E. POLDON,
Oxford County,
Superintendent of Hygiene, Heredity and Social Purity.

—According to the recent voters' lists of Glasgow, Scotland, there are within the city proper 97,220 municipal electors, of whom 16,808 are women. In the annexed districts, just outside the parliamentary area, there are 18,207 municipal voters, of whom 3,162 are women.

Woman and the Methodist Church

(Mrs. Huldah Rockwell, Picton.)

In reading the reports of the General Conference just closed (as all good Methodists have been doing of late), it was the most natural thing in the world that the superintendent of the franchise department should view the doings and sayings of this great legislative body from the standpoint of the so-called "strong-minded" woman. And so, after scanning the first day's proceedings, my thoughts ran after this fashion: How can this conference, composed entirely of men, imagine that they really represent the whole Methodist Church of Canada, the church of Susanna Wesley, and Barbara Hick, with its thousands of intelligent and godly women members?

If, as we do not for one moment deny, women are intended to move in a different "sphere" from men, how can they be properly represented except by those of their own sex? Or, supposing that they are, as Hon. John Dryden has proven from Scripture, not only different from, but inferior to, their brethren, should not a few at least of these inferior being be sent to conference to legislate for their own class. From either point of view, therefore, it is clear that the great "better half" of the Methodist Church had no voice in its law-making.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society reports its work through the corresponding secretary, who comes in like any other outsider, reads her paper and retires. Instead of such being the case, why should not these women sit side by side in the conference with their brethren, their work forming a part of the grand whole?

To go back to first principles, why was a Woman's Missionary Society necessary in the first place? Could not the women have been satisfied to do the hard work of the general society as they have been doing for years, viz., collecting the funds, and be content with that work? We answer, no. They felt that they could guide and manage this work as well as men, and as they could not do so within the boundaries of the existing organization they formed one of their own.

We say this in no spirit of fault finding, but it is a fact, and a lamentable one, that the churches are slow to discover their great weakness in this regard. Contrast their policy with that of the two latest great religious movements of Christendom, viz., the Salvation Army and the Christian Endeavor Societies, and do we not find here a most significant sign of the times in the fact that in both these great organizations women are placed on exactly the same footing as men! And then I fell to wondering what would happen if the women of this church were to go "on strike" for a while and leave the brethren to do the work of the church as well as make its laws. I imagine that the attendance at the prayer meetings would be small, and the class meetings would thin out wonderfully, Sunday school teachers would be at a premium, too, and missionary collections nowhere to be found.

A certain charge in this Province recently had a change of pastorate, and the new minister being anxious to stir things up called the officials together and a committee was appointed to divide the town into districts for a systematic canvass among the sick, the poor and those who did not attend any place of worship. At this point it was of course found necessary to call in the women to help. This was done, and to one of my views the outcome was simply amusing.

The pastor told the sisters of what had been done, and without asking for suggestions or advice of any kind simply unloaded the work on their willing and obedient shoulders, the committee appointed being composed entirely of the women, with the exception of one old gentlemen who had so much spare time that he really was glad to help for the want of something to do.

I forgot to state that I noticed that there was one thing the women did do in connection with the conference, and I hasten to mention it in order that the omission may not be considered a willful one. They fed the delegates, and their efforts in that direction were evidently much appreciated. We read, also, that upon that occasion addresses of welcome were given with suitable replies, but, of course, the men did all the talking.

Ever since Eve gave Adam of the forbidden fruit, which he found pleasant to the taste, it has been woman's particular mission to cater to man's physical wants, until, even our wisest and best men seem to think she should always and everywhere be found cooking and washing dishes.

Let us hope the time is coming when woman will assume her true position of equal and helpmeet to man, the position which God gave her, and which he intended her to occupy when male and female created he them, and to them (not to him) gave he dominion.

Mind, it is our best work that He wants, not the dregs of our exhaustion. I think He must prefer quality to quantity.—[*George Macdonald.*

Bishop Vincent vs. Equal Suffrage.

(By Alice Stone Blackwell in the Union Signal).

Miss A. S. Blackwell continues her reply to the arguments of Dr. Buckley as presented in the Century against equal suffrage. Dr. Buckley quotes Bishop Vincent, a well-known conservative, on the woman question, and Miss Blackwell proceeds to weigh the bishop's arguments for whatever they may be worth as follows:

Bishop Vincent says that "the instinct of motherhood" is against equal suffrage. It is a grave fact that the Hindoo women have had it drilled into them for ages that for a woman to be educated would be to be unsexed, to forfeit the love of her husband, to lose her womanly influence, etc. Naturally, most of them believe it. American women have had it preached to them for generations by press, pulpit and forum that the same results would follow if they voted; and, naturally many of them believe what they have been taught. It is no more "womanly instinct" in one case than in the other. If it were "the instinct of motherhood," we should not find it conspicuously lacking in those mothers who possess, in addition to tenderness and purity, breadth of mind and exceptional intelligence—mothers like Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone and Mrs. Zeralda G. Wallace, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace says that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur."

There is even less warrant for Bishop Vincent's assertion that "the basal conviction of our best manhood is against it." It would not be easy to find better specimens of American manhood than Bishop Simpson, Bishop Bowman, Bishop Hurst, Bishop Gilbert Haven, George William Curtis, Wendell Phillips, Whittier, Longfellow, Emerson, Charles Sumner, Abraham Lincoln. In any state legislature, when a vote is taken on woman suffrage, it is noteworthy how all the "lewd fellows of the baser sort" form a solid phalanx in the negative, together with a number of well-meaning but fossilized conservatives, while the affirmative vote is made up of men of a distinctly higher class, morally and intellectually. "The basal conviction" of our worst manhood is everywhere against equal suffrage. The representatives of the liquor interests, in particular, are always loud in their fears that it will injure the happiness of the home.

In 1891 Florence Huntly collected the opinions of 50 members of Congress on this question, for a symposium in a New York paper. Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge declared himself unalterably opposed to woman suffrage, because "it would affect the present relations between husband and wife."

Many years ago, before imprisonment for debt was abolished in England, the rumor of a projected French invasion threw the country into commotion. The excitement extended to all classes. An imprisoned debtor was discussing the news through the bars of his window with a street beggar and a soldier, who was considerably more than half intoxicated. "If the French effect a landing on British soil what will become of our liberties?" cried the imprisoned debtor. "Yes, and of our property?" echoed the tattered beggar. "Oh, —— our liberty and our property!" vociferated the drunken soldier, "what will become of our religion?" Whenever the equal suffrage question comes up it is hard to tell which is the more edifying, the anxiety of the liquor interest for the happiness of the home or the tender solicitude of men of the Breckinridge stripe for the sanctity of the marriage relation. If there is any one position a good man can take in which he may be sure of the unanimous and enthusiastic support of all rascaldom, it is in opposing woman suffrage.

Bishop Vincent says: "The movement is at root a protest against the representative relations and functions by virtue of which each sex depends upon and is exhalted by the other." On the contrary, it is an endeavor to bring about the fuller recognition of that fundamental principle and to carry it to its logical conclusion. Bishop Vincent says equal rights "must make man less a man, and woman less a woman." But we do not find that men are less manly or women less womanly where women have been voting for years.

Bishop Vincent protests against the idea that women need the ballot as a protection and says, "when one sex is compelled thus to protect itself against the other, the foundations of society are already crumbling." Goldwin Smith once wrote an article denouncing the notion that men and women could have any separate interests, yet he declared in the same article that if women voted they would make laws in their own interest and against that of men." Women love their husbands and sons fully as much as men love their wives and daughters; yet would Bishop Vincent be willing to have all the laws made for him by a legislature consisting of women alone, and responsible for its acts to a constituency composed of women alone? He would certainly feel that he and other men needed votes to protect them, not against any intentional unkindness or tyranny on the part of women, but against the one-sidedness which must inevitably result when one sex undertakes to legislate for both. He would say, and truly, that it is impossible for a woman fully to put herself in a man's place and look at things from his point of view. It is equally impossible for a man fully to put himself in a woman's place and look at things from her standpoint.

York County Convention.

Annual convention of York County W. C. T. U. was held last week at Weston and was very well attended. The reports show that a good deal of good work has been done during the year, though there were no specially new features. The officers-elect for the new year are: President, Mrs. Gilchrist, Toronto Junction; vice-president, Mrs. H. E. Irwin, Weston; corresponding secretary, Miss Foster, Toronto; recording secretary, Miss Wiley, Richmond Hill; treasurer, Mrs. Woodrow, Pottageville. The next annual convention will be held at Aurora.

About Women.

CANADIAN WOMEN LAWYERS.—Women are now coming to the front as successful lawyers as well as doctors in Canada. Miss Clara Brett Martin, of Toronto, is now a practicing lawyer—the first in Canada, we believe. She had her first case in the Toronto Division Court last week and was successful, too. The Empire's report of it says: "Miss Martin was just as composed as the judge when she removed her hat and proceeded to argue the case. The attorney on the other side was no match for her, and judgment was given in favor of Miss Martin's client."

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A WOMAN SAILOR.—An English Exchange says: Hon. Mrs. Eliott Yorke, who has now the distinction of being the only woman member of the Union des Yachts Francias, is one of the enthusiastic philanthropists of the day. Her yacht, the "Garland," may almost be described as a peripatetic temperance temple. Every member of the crew is an abstainer, and any satiated toper belonging to the yachts or merchantmen in the harbors in which she anchors, who has been disgusted with his revelries, may be assured of finding there a sailing-master who will be only too ready to accept his temperance pledge.

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WOMEN AS POLITICIANS. — Kate Field, the well-known Washington editor and lecturer, says: "I do, most emphatically. I believe there should be an educational, moral and property qualification for the franchise and that men and women should stand a uniform test before being allowed to vote. The assumption that the ballot will destroy woman's purity is laughable. Who knows that politics are not natural to woman and that she cannot adapt herself to the study of them, much less the practice? Some of the shrewdest politicians I have ever known are women; history tells what women have done as rulers."

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A SWEEPING CHANGE.—Russell Sage, the great New York financier, has long been known as a successful man of affairs, but has seldom been heard of as a political reformer. That he has right views on one great reform will be seen by the following extract: "I believe when women vote we shall have wiser government, cleaner politics, more ballots and fewer bullets. I have not formulated my views as to what reforms woman suffrage would effect, but I fancy good would accrue, not only to women, but to men. When men and women labor together there is compactness, completeness, thoroughness, in the result that is often wanting when the sexes work separately."

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NEW YORK POLITICS.—Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset attended the recent New York State Republican convention at Saratoga, when candidates for governor and other officers were selected. Miss Willard closes an interesting letter to the Union Signal regarding it with these words: New York has 1,300,000 voters; over 600,000 of these are foreigners, the majority of them illiterate; both parties bid for these—that is the situation in a nutshell, so far as our ethical reform measures are concerned. "The communism of pelf" in votes is the bond that unites the two old parties against the two new ones. The new ones have not sense enough to "get together," and there we are. But evils tend to their own cure; the boss will be bombarded—and the people yet will rule!

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MOTHERS DIFFER.—Harriet Martineau, the great French authoress, wrote: "I have observed that the mothers who are most admirable at some seasons of their children's lives, fall off at others. I have seen a mother who had extraordinary skill in bringing out and training her children's faculties before they reached their teens, and who was all-sufficient for them then, fail them sadly as a friend and companion in the important years which follow 17. And I have seen a mother who could make no way with her children in their early years, and who keenly felt how nearly indifferent they were to her, while her whole soul and mind were devoted to them—I have seen such a mother idolized by her daughters when they had become wise and worthy enough to have her for a friend."

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ENGLISH WOMEN'S WORK.—The London correspondent of the Scottish Reformer writes: On Thursday the National British Women's Temperance Association held a special meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street. It was resolved to purchase a house and farm within easy distance of London to be used as an industrial home for women who have fallen victims to drink. In the opinion of the association the present system of dealing with such cases is both inefficient and pernicious, and that short terms of incarceration are more productive of harm than good. Every effort will be made to render the home really attractive, and a great variety of healthful and amusing occupations will be provided. The committee desire to have the home placed under Government inspection, and to have it frequently visited by medical men who are in no way connected with the institution.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLITICS.—Lady Henry Somerset, who is an active member of the Liberal party in England, after attending the New York Republican nominating convention, gave some of her ideas of the respective methods of the two countries as follows: "We have another advantage; we can turn out our Government at once if they do not sustain the action of the people; the appeal is swift, sharp and decisive, and this uncertainty of tenure holds our representatives nearer to us. You have the form, but, to my thinking, we have the reality of republican government; it matters little whether a tyrant, an oligarchy or a boss controls the State, and I feel sure that by the referendum-initiative and the abolition of these nominating conventions (a thing unknown in England) you will simplify your methods, and bring them more closely to the people's confidence and heart."

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WOMEN'S STATUS IN EGYPT.—A writer in Belgravia, a leading English magazine, says: In the "early days" of Egypt (some thousands of years ago) the "Woman's Right" ladies would all have been out of work; a woman's social status in the Egypt of those days was as high, nay higher, than it is now—even in Europe. The eldest daughter of a king, however many brothers she might have, was heir to the throne, and the man she elected to marry, although he might not be of royal descent at all, became king. The wife's rights of separate property were respected by law—she could buy and sell and trade entirely on her own account. In case of divorce, her dowry was to be repaid to her with interest at a triple rate. Taking all these well-attested facts into consideration, it seems a very extraordinary thing to see the Egyptian women of today treated as mere beasts of burden or upper class slaves, while the low opinion Arabs have of them has almost passed into a proverb. The decay of Egypt—once one of the grandest, if not the grandest, country in the world—the moral decadence of its people, and the shattering of the shrine of reverence and consideration in which the ancient Egyptians placed their women, has all followed in due course.

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JAPAN'S IDEAS.—The Japanese Government is said to be much more advanced in its ideas of civil government than any other government of the east, but it evidently yet clings to the old-time notion that women should nowhere be seen or heard of in connection with the affairs of a country's government. One of the demands it made for reforms in Corea, about which it went to war with China, was that women must be put farther in the background.

Here is a part of the formal demand made by the Japanese Minister at Seoul, the capital of Corea, during negotiations preliminary to the war: "I must respectfully recall your Majesty's attention to one more subject, a subject to which I would fain avoid any allusion. I refer to the necessity that all interference of the ladies of the court in politics should be strictly prohibited. In my country, as in all other civilized countries, the household department is strictly kept apart from politics. This is a measure absolutely necessary for the permanent prosperity of your Majesty's dynasty."

Prof. Blackie's Four Heroes.

An interview with the venerable Scot, now 85 years old, is reported in the Woman at Home, by Mr. Arthur Warren. The conversation, which was of a strictly unconventional order, included lunch:

While we ate the professor talked, burst into snatches of melody, rippled in Greek, alternating with thunderous German, laughed—and wore his hat! Prof. Blackie is not what the anecdote-mongers call a "conversationalist." He does not converse; he explodes. His talk is volcanic. There comes an eruption of short sentences blazing with the philosophy of life. There is a kindly glow in it all, and the eruption subsides quickly with a gentle troll of song. I well remember the explosion that followed some reference to education. The table shook under a smiting hand, and these words were shot at me: "We are teaching our young men everything except this: To teach themselves, and to look the Lord Jesus Christ in the face!"

Later in the day he ejaculated to his guest, "Aristotle, Shakespeare, Goethe, and the Apostle Paul—these are my heroes."

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

A Striking Address.

One of the most striking events of the year in England is—not a debate in parliament, nor the birth of an heir to the throne, nor some great happening in the world of trade—but an address delivered one evening before an assembly of ladies and gentlemen in the university town of Oxford.

The speaker was Lord Salisbury, lately prime minister, and the leader of one of the two great political parties; his audience was the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was president; his topic was the unsolved problems of science.

Mr. Gladstone lays aside his Blue Book and takes his Homer, or turns to writing a learned treatise on Christian ethics. His great opponent in the political world is chancellor of the University of Oxford, and president of the greatest scientific association of the country.

The lesson is that politics need not draw its votaries from the class of men who can do nothing else to earn a living; as though the public should put up with services which all private employers have rejected.

But the substance of Lord Salisbury's address was vastly important. It was a call to science to remember that it is not omniscience. In this generation science has done so much, has advanced so far into previously unexplored realms, that it was in real danger of losing its head, through arrogance. It was Herod's courtiers who cried, "It is the voice of a God, and not of a man." But science has been setting up itself instead of God.

Lord Salisbury makes a portentous list of matters which baffle scientific men, and of others which are not so clearly proved as they would have us believe. What are chemical elements? Are oxygen and sulphur and gold and chlorine simple bodies or compounds? And what is an atom? Chemistry has learned much about the behavior of matter, but it still knows nothing about the ultimate constitution of matter. The fundamental mystery remains.

Light comes to us from the sun. Light is a mode of motion, but a motion of what? Of the luminiferous ether, replies science. And what is the ether? No one knows. No one has ever learned anything whatever about it except that it "undulates," that is, transmits waves. In fact, the very existence of the ether is only surmised.

Evolution presents many difficulties—so many that one distinguished biologist says that it is accepted merely because there is no other theory that can be adopted which does not force one to believe in "the principle of design." That is, whoever rejects evolution must believe in a God!

We have given, in the barest outline, enough to show what a deeply suggestive address was that of Lord Salisbury. It has caused more discussion than any similar paper in many years. Some writers have thought that the noble marquis was ill-advised in throwing doubt upon the conclusions of modern science.

But is not that precisely what science has done to religion? It has demanded a verdict of "not proven" when revealed religion was on trial, and has urged that its own principles, which we may admit agree better with some of the observed facts of nature than do the literal words of Scripture, be substituted for them.

Now that all its principles have not been made consistent with what our eyes see, it cannot complain if it is summoned to give more convincing testimony, or itself submit to be condemned by the "not proven" verdict.

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CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, COUGHS, COLDS,
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BLOOD OR LUNGS.

Highly recommended by the medical profession; combination of Iron and the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

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DR. ROZELLE V. FUNNELL — LATE Professor of Electro-Therapy, Queen's University, announces her removal from Deer Park Sanitarium to
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Dr. Roselle V. Funnell.

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Medicated Silk Sponges for medicinal purposes. Send 3-cent stamp for circular. MADAM DE FROSS, 90 Maitland Street, Toronto.

Our Young People.

Guess?

"Now tell."
Cried Nell.
"Sometimes it's big—sometimes its small.
It has two hands and no feet at all.
But still,"
Said Nell.
"Though it doesn't run up it DOES run down.
Its face is always healthy and round
And it talks very prim and very precise.
When I am good it says, so nice,
'Pretty—well!
Little—Nell.'

"But if I'm naughty, oh deary me!
Its voice is as solemn as it can be!
Solemn and sorry and dreadfully clear,
And the more I don't listen the more I hear
'Do's you'd—oughter,
Lit-tle—daughter.'

"Can't you guess it, you funny folks?
Something that runs but never walks?
Well, well!"
Cried Nell,
"If you can't imagine, I'll have to 'splain.
And I won't make such a hard riddle again.
You must have a key before it will talk.
Turn the key—and there's a —— ?"
—Youth's Companion.

*

Where They Found Her.

I am ashamed to say that little Lucy wanted to run away. Why it is that tiny folks of two and three and four years old should be so fond of stealing off and giving their friends such frights about them, I'm sure I do not know.

Lucy was only three, but her head was so full of funny notions that if you missed her for a moment you always fancied she had fallen into mischief.

One fine, bright day in October, Mrs. Lockwood, Lucy's mother, went into the garden with a caller to give her a handful of the beautiful marigolds. Lucy was in the back parlor undressing her dolly, Miss Fanny Fling, and putting her in bed, for Fanny had a high fever. Mrs. Lockwood was not gone from the room five minutes, but it was time enough for Lucy to dart away like a humming-bird, and what do you think she did?

"I am going to d'ess up and go a-calling," she said.

It was her idea of "d'essing up" to put on a breastpin; that was always the first thing. And Hannah, the housemaid, had a pin she greatly admired. It was a very large one, with a picture on it of a yellow house and green trees and red roses. She went into Hannah's room and found the pin, and put it in the neck of her dress, managing to fasten it so that it did not fall off. Then she ran in great haste to mamma's closet, climbed to the high shelf, and took down the bandbox which held her mamma's last winter's bonnet—a dark green velvet, with a long, green, curling feather. She put this on her little naughty head, and over the bonnet a large blue veil; and then she was ready to go calling.

But by that time mamma was coming back to the house; and Lucy knew she would be saying, "Hannah, have you seen the baby?" So she slipped out by the side door and ran to the stable.

Now, there was a cart in the stable full of empty barrels; and as Lucy heard grandpa's step in the yard she thought she would climb into one of the barrels and hide. She went in head first; alas for mamma's pretty bonnet! And as the blue veil was very large indeed, she drew it over her, covering her little self all up. There she was, that droll snip of a Lucy, at the bottom of a barrel. Who would think of looking for her there? And in two minutes she was fast asleep.

Well, this is not all of it. The barrels had been put in the cart by grandpa, who intended to drive the cart to Uncle Ben's, and Uncle Ben had promised that his boys should fill the barrels with choice apples from the orchard. It was now time for grandpa to start. He came out to the stable, and harnessed the gray horse to the cart, and drove away, and Lucy was having a ride ahd knew nothing about it. She had not waked even when grandpa threw an empty meal-bag right into the barrel where she lay.

"O hum!" said grandpa, talking to himself. O hum! Ten barrels! I sha'n't get home much before night!"

Pretty soon they came to a rough old bridge made of logs, and the cart jolted, and the barrels rattled, and Lucy woke up and began to cry.

"What's that noise?" said grandpa to himself. O, hum! it's a lamb, got strayed away in the field, I suppose."

"It's me, it's me," cried Lucy, trying in vain to get out of the high barrel.

But grandpa was deaf, and did not know she spoke.

"I think it's likely that's a little calf a-bleating," said grandpa, looking right and left, but not behind him. "O hum! I wonder whose calf has got lost? I can't see anything that looks like a calf."

It was a quiet country road, and they had not met a single soul.

"It's me, ganpa, it's me'e!" wailed poor Lucy. "Take me au-out, ganpa!"

But it was of no use. The more she cried and called the more grandpa said "O hum!" and looked to right and left, but never once looked behind him.

