VOL. XXXII., NO. 266.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 81, 1895.

Sixteen Pages of Information for the People-A Partial List of the Contents,

Special cable letter and all the latest telegraphic intelligence.

Middlesex county and Western On- Chamberlain Criticises the Late Govterio gossip.

Great Britain's Allies-Will the Motherland Join the Triple Alliance?-Preparations for a Coming

Mark Twain Abroad-He Saw the Sun Rise on the Rigi Mountains with a Vengeance.

The Industrial World-All the Latest News from the Workshops-The Triumphs of Inventive Genius.

Chatty Report of the Liberal Picnic at Port Stanley yesterday.

The Welcome Home to A. O. Jeffery, the new High Chief Ranger, A. O. F.

Three Columns of the Latest Fashions and Other Gossip for Women.

Odd Scenes in Japan-Queer Shop Sign-The Japs' Bathing Place-The Buddhists and Birds.

A Drink that Fills the Drinker's Vision with Sea Serpents-It Resembles Green Milk and is Deadly in Its Effects, Yet Many Take It.

A Chapter on Dreams and Visions, Showing How Some Strange Forebodings of Events Came True.

Animal Curiosities-Wise Dogs and Mules Too-A Mastiff that Could Count and Also Distinguish Colors.

Story of the Week: Mr. Milldue's Reappearance.

Missing Links: Gossip from Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

THE STATE OF TRADE,

In the United States and the Dominion.

Pointers from the Weekly Statements of Dun & Co. and Fradstreet.

New York, Aug. 31.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s review says: Improvements in markets and prices continue, and it has now come to be the only question, in what branches, if any, the rise in prices and the increase of business may go too far. A strong conservative feeling is finding expression, not as yet controlling the markets, or industries, but warning against rapid expansion and rise. In some directions the advance in prices clearly checks future business. Lacor troubles are for the moment less threatening, and some of importance have been definitely settled. tries are not only doing better than anybody had expected, but are count ing upon a great business for the rest of the year.

The prospect for wheat has hardly improved this week, though the price has fallen 1 1-4 cents. Corn is coming forward more freely, and the September price has declined 1-4 cent, with the promise of a great crop. Pork and lard are a shade lower. Failures for the week have been 186 in the United States, against 196 last year and 42 in Canada, against 40 last year Bradstreet's says: The concluding week of August surprises the most optimistic with a striking increase in the volume of business with jobbers in staple lines at such centers as New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and to a more moderate extent at distributing points in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. This situation is encouraged by the practical certainty of an unprecedently large crop of Indian corn and a phenomenal harvest of wheat in the Northwest, as well as by the unexpected upward bound of prices of steel and iron, followed by a corresponding gain in the

The total volume of general trade for the summer has been larger than in 1894, and in many instances than in 1893, with the outlook today for even a better fall demand than many had anticipated. All winter lines of goods have felt an improved request, and manufacturers and jobbers are preparing to handle a large fall trade.

IN CANADA. Montreal reports the volume of general trade small, with travelers in many lines not out yet. A moderate business is reported from Toronto, with the number of country buyers increas-

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$16,907,000 this week. Last week the total was \$18,553,000, and one

year ago it was \$16,078,000. There are 42 business failures reported this week, against 37 last week, 32 in the week a year ago, and 30 in the like week of 1893.

HORSE MEAT FOR EXPORT.

Packages Must Bo So Marked as to In-

dicate the Nature of the Contents. Washington, Aug. 31 .- In view of the extent to which the business of preparing horse meat for market has grown in the United States, Secretary Morton has issued an order to carry into effect the provisions of a law passed by Congress last winter regarding the exportation of meat, requiring all such exportations, after Sept. 16, 1895, to be accompanied by a certificate showing that the cattle from which they were produced were found free from disease, and that the meat was sound and wholesome; and further requiring that the meat of all other species of animals shall be packed in barrels, cases, or other packages, which are legibly marked in such manner as clearly to indicate the species of animal from which the meat was produced. This order will prevent the exportation of any beef that is

Australia's Premier Horsewhips an Assailant.

ernment's Newfoundland Grant.

Brigandage Increasing in Southern Italy —China to Pay France a Big Idemnity -Famine Threatened.