It was not till they reached Uncle Ben's dooryard that the little one could make her words understood.

"Unky Ben! Unky Ben! Take Lucy!" she sobbed.

And Uncle Ben went straight to the barrel and lifted her out But the way grandpa stared, and the way Uncle Ben laughed! Uncle Ben had her in his arms, and danced into the house with her, and said "See, children, I've found a rubber baby for you! A baby in a velvet bonnet!"

"No, no, no!" shouted Lucy, not a yubber baby!"

But the children laughed every time she spoke, saying "O what a nice one it is! It can talk!"

It was perfectly dreadful for Lucy. All the cousins—Fanny and Molly and Charley and Phil—crowded around her, exclaiming "O what a beautiful, beautiful, beautiful doll!"

And they pretended not to believe her when she stamped her foot and screamed "I'se Lu-u-ucy!"

You never can know how sad it was. She thought surely her little heart would break. But she lived through it, and is alive now. And it did her a great deal of good; for, after this, whenever she had a wild wish to "d'ess up and go a-calling," she remembered that ride in the barrel, and how her cousins had taken her for a rubber baby, and how very, very sad it had seemed.

And so Lucy Lockwood turned over a new leaf, and never ran away any more.—[Christian at Work.

*

One More Question.

I had answered all his questions
And was fairly out of breath.
Then he asked me, looking thoughtful,
"Don't I tire you out to death?"
—Youth's Companion.

*

Captain Carter's Monkey.

Captain Carter, who lives in Washington, D.C., when on land, had a great fancy for fine fowls, and among his collection prized a fine old king gobbler, says Harper's Young People. On his last cruise he brought home a mischievous young monkey, which gave him so much trouble it was a good deal like "an elephant on his hands." One day, hearing a terrible squawking in the hennery, the captain found Jocko with king gobbler under his arm, while he was deliberately pulling out the poor bird's last tail feather. The captain rescued the turkey, and punished the monkey severely, who knew very well why he was chastised. The next day, again hearing a commotion among the feathered tribe, he went to the scene of action, and there sat Jacko with the much persecuted gobbler between his knees, while he was trying to put the feathers back. His intentions of repairing the mischief done were good, but the turkey did did not appreciate them.

*

Curious, Wasn't It?

Said one little girl to another little girl,
As proudly as could be,
"I'll tell you something very nice
That my papa told me:
He said I was the sweetest girl
That ever there could be!"
Said the other little girl to that one little girl:
"Why, now! How can you be?
For that is just the very same thing
That my papa told me!"
(And neither was as sweet as my little girl,
As any one could see!)
—Tudor Jenks, in St. Nicholas.

Women Enfranchised.

The New Zealand Legislature, which is the product of the vote of both male and female citizens, is displaying a very creditable determination to discharge its business. The Lower House has banished all intoxicating drinks from the bar of the Chamber, and, further, has passed a resolution limiting the duration of speeches. Henceforth, no one may speak longer than half an hour; ann in committee, no member may speak more than four times, nor longer than ten minutes. It is a curious comment upon the various proverbial sayings as to female loquacity, that the first legislature in which women had a voice should have been the first to put a drastic time limit upon the chatter of Parliament. Another measure which has been approved by the Lower House is a bill simplifying the entrance to the legal profession, and admitting women to practice at the bar.

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

‡‡‡

Complimentary Friend—Very striking woman Mrs. van Snort.

Mr. Van Snort—Yes; she hit me for ten this morning.

‡‡‡

TELL THE DEAF.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

With the Poets.

Just To Be Good.

Just to be good
This is enough—enough!
Oh, we who find sin's billows wild and rough,
Do we not feel how more than any gold
Would be the blameless life we led of old
While yet our lips knew but a mother's kiss?
Ah! though we miss
All else but this,
To be good is enough.

It is enough—
Enough—just to be good!
To lift our hearts where they are understood;
To let the thirst for worldly power and place
Go unappeased; to smile back in God's face
With the glad lips our mother used to kiss.
Ah! though we miss
All else but this
To be good is enough!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

*

The Tower of Babel Speaks.

In ways unknown to mortals, I regret
The memory of that grand and haughty hour,
When the symmetric insolence of my tower
Awed the pale heaven that braves my anger yet.
No stone of mine now crumbling can forget
My palm-clad pomp in those sweet days of power,
When my colossal summit made stars cower
And shrink before my awful silhouette.
Oh! despicable, puny hordes of men!
When I held sky and space within my reach,
What souls had ye thus to be overcome?
Why did your coward hearts desert me, when
Jehovah, in His wrath, had blent all speech?
Could ye not work, O fools! though ye were dumb!
—Francis Saltus.

*

Tomorrow.

Lord, what am I, that with unceasing care
Thou didst seek after me, that thou didst wait,
Wet with unhealthy dews, before my gate.
And pass the gloomy nights of Winter there?
O strange delusion! that I did not greet
Thy blest approach, and O! to heaven how lost,
If my ingratitude's unkindly frost
Has chilled the bleeding wounds upon thy feet.
How oft my guardian angel gently cried
"Soul, from thy casement look, and thou shalt see
How He persists to knock and wait for thee!"
And O, how often to that voice of sorrow
"Tomorrow we will open," I replied!
And when the morrow came, I answered still "To-morrow."
—From the Spanish, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

About People.

The oldest surviving member of the Beecher family is the Rev. Edward Beecher, who has just celebrated his 91st birthday at his home in Brooklyn. Nothwithstanding his extreme age, he is still in the enjoyment of good health.

The mother of Abdul-Aziz, the young Sultan of Morocco, bids fair to have as much sway as does the Empress of China. She is a woman of great talent and boundless tact, and her son is said to consult her before taking any political step.

There are three women physicians on the sanitary corps of the New York Board of Health—Drs. Alice Mitchell, Ellen Knight and Frances G. Dean. They are under the same rules and are required to do the same amount of hard work as their masculine associates.

Two Russians, MM. Menkhoudjinoff and Oulanoff, recently arrived at Shanghai, after a journey of two years and nine months through Thibet, in the course of which they visited Lhassa and had an interview with the Dalai Lama. It is the first time since 1811 that Europeans have accomplished this feat.

A somewhat unusual sight was witnessed in the streets of Belfast on Hospital Saturday. A strong effort was made on behalf of the funds of the local hospital, and among others who posted themselves at the street corners and worked energetically were the Marchioness of Dufferin, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Viscountesses Massereene and Ferrard, Lady Victoria Plunket, Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, and Lady Hermione Blackwood.

Someone tells this story of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, as illustrating very clearly the characteristics of the vigorous English boy who was afterward to achieve such widespread fame by his pen. When a boy of 12, he went on a voyage with his father, who, becoming desperately seasick, retired to his berth, leaving young Rudyard to his own devices. Presently the poor father heard a tremendous commotion over his head, and down the companionway dashed the boatswain, three steps at a time, and shouting excitedly, "Mr. Kipling, your boy has crawled out on the yard-arm, and if he ever lets go he'll drown sure." "Yes," said Mr. Kipling, falling back on his pillow with a sigh of relief, "but he won't let go."

The Baroness de Langenau, of Vienna, widow of a former minister from the Austrian Court to Russia, has taken the vice-presidency of the W. C. T. U. for that country. The baroness devotes all her varied gifts to the well-being of those who need help. She has opened a home for servant girls, a mission for postmen, and a chapel for the Wesleyan missionary—a German sent out under the auspices of the London Society.

The following story of a proof-error is from The Bookman: A proof-sheet of one of Landor's poems, printed in The Keepsake, is before us, the concluding stanza of which reads:

"Yes," you shall say, when once the dream
(So hard to break) is o'er,
"My love was very dear to him,
My FARM and peace were more."

This error seems to have angered the poet, for upon the margin of the leaf he has written: "Of all the ridiculous blunders ever committed by a compositor, farm instead of fame is the most ridiculous. Pity it was not printed, My farm and peas!!!"

The First Pair.

Among many interesting incidents connected with the closing of saloons in Kittanning, Pa., a leading merchant tells the following:

A woman came into his store very timidly. She was evidently unaccustomed to trading.

"What can I do for you?" inquired the merchant.

"I want a pair of shoes for a little girl."

"What number?"

"She is twelve years old."

"But what number does she wear!"

"I do not know."

"But what number did you buy when you bought the last pair for her?"

"She never had a pair in her life. You see, sir, her father used to drink when we had the saloons; but now they are closed he doesn't drink any more, and this morning he said to me, 'Mother, I want you to go up town today and get sissy a pair of boots, for she never had a pair in her life.' I thought sir, if I told you how old she was, you would know just what size to give me."

O, it is pitiful that the children of this republic must be robbed of shoes and bread that a few idlers may be supported. The man who gives his influence in favor of the saloons gives his sanction to this cruel robbery. He says "This idler may have the privilege legally to take the hard earnings of this toiler, and debase him, though his children go with bare feet.

How Cool He Was.

"It's wan av the greatest blessin's in loife to possiss the power av kapin' cool whin danger is noigh," remarked Mr. Herlihy, as he sat heavily down on the hair-cloth lounge and wiped the soot from his forehead, on his return from a fire in the neighborhood.

"Now, there's that crather Doolohan," he continued; "manny's the toime Oi've heard that felly say that the burrsthin' av a cannon-ball clost to his head in the days av the war was no more to him than the foirin' av a pinny shotgun. Manny's the toime Oi've heard him shpake av lapin' from wan windy av a burnin' buildin' to the roof av the nixt wan wid a scotched choild schramin' murther in both arrms.

"It's mesilf that don't always have me wits about me whin the foire bells ring an' the injines goes a gallopin' troo the sthrate; but Moike he's nivver turrned a hair, but away he'd go, an' be there forninst the very shpot, by the toime the water began to play.

"He had his plans all laid, jist how he'd carry out his woife an' the four childern—if ivver the foire come where they was—an' thin returrn for the furnitoor an' vallyables, an' have 'em all safe an' sound on the soidewalk befoor aven the pollis knew what he was at.

"So whin Oi heard the buildin' they lived in was afoire, thinks Oi to mesilf, 'Dinnis, here is your chance to l'arn a lisson in kapin' cool an' presarvin' yure wits in toime af danger.'"

"An' shure an I received the lisson, be the same token! It's a rale privilege, Norah, for me to have sane Moike Doolohan this day a kapin' his wits about him. He towld me whin all was over that he filt as calm as ivver he did in his loife. He's a wonderful man, is Moike Doolohan."

"An' did he save his woife an' the four childern, an' all his furnitoor an vallyables!" inqu red the awe-stricken Norah.

"Naw—av coorse he did not that," replied Mr. Herlihy, solemnly. "He saved a handful af close'pins, an' Bridget Doolohon an' the foor little wons they come noigh bein' shmothered, fur they slipped his moind somehow. But he was jist that calm an' cool that he'd remarrked he would be in toime o' danger. It's a lisson to wan loike me to have sane Moike Doolohon this day, Morah; an' that's the thruth!"

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

A Smile and a Laugh

McFadden—Faith, and why do you charge me 25 cents for a haircut, when you sign says: "First-class Haircut For 15 Cents?"

French Barber—Ah, but Monsieur, your hair ez not first class!

‡‡‡

A little Buffalo girl was not feeling well, and her parent suggested that she was about to have chicken-pox, then prevalent. She went to bed laughing at the idea, but early next morning she went into her parents' room, looking very serious, and said: "Yes, it is chicken-pox, papa; I found a feather in the bed."

‡‡‡

POOR COMPANY.—The New York Herald quotes a bit of conversation between a young gentleman and one of those very sarcastic young ladies, who, it is to be hoped, exist only in the fancy of Newspaper humorists.

The young man, it appears, had lately returned from his summer outing.

"Miss Rambler," said the young lady, "has just been telling me that you were up in the mountains with her last month."

"Yes," answered the young man. I thought she wrote you about it at the time."

"Why no," was the amiable response. "All she wrote me was that she was having an awfully stupid time."

‡‡‡

The visiting clergyman remained to the Sunday school and made a little speech.

"I know that you are enterprising," he said, "because I see so many new books. I know that you are happy, because I see so many smiling faces. And I know that you are generous, because that little boy over there offered me a peanut as I came in."

The attention of the assembly was instantly directed to the little boy, who began to snicker uncontrollably to himself.

"Well, what's the matter, my little man?" asked the clergyman. "You're not sorry you offered me the peanut, are you?"

"Did you t-think that was a peanut I gave you?" asked the boy, still snickering violently.

"Why, yes, wasn't it?"

"No-o-o-o! 'twas only a shell."

‡‡‡

THE GENERAL'S COW.—Some years ago, says a writer in Harper's Young People, the commanding officer of a military station, desiring the grass around the quarters to be protected while it was growing, gave strict orders to the sentries that no one except the cow should be allowed to step over it.

The next day the general's wife called upon some ladies, and wishing to make a short cut, walked across the grass from one path to another.

"No one to pass here, madam," said the sentry.

The lady drew herself up.

"Do you know who I am?" she demanded of the sentry.

"No, madam," replied the impassive soldier, "I do not know who you are; but I know that you are not the general's cow, and nobody else is permitted to walk on this grass."

‡‡‡

An Englishwoman of rank, a duchess, while kind-hearted in the main, was careless about many matters which affected the happiness of others, particularly the tradespeople whom she patronized. She was apt to forget to pay her bills until annoyance and sometimes distress resulted.

A milliner, whose large bill had been repeatedly ignored by the duchess, at last determined to send her little girl, a pretty child of 10 years, to beg for the money which was so much needed.

"Be sure to say 'your grace' to the duchess," said the anxious mother; and the child gravely promised to remember.

When, after long waiting, she was ushered into the duchess' presence, the little girl dropped a low courtesy, and then, folding her hands and closing her eyes, she said softly, "For what I am about to receive, may the Lord make me truly thankful."

As she opened her eyes and turned her wistful gaze on the duchess, that light-hearted person flushed very red, and without delay made out a check for the amount due for the milliner.

The little girl, happy in the belief that she had done the errand exactly as she had been told, departed joyfully; but the quick-witted duchess knew that the lesson she had received had never been intended, and felt its reproof all the more.

You Get Strong,

if you're a tired out or "run-down" woman, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. And, if you suffer from any "female complaint" or disorder, you get well. For these two things—to build up women's strength, and to cure women's ailments—this is the only medicine that's GUARANTEED. If it doesn't cure in every case your money is returned. On these terms, what else can be "just as good" for you to buy? The "Prescription" regulates and promotes all the natural functions, never conflicts with them, and is perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, and every chronic weakness or irregularity, it's a remedy that safely and permanently cures.

A Chance for a Perfect Man.

There are some persons living who believe that there are perfect men in existence. Not many years ago, in proof of this, the following advertisement appeared in an English paper:

WANTED.

In a provincial town a young man is required at once by a committee of Christian men. He must be talented, experienced, businesslike, a good penman, spiritually-minded, musical, a fluent speaker, a good financier, accountant and debt collector.

He must be thoroughly competent to make the preliminary arrangements for all meetings, such as prayer meetings, evangelistic services and Bible classes, literary, educational, social and business meetings of the whole body and various committees, and if necessary, conduct them.

He must be capable of taking the sole superintendency of a reading-room and library, the catering for a refreshment room, and the general working of the establishment, including the athletic and other clubs connected therewith. Preference will be given to a good gymnast.

He must have a good literary style, as all the correspondence, reports, proof-reading, etc., will be left entirely in his hands. He must have robust health.

He must have a clear head and be a quick reader of character.

He must be generous and open-handed, and at the same time authoritative but not overbearing.

The hours are from 9 a.m. till 10:30 p.m., and on Sunday from 2 p.m. till 10 p.m., but he will be expected to attend church in the morning for his own soul's welfare.

The salary offered for the fortunate candidate was $375 a year.

The Cycle and Woman's Dress

The question of providing woman with a rational, convenient, and healthy dress, says the Review of Reviews, is being solved at last by an agency which no one could have dreamed of ten years ago. Petticoats, which have survived all other attacks are perishing before the cycle. Petticoated cyclists carry their lives in the skirts of their unbifurcated garments and after one or two upsets the most prejudiced rider learns to see the virtue of knickerbockers. They will beautify them in due season, when they learn to discard the ungraceful gaiter, which in some odd way seems to be believed to be a kind of fig leaf atoning for the absence of the petticoat. Princess Lætitia, the widow of ex-King Amadeo of Spain, scandalized society at Turin last month by riding on the race course on her bicycle with a smart escort of courtiers and ladies of honor also on bicycles. The princess is very stout and very fast, and it was not only her dress that created a sensation. She wore black silk tights, patent leather boots with leggings, a divided skirt of heavy black silk ornamented with silver thread, and a close-fitting waist of the same material. On her head was a white silk yachting cap, and around her waist a silver girdle, with numerous attachments on small silver chains. That costume would create a sensation anywhere. But a lady can bicycle all over Britain alone, attired in neat and simple knickerbockers, without attracting any inconvenient attention. One lady has just returned from a month's solitary ride, which she made, rationally dressed, from London to Lowestoft, York, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Keswick, Bangor, Stratford, and home without experiencing any more annoyance than an amazed salute of a startled rustic or the saucy chaff of a boy in the street.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cough. A cough is soon subdued, tightness in the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

‡‡‡

"This is a high-handed outrage," the boy remarked when he found his mother had put the cookies on the upper shelf.

‡‡‡

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoot, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills and find them by far the best pills we ever used." For delicate and debilitated constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses they effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

‡‡‡

Tommy—What's that turkey strutting around that way for?

Jimmy—Guess he's trying to look tough.

‡‡‡

Rev. J. B. Huff, Florence, writes: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the good effects which I have experienced from the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery for Dyspepsia. For several years nearly all kinds of foods fermented on my stomach, so that after eating I had very distressing sensations, but from the time I commenced the use of Vegetable Discovery I obtained relief."

The Catholic Church vs. Saloon

Famous Decrees and Their Meaning—The Saloon is a Doomed Institution—Why so Many Catholics Have in the Past Been in the Business—The Church Compelled to Set Herself Right.

Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., in the North American Review for October.)

However limited in their immediate pplication, decisions of high courts sually work out far-reaching results. hey set forth the spirit of laws and stitutions and establish a standard of ction which provokes compliance. his is decidedly the fact in the ruling ecclesiastical law, recently handed own by the appellate court of the postolic delegate, Mgr. Francis atolli, which sustains the edict of the shop of Columbus, excluding liquor-alers from office, or even member-ip, in Catholic associations.

Some months ago the Rt. Rev. John Watterson, Bishop of Columbus, blished for his diocese the law that existing Catholic society, or branch division thereof, shall be allowed to ve a liquor-dealer or a saloon-keeper its head or among its officers; and t no new Catholic society, or new nch of an old organization, shall be med which would admit even to mbership any person engaged, ther as principal or as agent, in the nufacture or sale of intoxicating uors. A supplementary clause of episcopal edict excludes from the raments of the church saloon-keep- who persist in selling liquor on ndays, or otherwise conduct their siness in an unlawful manner.

From this law an appeal was taken a society of the diocese of Colum- to the highest Catholic tribunal in United States, that of the apostolic egate, and in due time a decision given sustaining the bishop in all nts. "Those three things," writes r. Satolli, "which are expressed in letter of the right reverend bishop, e the approval not only of Catho- but of non-Catholics in your city; only being in harmony with the s of the church, but also seasonable necessary to the honor of the rch, especially in Ohio. Therefore se things which the right reverend op has commanded in his decree I rove, and I decide that they are to bserved. And if, perhaps, for the e being they seem to hurt the erial interests of some, this will e to be patiently endured for the d of the many and the honor of the Catholic Church." The law of bishop is affirmed, and the reasons e law are accepted and approved he delegate.

he law as made by Bishop Watter- and ratified by the delegate is con- d to the diocese of Columbus. At same time, a

ABLE VICTORY OVER THE SALOON

been won for the whole United es. It is plain that, if other ops issue like laws for their respec- territories, their action will be sus- ed by the higher powers. What- may be done within other juris- ons, whether bishops consider the n power already sufficiently ed in their dioceses as to render er restrictive measures un- ssary, or whether this power is so less that prudence counsels more ous methods of attack, the rican saloon is branded with the vor of the church. Henceforth olic public opinion frowns upon saloon and the saloon-keeper; n-keeping is a disreputable busi- and the saloon-keeper, however ctly he conducts his particular n, still, because of the general dorousness of the business in he is engaged, must not, and ot, be permitted to appear in any city as a representative of the h or as a prominent Catholic; he and will, be kept aloof from all s of honor and distinction in the h.

e action of Bishop Watterson and onsignor Satolli makes no general or the church in America; but

RMS CATHOLIC PUBLIC OPINION

he whole country, and public on is often more potent than law. its effects, the saloon in Ohio is the same as the saloon through- e United States; the opprobrium it incurs in Ohio deservedly falls in other States, whether this brium is there crystallized or not law; the hands which in Ohio the saloon into obloquy practi- mete out to it the same penalty ghout the country. Whoever stands the force of religious pub- inion among Catholics will easily he signs of the times, and per- that among the Catholics of ica

ALOON IS A DOOMED INSTITUTION;

-keeping is a disgraced business, which Catholic instinct will shrink. e American saloon has of late ill at the hands of the Catholic h. In 1884, the Third Plenary il of Baltimore, the decrees of were approved by his Holiness Leo XIII., bids Catholics who be engaged in saloon-keeping this business, and "choose, if at all can, some other more t method of making a livelihood." comes the decision of Bishop rson and Mgr. Satolli, telling -keepers that Catholic societies t afford to tolerate their presence. s have moved far since the days saloon-keepers acted as if they eaders and princes of the people.

No small share of opposition has in certain quarters been manifested to the decision of Mgr. Satolli, and considerable efforts have been made to distort its meaning and minimize its influence. This was, naturally, to be expected, and one need hardly take pains to give reply. The decision will, of its own momentum, work out its results; time will justify its wisdom and secure for its illustrious author the grateful blessings of religion and of society.

A BAD INTERPRETATION.

One view taken by the opponents of the decision should, perhaps, be noticed on account of the notoriety which it has received through certain classes of newspapers. The real point in the letter of Mgr. Satolli is, we are told, the refusal to set aside an order promulgated by a bishop; the delegate simply declines to nullify a regulation prescribed by the Bishop of Columbus for his own diocese; and, hence, nothing can be deduced from the words of the decision which would bear unfavorably upon the saloon. An interpretation of this kind betrays ignorance, not only of the meaning of a decision of an appellate court, but even of the very words in which the decision is couched. No appellate court worthy of the name, not, surely, that of Mgr. Satolli, sustains the decision of a lower court merely on the ground of giving the latter comfort and support; it sustains the decision on the sole ground that the reasons alleged for it are of sufficient weight and cogency. In upholding Bishop Watterson's decree, Mgr. Satolli necessarily judges, with him, that the saloon in America is a nuisance so baneful and malodorous that the church, for her own honor and in pursuance of her mission to propagate good morals and to save souls, must make plain her disapproval of it. Moreover, Mgr. Satolli makes use of words which leave no doubt as to his own mind on the subject. He says:

"Those three things expressed in the letter of the right reverened bishop have the approval, not only of Catholics, but of non-Catholics in your city; not only being in harmony with the laws of the church, but also reasonable and necessary to the honor of the church, especially in Ohio."

The delegate is a man who thinks with judgment, and writes in terse, clear language, his meaning stands in need of no commentary.

The Bishop of Columbus does not refuse to saloon-keepers or liquor-dealers, as such, the sacraments of the church. The refusal of sacraments is one of the last penalties inflicted by the church upon her members. The treat of this penalty is seldom made to classes of men; it is reserved, rather, for the individual, in retribution of his own personal acts.

IN THE TRIBUNAL OF PENANCE

the saloon-keeper is held responsible for what he personally does, and not for what his class do; outside this tribunal, in foro externo, he may more easily be made to suffer from the shame which belongs to his fellows. Catholic theology does not teach that saloon-keeping is, in itself, a sin. If the saloon-keeper happens to be the ideal one—never selling to men who are likely to become intoxicated, never selling to minors in violation of the law of the land, never opening his saloon on Sunday, never voluntarily allowing around his counter blasphemy or obscene language, never turning his saloon into a den of unjust and injurious political machinations, in a word, observing in his business the whole moral law, divine and civil—her may be absolved and admitted to communion. Further than this the bishop does not let him pass. Saloon-keeping, as a rule, the bishop decides, is practically bad, and productive of many evils; over it hangs a heavy cloud of social and religious disgrace; even the ideal saloon-keeper cannot rid himself of its shame, and upon him, as upon his whole class, the church frowns in anger and sorrow, and amid Catholic gatherings and Catholic works she bids him retire to corners of silence and obscurity.

In all that is being said the American saloon alone is considered. We are now dealing with the saloon or its substitutes in other countries, where matters may be better or worse and requiring a different treatment.

The American saloon is responsible for the awful intemperance which desolates the land and which is the physical and moral plague of our time. The drink which intoxicates is dealt out in the saloon, and there temptations to use it are multiplied through conscious and deliberate plannings. Let us waste no words on the saloon in se, on the possible or ideal saloon; when this is discovered, and is something more than a rare exception, it will be time to discuss it. The saloon of today trades in and battens upon intemperance, and all the dire evils which accompany or follow from intemperance are to be laid at his door.

NO OTHER COURSE OPEN.

What can the Catholic Church do, if she is loyal to her professed principles, but raise her hand in opposition to the American saloon, and put herself on clear record as its antagonist?

The Catholic Church does not assert that the moderate and legitimate use of intoxicating drinks is a moral evil, or sin. Neither does she assert that the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors are of themselves moral evils, or sins. All this is clear and undoubted. But there are other and important aspects of her teaching and practice which the Catholic Church will not, and cannot, have us overlook. In her eyes intemperance is a sin, heinous and soul-wrecking, whose victims shall not possess the kingdom of heaven. The Catholic Church renounces her own life and principles when she ceases to combat with all her might intemperance, its causes and alliances. The American saloon is her foe; between her and the saloon there can be no truce.

In the convictions of the American people, and as a plain matter of fact, the American saloon is a personification of the vilest elements in our modern civilization. It means, in menace and in actual work, death to virtue, to piety of soul, to peace of family, to the material, moral and intellectual welfare of the people, to the free institutions of the republic. The church that would prove herself to the country as Christ's must speak out boldly againt the saloon; her sentinels must neither sleep on her watch-towers nor lack the courage of the battlefield.

AN ANOMALY EXPLAINED.

The peculiar circumstances into which the Catholic Church in America has been thrown create a special obligation for her to make the country understand that she is opposed to the saloon. The anomaly exists that with the principles and traditions of temperance and self-denial which we have noted in her, the accusation has been made against the Catholic Church in America that she is lenient toward intemperance and courts alliance with the saloon. Nor is the accusation devoid of all apparent grounds.

A large proportion of the intemperate and of the liquor-dealers and saloon-keepers of the country profess membership in the Catholic Church. This lamentable fact has its explanation. The Catholic Church has a numerous membership among the poorer classes of the population. The servant and the laborer, the occupants of the tenement house and the cheap hotel, are very often Catholics. They are immigrants from foreign countries where poverty was their portion, and they do not accumulate wealth immediately on reaching our shores. The church is not ashamed to own them; it is a divine mark of Christ's church to preach the Gospel to the poor. Yet it is plain their lot subjects them to temptations and to intemperance. Fatigue of body, loneliness of heart, pains of poverty, lead one to use the bowl, which will drown sorrow and give momentary surcease from the hardships of toil. The aids to sobriety, which are lent by cultured thought, cheerful hearths, elevating companionship—although even these do not keep off intemperance—are not the belonging of the poor. The sole clubroom open to them is the saloon. No wonder they frequently drink and drink to excess.

THE POOR MAN AND THE SALOON.

When the poor man, who has his own dreams of independence, seeks to go "into business," one sort of business is within his reach, the saloon. But little capital is needed for the enterprise, and that is willingly loaned to him by the brewer, the distiller, or the ward politician, each of whom will gain in money or votes, a hundredfold for the investment. Some consideration is due also to the previous conditions and social habits of immigrants, and we must judge them somewhat from the standpoint of their own history and ideas. Catholic emigrants come from Ireland or from countries of Southern and Central Europe. Irishmen bring with them a natural temperament and customs begotten of ages of political thraldom, which incline them to the use of strong drinks and saloon-keeping, but for all this the church, assuredly, can be made to bear no responsibility.

Immigrants from the continent of Europe had been drinking beer and wine as Americans drink tea and coffee; they had lived amid beer-gardens and cafes, which, to say the least, are very different from our saloon. Arriving in America they demand beer and wine, alongside of which they find in our saloons the more baneful alcoholic potions. Some among them will minister to the tastes of the others, and a substitute for the beer-garden and the cafe is opened, which from the influence of environment rapidly puts on all the aspects of the full-fledged American saloon. Immigrants and their immediate descendants grow slowly into our American ideas, and with difficulty understand the trend of public opinion, or perceive the evil workings of our American saloon.

HOW THE CHURCH SUFFERED.

We shall not deny that, as the natural result of these facts and conditions, the church suffered. Saloon-keepers made themselves the centers of groups of their countrymen, whom they guided in the novel road of American politics, and whom they sought to guide, also, in religious affairs. They were officials in church societies, marshals in church processions, chairmen in church meetings. They contributed liberally—as a matter of business—to church works, and paid rent for prominent pews. The public opinion of Catholics towards intemperance and the saloon was to a degree perverted, and things were done and allowed which appear at first sight inexplicable to persons more conversant with American ideas and practices. At times clergymen feared to offend the potent saloon-keeper; they softened the tone of denunciation when treating of intemperance; if total-abstinence was mentioned, emphasis was laid on the peril of running into the Manichean heresy—that liquor in itself is morally bad. At church fairs and picnics liquor was sold; religious societies at their annual outings kept their own bar and paid high tribute to it; at certain church fairs punch-bowls were voted to the most popular saloon-keepers; Catholic papers admitted into their advertising columns paid notices of saloons and liquor stores, and, in one instance, a brewery invaded the grounds of a monastery. What was all this but an encouragement to patronize the saloon? And the saloon was patronized with a vengeance, and intemperance among Catholics was growing apace.

The Catholic Church in America was compelled, for her own honor and in loyalty to her mission, to set herself right before the country on the saloon question. She did so energetically in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore she has done so no less energetically this present year, through the Bishop of Columbus and the apostolic delegate. The mind of the church is manifest. Individual Catholics, Catholic societies, may follow the church, or they may adhere to their own counsels and oppose her. But from the doings of such as these the church will fear no reproach; she stands on record as the determined foe of the American saloon.

JOHN IRELAND.

The Prince and the Child.

(By A. Wanless.)

Prince Charlie left the border, and
To England he was bound;
How proudly trod his gallant men
When they reached English ground.

The banners floated in the breeze,
The pipers played with glee,
Loud was the cry, "Our rightful king
Shall rule the kingdoms three."

They gained Carlisle, the pipers blew
With all their might and main,
The tunes "Lochiel," "MacGregor" and
"The Stuarts Back Again."

The people of Carlisle ne'er heard
The pipes play broad and clear,
And so the sounds fell like a knell
On their astonished ear.

Out from a house a young man rush'd;
He cried: "Oh, prince, within
A child is born; for love and life
Stop that unearthly din."

The prince leaped from his coal-black steed,
No more the pipers blew;
He reached the room—the child was then
Presented to his view.

His bonnet from his head he took,
He knelt to heaven and smil'd,
And then the white cockade placed on
The bosom of the child.

The prince bowed low and took his way,
A morbid doctor stood,
He heaved a sigh and thus spoke in
This melancholy mood:

"How strange the tunes that nature plays
Upon the human mind;
They tell the tale of good and ill
That sway and guide mankind.

"The young to youthful age thus cries,
'Blot out the word repining;'
But Age replies, 'Alas, to me
No star of hope is shining.'

"Ambition climbs the paths of fame,
And great are little men;
Ambition's dead, the sword is sheath'd,
And pointless is the pen.

"The poor may beg, the rich may pass
And lend no helping hand;
But nature guides their steps away
Unto the silent land.

. . . . . .

"My love, the golden sun has set,
And nature's hushed to rest;
How sweetly sleeps the beautiful
Upon thy loving breast.

"My love, how dear is life and light,
The earth how wond'rous fair;
The Queen of Love reigns over all,
And good is everywhere."

Women in the Pulpit.

The women have won in their contest in the Illinois Free Methodist Conference, held at Peoria last week, and the ordination of women as preachers was allowed by a vote of 31 to 27. The analysis of the vote by which this result was arrived at is instructive. The vote stood as follows: Ayes—ministers 10, laymen 21; nays—ministers 17, laymen 10. As will be seen it was by the laymen vote that this departure was made, thereby furnishing a text to those who argue that as the laymen are nearer the people than the ministers, they should be accorded a voice in governing the church, while those who hold with Paul that it is a shame for a woman to speak in church will doubtless point to the fact that the ministers (that is, the majority of them in the conference) are not responsible for what they doubtless regard as an innovation of at least doubtful expediency.

RELIEF AT LAST.

The Experience of a Londesboro Young Lady.

A Victim of Severe Pains, Dizziness and Watery Blood—At Times Could Not Go Up a Step—How She Regained Health and Strength.

(From the Clinton New Era.)

Miss Kate Longman is a young lady of about 22 years of age, who lives with her mother in the pretty little village of Londesboro, six miles from the town of Clinton. Both are well known and highly esteemed by their many friends. The New Era, having learned that Miss Longman had been a great sufferer and had recently been restored to health by the timely use of a well-known popular remedy, dispatched a representative to get the particulars of the case. In reply to the reporter's inquiries Miss Longman said that if her experience might be the means of helping some other sufferer, she was quite willing that it should be made public. "For a long time," she said, "I was very poorly, I was weak, and run down, and at times suffered pains in my back that were simply awful. My blood was in a watery condition, and I was subject to spells of weakness to such an extent that I could not step up a doorstep to save my life. I doctored a great deal for my sickness, but without avail. At last, after having frequently read in the New Era of cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I determined to give them a trial. The result was that my health soon began to return, and the pains and weakness left, and I was again restored to strength." At this moment Mrs. Longman entered, and being informed who the visitor was and what was his mission, said: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine known. My daughter was so sick that I feared she would die, and she continually grew weaker until she began the use of Pink Pills, and they have cured her, as she has not had a recurrence of the trouble since. Miss Longman is now the picture of health, and declares that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are entitled to the credit. The New Era knows of many others who have benefited by this remarkable remedy.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to the pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

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Criticism.

Beware of the habit of petty criticism. If it takes possession of you it will make you disagreeable, uncomfortable and a laughing stock. Such was the lamentable case of Cyrus Small.

His time was largely spent in discovering the faults and shortcomings of things animate and inanimate, while Mrs. Small, as it seemed, was equally vigilant in attempting to bring forward something of which she could say, "There! you can't pick any flaws in that!"

Once she thought this happiness would be hers. A certain man in the town inherited large wealth under peculiar circumstances. It was his under the law, but when the court awarded it to him he stood up and said that, in view of all the facts in the case, he believed that the property belonged of right to another heir. His action was generally looked upon as a noble one.

Mrs. Small was loud in her expressions of praise.

"Yes, I know," said her husband, 'twas a fine thing. Few men would have done it; and that's why he felt so awkward to stand up there and say what he did. He showed that he felt embarrassed by the way he stood."

"Cyrus Small! I should hope you wouldn't find fault with his attitude when he was doing such a grand thing!"

"Oh, no, I have no wish to criticise," said Cyrus; "but if I had been on the platform, facing all those people, I should have tried to toe out a little more."

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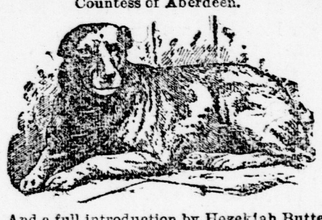

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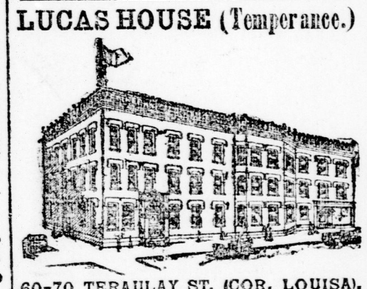

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GREATEST OF EDITORS.

IS CHARLES A. DANA, WHO GUIDES THE NEW YORK SUN.

A Man of Gigantic Intellect and Executive Ability—How and When He Works—A Glimpse of the Daily Life of a Great Journalist—Some of His Characteristics.

Than Mr. Dana of the New York Sun there is probably no greater living journalist. For nearly fifty years he has been a member of the fourth estate, and for over twenty-five years he has guided the course of one of America's greatest dailies. To-day he is the most prominent figure in the journalistic world on either side of the Atlantic. The position he has gained is due for the most part to his splendid executive ability, but he is also a man of immense intellect—in fact, he is a born journalist and could not help but succeed.

No trait is more characteristic of Mr. Dana than his intolerance of anything like humbug about his professional labors

CHARLES A. DANA.

or methods, says Edward P. Mitchell, in McClure's Magazine. For almost fifty years he has managed to keep easily ahead of the clock, and to meet, without much personal consciousness of effort, all sorts of new and suddenly developed situations requiring swift decision as between courses of action momentously different.

Mr. Dana's own imagination has never decorated with mystic importance this power to dispose rapidly and accurately of any newspaper question that comes up at any hour of the day or night. It has never seemed remarkable to him that he should be able to get out his paper morning after morning without any sense on his part of high pressure or extraordinary intellectual strain. He works hard, and, at the same time, it is quite true that he works easily, for he works with absolute tranquility, undisturbed by that most common and most wearing attendant of mental effort, the mind's constant recognition of its own attitude towards the labor in which it is at the time engaged.

The rather naked little room in The Sun building in which Mr. Dana has sat almost daily for twenty-five years is a surprise to many persons who see it for the first time. In the middle of the small room a desk table of black walnut; a shabby little round table at the window, where Mr. Dana sits when the day is dark; one leather-covered chair, which does duty at either post, and two wooden chairs, both rickety, for visitors on errands of business or ceremony; on the desk a revolving case with a few dozen books of reference; an ink-pot and pen, not much used, except in correcting manuscript or proofs, for Mr. Dana talks off to a stenographer his editorial articles and his correspondence; a big pair of shears and two or three extra pairs of spectacles—these few articles constitute practically the whole objective equipment of the editor of the Sun.

Mr. Dana's theories of journalism? Well, he scarcely ever stopped to consider them himself. He has always been much more concerned about the practical question of making for to-morrow morning a paper which its purchasers will be sure to read. Mr. Dana has lectured more than once on journalism, and his audiences and the readers of his published remarks have been delighted with his presentation of the subject; but his experience is too ripe and his wisdom far too alert to attempt a code of specific directions for the making of a great newspaper. What Mr. Dana himself writes in the Sun or elsewhere has that indefinable piquant quality of style which holds your interest and makes you read on without conscious effort, instead of laboring on, with admiration—the flavor that is in Charles Reade, but not in George Meredith or George Eliot; in field strawberries, but not in California peaches.

In judging or using the prose or poetry of others the great editor is hospitable to almost any respectable style or method, no matter how different from his own, as long as the writer has something to say. His tastes are very catholic. He can tolerate either a style approaching barrenness in its simplicity or rhetoric that is florid and ornate in extreme, providing it conveys ideas that are not rubbish. He is continually reaching out for fresh vigor, unconventional modes, originality of thought and phrase. If all Mr. Dana's staff of writers should happen to be cast in one mould, or should gradually assimilate themselves to a single type, so that there was monotony of expression in his paper, he would become uneasy. The first thing that would probably occur to him to do would be to send out for a blacksmith, or perhaps the second mate of a tramp steamship, to write for the Sun in the interests of virility and variety. If he had good ideas, all right; Mr. Dana himself would attend to the syntax.

Imagination is a quality for which he has the highest respect, but it must go with sincerity. Dullness he cannot stand. He is as impatient of wishy-washy writing as of cant. He pities a fool, and can be kind to him, but he hates a sham; and this hatred, seated in the profoundest depths of his nature, is the key to much that has puzzled some observers of Mr. Dana's professional career. In all his relations with his subordinates and assistants in every department he is a model chief. He is true to his helpers, reasonable in his requirements, constant in a good opinion once formed. His eyes are on every part of the paper every day, and they are not less sharp for points of defect than for points of excellence, but his tongue is ten times quicker to praise than to blame. Generous and prompt recognition of good service of any sort, or of honest, although only partially successful, effort, is habitual with him. His condemnation can also be particularly emphatic, if there is occasion for emphasis, but faults provoke him to humorous commiserations, rather than anger

BOATS OVERLAND.

Capt. Eads' Scheme Revived in a Ship Railway Project.

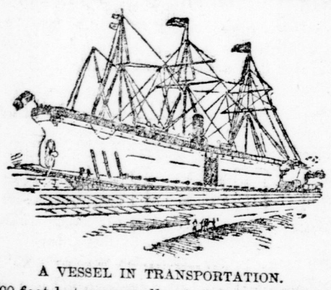
Everything about canals and ship railways is interesting to Canada just now, and so the project, which has just been revived, to build a ship railway through The Dalles, Oregon, the great gorge of the Columbia rivers, is timely. The United States has granted $150,000 to defray the engineer's preliminary expenses.

The suggestion of a railway for the transportation of seagoing vessels over land did not come from the officers of the U.S. War Department; it was made first by James B. Eads, the famous engineer, who came forward about twelve years ago with a plan for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico. Captain Eads' scheme was then regarded as visionary, and, although he laid it before the Congress of that country, that body failed to take action. Now, however, that the creator of the idea has been dead five years, its Congress has recognized the value of his suggestion.

The physical features of the country at The Dalles will compel the moderation of Captain Eads' Tehuantepec plans to some extent, but on the whole they will be generally carried out. The point that Eads made, which was laughed at twelve years ago, is that ships are strong enough to stand a trip on a well-ballasted and level railroad without undue strains. In proof of this Captain Eads prepared plans for the Tehuantepec ship railway, which contemplated two ordinary ship railways, such as are used for hauling out vessels for purposes of repair. One of these was at either end of the line and the connection between was a straight and nearly level railroad with as many tracks as the size and weight of the vessels to be carried required. He contemplated at the eastern terminus of his road a basin into which a great car could be run upon submerged tracks. The vessel to be transported was then to be floated over the bar, her keel placed exactly over a specially prepared rest for it, "bilge blocks" to support her on the sides pushed under her, and firm lashings made. Then two enormous double-ended locomotives, twice as large as any now in use, would pull the car gradually up the inclined bottom of the basin, which was to have an ascent of but one foot in a hundred. Once out on dry land it would be a comparatively simple operation to haul the car and its load over the railroad to the basin at the other end of the line, and there reverse the operation just described.

The great stumbling block in the way of the whole plan has generally been thought by engineers to be the difficulty of obtaining an arrangement of braces and supports on the car, which, while sustaining the vessel rigidly on all sides, would still themselves respond to the necessary twisting of the car as it passed over the roadbed. Captain Eads was met with this objection, and he insisted that it was not well founded, as a ship is built sufficiently strong to withstand greater strains than she could possibly receive in being slowly and carefully carried over a smooth railroad bed. The U.S. War Department engineers have to some extent held to their original opinion, at least to the length of devising a new kind of car to support the vessel. It will be fitted with an elaborate and complicated set of springs, which will be so arranged that they will fit the form of the vessel at every point below the water line, much as the water itself does. This device, the engineers think, will take the place of the inward pressure of the water, which very largely aids in neutralizing the outward pressure of the cargo against the sides of the ship. As the Columbia River at The Dalles will only float vessels of 14 feet draught, and that at high water, the experiment of building a ship railway there will not be as conclusive a test as at some point where ocean-going ships of from 20 to 26 feet draught and corresponding tonnage could be carried. Still, a ship of 4000 tons can be readily built on a 14-foot draught, and many are already plying on the Columbia River of two and three thousand.

The Dalles, or, as they are known, the Great Dalles, of the Columbia river, are really a great series of rapids, caused by the contraction of the river to a width of



A VESSEL IN TRANSPORTATION.