CANADA'S NEW COMMANDER. London, Aug. 31.-Gen. Gascoigne, the new commander-in-chief of the Canadian military forces, will sail for Canada on the steamer Parisian on Sept. 19.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Havana. Aug. 31.-The German steamer Ascania, from Hamburg, for New Orleans, has been ashore since Aug. 26 at Punta Holandesa, off Cape San Antonio. She lies in a dangerous posi-

CAPT. CROSBY HONORED. London, Aug. 31.-The Liverpool marine board, in behalf of Canada, has presented a gold watch to Capt. Crosby, of the stemer Ivan for rescuing on Feb. 12 the crew of the brig Prussia, which was abandoned at sea.

FIGHTING IN THE CONGO. Brussels, Aug. 31.-The Independence Belge has dispatches saying that there has been severe fighting in the Congo country between troops and Mahdist forces. A desperate battle was fought in the Adda district, in which Lieut. Cassara and nineteen men were killed.

CITED. Glasgow, Aug. 31.-There has been considerable excitement in the pig iron market here, owing to the circulation of reports of large contracts having been made. The price of steel rails rose 11d yesterday.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET EX-

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION. London, Aug, 31.-In the House of Commons last night the bill for the removal of all doubts as to the validity of the act establishing the Dominion anada passed the second reading After a night mainly devoted to the discussion of the Supply Bill the House rose at 5 o'clock this morning.

BRIGANDAGE INCREASING. London, Aug. 31.-A Rome dispatch says that reports of the prefects in Southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, show an increase of brigandage which is ascribable to the poverty of the eople. The cereal harvest is bad, the crop promises to be worse, and cople are threatened with famine during the coming winter.

HELPING THE BANK. London, Aug. 31.-A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says that a bill embodying the Parliamentary committee's proposals passed its secand reading in the Assembly today by vote of 35 to 20. The Premier anounced that the directors of the Bank of New Zealand accepted the bill which places £2,000,000 at the bank's disposal. A motion to convert the bank into a state institution was rejected by a

vote of 45 to 15. LUNCHED WITH BISMARCK. Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 31.-About 40 of the German-American veterans, accompanied by 20 ladies, have arrived here. A committee of four of the old soldiers lunched with Prince Bismarck and remained for an hour or more. Prince Bismarck expressed the greatest pleasure at meeting his former comrades-in-arms from over the sea. He proposed a toast to the Germans in America generally, mentioning especialy the Chicago delegation. He afterwards talked with the remaining veterans, warmly greeting them all.

A THRASHER THRASHED. London, Aug. 31.—The Chronicle says that news has reached London that Mr. Sparks, a wealthy property owner in Adelaide, South Australia, attempted to horsewhip Hon. C. C. Kingston, Premier and Attorney-General of the colony in Victoria Square, Adelaide, The assault is said to have been made revenge for an attack made upon Mr. Sparks by the Premier in a public speech. Mr. Sparks, instead of thrashing Mr. Kingston, was thrashed by him, the Premier wresting the whip from his assailant and using it vigorously upon him.

INDEMNITY FOR CHINESE OUT-RAGES.

Paris, Aug. 31.-M. Gerard, French Minister at Pekin, has telegraphed that China has agreed to pay an indemnity of 4,000,000 francs for the outrages on the French missions in Sze Chuen. No mention is made of the alleged conditions of the settlement that have heretofore been published. These included the degradation and dismissal from office of Liu Ping Chang, and several other officials, and rebuilding of the missions at the expense of Liu who was also to pay a large indemnity to the missionaries. It was also stated that all natives convicted of looting were to be executed.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S RELIEF FUND London, Aug. 31.-In the House of Commons yesterday Hon, Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, stated that he wanted to find good reasons why the late Government granted £80,000 relief to Newfoundland.

During the debate on the Supply Bill in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke criticised the giving of assistance to Newfoundland. He said that he believed a stronger case for state relief works might often be made in Great Britain. Bad Government was largely answerable for the colony's

trouble. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain remarked the absence from the House of the ex-Ministers who were answerable for the policy criticised and said he did not regard the arguments that had led not inspected, and will cause the exporters of horse meat to so mark the packages that the nature of the contents shall be apparent.

Interegard the arguments that had led to the adoption of it sufficient to justify a grant of £50,000. Of this sum, he the nature of the contents shall be apparent.

Specifically, and sufficient to justify a grant of £50,000. Of this sum, he carney. Right field.