200 feet between walls of rock seventy feet high. The nature of the land and its rocky character make a canal and locks impossible except at fabulous expense, and also seem to offer a great obstacle to a ship railway. It seems at first impossible to overcome the difficulty presented by the wall of rock 70 feet high, which prevented a railroad being built to the water's edge. The army engineers have, however, determined to obviate this trouble by building at either end of the ship railway an enormous lift, or elevator, which, by hydraulic power, will raise and lower the car with the loaded vessel. The railroad proper will be about fourteen miles long and will follow a course through the rugged country of The Dalles which will be nearly straight, it being deemed advisable to avoid curves of over two degrees.

Captain Eads' plans regarding tracks are likely to be closely adhered to, save that not more than five will be needed whereas the Tehuantepec road was to have had six. The same is true of the engines, which will haul the ships and cars. Designs for them have not yet been made, but it is apparent that to do the best work they will have to be specially constructed.

Russian Finances.

It is rather difficult to form a correct opinion on the financial condition of an autocratically governed empire like that of Russia, where little reliance can be placed in the official publications. It must be acknowledged that the government hitherto has rigidly observed its obligations toward its foreign creditors, yet English capitalists have sold nearly all their property invested in Russian securities, and this for the simple reason that the finances of a country which goes on borrowing annually, even in times of profound peace, deserve no confidence. The Germans have followed, and France, having bought most of these bonds, is now the foremost creditor of Russia, the sum total of her securities in French hands being estimated at no less than 5 milliards of francs.

The Fly Wilted.

"Don't you think it is rather cowardly," said the bald-headed professor to the fly, "for a six-footer like you to jump on me this manner?"—Washington Star.

A SOAP BUBBLE PARTY.

Happiness Galore, Although Many Pipes Were Broken in Pursuit.

"Mamma! oh, Mamma! See what Phillip Jay brought, see it is a piece of cardboard with a real pipe tied to it—what pretty blue ribbon. Read it, Mamma, quick!"

As soon as mamma could explain to the breathless little girl that it was an invitation to play soap-bubbles with her little friend Lenore Jay, that afternoon, she danced off to show her treasure and tell her next door neighbor about it. She found he had an invitation, too. Both children could scarcely wait for the time to pass until it was at the hour for meeting at Lenore's.

Mrs. Jay had provided plenty of pipes, and a bowl of soapsuds on the hardwood

floor of the dining room, and there they merrily and safely amused themselves and Lona, the baby, all the long, bright afternoon. A little before 5 o'clock, Mamma, Jay and Phillip came in with cookies and lemonade. Later, as the little guests wandered homeward looking for flowers and ripe berries in the hedges and gathering the sweet wild roses, they agreed that it was the nicest party they were ever at, for as they said, "soapsuds doesn't hurt calico and gingham. It didn't matter if the pipes did break, and it was so much fun seeing who could make the biggest bubble." How much happiness there can be at a soap-bubble party is vividly depicted in the accompanying illustration.—American Agriculturist.

Two Interesting Babies.

This seems to be the year of interesting babies. There is that one, as you know, the little Prince Edward, born to the Duke and Duchess of York, making the fourth in the direct line of succession to the throne, the first and only baby in English history who was ever born while three of his predecessors were still living.

And now there's another baby almost as interesting, the little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Peary, born way up in Greenland, further north than any white child ever dreamed of being born before.

The relief party which went out to find Lieut. Peary found him safe and sound, and the baby quite a year old. The little one comes back with his mother, while Lieut. Peary stays another year to complete his work.

Lieut. Peary, by the way, has not been much more fortunate than the rest of the Arctic explorers this year. Mr. Wellman, you remember, lost all his boats and equipments before he came home. Dr. Cook lost his ship, the Miranda, and all the trophies his party had taken. Other explorers have lost their lives, for the Arctic regions this winter have been harder to explore than ever. The floating ice has been tremendous, filling even the seas that are sometimes open. Lieut. Peary says that the storms and the cold have been the worst known for years. It is doubtful whether any white man ever encountered any to equal them.

Even the dogs were frozen under the snow during the storm when the Lieutenant and his men were making an exploration. Some of the dogs were frozen to death, and others were frozen so fast to the ice that the men had to chop them loose. The wind blew at the rate of 48 miles an hour, and the thermometer fell to 60 degrees below zero. This was when the party had encamped on an ice cap 5,000 feet above the sea. Still there are people who love an Arctic expedition better than anything else in the world.—Lillie Hamilton French in New York World.

They Comforted Each Other.

Johnny and Daisy go to school together, and are very fond of each other. One day in school the teacher asked Johnny to define "signet,"

"Signet is a young seal," answered Johnny.

"Signet means a small seal," quickly said the boy below Johnny, and Johnny had to go down the class.

Everybody laughed except Daisy, who gave Johnny a look of sympathy.

Soon afterward the teacher asked Daisy what is meant by "stem" when you use it in the sentence "to stem the current."

"It means," said Daisy, "when mamma takes the stems off the currents to make plum pudding."

Then the whole school, except Johnny, laughed at Daisy.

After school Johnny put his arm around Daisy's waist and said:

"If it doesn't mean that, Daisy, it ought to."

And Daisy replied:

"I am sure, Johnny, a small seal must be a young one."

And so they were both comforted.

Darwinism.

There was an ape in the days that were earlier.
Centuries passed and his hair grew curlier;
His thumbs developed; in centuries more
No caudal appendage was seen as before;
His appetite grew; he was known as a skeptic;
Then he was a man and a dyspeptic!

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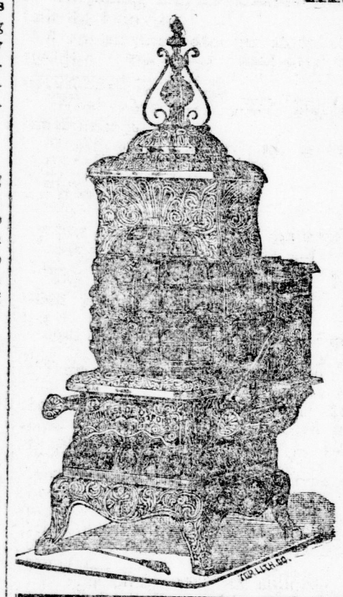

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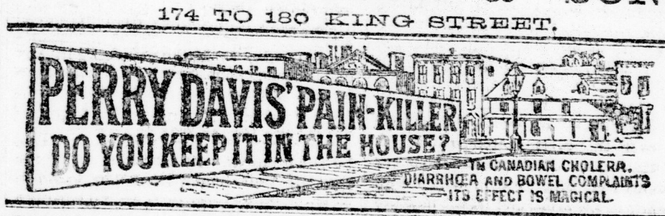

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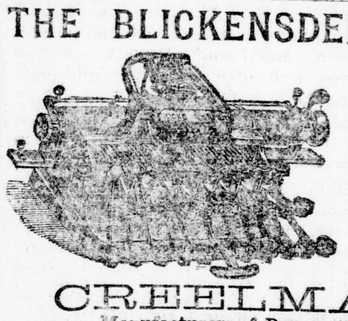

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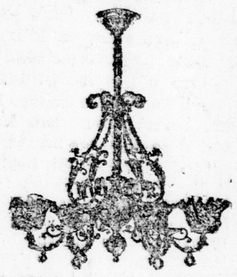

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FARM AND GARDEN

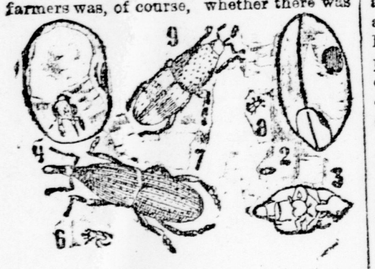
GRANARY WEEVILS.

An Interesting Letter From Mr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist.

James Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, writes in regard to this pest:

"A good deal of consternation was felt lately at the World's Columbian exposition, at Chicago, when it became known that all the exposed grain, including the ornaments and decorations in the different courts of the Agricultural building, was infested by injurious insects. An order was issued by the superintendent of the agricultural department forbidding the distribution of any grain from those courts, even when brought in from outside for that express purpose. Being in Chicago at the time, I made a careful examination of the agricultural exhibits and found that the injury in the Canadian section was due almost entirely to two insects, the common rice weevil, Calandra oryzæ (Fig. 8, where the insect is shown natural size, and nine, where it is shown enlarged) and the 'fly weevil,' better known as the Angoumois grain moth, Gelechia cerealella, a small moth at first sight, closely resembling the too well-known carpet moth. With the rice weevil were also found a few specimens of the granary weevil, Calandra granarid (Fig. 6, 7).

"The important question for Canadian farmers was, of course, whether there was



GRANARY WEEVILS.

any danger of introducing into Canada any new pests which would afterwards give trouble either in the field or in the granary. In my opinion, Canadian farmers need have no anxiety on this score; for both of the pests have already from time to time been imported from the south with various kinds of grain, but have failed to propagate and become established. This is due to the fact that they are tropical insects, which, although they are very injurious in the southern states, cannot exist for any length of time in our climate.

"The granary weevils are small brown beetles, a little more than one-eighth of an inch in length, which lay their eggs in holes which they bore by means of a slender beak in the dry grain. When young grubs hatch, they complete their growth and turn to beetles again inside the grain where the egg was laid. By this time they have eaten out all the interior of the kernel. The beetles then emerge and continue the work of destruction. When grain is kept in store for a long time, this injury may be considerable in hot climates; but in Canada the cold of our winters stops their development and destroys the beetles.

"The 'fly weevil' has never developed in Canada even to the same extent as the true weevils, although occasional instances of its occurrences have been brought to my notice. In the southern states, where it is very abundant, the moths fly from the granaries and lay their eggs upon the ripe grain in the fields; the eggs of young caterpillars are thus carried back again into the granary, and frequently are the cause of much loss. This never takes place in Canada.

"Remedy: Should grain at any time be found to be infested by these insects, often repeated experiment has shown that the insects can be easily and cheaply destroyed by treating it with bisulphide or carbon, in the same way that peas are now regularly treated to free them from the pea weevil."

A Farm Stable.

A writer in The Tribune gives his method of ventilation and of making a cement floor. We quote a fraction of his remarks:

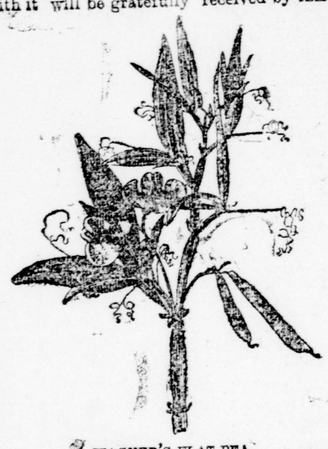
"My plan of ventilation is to have an open hay chute above the manger and extending the entire length of it, and we arrange the barn so that this hay chute comes at the side of the barn floor above and just under the edge of the hay bay, my barn being a basement barn. With plenty of windows and doors below and this opening over the manger, and good bedding used freely, the air of the stable is always sweet and wholesome. For laying stable floors only Portland cement should be used, but as a barrel of it will make nearly 100 square feet of floor for a cow stable, and good Portland cement can now be bought at $3 per barrel, the cost of the material is actually less than that of plank and joist, for with suitable joist and a two-inch floor it will require nearly 400 feet of lumber for 100 square feet of floor, and this would cost me $2 a hundred for pine or $2.50 a hundred for oak lumber. My entire stable is floored with cement—horse and cow stalls, manger, manure ditch, cellar and bedding room and a walk two feet wide back of the manure ditch.

"To make this concrete, we mix one part of cement to six parts of good gravel, or finely broken stone four parts and coarse sand two parts, will answer. This is thoroughly mixed dry, then slightly wet by sprinkling with a watering pot, and thoroughly mixed until every pebble is coated with the cement, and then rammed solid. The finishing coat is mixed, two parts of sand to one of cement, thoroughly tempered and poured on quite thin and level, and then left to harden. Little skill is required to put down a cement floor, as any one can, with a level and straightedge, get it level, and it does not need to be troweled smooth, as horses and cattle would be less likely to slip on it if left rough. We lay in sections four or five feet wide by staking 2x4 or 2x6 edges and level it with a light straight edge."

THE APIARY.

Wagner's Flat Pea Valuable for Honey as Well as For Forage.

A plant, that will pay land rent in honey alone has long been wanted. Figwort, the spider plant and many others have been tried and found wanting. At present German beekeepers are very enthusiastic over a new forage and honey plant, which it may be worth while to give a trial on this side of the water. A few seeds of this plant were sown this season, by beekeepers in this country, and their experience with it will be gratefully received by this



WAGNER'S FLAT PEA.

department. The American Bee Journal has the following to say concerning the plant: "It seems that a scientist named Wagner, of Munich, Germany, has been at work for the last thirty years, crossing and improving, and from a bitter weed has developed a succulent forage plant unusually rich in sugar, and relished by all kinds of stock. The illustration of plant shows its resemblance to the sweet pea, to which it is closely related.

"The roots are said to penetrate the hardest, driest and rockiest soils, reaching to the depth of ten or twenty feet. Drouth has little effect upon it. Barren land occupied by it has its fertility improved. Those who understand how red clover takes so much of its nourishment from the air, will have little difficulty in believing this as the flat pea, like the clovers belongs to the leguminosæ family. Four tons of dry hay per acre can be obtained if three cuttings are made. The first cutting takes away all chance for an early honey crop, but, if we understand it correctly, the bees gather a rich harvest after the first cutting, and not until October is its yield of nectar over. A somewhat serious drawback to growing it in this country is the difficulty of getting a start as it is very liable to be winter-killed during the first and second years."

Sugar Syrup as Food for Bees.

I have tried many different recipes for making bee feed without any of them proving very satisfactory. If the syrup is too thin it will sour and if too thick it will granulate. The principal trouble I had with it was that it would get so hard in the cells that even a robber bee could not eat it. A beekeeper who has had twenty years of experience in making syrup for soda fountains, etc., and had encountered the same difficulties, recently made public the process he now uses. He says: "Many years ago we commenced the cold-water process, and since then we make a uniform quality of syrup that will keep—probably indefinitely—without souring or crystallizing.

"Our plan is to take a ten gallon keg (a barrel could be used if necessary), knock out the head and with it make a false bottom that will fit inside the keg. Bore the false bottom full of small holes and put in pegs to hold it up about six inches from the bottom of the keg. Then take about three or four thicknesses of white flannel and put it over the false bottom, stuffing it around the edges. Put in granulated sugar until about half full, pour in cold water, set the keg in the cellar and let the mixture percolate through the flannel.

"When the chamber below the false bottom is full draw the liquid off through the faucet and pour back. After the first draught the syrup is fit for the bees. All you have to do then is to draw off the syrup and add more sugar and water. We have always fed our bees with this when they needed winter feeding. With a barrel, a large quantity can be made in a short time."

The recipe given above has been copied by all the bee periodicals, and tried by many veterans, who pronounce it a success. In this way a find syrup can be made for the table which will not annoy the housekeeper by granulating in the pitcher.—Mrs. L. Harrison, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Raise Your Own Fish.

Every farmer should raise his own fish as well as his cattle. There is no reason in the world why every farmer should not have a big fish pond. Tell that to your people, try to impress upon them that they can raise their own fish, and raise them at a tremendous profit for the surrounding market. Now the fish department, of course, does the same for fisheries and for everything connected with fish, that the agricultural department does for the raising of wheat and live stock. It tells the people as well as the country, what kind of fish can be best raised in certain sections and in certain waters and how they can be most profitably raised. It furnishes young fish and sends its experts out to instruct people in their growth. Fish raising, as the fish department teaches it, is immensely profitable as an industry. But, find out for yourself.

The Weight of Hay.

Compact timothy hay requires about 500 cubic feet to weigh a ton, but the quantity will vary with the pressure caused by the height of the mow, and with the age of the grass when cut, ripe and stiff grass yielding less under pressure, and requiring more in bulk to weigh a ton. Stiff coarse hay will be found to weigh less than fine and flexible hay, which will pack solid. The amount stated is a fair average for well-settled hay. If farmers, who frequently sell hay, or others who purchase it, would frequently test the quantity by measuring as above, they would learn to make estimates with the hay before them with considerable accuracy.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 21.

Text of the Lesson, Mark i, 21-34—Memory Verses, 27, 28—Golden Text, Mark i, 22—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

21. "And they went into Capernaum, and straightway on the Sabbath day He entered into the synagogue and taught." This lesson probably comes in order after the call of the four from mending their nets, etc., rather than after the call from the draft of fishes, but let us see Jesus, and the order of events may not matter so much. Capernaum signifies the village of Nahum, the comforter, and the true Comforter has come to His own city (Math. ix, 1). It was His custom to be in the synagogue on the Sabbath (Luke iv, 16), and we may be sure it was His custom never to be late.

22. "And they were astonished at His doctrine, for He taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes." He always preached the word and in the words which the Father gave Him to say (John xii, 49; xiv, 10). His words were the assertions of absolute confidence in God and in the Scriptures. He said, "We speak that we do know" (John iii, 11). We also, if sent by God, may speak boldly the message which He gives us (Ex. iv, 12; Jer. i, 7, 8; Acts iv, 31).

23. "And there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit, and he cried out." Evil spirits still go to church and Sunday school in the bodies of men and women and boys and girls, but not without the consent of those in whom they go. Anger, wrath, malice, worldliness, deceit, hypocrisy, are surely evil spirits. In fact, all that is not holy and true must be evil.

24. "Saying: Let us alone. What have we to do with Thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? Art Thou come to destroy us? I know Thee who Thou art, the Holy One of God." Let us alone is still the cry. We will go to church and contribute to the cause if you will only let us alone about the theater and the ball, social customs, Sunday newspapers and Sunday driving, receiving Jesus, preparing to meet Him and such like. But it is no use; we must all have to do with Jesus. He will destroy the works of the devil (I John iii, 8), and if those works include any of us then we shall have to hear Math. xxv, 41.

25. "And Jesus rebuked him, saying, Hold thy peace and come out of him." He spoke to the spirit who was controlling the man. He hates sin, but loves the sinner. Let us also see to this and act likewise. Sin must be destroyed, and if the sinner persists in clinging to his sin he, too, must perish, but the Lord wishes to save the sinner and blot out his sins (II Pet. iii, 9).

26. "And when the unclean spirit had torn him and cried with a loud voice he came out of him." He cast out the spirits with His word (Math. viii, 16). Where the word of a king is there is power (Eccl. viii, 4), and Jesus gave His disciples power over all the power of the enemy (Luke x, 19). What a strength it would be for service as we go forth in His name if we would only believe His word, "All power is given unto Me in Heaven and on earth, and, lo, I am with you all the days, even unto the consummation of the age!" (Math. xxviii, 18-20.)

27. "And they were all amazed, insomuch that they questioned among themselves, saying: What thing is this? What new doctrine is this?" The obedience of the demons to His word surprised them, and well it might, for whoever heard of evil spirits controlled by a word which men resist? Let His word be now received in all simplicity and meekness, and no evil spirit of fault finding, fretting, slander or evil speaking can abide in that person. Then will some have to say, "What new doctrine is this?"

28. "And immediately His fame spread abroad throughout all the region round-about Galilee." If the preaching in any church today should cure even the majority of its members of the evil spirits which seem to possess so many, what a name Jesus would get in that community! Why not with all our hearts determine that by His grace we will seek in every way to magnify that honorable name which is called upon us (Jas. ii, 7, R. V., margin).

29. "And forthwith, when they were come out of the synagogue, they entered into the house of Simon and Andrew with James and John." Happy men to take Jesus home from church with them. How many get all they want of Him while in church, more than enough to do them a whole week, for once a week is all that some pastors see many of their people in the house of God! If such should take Him home from church with them, they could not go out driving in the afternoon, nor go visiting, nor read novels.

30. "But Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever, and anon they tell Him of her." Perhaps a poor day for Simon to bring company (four men) home to dinner—his wife might think so, with her mother sick in bed—but we will hope she was one of those blessed women whom some of us know, who are always glad to exercise hospitality, who live to minister.

31. "And He came and took her by the hand and lifted her up, and immediately the fever left her, and she ministered unto them." It was a good day to have company, after all, especially his kind. Mark is specially the gospel of service, and Jesus is here, in a very marked way, the servant ministering; hence many touches like this, "He took her by the hand." Note also the words straightway, anon, immediately, forthwith, all the same word in the Greek—see R. V.—used over 40 times in this gospel and only about 80 times in the whole New Testament.

32, 33. "And at even when the sun did set they brought unto Him all that were diseased and them that were possessed with devils. And all the city was gathered together at the door." The Sabbath ended at sunset, so they could then do this without, in the estimation of the Pharisees, breaking the day. See chapters ii, 24; iii, 2. The manifest power of God will draw the people. There are weary and heavy leaden ones everywhere, sick in body and in soul, and this Jesus is today the very same Jesus (Heb. xiii, 8), waiting to give rest of soul and quietness of mind to every weary heart, and when He giveth quietness who then can make trouble? (Job xxxiv, 29.)

34. "And He healed many that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out many devils, and suffered not the devils to speak, because they knew Him." The margin says that He suffered them not to say that they knew Him. The testimony of the evil spirit in Acts xvi, 17, sounds well. What could be better? Yet it was not tolerated. God requires no help from the devil. When will His people see this and stop seeking help for the Lord's work from those who are not His children, and therefore must be children of the devil? (John viii, 44.)

Minard's Liniment cures la Grippe.

A Wonderful Deliverance from Suffering.

Could Not Turn In Bed or Walk Without Help.

Paine's Celery Compound, the Great Medicine That Has Rescued Thousands in the Past, Cures Mrs. Vince.

MRS. M. J. VINCE, BARRIE, ONT.

From day to day the people of Canada loudly praise the marvelous powers of Paine's Celery Compound. Physicians know well that there is but one medicine in the world that can grapple with Sciatica, Rheumatism, and all the troubles that lead on to these dreadful diseases.

Hundreds have been cured by nature's great nerve medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, after having been discharged from hospitals as incurable. We can show the people the record of these cures, and the cured ones are well known in their several districts. No other medicine can show such evidence, simply because other medicines have not the virtues needed by the suffering and afflicted.

If you suffer, dear reader, or have suffering relatives and friends, we would utter a few words of warning. Do not be talked into mixtures or pills that will only prolong your months of agony and suffering. Insist upon getting Paine's Celery Compound; with it, you are sure to banish your pains and troubles.

Hundreds of people in Barrie, Ont., know of Mrs. M. J. Vince, and her happy release from suffering through the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

The Rev. Mr. McGrath, Episcopal minister of Barrie, vouches for the lady's statements.

Mrs. Vince writes as follows:

"I am happy to say that I have taken Paine's Celery Compound with great results. I had Sciatica so badly that I could not turn in bed, or walk without help; and for a period of three weeks, was helplessly laid up and suffered pain that at times was unbearable.

"I tried many medicines, but all in vain. I was afterwards recommended to try Paine's Celery Compound. I used six bottles and am entirely cured, and enjoy good health. I take great pleasure in recommending the valuable medicine that cured me."

GOLD MEDAL HOUSE

Parlor Suites at Cost.

As an advertisement we will sell 50 Parlor Suites at cost. A splendid stock to choose from. Do not delay, as the price will go up as soon as 50 Suites are sold. Fifty Odd Pieces will be sold on the same condition.

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THE GREAT
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PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS in 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Paresis, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or our agents SOLD by Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 240 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists elsewhere. wty

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To the lowest possible cash basis. We give no present, but we offer to the public:

Fine Japan Tea	25c, or 5 lbs for	$1 00
Finest May Pickings	40c, or 5 lbs for	1 75
Fine Young Hyson	25c, or 5 lbs for	1 00
Extra Choice Young Hyson	40c, or 5 lbs for	1 75
Extra Choicest Young Hyson	50c, or 5 lbs for	2 25
Fine Mong. Congou	25c, or 5 lbs for	1 00
Extra Choice Congou	40c, or 5 lbs for	1 75
Extra Choicest English Breakfast	50c, or 5 lbs for	2 25
Fine Ceylon	25c, or 5 lbs for	1 00
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We guarantee these Teas to be the best value that money can buy, and the finest goods in the market.

Save peddlers' wages and profits, and buy these Teas.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

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GERMANIC	Oct. 10
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BRITANNIC	Oct. 24
*MAJESTIC	Oct. 31
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*Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers.

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St.

Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, $60 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, $35 and $40; round trip, $70 to rates on Germanic and Britannic, $50 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, at lowest rates. Company's office, 41 Broadway, New York.

For further information apply to

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SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON.

Clock corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

GEORGE PARISH.

Is selling bedroom suites, mattress lounges sideboards, extension tables, chairs, cheap to make room. Parlor and heating stoves and baseburners with ovens—price them before buying. Old furniture taken in exchange. 357 Talbot St. south of King.

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Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

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Unveiling Statue of Sir John Macdonald.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

WILL SELL

Round Trip Tickets

—TO—

Toronto FOR $3 40.

Going p.m. trains Oct. 12th, a.m. trains Oct. 13th, returning until Oct. 15th, 1894.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas Street, corner of Richmond. City Office open 7 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

For the Unveiling of Sir John A. Macdonald's Monument at Toronto

On Saturday, the 13th, the G. T. R. will issue

Round Trip Tickets at

SINGLE FARE

Good going on p.m. trains Friday, and morning trains Saturday, good for return until Monday, the 15th.

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TO ALL POINTS

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST,

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"The Niagara Falls Route."

Fast Vestibule Trains and Close Connections.

Maps, timetables and all information at 395 Richmond street, or Depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst. Telephone 205.

JOHN PAUL, City Ticket Agent.
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Open from 7:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For the sale of all classes of Railway and Steamship

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Make no mistake; if there are cheap fares for any point, passengers will get the benefit of them from

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CUNARD LINE

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

ETRURIA	Saturday, Oct. 13, 3 p.m.
CAMPANIA	Saturday, Oct. 20, 9:30 a.m.
UMBRIA	Saturday, Oct. 27, 3 p.m.
LUCANIA	Saturday, Nov. 3, 9 a.m.
ETRURIA	Saturday, Nov. 10, 3 p.m.
CAMPANIA	Saturday, Nov. 17, 8 a.m.
UMBRIA	Saturday, Nov. 24, 3 p.m.
LUCANIA	Saturday, Dec. 1, 7:30 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $60 and upwards. Second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

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ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships. Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

	From Montreal, daylight	From Quebec, 9 a.m.
Parisian	Oct. 6	Oct. 7
Mongolian	Oct. 13	Oct. 14
Hibernian	Oct. 20	
Laurentian	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
Numidian	Nov. 2	Nov. 3
Parisian	Nov. 10	Nov. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, $45 and upwards single; $95 and upwards return. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, $35; return $55. Steerage at lowest rates, everything found.

All steamships except the Hibernian carry first cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers.

STATE LINE SERVICE

New York, Londonderry and Glasgow.

	From New York.
STATE OF NEBRASKA	Oct. 12.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA	Oct. 26
STATE OF NEBRASKA	Nov. 22

Cabin passage, $40 and upward; return, $80 and upward. Second cabin, $32. Steerage at lowest rates. For tickets and every information apply to

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas, and Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets. F. S. Clarke, 416 Richmond street; John Paul, 391 Richmond street.

After the Grip

I was in a dreadful state, weak and miserable. Doctor said I had Bright's disease. My kidneys were in dreadful condition. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to give it a trial, thinking at the time it was not much use as nothing helped me before. But, thank God, I got relief after the first bottle. I kept on taking it and used five bottles; am now as cured man; never felt better. I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. JOSHUA SMITH, 201 Market Street, Brantford, Ontario

Mr. Joshua Smith

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness.

RAINY-DAY RECREATION.

Egg-Football Played on a Table in the House.

Cycling, Cricket and Other Outdoor Sports.

FOOTBALL.

A RAINY-DAY GAME.

Egg football is said to be a capital cure for boredom on a rainy day, and beside it golf is utter foolishness. The game was introduced by a lively Boston girl into house parties about Lenox and Stockbridge. It is played on a large dining table and with a hen's egg blown empty of its contents. Those playing divide themselves into two groups of elevens. With pennies goals are stalked out on the bare boards and the egg is placed between the goals. Then the idea of the players is to blow the egg through their opponents' goals. No one is permitted to touch the egg or table with his or her hands. It is entirely a matter of lung-power. The regular football terms are used in the passing of the egg about the table.

CRICKET.

BYES.

A game of cricket was played at Brucefield on Thursday between the Clinton Cricket Club and the home eleven, resulting in favor of Clinton by 3 wickets.

ATHLETICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Hite Peckham, of Buffalo, was yesterday matched for a battle of fifteen or more rounds with Jack Costello, of Toronto, who is classed as the best of the Canadian welter weights. The fight is for $500, to take place at Henry's Theater next week.

NOT IN FLORIDA.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Gov. H. L. Mitchell, of Florida, telegraphs as follows: "Corbett and Fitzsimmons will not be allowed to meet in Florida, even if the Legislature has to be convened for the purpose of preventing the fight.

"H. L. MITCHELL, Governor."

THE WHEEL.

In view of the present alarming prevalence of bicycle thieving, Toronto wheelmen will wait on the Dominion Government to urge an amendment to the code, making the punishment for bicycle stealing much heavier than it is at present.

THE 25 MILE RECORD BROKEN.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 12.—The 25-mile bicycle road record was broken here today by Monte Scott, the holder of the four and five-mile competitive records. The new figures are 1 hour 5 minutes 21 4-5 seconds, lowering the best previous time by over 4 minutes.

THE TURF.

ONLINE'S FAST MILE.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 12.—Online, the 4-year-old Nebraska pacer, reaped new laurels today, lowering the mile 4-year-old pacing record of 2:07¼—held by himself—to 2:04. The last quarter was made in 29 seconds, a 1:56 gait.

CURLING.

THE ST. MARYS CLUB.

ST. MARYS, Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the St. Marys Curling Association was held this evening and arrangements made for the coming season. The following officers were elected: Patron, Hon. T. Ballantyne; president, W. C. Moscrip; vice-president, J. D. Moore; honorary member, G. N. Mathieson, of Sarnia; secretary-treasurer, G. N. McIntyre; representatives, T. O. Robson, K. Warring; committee, W. Somerville, W. Andrews, K. Warring.

Love, Liquor and Cigarettes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—Robert J. Wright, aged 23, who was graduated recently from the Wisconsin University Law Department with honors, after failing health forced him to resign from West Point Military Academy, shot himself through the head Wednesday morning on his brother's grave in Forest Home Cemetery. Unrequited love, in connection with liquor and cigarettes, had unsettled his mind.

Come and see Jim Daly, of Buffalo, Champion Corbett's sparring partner, and Jack Stewart, ex-champion of Canada, spar; also Billy Madden, of New York, and the best boxers of the city, at Mechanics' Hall, Monday, Oct. 15. 10u

OLD LEAVES,
OLD LEAVES,
OLD LEAVES,

HAVE YOU SMOKED THEM? THEY ARE THE FAVORITE

5-Cent Cigar.

—ASK—

HUGH LOVELESS,

202½ Dundas Street.

FOR THEM.

ONE CASE OF

New Fall Woolens

JUST RECEIVED.

Very Choice. Come and see them.

HARRY LENOX

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Late Canadian News.

The G. T. R. Conductors' Cases Adjourned—Serious Accident at Ayr.

In the Edmonton country (Man.) good coal is so plentiful that it is selling for 50 cents a wagon load.

Inspector Harbottle died suddenly Friday afternoon at his office in the Toronto customs house.

The case at Montreal against the G. T. R. conductors was again adjourned at court on Friday till Wednesday next.

The ceremonies of the unveiling of the Macdonald statue at Toronto today begin at 2 p.m. Sir John Thompson will open the proceedings.

Jeremiah Ritchie attempted to commit suicide at Montreal on Thursday by swallowing two teaspoonfuls of concentrated lye. He is expected to recover.

Young Joyce, who was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, from Brampton, where he was shot in the face by his brother, is in a critical condition.

At Ayr on Friday Miss Bessie, daughter of Mr. John Guthrie, was thrown out of the family rig by the horse taking fright, and received serious if not fatal injuries.

The contract for building a new station and a new freight house for the M. C. R. at Petrolea has been let, and work will be commenced next week. The cost will be about $5,000.

The contract for building the T. H. and B. Railway from Carnskill (three miles east of Brantford) to Hamilton, has been awarded to Brazy Bros. Company, Chicago, Ill., and the grading is to be completed by Dec. 5.

The Eastern Ontario Press Association met at Carleton on Friday. It was decided to reduce the limit of the association to that covered by the Ottawa Valley Press Association, and to adopt the old name. W. J. A. McDonald, of the Arnprior Chronicle, was elected president.

TELEGRAPHIC DOTS.

The Ussuri section of the Siberian Railway is ready for traffic.

Sir John Rigby, the English Attorney-General, has been appointed a lord of appeal.

John Nichol, LL.D., professor of astronomy and English literature, is dead, aged 61 years.

Prince Yamashina of Japan has arrived in New York. He will remain in town for a few days before leaving for Japan.

The convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in session at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next convention in Louisville.

It is understood that proceedings are to be brought for a receiver for the Commercial Alliance Insurance Company of New York.

Dr. Virginius A. Turpin, of New York, is dead, aged 75. He attained a wide reputation through his successful treatment of cholera in 1866.

The Lucania made the passage from New York to Queenstown in 5 days, 9 hours and 56 minutes, 1 hour and 18 minutes behind the record (5 days, 18 hours and 38 minutes), which she holds.

Wm. B. Smith, of New Jersey, a laborer employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, was arrested on Friday, charged with stealing 50,000 2-cent postage stamps from the Government.

Mrs. Sarah G. Innis, aged 74, registered as a voter at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday, being the first woman to register for this purpose in Ohio. This was done under a law which permits women to vote for school officers.

Intelligence of the death of David J. Johnston, general manager of the extensive Harmony cotton mills, of Cohoes, N. Y., was received Friday morning from Quebec, where Mr. Johnston and his wife had been visiting for a week.

THE FALL FAIR.

TILBURY WEST.

COMBER, Oct. 12.—The Tilbury West and North Agricultural Society's show, better known as the banner fair of the county of Essex, opened here today under the most favorable auspices. The entries of the different classes are well filled.

BARELY SAVED!

Narrow Escape of a Windsor Woman and Two Children from a Terrible Fate.

WINDSOR, Oct. 12.—About 7 o'clock this morning Mrs. Beecroft, who lives on Arthur street, awakened to find that flames filled the hall and that she could not escape by the door. Seizing her two children she called frantically for help, and when none came she seized a chair and broke open the window. After dropping the children to the ground she jumped out herself, and was none too soon as the flames burst out of the window before she had time to pick the children up. The fire department arrived soon after and managed to save part of the building. Robert Green, of Sandwich, is the owner, and loses about $300. The Beecrofts lost everything, including their clothing. Mr. Beecroft had started for his place of work before the fire broke out.

Gen. Booth at Gananoque.

GANANOQUE, Oct. 12.—Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, arrived here from Brockville at 5 p.m., and was given an enthusiastic reception. The commander and his party will leave for Kingston tomorrow.

Deliberate Murder in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—First Sergt. E. L. Shuler was deliberately shot by First Duty Sergt. Thomas Marriott at Fort Porter this morning. Not a word was spoken on either side. Marriott opened the door of the apartment in which Shuler was sitting, raised his rifle with the muzzle not four feet from his victim, pulled the trigger and shot him.

Shuler is still alive, but there is little chance of his recovery. He is one of the most popular men at Fort Porter. One theory is that Marriott was crazed by drink, the other that the deed was the outcome of an old feud. There had been ill-feeling between the men in the past.

MONTEBELLO!

The First and Only 5c Sold in Canada for Five Cents

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Vallens & Co., Manufacturers, London

H. LOVELESS, Special Agent.

HOW TEACHERS TEACH.

Instructive Half-Yearly Meeting of the E. M. T. A.

Use of the Slated Globe, Relaxation, Studies Made Interesting and Other Topics Touched.

The half-yearly meeting of the East Middlesex Teachers' Association opened this morning in the county council hall at 10 a.m., Mr. J. W. Plowes, president, in the chair. The Rev. Ira Smith opened the meeting with devotional exercises.

The secretary, Miss C. A. Jeffrey, submitted the report of the minutes of the May meeting, and read a communication from Secretary Young, of the Provincial Association, asking copies of the resolutions of general interest adopted by the meeting.

Inspector Dearness distributed to those who wished them sets of the high school entrance, public school leaving, commercial and high school primary examination papers.

Mr. George Bloomfield, Byron, took up the use of the slated globe and his method of teaching geography from it. He illustrated, using colored chalk on the black slated surface, how many of the elementary problems in a mathematical geography, such as latitude and longitude, zones, ecliptic, etc., can be made clear to second, third and fourth class pupils. A cord attached to a point representing the center of the sun, was made to describe planes so that the phenomena of the seasons were illustrated and made very simple.

Mr. Bloomfield answered several questions, and Mr. Liddicoatt opened the discussion. The black globe is not used in many schools yet, but after the address and discussion today its use will likely be much more general in the county.

Ninety-three teachers answered the forenoon roll call.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session the attendance was so large that the association adjourned to the Court House.

Miss Flora McCall, of S. S. No. 10, Westminster, gave a very interesting address entitled "Relaxation." A great aid in making school-room machinery run smoothly is frequent relaxation, taking but little time while it stimulates brain action. A minute or two spent in a calisthenic exercise, a brisk motion song, a quick march around the room, or in any other drill that changes the course of thought enables pupils to return to lessons with refreshed vigor, and both teacher and pupils are thereby disposed to look at difficulties from a brighter point of view. Besides the physical benefits from properly-conducted calisthenic exercises, the prompt and quiet obedience to signals and words begets desirable habits of general application. On a dark rainy day, when yawning and fidgeting are likely to be the rule, we start up the song, "We are happy while in school tho' 'tis a rainy day," then clap, clap, clap together, etc. Before we get through the song we are really happy and ready to work again cheerfully. For special days we have special exercises and decorations. For example, on Thanksgiving, the children bring ears of corn, little sheaves of grain bound with bright ribbon, pressed leaves, ferns and flowers. Miss McColl proceeded to show how the indoor recesses of rainy and inclement days may be turned to good account, and dwelt on the importance of the teachers taking a sympathetic interest in all the plays and games of the pupils. She dictated a series of twenty calisthenic exercises to the teachers, and illustrated them by the help of a number of her pupils. The exercises, action, songs and simultaneous recitations of these pupils were exceedingly well rendered, and received the well deserved thanks of the association.

Miss Aggie Davidson, of Crumlin, followed with a profitable address, describing how she makes the study of physiology and hygiene interesting to her pupils. Starting with Herbert Spencer's co-ordination of studies she made a strong plea for the earnest teaching of the subject in all the public school classes. She showed by a large variety of examples how it may be taught experimentally, and dwelt on the opportunities that the teacher has to impress most useful lessons bearing on the healthful carriage of the body, ventilation, diet, clothing and cleanliness. She gives physical exercises, not so much for growth as to correct false positions and wrong habits. She gave a model lesson on the "teeth," which was said by some of the teachers to be as fine a sample of teaching as they had ever heard, and concluded by illustrating how abstinence from alcohol and tobacco might be incidentally inculcated.

Mr. R. M. Graham, principal of the model school, complimented Miss Davidson on her address, and referred to the fact that teachers are required to teach this and one or two other subjects without getting a training in them at the high schools. He made some pleasing and interesting references to his connection with the association some years ago.

Mr. Dearness, from experience gained in reading examination papers on physiology and hygiene, strongly advised the teachers to take up fewer points and to teach these thoroughly; if possible, by the experimental and observation method, illustrated by Miss Davidson.

WINDSOR'S BOOM.

American capital is pouring into Windsor, which is fast assuming the role of a first-class enterprising town. The new and striking changes which are evident in the movement over there are due in part to the dash and enthusiasm of R. O. Kinney, one of the most successful real estate dealers of Detroit. Mr. Kinney saw the possibilities which awaited a hustler in Windsor, and he started big operations which have met with marvelous success. Some leading capitalists have been interested in the deals and already large tracts of land have been secured practically in the heart of Windsor, and these are now undergoing a general marketable change.

The subdivision is just one and a half miles from the Detroit city hall and can be reached quickly. Mr. Kinney is selling lots in the subdivision at almost one-tenth lower figures than property located the same distance on the Detroit side of the river. Gas of a superior quality has been found in Windsor, and Detroit is about to pipe the gas to that city. Windsor promises to be one of the greatest cities in Canada. Mr. R. O. Kinney will be happy to give all information regarding Windsor at his private office with Hannan, Suite 1, McGraw block, Detroit, or at the ferry dock, Windsor.

Warden Charles W. Durston, of Sing Sing Prison, died Friday.

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

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Showery.

INDEED THEY DO.

These chilly nights make everyone think of quilts—the cozy kind—but it usually falls to the lot of the housewife to buy such things. It is the attention of the housewife that we desire now. We want to talk to you about quilts and quote a few prices. We are determined to make it easy for all classes to buy from us.

SURE SELLERS:

Our stock of counterpanes never were more attractive. A nice line of American quilts, all full size:

The Essex	$ 85
The Alpine	1 00
The Preston	1 25
The Alert	1 35
The Clarendon	1 50
The Virtue	1 65
The Oriental	1 75

And others equally good.

In colored quilts we have a splendid assortment, and we guarantee the color to be perfectly fast:

Fancy Hampton quilts at $1 and $1 75.
Red quilts at $1 and $1 25.
Pale Blue Connoughi quilts at $1 75.

The "Imperatrix" quilt is specially fine. We import it, because it has always given the utmost satisfaction. A pattern to suit almost every taste, and the prices will also be found satisfactory—$1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 50, $3 85, $4 50, and $5 50. These last three are extra large and extra fine.

SHEETINGS.

2 yards wide, plain, unbleached, 18c.
2 yards wide, unbleached, American, 25c.
2¼ yards wide, American, 28c.
2 yards wide, twill, unbleached, 20c, 25c, 28c.
2 yards wide, twill, bleached, 23c.
2¼ yards wide, twill, unbleached, 30c; 84 inch, 37½c; 90 inch, 40c; 90 inch, plain, bleached, 35c, 40c and 45c.
80 inch plain and twill Finlay Sheeting, linen finish, 45c.
90 inch twill, linen finish, 50c.

FLANNEL SHEETING.

Choice Flannel Sheeting, yard wide, at 25c and 30c; 2 yards wide, 75c, extra quality.

You will be pleased when you see what we are selling and hear the prices.

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

Ontario C. E. Rally.

KINGSTON, Oct. 12.—At the Christian Endeavor Convention this morning the delegates separated into denominational groups and rallied at various central points. In the evening the ninth annual convention of the Y. P. C. E. U. was held in the First Congregational Church, which was crowded.

Woods' Fair

SPECIAL BARGAIN DAYS,

Saturday & Monday,

Oct. 13 and 15.

Stove Pipe, made from the best Pennsylvania iron, your choice, 6 or 7 inch, 6½c per length. Elbows, 4 and 6 pieced, at popular prices.

Copper Nickled Tea Kettles, best tea kettles made, usually sold at $2 50 and $3, Bargain Days, your choice No. 8 or 9, $1 each.

Copper bottom Tea Kettles, No. 8, 34c; No. 9, 39c.

Flaring Tin Pails, 6-quart, 7c; 10-quart, 9c; 14-quart, 13c, or 2 for 25c.

IX Spun Pit Copper bottom Boilers, No. 8, $1 25; No. 9, $1 35.

Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, 3 in set, with stand complete, 69c.

Best Tubular Lanterns, painted and plain, your choice 39c.

A large variety of 10c Tumblers reduced to 5c.

Double handle Curling Tongs, formerly 10c, reduced to 5c.

Stove Pipe Varnish, large bottles 10c.

Best Mixed Bird Seed, with cuttlefish bone, put up in 1-lb. packages, 5c.

Special bargains in Bird Cages. A good cage for 35c.

Boat-shaped Nursing Bottles with glass tube, rubber nipple and brush for cleaning, only 15c.

A large assortment of Embossed Stove Boards at extremely low prices.

Toilet Paper, round or square packages, also the oval King, 14 packages for $1.

WOODS' FAIR

176 & 176½ Dundas St.

bw 9u

J. & D. ROSS

HATS and FURS

Latest styles in English Hats at and under cost price. Latest styles in American Hats at rock-bottom prices. Splendid range of Fur Caps at most reasonable prices.

Gents' Furnishings

Our stock of Woolen Underwear is this season the best we have ever shown and our prices lower than ever before. Magnificent range of Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Shirts, etc., at very close prices. Our object is small profits and quick returns.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Suits and Overcoats for men and boys at clearing prices. See the goods. It will pay you.