Specifically, and sufficient to justify a grant of £50,000 had been expended al-

ready. If Great Britain gave money to a quasi-independent Government the conditions and the distress prevailing ought to be very exceptonal. He did not believe such was the case in Newfoundland. Moreover, the existing distress, which had been exaggerated, arose from bad government. The commissioner had arranged that a part of the money expended should be repaid, but as usual in such cases, there had been some imposition, and it would be found that a certain amount had been dissipated in the colony. He as-

that such a policy would be repeated under the present Government. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Mr. Sydney Gedge, Conservative, member for Walsall, moved to reduce the vote £1,000 as a warning to colonial secretaries not to spend money in such an outrageous manner. Mr. Chamberlain and the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, deprecated the amendment, which, after some further discussion, was negatived.

sured the House that it was unlikely

A TERRIBLE TALE.

Scores of Passengers Drowned off Sydney A Treasure Sunk.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.-Australian advices brought by the steamship Monowaii are to the effece that on Aug. 8 the steamer Catterthun struck on the seal rocks off Sydney at 2:30 a.m. and sank in fifteen minutes. The boats which landed at Foster contained sixteen of the crew, three Chinese and four white men, among whom was Capt. Frazier, the pilot. The other boats contained the captain of the steamer and other officers are missing. The steamer had 81 on board all told. Accounts are conflicting as to the number saved, which were variously stated at 22 or 25, but the latter is certainly the limit. There was £10,800 in specie on board, £5,000 of which was shipped to Adelaide, and the remainder belong-

ed to Chinese passengers. The kerosene-laden ship Hilaria was burned and sunk at Port Melbourne on July 9, and the investigation of the coroners' jury resulted in finding that the ship was willfully fired, and the second mate and watchman were charged with the crime.

COLLECTED THE FARES.

Ladies Acted as Conductors on Bay City's Street Cars.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 30 .- The Consolidated Street Railway Company's lines were in the possession of the ladies connected with the Masonic Temple Association yesterday. An arrangement was made by which the ladies were to run the cars and get a certain percentage of the earnings of the day. Nineteen ladies presented themselves at the office of the company at 7 o'clock in the morning, and as fast as the cars appeared they were supplied with ladies. The business of the new conducare was simply to collect fares The remained on the cars until 1 o'clock, when they were relieved by a new crew. The ladies wore caps and badges to show their authority to take in the nickels. A number of amusing incidents were recorded during the day. One passenger, when motioned to for his fare by the lady, pulled the bell cord and stopped the car, thinking the lady wanted to get off. Another passenger, when he saw the hand of the lady conductor extended towards him, grasped it, and shook it heartily, thinking he had discovered an old acquaintance.

A LABOR SQUABBLE

In Chicago Over Keir Hardie-Both Factions Want Him.

Chicago, Aug. 31.-When James Kier Hardie, the British Socialist, reached this city last evening he was met by two committees, one representing the radical element of the Socialists and the other the Chicago Labor Congress, which invited him to this country. The radicals were first to greet Hardie and present him with a bunch of red roses The Congress committee protested, but in vain. The Congress then hustled the visitor into a carriage and drove him to the hotel. Here a conference was held. Hardie was told that he must not attend the picnic to be held by the radicals Sunday afternoon, and after considerable discussion he promised that he would not do so. The radicals held a meeting at which a committee was appointed to wait on Hardie and ask him which party he prefers to deal with. There is considerable bad feeling here among representatives of the two factions, and it is feared that it may result in a collision on Labor

CONSTABLE DISMISSED.

Judge Elliot Thinks He Wrongfully Used His Position

To Extort Money From a Citizen, and is Unfit to be an Office ..

Luke Jeffries, of this city, was dismissed from the county constabulary this morning by Judge Wm. Elliot.

Jeffries is the officer who was the other day charged with extorting \$6 from a man named Tracy, whom he had arrested on Becher's Island in company with a young lady, but afterwards released, the officer said, "out of respect for the young lady." At the examination Jeffries and Detective Ward, of London West, positively denied having received any cash for the release, and swore that they saw Tracy and his friend improperly conducting themselves. The story of Tracy was just as strong in denial and was veri-

fied by the lady. Judge Elliot in his decision says: "In my opinion the whole proceeding was taken to extract money, and I find that in this case Luke Jeffries made use of his position as a constable wrongfully to obtain \$6 from Mr. Tracy. Such conduct cannot be permitted, and the man who conducts himsef in that way is unfit to be a constable."