Merchant Tailoring

A Specialty. Every Garment Guaranteed.

386 Richmond St.

R. J. Y.

& CO.

Our Stylish Mantles

Are selling very well, indeed. The materials are good and the making up shows great care, while the fashionable cut and good fitting qualities render our garments a very desirable purchase and one that no lady will regret making, particularly as all the cloths in our Mantles and Jackets is of the good-wearing kind and that keep their appearance well.

We Invite you

To come and see our Jackets and the prices. It costs you nothing and will save you money.

ASK TO SEE

Our Ladies' D. B. Coat, nice heavy serge with full skirt, and wide stylish lapels and large sleeves, only $3 50.

ASK TO SEE

Our Ladies' D. B. Boucle Serge Coat, Umbrella Skirt and large lapels, stylish coat, and only $4 50.

ASK TO SEE

Our Ladies' Barone Cloth Coat, with nice large divided lapel, and good full skirt. A fashionable and warm garment that any lady could wear, and only $6.

We do Millinery Extra well,

And can please you even if you are hard to suit. We have agreeable salesmen to wait upon you who know their business, and consequently know how to suit customers. We also have in our work room capable stylish trimmers who are every day turning out the choicest styles, and we will be pleased to have you as a customer.

Will you give Us a trial for Your Fall Hat?

R. J. Young & Co

Golf Clubs

DRIVERS,
SPOONS,
CLEEKS,
IRONS,
PUTTERS, Etc.

GOLF BALLS.

ANDERSON'S

183 DUNDAS STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Services—Christ Church.
Services—King Street Methodist.
Services—Wellington Street Methodist.
Services—Colborne Street Church.
Services—Centennial Methodist Church.
Services—St. Andrew's Presbyterian.
Services—Talbot Street Baptist.
Services—First Presbyterian Church.
Services—Askin Street Methodist.
Services—Queen's Avenue Methodist.
Services—St. James' Presbyterian.
Services—Dundas Street Center.
Services—First Congregational Church.
Services—Christian Church.
Services—Hamilton Road Methodist.
Services—Grand Opera House.
Services—St. James' Episcopal Church.
Gospel Address—Somerset Hall.
Parlor Suites—London Furniture Company
Cheap Furniture—John Ferguson & Sons.
South American Nervine.
Use Wide Awake Soap.
Watch Beltz's Window.
Chapman's Saturday Night Fair.
Real Estate—W. D. Buckle.
Monday Bargain Day at Mara's.
Real Estate—R. O. Kinney.
Gents' Furnishings—J. & D. Ross.
Carpets—John Kay, Son & Co.
Muggins' Puzzle—The Copp, Clark Co.
Eclipse Soap the Best.
Meeting—Liberal Party.
Try "Salada" Tea.
Oilcloths—Priddis Bros.
House to Let—618 Talbot street.
Social—St. James' Presbyterian Church.
Watch Lost—This Office.
Addresses Wanted—Mackey & Baldwin.
Shop to Let—85 Ridout street.
Partner Wanted—Jay Mackey.
Boxing Match—Mechanics' Hall.
Boarders Wanted—408 Burwell street.
Musical Card—Wm. Moxon.
House to Let—E. J. Liddicoatt.
Watch Lost—Ross House.
Grand Mogul Tea.
Rimmel's Magnetic Tube.
Quilts—Smallman & Ingram.
McClary's Famous Active Range.
Drygoods—Kingsmill's.
Funeral Notice—N. C. O. Gunners.
Servant Wanted—292 King street.
Store Clerks' Meeting—Labor Hall.
Situation Wanted—Box 120, Delaware.
Hunters' Excursions—G. T. R.
Cheap Furniture—Peter B. Lewis.
Agents Wanted—Mackey & Baldwin.
Cottage to Let—532 Colborne street.
Business Wanted—Box 38, This Office.
Meeting—Beaver Lodge.

AUCTION SALE.

Furniture, Oct. 16—J. W. Jones.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Market Reports by Mail and Telegraph.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.

	Ask.	Off.
C. P. R.	65½	65
Duluth Railway, common	5	4
Duluth Railway, preferred	14	11½
Grand Trunk Ry., firsts	—	—
Grand Trunk Ry., seconds	—	—
Commercial Cable Company	144	143¾
Wabash	—	—
Wabash preferred	—	—
Montreal Telegraph Co.	151	150
Rich. and Ont. Navigation	88	84½
Montreal Street Railway	159	158½
Montreal Street Railway, new	153½	153
Montreal Gas Company	182	181½
Bell Telephone Company	155	151½
Bell Telephone, new	—	—
Royal Electric	130	125
Bank of Montreal	—	229½
Ontario Bank	112½	108
Banque du Peuple	135	125½
Molsons Bank	—	—
Bank of Toronto	260	251½
Banque Cartier	—	—
Merchants Bank	168½	166½
Merchants Bank of Halifax	161	—
Union Bank	—	—
Bank of Commerce	140	138
N. W. Land Company	60	45
Montreal Cotton Company	140	125
Canada Colored Cotton Co.	70	57
Dominion Cotton Company	112	100

SALES—C. P. R., 25 at 65¼, 75 at 65½; Com. Cable, 50 at 143¾, 50 at 143½, 50 at 143¾; Mont. Telegraph, 5 at 151; Rich. and Ont., 125 at 84¾; Mont. Street, 10 at 158½, 40 at 158¾, 2 at 158, 25 at 158¾; Mont. Street, new, 75 at 153½, 2 at 153, 125 at 153½; Mont. Gas, 150 at 181½, 2 at 181¼, 200 at 182, 25 and 25 at 181¾, 250 at 181½; Bank of Montreal, 4 at 226.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—1 p.m.—Stock market steady.

Atchison	5½	C., B. & Q.	72½
Can. Southern	52	Can. Pacific	65
Del. & Hudson	—	L. & N.	54½
Lake Shore	—	D. & L.	—
Nor. Pacific	—	Nor. Pacific, pref.	18½
Northwestern	103½	Mich. Central	—
Rhode Island	59½	N. Y. C.	—
St. Paul	61½	St. Paul, pref.	—
Union Pac.	12	Western Union	87½
American Exp.	—	St. P. M and M.	—

JUST RECEIVED:

FIVE CASES OF

NEW GOODS

A CALL SOLICITED.

SLATER BROS

399 Richmond Street. Phone 844

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	223	221½
Ontario	110½	109½
Molsons	—	—
Toronto	256	251½
Merchants	168	166½
Commerce	140	139½
Imperial	187	184½
Dominion	189	179
Standard	163½	167½
Hamilton	162	158½
British America	114	112½
Western Assurance	159	149½
Canada Life	—	—
Confederation Life	—	—
Consumers' Gas	191½	190
Dominion Telegraph	—	108
Northwest Land Company, pref.	70	—
Northwest Land Company, com.	—	—
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	66	65½
Commercial Cable Company	144½	144½
Bell Telephone Company	153½	153½
Bell Telephone Company, new	154	152
Dominion Loan and Investment	—	75
Farmers' Loan and Savings	115	—
Farmers' L. and S., 20 per cent.	108	—
Huron and Erie L. and S.	—	160
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent.	—	—
London and Canada, L. and A.	174	—
London Loan	105½	—
London and Ontario	—	—
Ontario Loan and Debenture	—	—

SALES—Imperial, 1 at 185; Hamilton, 10 at 159; Western Assurance, 50 and 50 at 149½; C. P. R., 50 at 65½; Bell Telephone, 25 at 153½; Farmers' Loan, 8 and 2 at 112.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Oct. 13—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 101⅛ for money, 101⅛ for account; Mexican, 17; Mexican Central, 58; St. Paul, 63; Erie, 14½; Erie, seconds, 75; Pacific Central, 52½; Reading, 08; Canadian Pacific, 66¾; New York Central, 101½; Illinois Central, 94⅝; Bank of England rate, 2 percent.; open market discount, 9-16.

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 13.

This was another off day in grain circles; receipts were only about half the size they were expected to be. It is likely the rain was the principal feature in reducing the supply. The provision trade was quite busy; the general supply was good and values for almost every line were firm. The meat market was well attended; offerings consisted principally of lamb and beef, with a moderate sprinkling of dressed hogs; fruits quiet and only a moderate supply; vegetables steady and little change in values; hay quiet and unchanged. For closing values today see the following list:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs	$ 85	to	87
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs	80	to	85
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	00	to	00
Oats, per 100 lbs	78	to	80
Peas, per 100 lbs	80	to	85
Corn, per 100 lbs	1 00	to	1 00
Barley, per 100 lbs	80	to	85
Rye, per 100 lbs	90	to	1 00
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	90	to	97
Beans, per bu	75	to	00
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy seed, per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Hungarian seed, per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Millet seed, per bu	00	to	00
PROVISIONS			
Eggs fresh, single doz	15	to	18
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz	12	to	15
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	13	to	14
Butter, single rolls, per lb	25	to	26
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets	22	to	24
Butter, per lb, large rolls or crocks	20	to	22
Butter, per lb, tub or firkins	16	to	20
Lard, per lb	11	to	12
Ducks, per pair	60	to	70
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Honey, per lb	9	to	10
HAY AND SEEDS			
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	8 50
Straw, per load	2 00	to	3 00
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.			
Apples, per bag	30	to	75
Melons, Musk, per doz	40	to	65
Melons, Water, per doz	20	to	1 00
Peaches, per basket	50	to	1 00
Pears	75	to	1 00
Grapes, per lb	2	to	3½
Cauliflowers, per dozen	50	to	1 50
Cucumbers, per 100	25	to	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	60	to	70
Tomatoes, per bu	30	to	40
Carrots, per bu	40	to	50
Turnips, per bu	25	to	30
Parsnips, per bu	30	to	40
Pumpkins, per doz	50	to	1 00
Citrons, per doz	50	to	75
Beets, per doz bunches	20	to	20
Radishes, per doz bunches	20	to	25
Cabbages, per doz	50	to	60
Celery, per doz	35	to	40
Squashes, per doz	1 00	to	1 25
Onions, per bu	60	to	70

SALT! SALT!

We have just received some excellent Liverpool Coarse, just the thing for packers and butchers. Try our salt. Wholesale and retail.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

'Phone 662. Opposite Market.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.

Market dull.

WHEAT—Five cars of red winter sold north and west freights at 48c; white quoted at 50c; middle freights west and cars of red offered at 48c; middle weights west, No. 1 Manitoba hard quoted at 64c west, and 66c east.

FLOUR—Straight roller quoted at $2 40. Manitoba flour in fair demand here at previous prices.

BARLEY—Prices nominal at 44c to 45c for lots of No. 1 outside.

OATS—White offered north and west at 26½c, and 25c for mixed white offered on the G. T. R. and C. P. R.; middle freights west at 27c; white sold on track here at 30c, and choice heavy white for milling at 31c.

PEAS—10,000 bu sold at equal to 49c north and west freights.

English Markets.

Beerbohm's report by cable.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Floating cargoes—Wheat steady; corn none.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat, red very dull, white firmly held; corn quiet but steady; La Platta wheat, 18s 6d, was 19s; present and following month, 19s 6d, was 19s 6d.

French country markets very quiet.

Liverpool—Spot wheat steadier; corn firm but not active.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.

The quotations for the past three market days are as follows:

	Oct. 11.		Oct. 12.		Oct. 13.	
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Spring	4 5	4 7	4 5	4 7	4 5	4 7
Red Winter	4 3	4 3½	4 2½	4 3½	4 2½	4 3½
No. 1 Cal	4 8½	4 9½	4 8	4 9	4 8	4 9
Corn	4 8	9 0	4 8½	9 0	4 8½	0 0
Peas, per c.	4 11	0 0	4 11	0 0	4 11	0 0
Pork	70 0	0 0	70 0	0 0	70 0	0 0
Lard	39 9	0 0	39 9	0 0	40 3	0 0
Bacon, h'vy.	40 0	0 0	40 0	0 0	40 0	0 0
Bacon light	40 0	0 0	40 6	0 0	40 6	0 0
Tallow	24 3	nom	24 3	nom	24 6	nom
Cheese, wh.	49 6	0 0	49 6	0 0	49 0	0 0
Cheese, col.	49 6	0 0	49 6	0 0	49 0	0 0

Wheat steady, demand poor, holders offer moderately; corn firm, demand poor.

H. M. HUME,

Member of New York Stock Exchange.
34 Broad Street, Rooms 51 and 52.
New York city.

Fractional Lots, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Correspondence solicited.

Petrolea Oil Market.

PETROLEA, Oct. 12.—Oil opened at $1 05, and closed at $1 05.

American Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

FLOUR — Receipts, 30,000 bbls; exports, 20,000 bbls; sales, 10,000 bbls; weak. Winter wheat—Low grades, $1 85 to $2 40; do, fair to fancy, $2 40 to $2 70; do patents, $2 65 to $2 90; Minnesota, clear, $2 10 to $2 45; do, straights, $2 90 to $3 25; do patents, $3 15 to $3 70; low extras, $1 85 to $2 40; city mills, $3 25 to $3 35; do patents, $3 50 to $3 75; rye mixtures, $2 10 to $2 55; rye flour, steady, $2 55 to $3; buckwheat flour, $1 90 to $2.

BUCKWHEAT—60c.

CORNMEAL—Steady; yellow western, $2 90 to $3.

RYE—Nominal; western, 48c to 57c.

BARLEY—Quiet; western, 60c to 65c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 69c.

BARLEY MALT—Dull, Canada country-made, 90c to 95c; western, 65c to 70c; two-rowed State, 70c to 72½c; six-rowed do, 75c to 80c.

PEAS—Canada, nominal, 68c to 70c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 86,000 bu; exports, 40,000 bu; sales, 3,400,000 bu futures; 228,000 bu spot; spots firm; No. 2 red and elevator, 54½c to 56½c; afloat, 56½c; f.o.b., 55½c to 57½c; ungraded red, 50c to 57c; No. 1 northern, 64½c to 65c; options steady; sales, No. 2 red, closing, Oct., 51½c; Nov., 55⅝c; Dec., 56⅝c; Feb., 58½c; May, 61½c.

CORN—Receipts, 80,000 bu; exports, 3,000 bu; sales, 640,000 bu futures, 33,000 bu spot; spots firmer; No. 2, 55½c elevator; 56½c afloat; No. 2 white, 58c; options weak; Oct., 55½c; Nov., 55½c; Dec., 53½c; May, 53½c.

OATS—Receipts, 103,000 bu; sales, 110,000 bu futures; 97,000 bu spot; spots steady; options, firmer; Oct., 31½c; Nov., 32½c; Dec., 33½c; Jan., 34½c; May, 37c; No. 2 white, Oct., 35½c; spot No. 2, 31½c to 31¾c; No. 2 white, 35½c to 35¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 32½c to 32¾c; No. 3, 31c; No. 3 white, 34½c; mixed western, 32c to 33c; white western and white State, 35c to 39½c.

FEED BRAN—72½c to 85c.

MIDDLINGS—85c to 90c.

RYE FEED—80c to 85c.

HAY—Steady; 65c to 75c.

HOPS—Unchanged; State, 3c to 19c.

BEEF—Quiet; family, $10 to $12; extra mess, $8 to $8 50.

CUT MEATS—Steadier; pickled bellies, 8c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9½c to 10c; middles, nominal.

LARD — Firmer; western steam, $8 10; refined, quiet; continent, $8 45; compound, 6½c to 6¾c.

PORK—Firm; mess, $14 75 to $15 50; extra prime, $14.

BUTTER—Firmer; State dairy, 14c to 23c; do, creamery and Pennsylvania do, 18c to 25c; western dairy, 12½c to 16c; do creamery, 15c to 25c; do factory, 12c to 15c; Elgins, 25c.

CHEESE—Easy; State, large, 8c to 10½c; do, fancy, white, 10½c; do colored, 10½c; do small, 8½c to 11c; part skims 3½c to 7½c; full skims, 3c.

EGGS—Firm; State and Pennsylvania, 19c to 21c; ice house, 15c to 16½c; western, fresh 17c to 19c; limed, 16½c.

TALLOW—Easier; city, 4½c; sales, 350 hhds; country, 4½c to 5½c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, $5 15; do, in bulk, $2 60 to $2 65.

POTATOES—Weak; Jersey, $1 12 to $1 50; New York, $1 25 to $1 62; Long Island, $1 75 to $2; sweets, $1 12 to $2.

RICE—Firm; domestic, 4½c to 5½c.

MOLASSES—Steady; firm; sales, 29,000 bags, including Oct., $12 50 to $12 55; Nov., $11 80 to $11 95; Dec., $11 90 to $11 45; Jan., $10 80 to $10 85; March, $10 70 to $10 85; May, $10 65 to $10 80; spot easier; 14½c to 15c.

SUGAR—Steady; standard "A," 4 7-16c to 4½c; confectioners' "A," 4 5-16c to 4½c; cut-loaf and crushed, 5c to 5 3-16c; powdered, 4 11-16c to 4¾c; granulated, 4 7-16c to 4½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.

WHEAT—Spring wheat—Quiet; spot firmer. Sales: 3,400 bu No. 1 hard, old, spot, 67c; 4,400 do new do, 64c; 7,000 bu Chicago No. 1 northern, old do, 68½c; closing, No. 1 hard, old, spot, 67c; do new do, 64c; No. 1 northern, old, spot, 64½c; do new do, 62½c; No. 1 northern Chicago, old, spot, 59c; No. 1 hard, new, c. i. f., 62½c; No. 1 northern do, 61c. Winter wheat—Easier; sales: 160,000 bu No. 2 red, 54½c in store; 5 cars No. 2 red, 55½c on track; 1 car No. 1 white, 58½c on track.

CORN—Dull; weak; closing No. 2 yellow, in store, 54½c; No. 2 corn, 54c asked; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 3 yellow, 55½c; No. 2 corn, 55½c; No. 3 corn, 55c on track.

OATS—Opened firm, closed strong; for No. 2 white, 34½c asked, 31c bid. Sales: 1 car No. 1 white, 35c; 12 cars No. 2 white, 33½c to 34c; 2 cars No. 3 white, 33c on track; 3,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 30½c in store.

RYE—Dull; No. 2, 54c in store.

FLOUR—In fair demand; steady; unchanged.

MILLFEED—Dull; weak; 25c lower.

Chicago Exchange.

Oct. 13—1 p.m.

Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Molsons Bank Buildings. 'Phone 1078.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—	Dec.	53½	53½	53	53½
	May	58½	58½	58	58½
CORN—	Dec.	47½	47½	47½	47½
	May	49¾	49¾	49½	49½
OATS—	Nov.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
	May	32½	33½	32½	32¾
PORK—	Jan.	12 75	12 75	12 62	12 62
LARD—	Oct.	....	....	....	7 65
	Jan.	7 40	7 40	7 32	7 32
S. RIBS—	Oct.	6 55	6 57	6 55	6 57
	Jan.	6 45	6 47	6 40	6 40

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—Cattle—145 cars through; 1 sale; market slow but steady; light steers $3 25 to $3 50; mixed butchers' stock $3 to $3 60; light bulls $2 to $2 25.

Hogs—48 cars through; 27 sale. Market slow; 10c to 15c lower; sales: Yorkers good light, $5 70 to $5 75; heavy, $5 60 to $5 65; mixed packers, $5 50 to $5 70; mediums to heavy, $5 50 to $5 60; roughs, $4 50 to $4 80; stags, $3 75 to $3 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Four cars through, 26 on sale, including 8 Canada lambs; market steady; good to choice lambs, $3 85 to $4 25; fair to good, $3 25 to $3 75; culls and common, $2 to $3; mixed sheep, common to good, $2 to $2 85; choice, $2 75 to $3 10; culls, $1 to $1 75 Canada lambs, $3 90 to $4 25. Total offerings, 23 cars, including 10 cars Canadas. The early trading was rather quiet, but late in the day there was increased firmness, and near the close of the market some choice Canadas sold up to $4 40, with closing values of good to choice at $4 25 to $4 40.

Physicians' Prescriptions

—AND—

FAMILY RECIPES

A SPECIALTY AT

STRONGS DRUG STORE

184 Dundas street, London.

Canadian Agency for Halsey Bros.'

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ywt

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

—Rev. J. Allister Murray is weaker today, having spent a very bad night.

—The fees paid to witnesses for attendance at the Middlesex Fall Assizes amounted to $608 95.

—Messrs. J. M. McWhinney and Austin Andrew, of this city, are at Rondeau putting in a week's shooting.

—The rain of yesterday affected the grain receipts of the market today. It did not raise the price, however.

—Mr. E. W. Knowles, of Brampton, who delighted the audience at the concert in Wesley Hall last night, will sing "Christ Is Risen," by Bischoff, in the Queen's Avenue Church tomorrow evening.

—Mr. Thomas Wilkey, Lorne avenue east, left this afternoon for England. Mr. Wilkie has been ill for some time, and will try the effects of a sea voyage. He sails on the Lake Winnipeg from Montreal.

—Rev. G. W. Wye, of Amherstburg, has been served with an order prohibiting him from preaching in Christ Church. He is suing the Bishop of Huron for $2,000 of salary claimed to be due.

—Wm. Lane, a London township farm laborer, was arrested this morning, charged with assaulting and refusing to support his wife. He married a girl from the Stratford home about four months ago, but they have been unable to live peaceably. The case comes up on Monday.

—The funeral of the late William Robinson took place this morning to the G. T. R. station, and thence to Norwich. Considering the early hour the attendance was large. Rev. Mr. Moorehouse, pastor of Christ Church, officiated, and the following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Andrew McCormick, James Cowan, John Campbell, Wm. Howie, Wm. O'Brien and John Christie.

—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Blamey, Welland, on Tuesday, their daughter, Miss Lillie F., was married to Mr. J. R. Short, of the Ontario silver car works, formerly of the London Machine Tool Company, of this city. Miss Jarvis, of St. Catharines and Mr. Grant Blamey were bridesmaid and groomsman respectively. The Tribune says that the young couple are very popular there. They are at present in London, the guests of the groom's father, Mr. R. Short, sen.

—The wife and family of Edward Bowers, convicted at the assizes on the charge of manslaughter, are now residing at 592 Princess avenue, and are not in the best of circumstances. They left the farm on the Roman line in Biddulph, shortly after the tragedy. The property has since passed into the hands of a loan company holding a $4,000 mortgage against the place which is valued at $5,000. Bowers had expended about $1,500 on the farm, but it will all be lost. Bridget, the eldest daughter, is working at the asylum.

—The many friends of Miss Nellie Magill last night gathered at her home, 412 Piccadilly street, and presented her with a handsome work-box as a slight token of esteem. The evening was spent most pleasantly. Among the guests present were: The Misses Tytler, Speers, Yealland, May Colerick, Hulda Hyttenrauch, Mabel McLeay, Phœbe Laskey, Agnes Hynds, Susie Arscott, Annie Smith and Messrs. Geo. Miller, Miller Bacon, Robert Collins, David Williams, Albert Smith, L. Hambly, W. J. Laskey, Lawrence McLeay, James Coombs, Bert Magill, and George Davenport.

White—Good.

Toronto Mail: A very pleasant event took place on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Elm street, in the marriage of Miss Theresa Good, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Good, to Mr. H. B. White, of London (George White & Sons). The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. L. Allbut, in the presence of a few immediate friends of the interested parties. The bride was handsomely dressed in pearl white Indian silk, trimmed with white silk lace, wearing the regulation veil, and carrying a beautiful bouquet of bride roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Flo White, of London, Miss Annie Hendry, of Berlin, and Miss Isabel Hendry, of Waterloo. Miss White was attired in white silk, and the Misses Hendry in white cashmere, and each carried a bouquet of roses. The groom was supported by Mr. L. D. Good, of Philadelphia, brother of the bride; Mr. H. J. White, of London, and Dr. D. D. Custer, of Philadelphia.

THE END IN SIGHT.

Britain Asked to Mediate in the China-Japanese War.

China Offers Concessions—a Meeting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Herald's Shanghai special says China is suing for peace through the British Minister at Tokio. She offers to recognize the independence of Corea or to pay a large money indemnity.

The British Minister, Mr. O'Connor, is waiting for Japan's reply at Pekin.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Le Journal today publishes a statement to the effect that the agents of the various powers will shortly hold a conference in Pekin with a view to securing the appointment of a board of mediation to arbitrate the China-Japanese war.

Millionaire McLeod's Will.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Chancellor Boyd yesterday gave judgment in the case of the W. C. McLeod estate. Mr. McCarthy, Q.C., for Wm. C. McLeod, a son of the deceased, moved for an order removing a petition for letters of administration from the Surrogate Court of the county of Oxford to the High Court. The estate in question amounts to $700,000. The deceased was a resident of Woodstock and died intestate. The petition for letters of administration was presented by the widow and the trusts corporation of Ontario. The present application contended that difficult questions of law arose upon the petition, especially in view of joint administration being sought by the person entitled to a grant and her nominee, and in view of certain allegations made by the applicant as to the conduct of the widow in relation to certain insurance policies. The applicant also contended that the case should be removed because the judge of the Surrogate Court of Oxford is a shareholder in the trusts corporation, and therefore disqualified to adjudicate upon their petition for probate. Moss, Q.C., for the widow and the trusts corporation, opposed the application. W. Cassels, Q.C., Guthrie, Q.C., W. Davidson and W. M. Douglas, for the other next of kin, supported the application. After a lengthy argument the Chancellor suggested that the necessity for the removal of the case to the High Court might be obviated if the parties agreed that administration of part of the estate should be granted to the widow or her nominee, and of the remainder to the next of kin or their nominee.

Steamers Arrived.

Oct. 13.	At	From
Paris	New York	Southampton

Spectacles! Spectacles! Gold, and gold filled, steel and nickel frames. Lenses that will suit all sights at Ward's jewelry, 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple. ywt

Do You Want to Save Money?

Then call and examine our fine stock of

Furnitnre and Upholstered Goods

I am at a light expense and give the public the benefit.

Get your Parlor Suites Recovered.

Hundreds of yards of different styles and shades of silks and plushes.

PETER B. LEWIS,
725 Richmond Street. b

O. Labelle

MERCHANT TAILOR,
372 RICHMOND STREET
'PHONE 1027.

Has just now opened a full line of fall and winter importations, consisting of

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH SUITINGS,
TROUSERINGS, BEAVERS,
MELTONS,
NAPS AND IRISH FRIZE
OVERCOATINGS,

ALSO—
SPRING AND FALL
OVERCOATINGS.

Full range of Serges and Home Goods always on hand.

Ladies' Tailoring, Riding Habits, etc., will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction guaranteed. None but union men employed. ywt

USE

SURPRISE SOAP

on Wash Day.

Follow the Directions on the Wrapper.

ALWAYS DRINK

GRAND MOGUL TEA

Some others are sold cheaper. Why sacrifice your health for a few cents a pound? Sacrifice anything rather than rob yourself of the best of all teas.

SMOKE

RENA ELSA, 10c. (HAND MADE)

A. O. K., U. W., 5c

See that A. O. K., U. W., is stamped on every cigar. These are union-made cigars. WM. ATKINS, Manufacturer, London.

I am going to the nearest store that keeps

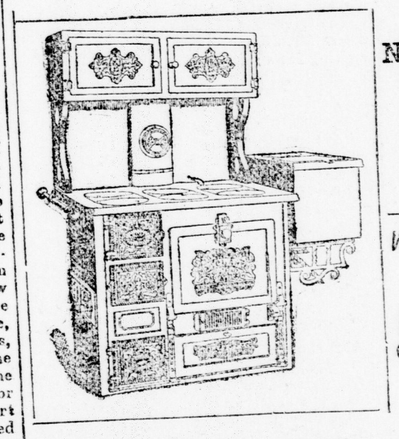
Baby's Own Soap

and must not forget what mother said about being sure to get the genuine 3t

The Famous Active Range

Has every good point and several original features.

Ventilated Oven With Large Basting Door.



No guessing as to heat of oven. Thermometer in door shows it exactly. Every cook will appreciate this. Oven cemented top and bottom.

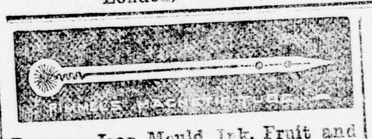
We Have Been Making Stoves for Nearly

50 YEARS,

And Guarantee This Range In Every Particular.

If your local dealer does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

THE McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.,
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.



Removes Iron Mould, Ink, Fruit and all other stains from Linen, Cloth, Lace, Silk, etc., without injuring the fabric. Mailed free for 25 cents (stamps). Address

R. V. RIMMEL & CO.,
339 King Street West, Toronto. b

ESTABLISHED 1879.

The Essex Brass & Iron Co.,

(LIMITED)

Electro Plating and Polishing Department

Bicycles, Skates, Stove Trimmings and Table-ware of all kinds polished and plated equal to new in gold, silver, nickel, brass, bronze, or copper, and oxidized any color and to match any shade on all kinds of metals.

Gas and Electroliers and all kinds of brass goods polished and relacquered equal to new and finished in any color required.

All orders will have prompt and careful attention.

WORKS—
94 CARLING STREET. eod

MAPLE SLABS

The Best of Hard Maple.

LONG (4 FEET) ..... $4 00 per cord
CUT ..... 4 20 per cord
SPLIT ..... 4 50 per cord

Nothing better for use in the cooking stove.

D. DALY & SON

19 York Street. 'Phone 348

New Hat Store Opened

The nobbiest range of Hats, Caps and Furs ever brought into the city of London, imported direct from the English and American markets.

NOBBIEST STYLES. BEST VALUE

NEW FURS.

Furs Renovated.

Waterproof Goods a Specialty

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MILNE, SPITTAL & CO

No. 146 Dundas Street, next to Oak Hall. ytyw

FALL HATS

IN STRAW AND FELT — LEADING NOVELTIES

FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, ETC

AT POPULAR PRICES.

HILL'S MILLINERY, 251 Dundas S

The principal portion of Biloxi, Miss., was destroyed by fire Friday morning. The opera house, many stores and a large number of dwellings were destroyed. Loss $50,000.

PRESSING THE CLAIMS OF

"SALADA"

(CEYLON TEA)

Upon your attention we regard as a service, if a delicious tea has any attraction for you.

Sold by all Grocers, in lead packets only

ywt

TANGLED THREADS

"Well, I think the men are wrong," acknowledged the pawnbroker, smoothing down his white linen apron. "And foolish too."

Mrs. Gass nodded several times, a significant look on her pleasant face. She wore a top-knot of white feathers, and they bowed majestically with the movement.

"Maybe they'll live to see it, too. They will, unless their senses come back to 'em pretty quickly. Look here, Ducket; what I was about to say is this — don't be too free to take their traps in."

Ducket's face assumed a mournful cast, but Mrs. Gass was looking at him, evidently waiting for an answer.

"I don't see my way clear to refusing things when they are brought to me, Mrs. Gass, ma'am. The women 'ould only go off to Whitborough and pledge 'em there."

"Then they should go — for me."

"Yes, ma'am," rejoined the man, not knowing what else to say.

"I'm not particul squeamish, Duckat; trade's trade; and a pawnbroker must live as well as other people. I don't say but what the money he lends does sometimes a world of good to them that has no other help to turn to — and, maybe, through no fault of their own, poor things. But when it comes to dismantling homes by the score, and leaving families as destitute as ever they were when they came into this blessed world, that's different. And I wouldn't like to have it on my conscience, Ducket, though I was ten pawnbrokers."

Mrs. Gass quitted the shop with the last words, leaving Ducket to digest them. In passing North Inlet, she saw a group of the disaffected collected together, and turned out of her way to speak to them. Mrs. Gass was quite at home, so to say, with every one of the men at the works; more so than a lady of better birth and breeding could ever have been. She found fault with them, and commented on their failings as familiarly as though she had been one of themselves. Of the whole body of workpeople, not more than three or four had consistently raised their voices against the strike. These few would willingly have gone to work again, and thought it a terrible hardship that they could not do so; but of course the refusal of the majority to return practically closed the gates to all. Richard North could not keep his business going with only half-a-dozen pairs of hands in it.

"Well," began Mrs. Gass, "what's the time o' day with you men?"

The men parted at the address, and touched their caps. The "time o' day" meant, as they knew, anything but the literal question.

"How much longer do you intend to lead the lives of gentlefo k?"

"It's what we was a-talking on, ma'am — how much longer Richard North 'll keep the gates closed again' us," returned one whose name was Webb, speaking boldly but respectfully.

"Don't you put the saddle on the wrong horse, Webb; I told you that the other day. Mr. Richard North didn't close the gates again' you; you closed 'em again' yourselves by walking out. He'd open them to you tomorrow, and be glad to do it."

"Yes, ma'am, but on the old terms," debated the man, looking obstinately at Mrs. Gass.

"What have you to say again' the old terms!" demanded that lady of the men collectively. "Haven't they kept you and your families in comfort for years and years? Where was your grumblings then? I heard of none."

"But things is changed," said Webb.

"Not a bit of it," retorted Mrs. Gass. "It's you men that have changed; not the things. I'll put a question to you, Well — to all of you—and it won't do you any harm to answer it. If these Trade Union men had never come amongst you with their persuasions and doctrines, should you, or should you not, have been at your work now in content and peace? Be honest, Webb, and repty."

"I suppose so," confessed Webb.

"You know so," corrected Mrs. Gass. "It is as Mr. Richard said the other day to me — the men are led away by a chimera, which means a false fancy, Webb; a sham. There's the place" — pointing in the direction of the works — "and there's your work, waiting for you to do it. Mr. Richard will give you the same wages that he has always given; you say you won't go to work unless he gives more; which he can't afford to do. And there it rests: you, and him, and the business, all at a standstill."

"And likely to be at a standstill, ma'am," returned Webb, but always respectfully.

"Very well; let's take it at that," said Mrs. Gass, with equanimity. "Let's take it that it lasts, this state of things. What's to come of it?"

Webb, an intelligent man and superior workman, looked out straight before him thoughtfully, as if searching a solution to the question. Mrs. Gass, finding he did not answer, resumed.

"If the Trade's Unions can find you permanently in food and drink, and clothes and firing, well and good. Let 'em do it; there'd be no more to say. But if they can't?"

"They undertake to keep us as long as the masters hold out."

"And the money — where's it had from?"

"Subscribed. All the working bodies throughout the United Kingdom subscribe to the Trades' Unions, ma'am."

"I heard," said Mrs. Gass, "that you were not getting quite as liberal a keep from the Trades' Unions as they gave you to begin upon."

"That's true," interrupted one named Foster, who very much resented the shortening of supplies.

Mrs. Gass gave a toss of her lace parasol. "I hear, too — I've seen, for the matter of that — that your wives had begun to spout their spare crockery," said she. "What'll you do when the allowance grows less and less till it comes to nothing, and all your things is at the pawnshop?"

One or two of them laughed slightly. Not at her figures of speech — the homely language was their own — but at the improbability of the picture she called up. It was a state of affairs impossible to arise, they answered, whilst they had the Trades' Unions at their backs.

"Isn't it," said Mrs. Gass. "Those that live longest 'll see most. There's strikes agate all over the country. You know that, my men."

Of course the men knew it. But for the general example set by others, they might never have struck themselves.

"Very good," said Mrs. Gass. "Now look here. You can see out before you just as well as I can, men; your senses are as sharp as mine. When nearly the whole country goes on the strike, where are the subscriptions to come from for the Trades' Unions? Don't it stand to common reason that there'll be nobody to pay 'em? Who'll keep you then!"

It was the very thing wanted — that all the country should go on strike; for then the masters must give in, was the reply. And then the men stood their ground and looked at her.

Mrs. Gass shook her head; the feathers waved. She supposed it must be as Richard North had said — the men in their prejudice really could not foresee what might be looming in the future.

"It seems no good my talking," she resumed; "I've said it before. If you don't come to repent, my name's not Mary Gass. I'm far from wishing it; goodness knows; and I shall be heartily sorry for your wives and children when the misery comes upon 'em. Not for you; because you are bringing it deliberate on yourselves."

"We don't doubt your good wishes for us and our families, ma'am," spoke Webb. "But, if you'll excuse my saying it, you stand in the shoes of a master, and naturally look on from the masters' point of view. Your interests lie that way, ours this, and they're dead opposed to each other."

"Well, now, I'll just say something," cried Mrs. Gass. "As far as my own interest is concerned, I don't care one jot whether the works go on again, or whether they stand still for ever. I've as much money as will last me my time. If every pound locked up in the works is lost, it'll make no sort of difference to me, or my home, or my comforts — and you ought to know this yourselves. I shall have as much to leave behind me, too, as I care to leave. But, if you come to talking of interests, I tell you whose I do think of, more than I do of my own — and that's yours and Mr. Richard North's. I am as easy on the matter, on my own score, as a body can be; but I'm not so on yours or his."

It was spoken with simple earnestness. In fact Mrs. Gass was incapable of deceit or sophistry — and the men knew it. But they thought that, in spite of her honesty, she could only be prejudiced against the workmen; and consequently her words had no more weight with them than the idle wind.

(To be Continued.)

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Nearly $1,500,000 remain unclaimed in the New York savings banks.

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

Parasites that prey upon flies sometimes become so full of blood that they are visible to the naked eye.

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

A century old tortoise is exhibited in the museum at Uplands in Colorado.

Japan has 377 Christian churches.

At Death's Door.—Dyspepsia Conquered.—A Great Medical Triumph. GENTLEMEN,—My medical adviser and others told me I could not possibly live, when I commenced the use of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY for Dyspepsia. My case was one of the worst of its kind. For three years I could not eat meat and my weight decreased from 219 to 119 pounds. All the food I took for thirteen months previous to taking the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat anything with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over 30 dozen VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it cured me, as I am well-known, and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this grand medicine. It certainly saved my life, as I never expected to recover when I first commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but feel glad to be able to contribute this testimonial and trust it may be the means of convincing others of its merit as a certain cure for Dyspepsia. JEAN VALCOURT,
(Signed.) General Merchant.
Wotton, P.Q. 2

There are more muscles in the tail of a rat than in a human hand.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Spiders are seven times stronger in proportion than lions.

Good morning, Mrs. Smith, I have just finished my washing using Wide Awake Soap; it is the best soap I ever used; it washes so easily, making the clothes far cleaner than I ever had them before, and it lasts twice as long as any other soap I ever used; and just feel how nice and soft my hands are.

Try Our Cooked Ham

It is Delicious. We Slice It.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET.
TELEPHONE 485.

LIFE BECAME A BURDEN.

The Wonderful Narrative of a Patient Sufferer.

The After Effects of La Grippe Developed Into Inflammation of the Lungs and Chronic Bronchitis—After Four Years of Suffering Health Is Almost Miraculously Restored.

(From LeMonde, Montreal.)

Mrs. Sarah Cloutier, who resides at No. 405 Montcalm street, Montreal, has passed through an experience which is worthy of a widespread publication for the benefit it may prove to others. Up to four years ago, Mrs. Cloutier's health had been good, but at that time she was attacked by that dread scourge, la grippe. Every fall since, notwithstanding all her care to avoid it, she has been afflicted with inflammation of the lungs, which would bring her to the very verge of death. This was followed by bronchia for the rest of the year. Her bronchial tubes were affected to such an extent that it was with difficulty she could breathe, and a draught of outside air would make her cough in the most distressing manner. "There was," asid Mrs. Cloutier to the reporter, "a constant rattling sound in my throat, and in the state I was in, death would have been a relief. I could not attend to my affairs nor to my house, and had it not been for my niece, on whom I relied, I cannot say what would have become of me. It was in vain that I tried the numerous remedies given me by various doctors, and when I think of all the money they cost me I cannot but regret I have ever tried them. I had read frequently of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I felt that they must contain the truth, for if they were unfounded none would dare to give the names and addresses of the persons said to be cured in the public manner in which they were given in the newspapers. I decided to try Pink Pills, and none but those who were acquainted with my former condition can understand the good I have derived from their use, which I continued until I felt that I was completely cured. As a proof that I am cured I may tell you that on the first occasion of my going out after my recovery I walked for two miles on a up-hill road without feeling the least fatigue or the least part for breath, and since that time I have enjoyed the best of health. Last fall I was afraid that the inflammation of the lungs to which I had been subject at that period of former years might return, but I had not the least symptom of it, and never felt better in my life. You can imagine the gratitude I feel for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I recommend them to all who will heed my advice, and I do not think it possible for me to say too much in favor of this wonderful remedy, the use of which in other cases as well as mine has proved invaluable."

A depraved or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves are the two fruitful sources of almost every disease that afflicts humanity, and to all sufferers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer and that where given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers or will be sent by mail, on receipt of 50 cents a box, or $2 50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and always refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

CIRCLED THE GLOBE.

Tied the W. C. T. U. White Ribbon Twice Around It.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Miss Jessie Ackerman, an "around the world" missionary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, arrived in Chicago yesterday after a trip of 150,000 miles, which, she claims, is the longest journey ever made by a woman. She has been abroad for seven years, and her work has carried her through China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, Madagascar, Java, Singapore and the Hawaiian Islands.

She has been a guest in 2,000 homes, has been entertained in palaces, slept in ancient tombs, lived through the jungle fever, and, as she expresses it, tied the white ribbon of the W. C. T. U. twice around the globe.

HE TELLS IT HIMSELF.

A West Oxford Farmer Narrowly Escapes Premature Burial—The Cause of His Threatened Fate and Lucky Escape.

INGERSOLL, Oct. 8.—W. H. Bailey, of West Oxford township, claims to have escaped premature burial a short time ago. He had had kidney disease for four years back and so badly at times that he was completely laid up. Many doctors treated him, but their treatment, in Mr. Bailey's opinion, made him worse rather than better. His escape from a premature grave was effected by the use of the infallible Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes of these cured him completely. Mr. Bailey claims to be able now to do a bigger day's work than his 24-year-old son.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rhematism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Some men show remarkably good taste in their selection of ties until they put their necks into the matrimonial halter.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Poet—I have here a little poem "To Phillys." Editor—Sorry, but there is no one on the staff by that name.

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

Great warriors are meteors; great patriots stars.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

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

A boor's kindness may hurt worse than a kick.

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

SARNIA SUNBEAMS.

The Two Chinamen Returned—An Indian P. P. A. Lodge—Personal Paragraphs.

Work has been commenced on the Davis and Christina street sewers. These works will give employment to a large number of laborers for a couple of months. J. H. Jones, P.L.S., is the engineer in charge.

The annual sale of lands for arrears of taxes for the county of Lambton took place at the court house on Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. Henry Ingram, county treasurer. The purchasers were few and a large number of lots remained unsold.

D. Ames is giving up his practice in Sarnia on account of ill-health, and will remove to Colorado with his family. Dr. Wilkinson, of Mooretown, formerly of London, will remove to Sarnia and take over Dr. Ames' practice.

Conductor Snider will preach in the Methodist Church, Point Edward, on Sunday, Oct. 14, and will give his celebrated lecture, "Life On the Rail and the People We Meet," on the following Monday evening.

Miss Althea Reynolds, who, for a number of years, was an active worker in Baptist Church circles, was presented with a gold watch the other evening, at the close of the prayer meeting. Miss Reynolds left on Tuesday evening for Washington Territory, her future home. A large number of young people gathered at the depot to bid her good-bye.

Mr. John Harkness, a Sarnia sailor, who was badly hurt while unloading a vessel at Spanish River, is at present in a very low condition at his home on Forsythe street.

Mr. James Kerr, of Petrolea, has purchased the beautiful residence of Mrs. H. C. Crocker, Front street, and will become a permanent resident of Sarnia.

The two Chinamen who claimed to have been former residents of Chicago, have been taken back to Montreal by a special agent of the C. P. R. The United States authorities refused to let them land on American soil.

The annual harvest home services of St. George's Church will be held on Sunday next, Oct. 14. Rev. J. C. Farthing, M.A., of Woodstock, will preach at both services, and address the Sabbath school in the mission chapel at 3:30 p.m.

W. C. Davis and Joseph Godley have been fined $2 and costs by the mayor for selling bread below the standard weight.

Madame Genoskey, a trance medium and palmist, is stopping at the Hotel Northern this week and is doing a rushing business, telling the fortunes of the young dudes and fair maidens of the tunnel town.

Mrs. H. H. Ogden was called away suddenly on Wednesday to attend the funeral of her sister in Toronto.

A lodge of the P. P. A. is being organized among the Indians of the Sarnia reserve.

The Sons of England Lodge of Sarnia will give a grand concert in the town hall on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 7. The talent will be imported from old England, and a good time may be expected.

To Be Flogged.

PERTH, Oct. 12.—At the assizes here Richard Lawson pleaded guilty to indecent assault, and in order to spare the young girl upon whom the attempt was made the ordeal of going into the witness box, the judge directed that the plea be accepted. His lordship then sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the Central Prison for two years less one day, and to receive 75 lashes.

A MOTHER'S BEAUTIFUL CHILD

Dragged Nearly to Death's Door by Severe Nervous Disease—Suffered Extreme Pain in the Head—Doctors Could Do Nothing—South American Nervine Called in at the Eleventh Hour, and Restored to Health Little Annie Joy, of West Toronto Junction—The Great Remedy is Reducing the Death Rate of All Canadian Cities.

MISS ANNIE JOY, WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

A bright little lad, or golden-haired girl, is the delight of your home. Whether you revel in riches, or know something of the privations of poverty, that child is all the world to you. It is no wonder that mother and father become anxious when sickness overtakes the little one.

The remedy, fathers and mothers, is near by. South American Nervine has been the means of giving back the bloom of youth to thousands of suffering little ones. It is not a medicine that buoys up the parents' hopes, only to have them in a short time dashed down again lower than ever. Whether with child or adult it promptly gets at the seat of all disease, which is the nerve centers. From this fact it is peculiarly efficacious in the treatment of nervous diseases of man, woman or child.

A recent case is that as told by Mrs. M. A. Joy, of West Toronto Junction, whose little daughter Annie, aged 15 years, had been a sufferer from severe nervous depression for about two years. As with all mothers, no trouble and expense was spared in the effort to bring relief to the child. The little one suffered extreme pains in the head, so distressing at times as to render her completely helpless, sapping all her strength. The best skill of the most skilled physicians was called in request, but little Annie steadily grew worse. Becoming more hopeless and discouraged as the weeks went by, Mrs. Joy decided on trying South American Nervine, as almost a last resort. Employing her own words, she said: "I determined to give it a trial, although I felt it was useless."

To-day it was all happiness around that home, for before one bottle of the medicine had been taken, the mother tells us, Annie commenced to show decided signs of improvement. The child has taken three bottles, and has practically regained her natural health and vigor. There is nothing surprising in the fact that Mrs. Joy cannot speak too highly of South American Nervine.

Much was at stake, but this wonderful discovery proved equal to the emergency. And so it does in every case. Thousands of letters on file from well-known citizens prove this. For nervous diseases of young or old, from whatever cause, it is an absolutely infallible cure.

LIGHTS TURNED ON

IN

WINDSOR

(The Natural Gas City)

Controlled by American Capital

We predicted the boom and prepared for it. Our properties within 1½ miles of the Detroit City Hall, one block from Electric Cars. Extension of lines to Bruce avenue already assured. Sewers and sidewalks laid. Natural gas piping continues. Business now righting itself. Lumber and salt industries are centering toward Windsor. Conservative business men freely assert that Windsor is safe and solid as an investment. This is the time to buy before prices double. Don't delay.

R. O. KINNEY,

WITH HANNAN,

1 McGraw Building, - - Detroit, Mich.

Patch Grief With Proverbs

If you wish, but when the sun, air, rain or dust, have robbed your garments of their new color or appearance, better bring them around here for treatment. Dyeing and Cleaning is done well if done by

R. PARKER & CO,

Dyers and Cleaners.

Works and Head Office—
787 to 791 Yonge Street, Toronto.
Telephone 3037 and 3040. ywt

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug Store, 639 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

WM. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bond required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIED.

TIERNEY—HOSKIN—At the Wellington Street Methodist parsonage, by the Rev. J. R. Gundy, on Oct. 2, Mr. Patrick Tierney, to Miss Minnie Hoskin, both of this city.

DIED.

SWENY—In this city, on Friday, Oct. 12, 1894, Edward John, infant son of David and Bella Sweny, aged 2 months.

Funeral private, from the family residence, 12 Bathurst street, on Saturday, at 4 p.m.; services at 3:30.

WILLSON—Suddenly Oct. 12, at Wingham, Crowell Willson, ex-M. P. for East Middlesex, in his 80th year.

Funeral will leave the Grand Trunk station, London, for St. Johns, on arrival of London, Huron and Bruce morning train, Monday, Oct. 15. 10u

This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
227 York Street.
TELEPHONE 118.

HIGH-CLASS
CONFECTIONERY
BOOMER'S
181 DUNDAS STREET.

Gas Fixtures and Globes
A SPECIALTY AT
Smith Bros.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Heating Engineers,
376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple.
Phone 538.
N.B.—A full stock of supplies always on hand.

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

MANLEYS
CELERY
NERVE COMPOUND,
....WITH....
Beef, Iron and Wine.

A Scientific Combination of CELERY for the Nerves: BEEF, IRON AND WINE for Strength; CAMOMILE and HOPS for the Stomach, and GLYCERINE (not alcohol) as a cooling, healing laxative. A certain cure for Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness, Mental Depression, and all WEAKNESS in Men, Women or Children.

Sold by all druggists, or write to LION MEDICINE COMPANY, TORONTO. tyw

Mrs. A. G. McLeod
250 Dundas Street.

FALL MILLINERY in all the latest American, English and Parisian styles. One of the choicest and handsomest openings just held. Call and see the new styles for the fall season. ywt

W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
EDGE BLOCK UP-STAIR

WALL PAPER

It will pay you to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We have the largest and one of the best selected stocks in this city, at prices which defy competition. Also a full line of

WINDOW SHADES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. Lewis, Richmond St.

THE
F.C.B.C.
Forest City Business and Shorthand College,
LONDON, ONT.,
Leads in methods of instruction, attendance, success of students. Catalogue free. Good board, $2 50 per week. Address carefully
76tf J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

DAMAGED
FLOOR
OILCLOTHS
FOR
STOVES.
EXTRA BARGAINS
—AT—
Priddis Bros.'

Guns and Ammunition.
A large stock, wholesale and retail, at bottom prices.
WM. GURD & CO.
185 Dundas street, London, Ont.
Phone 800.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS
361 Richmond St

SHOWERY, THEN CLEARING.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—11 p.m.—A small depression, which was over the Northwest States last night, has moved quietly to the lake region and is causing rain in Ontario. The weather is fine in parts of the Dominion.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 30°—54°; Prince Albert, 20°—50°; Qu'Appelle, 32°—50°; Winnipeg, 26°—42°; Port Arthur, 38°—52°; Parry Sound, 30°—56°; Toronto, 34°—55°; Montreal, 38°—52°; Quebec, 32°—48°; Halifax, 42°—54°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Showery in morning, then clearing, with strong westerly and northerly winds; fine and cool Sunday.

A SNAP

FINE SABLE CAPE
thirty inches long, and we guarantee it The latest Style 94-95 in BELTZ'S window, price $75, will be reduced $1 every day until it is sold. Look at it when passing. It will be a bargain for whoever gets it.

The fur garments manufactured by F. Beltz meet with approval everywhere. Few garments possess such specific merits and meet with the ready sale that attend goods such as are made by this well-known house.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnston Bros.' Bread
5c per loaf retail
In all parts of the city. Telephone 818 ywt

GAS
GRATES and ART TILES.
WOOD MANTLES.
R. R. BLAND, 231 Dundas Street.

Insured in the London Mutual.

GOODWOOD, Oct. 13.—A carriage shop, blacksmith shop, showroom, dryhouse, stables and dwelling house, the property of W. H. Told, of this place, were burned to the ground about 1 o'clock this morning. Cause unknown; loss about $10,000; insurance $4,000, about equally divided between the Gore District and London Mutual.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings, healthful, durable, attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue. The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co (Ltd.) No. 6 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Silverware! The latest patterns and neatest styles at lowest prices at ADKIN'S, on the corner, East London. ywt

Catarrah—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. ywt

The Blacksmith.

Delorme's famous painting will be on exhibition at R. S. Williams' piano rooms, Dundas street, for one week, ending Saturday night, Oct. 20. Admission, 10 cents. 8c

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Backwell, J. G. Shuff.

USE
KUR-A-KOF
For Coughs Colds, Etc.
PRICE - - 25c.
—AT—
ANDERSON & NELLES'
DRUG STORE,
240 DUNDAS STREET.
Take no substitute. Kur-a-Kof has no equal.

TO YOUNG MEN.

Your names will not be on the list of voters at the next Hyman-Carling election unless you make application to be registered NOW.

The voters' list for the last Provincial election is not used in the Dominion election, and those who registered last spring must register again NOW.

Go to the Liberal Club room, Oddfellows' block, where a solicitor is in attendance to prepare applications.

The sooner you go up, the less trouble to those looking after the work.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Last night at a meeting of the executive committee of the London Liberal Association it was resolved to call a general meeting of the Liberals of the city, to be held in the Liberal rooms, Oddfellows' Hall, on Thursday evening next. At that meeting a candidate will be selected to take the seat vacated in the Legislature by the resignation of Mr. W. R. Meredith. This prompt action is to be commended. As yet no one knows when the election will be brought on, but it is very proper that no unnecessary time should be lost.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—A spur is being laid to the new freight sheds of the L. E. and D. R. R.

—Messrs. Harry Struthers and Ernest Devlin, of R. C. Struthers & Co., left today for a short visit with friends in Toronto.

—Mrs. H. W. Burnett, of Colborne street, has returned from Pinkerton, where she has been attending the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Lewis Emery.

—"The Scapegoat," by Wilton Jones and Gertrude Walton, will be presented by Miss Marie Burroughs during her engagement at the Grand Opera House on Thursday evening, Oct. 25.

—Crowell Willson, who for a number of years represented East Middlesex in the House of Commons, died suddenly at Wingham yesterday. He will be buried on Monday at St. Johns.

—A quiet wedding took place at the Wellington Street Methodist parsonage on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., when Mr. Patrick Tierney and Miss Minnie Hoskins were married by the Rev. J. R. Gundy.

—The Home for Incurables, recently established in this city, is getting thoroughly equipped. Miss Jackson, a graduate of the Toronto Training School for Nurses, has arrived to take charge of the institution, and under her charge the afflicted inmates will no doubt have the best of care and attention.

—Messrs. Dayton & McCormick announce the opening of their second term for beginners' classes at the Palace Dancing Academy the week after next, Oct. 22. The attendance will be large this season, and those desiring to learn should make application soon, as the number of pupils in each class is limited.

—"The Kid," a bright and cheery musical farce comedy, will be seen at the Grand Friday evening, Oct. 19. The piece is said to be a new version of farce comedy, deviating from the usual customary rot and tomfoolery. In "The Kid" a plot will be found which is carried through the entire piece. If dropped for a moment to allow the introduction of a specialty, it is immediately taken up and carried on until the final fall of the curtain. The piece abounds with pretty music and the latest of songs. Several of the latest dances will also be introduced, among which will be seen the Bijou Marinette dance, for the first time seen in this city.

No. 6 Ward and South Middlesex.

Tonight will be the last opportunity of getting your name on the Dominion voters' list for South Middlesex without trouble and expense. If you want a vote and do not attend to it at once, it will necessitate your personal attendance at the court of final revision at Lambeth later on, otherwise you will be deprived of your franchise. The rooms of No. 6 Ward Liberal Club, Wortley road, next to Knox Church, will be open this evening, and persons authorized to take your declaration will be in attendance, so that a few minutes' time only will be necessary to insure your registration as a voter.

Wright vs. R. C. S. S. B., London.

Chancellor Boyd yesterday gave judgment in the case of Wright vs. the Roman Catholic Separate School Board, of London. Counsel for plaintiffs asked for the costs of an appeal and cross-appeal from the taxation of costs by a local officer, after the report of one of the taxing officers at Toronto. Order made allowing the plaintiffs three-fourths of the costs of appeal and cross petition costs of appeal and cross appeal.

Miss White's Works of Art.

Those who take an interest in what goes on in the artistic world both at home and abroad may be interested to learn that there is at present in this city a lady artist from England of recognized talent and experience, Miss Flora White, who comes to this country with the best of introductions from Sir Frederic Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, and other eminent artists. An English child, sent to France, at an early age to be educated, Miss White's latent artistic possibilities were fostered from the beginning by being constantly thrown in contact with much that is gifted and renowned both in the studios of France and of England. In the beginning of her career the young English girl found warm and influential friends in such men as Alma Tadema, Carl Rosa, Sir Frederic Leighton and others, who by active interest and kindly criticism encouraged and strengthened her in her chosen life-work. Since then Miss White has done much earnest work under Ed. Frere, Mr. Humbert, St. Pierre and different eminent masters, by whose advice she has devoted her attention principally to figure and portrait painting. Among the many orders Miss White has received was a Government order from the President of Madras, India, for a portrait of the Queen for the museum which was specially altered to receive it. This picture which is a full length life-size of her Majesty has been considered a most happy likeness, and gave much satisfaction when it arrived in India. Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen became a purchaser of a picture and has since given Miss White an order for further work. But as this lady's visit to Canada was primarily for the sake of her health she has up to the present time been resting and recuperating. Resident artists and connoisseurs will naturally feel interested in Miss White's work and be glad to learn that for a short time at least an opportunity will be given them for inspection, Mr. O. B. Graves, picture dealer of Dundas street, having on exhibition specimens of this lady's work, among which are: "The Dancing Girls' Rest," exhibited at the Derby exhibition, England; "A Basket of English Vegetables," accepted at the Royal Academy, also at the Grosvenor Gallery, England; "The Young Art Critics," exhibited at the Manchester exhibition, England; "Primulas," shown at the Royal Institute of Painters in Oils, Piccadilly, London, England; "A Stable," taken on the estate belonging to Sir Thomas More, late Lord Chancellor of England; "The Last Rose of Summer," exhibited at the Derby exhibition; "He Is Not Coming Yet, Charlie," painted at Woodstock with the new law courts in back ground; "A Study of Roses" (Canada); "The Prima Donna," a pastel painting and some illuminations.

Shubal Hill Tells of Lack of Ambition and the Cure.

He writes from Hamilton, Dec. 9, 1890, as follows:

Isaac Williams Company, London, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—After suffering for a long time with pains in my back, extending to my lower parts, also no ambition to do my daily work. I was induced by Mr. Bickell to try Royal Crown Remedy. After taking two bottles, and Pills, as directed, I consider myself entirely cured, and can highly recommend your medicine, R. C. R. and Pills, to do all you claim them to do. Should be in every home. It saves hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. Yours truly. SHUBAL HILL,
ywt 177 Cannon street, east.

That Joyful Feeling,

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

Ask your grocer for
REX BRAND
Breakfast Bacon!
REX BRAND
Sugar Cured Hams!
REX BRAND
Pure Lard!
MOORE & COMPANY
PACKERS,
LONDON, - - - ONTARIO
t

WOOD

Beech and Maple Long Wood,	$4 75
Beech and Maple Blocks, - -	5 25
Beech and Maple Split, - -	5 50
Knots for box stoves, - - -	4 25

Coal at Lowest Prices
GEO. McNEIL
Cor. C. P. R. Track & Richmond St.
Branch Office, - - 657 Richmond Street
Phone 363. yt

FARM
FOR SALE!
Fine farm, 114 acres, in Delaware township; first-class buildings, good orchard, all grafted fruit; also pears, plums and small fruits; well watered and drained. For sale on very reasonable terms. Apply
A. B. POWELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
437 RICHMOND STREET
LONDON, - - ONT.

R.S. Williams & Son
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Williams Pianos
Canada's Favorite.
A Strictly First-Class Piano.

Indorsed by the Best Authorities in the World:
Her Majesty the Queen of England.
Sir Chas. Tupper, G.C.M.G., Bart., High Commissioner for Canada.
Hon. Geo. W. Ross, LL.B., Minister of Education.
F. H. Torrington, Esq., Mus. Bac., director Toronto College of Music.
W. Elliott Haslam, Esq., voice specialist, Toronto.
Arthur E. Fisher, Esq., Mus. Bac., Professor of Music, Toronto.
Canada's greatest and noted artists, London's best musicians.

Prices Moderate. Terms Easy.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Musical Instruments of all Kinds, Sheet Music and Music Books.
R.S. Williams & Son
171—Dundas Street—171.
J. A. CRODEN.

MARA'S
MONSTER BARGAIN LIST
—FOR—
Monday, Oct. 15th,
—OUR—
BARGAIN DAY

The following is a list of bona-fide Bargains which should pleas the pockets of all prospective purchasers:

1st—Eiderdown, in all shades, worth 50c, on Bargain Day for 37½c per yard.
2nd—Double-Fold Fancy Tweed Dress Goods, worth 15c, on Bargain Day only 10c per yard.
3rd—Fancy Tweed Effects, in flakes and plaids, worth 35c, on Bargain Day only 22c per yard.
4th—Fine Navy Serge, 30 inches wide, on Bargain Day only 11c per yard.
5th—A few pieces left of that Beautiful English Habit Cloth, in all shades, on Bargain Day 20c per yard.
6th—44-inch Heavy Serges, in black, navy and brown, on Bargain Day only 48c per yard.
7th—6-4 Heavy Tweed Suitings, on Bargain Day for 75c per yard.
8th—Fine Black Cashmere, 44 inches wide, on Bargain Day only for 18c per yard.
9th—Fine Black Henrietta, 46 inches wide, on Bargain Day only for 47c per yard.
10th—Heavy Hop Sackings, in all shades and double fold, on Bargain Day 45c per yard.
11th—The "Dress Form" Corset, sold all over the city for $1 50, on Bargain Day only $1 25.
12th—The "Elegant" brand of Corsets on Bargain Day 90c.
13th—Fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose, fleece lined, on Bargain Day only for 39c.
14th—All-Wool Seamless Hose, in gray and black, on Bargain Day only 19c.
15th—Mousquetaire Gloves, in all shades, on Bargain Day only 73c.
16th—Ladies' Flannelette Night Dresses, embroidery trimmed, on Bargain Day 65c.
17th—Ladies' Flannelette Skirts, on Bargain Day for 49c.
18th—Ladies' Fine Scotch Wool Vests and Drawers, on Bargain Day only for 99c.
19th—Ladies' Puritan Vests, on Bargain Day for 23c.
20th—A beautiful range of Ladies' Belt Buckles at 15c, 18c, 35c and 40c.
21st—English Flannelette, 33 inches wide, on Bargain Day 8½c per yard.
22nd—All-Wool Gray Flannel, special value, on Bargain Day 15c per yard.
23rd—30-inch All-Wool Gray Flannel, in St. Hyacinthe and Campbellford makes, both plain and twill, on Bargain Day 25c per yard.
24th—Home-made Check Flannel, all wool, on Bargain Day 20c per yard.
25th—A good line of White Wool Blankets, on Bargain Day $1 88 per pair.
26th—Large Size White Wool Blankets, special value, on Bargain Day only $2 23 per pair.
27th—Regular line of $3 White Wool Blankets on Bargain Day only for $2 60 per pair.
28th—Large Gray Blankets, on Bargain Day $1 85 per pair.
29th—58-inch Table Linen, on Bargain Day 25c per yard.
30th—Crash Toweling, on Bargain Day 5c per yard.
31st—Turkish Toweling, on Bargain Day 8c per yard.
32nd—Table Covers, 1½ yards square and bordered, on Bargain Day 47c.
33rd—Ladies' Black Fur Capes, on Bargain Day $4 75.
34th—Ladies' Sable Muffs, on Bargain Day $4 25.
35th—Ladies' Gray Persian Lamb Capes, on Bargain Day only for $20 50, worth $30.
36th—Ladies' Tweed Waterproofs, with long capes, on Bargain Day only for $3 50.
37th—A big range of Child's Eiderdown Coats at $1 25, $1 50, $2 35 and $3 25.
38th—Women's Dongola Button Boots, hand turned, on Bargain Day only $1 25.
39th—Women's Laced Boots, on Bargain Day for 75c.
40th—Ladies' Rubbers, on Bargain Day for 29c.
41st—Children's Laced and Buttoned Boots, on Bargain Day only for 49c.
42nd—100 pairs Children's and Youths' Long Boots, on Bargain Day for 25c.
43rd—Boys' Good Heavy School Shoes, on Bargain Day for 75c
44th—Men's Cork Sole Gaiter Boots, on Bargain Day only for $1 49.
45th—Men's Rubber Boots, on Bargain Day only for $2 30.
46th—Men's Rubbers, on Bargain Day only for 48c.
47th—Men's Heavy Knitted Top Shirts, worth $1 25, on Bargain Day for 69c.
48th—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, clearing price on Bargain Day will be 69c.
49th—Men's All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, on Bargain Day for 42½c.
50th—Men's Lined Kid Gloves, worth $1, on Bargain Day only 73c.
51st—Men's Lined Calf Mitts, on Bargain Day only 50c.
52nd—Men's Heavy Home-made Mitts, on Bargain Day only 25c.
53rd—Boys' Imitation Fur Caps, on Bargain Day for 25c.
54th—Men's Beaver Caps, on Bargain Day for $2 50.
55th—Men's Wambor Coats, on Bargain Day only for $14 40.
56th—Men's "Rigby" Waterproof Coats, worth $15, on Bargain Day only $9 99.
57th—Men's Reversible Rubber Coats, on Bargain Day for $1 25.
58th—Boys' Reefer Coats, with brass buttons, on Bargain Day only for $2 25.
59th—Boys' Frieze Ulsters, on Bargain Day only for $3 49.
60th—Men's Heavy Tweed All-Wool Suits, on Bargain Day $3 65.
61st—Men's Frieze Overcoats, worth $10, on Bargain Day for $6 99.
62nd—Men's Tweed Overcoats, on Bargain Day for $2 75.
63rd—Men's Fine Black Worsted Overcoats, on Bargain Day only for $4 99.
64th—15 bars Best Electric Soap on Bargain Day for 25c.
65th—Excelsior Bread Knives, on Bargain Day for 25c.
66th—7 bars Mara's Laundry Soap on Bargain Day for 25c.
67th—We will offer the balance of the James Eaton & Co.'s stock of Mantles, purchased by us, at great reductions on our Bargain Day.

THE T. E. MARA CO.
LIMITED.
153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square
London.
PHONE 1,043.