Jeffries is accordingly dismissed.

LONDON VS. GALT.

The Alerts will play two games with Galt on Monday at 10:15 a. m. and 3 p. m. Moore and Baker, the crack Hamilton battery, will officiate for London in the morning, and Carney or Sheere will pitch in the afternoon. The morning positions are:

ALERTS.		GALT.
Moore	Pitcher	Burnet
Baker	Catcher	Lyon
Barton	First base	Elliot
Dunn	Second base.	Cockma
Tierney	Third base	Joue
Hiscott	Short Stop	Humphrey
Farnworth	Left field	Spaldin
Hvnd	Center field	McDonal
Carney	Right field	Riple
Quinn and Share	Suba	Handle

Thus Gladstone Greets a 70-Year-Old Man.

The G. O. M. Spends a Lively Week.

The Merciless Boycott of Irish Vice-Royalty Ended.

A Bitter Cry Against the Tory Government From Lancashire.

Great Style in Dublin-How Wales Eats and Dricks-Great Rush of American Tourists for Home-Try to Steal Passages.

London, Aug. 31.—This week the lowest point of the year, so far as social gaities and amusements are concerned has undoubtedly been reached The houses of fashionable folk everywhere are shut up, and even the riders track in Rotten Row, famous for its equestrians, has been closed on account of expensive repairs now being made.

AMERICAN TRAVELERS HOME-

WARD BOUND. The weather has been bright and warm, and this has lent something of a charm to the week, especially to e country seaside resorts. The hotels in town are filling up, but this is largely due to the presence of American travelers now en route for home. The difficulties in securing a passage on any of the ocean steamships to America continues to increase. Two venturesome Americans who boarded the steamer St. Louis with hand baggage resolved to take their chances, and concealed themselves on board the boat until she left the dock. They were oerheard when off the Needles, and despite their entreaties were sent back with the pilot. They arrived at steamers were packed to the sails with travelers homeward bound.

HOW THE PRINCE DINES. The English papers this week have been publishing lengthy documents of what the Prince of Wales eats and rinks on public occasions. According to the authorities cited by the papers, the prince has always been a moderate eater. He invariably requests that the dinner shall not be prolonged more than an hour and never permits more than three toasts. Special dishes are always provided for the prince, who invariably brings two bottles of his own champagne and rarely samples the wine provided for the other guests. The Prince of Wales, according to the same authority, always brings a case of his own cigars with him. These cigars are very large and are manufactured for his own private use from the very best tobacco grown in Cuba.

IRISH ARISTOCRACY MOVING. Dublin has been crowded during the past week with many prominent persons in attendance upon the horse show. The weather has been brilliant, and the Irish metropolis has never been seen to better advantage, and never has the success of the horse show been so pronounced. All of the Irish aristocracy is now flocking to the support of Barl Cadogan, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The reception of the new Lord-Lieutenant forms a marked contrast to the merciless boycotting, in a social sense, of the former Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Houghton. The latter was young, a widower, and immensely wealthy after the death of his uncle, Lord Crew. He was connected with many of the leading families in England and Ireland, was of irreproachable private character and had considerable ntive ability. The only reason given for the bitter social attacks made upon him was because he represented the Liberal Government, his official functions in Dublin Castle being displeasing to the gentry of the island. The reception tendered Earl Cadogan and the native ability. The only reason given parts of the kingdom for the purpose of attending the Irish show, has had a pleasing effect upon society, and a gay eason may be expected in Dublin.

GLADSTONE STILL ACTIVE. Gladstone continues in the best of health, showing unusual activity, even for him. He spent most of the week visiting Lord Norton at the latter's historical seat, Hams Hall, near Birmingham. This seat of Lord Norton is full of art treasures, and the artistic features of this visit should be mentioned as a social function-a house party. In attendance upon this occasion were the Archbishop of Can-terbury, Viscount Peel and the Bishop of Rochester. On Thursday the party drove to Viscount "Bobby," now Sir Robert Peel, whose recent visit to America will be remembered by all newspaper readers, and in whom Mr. Gladstone has snown such a fatherly interest since his return to England. must be admitted that Sir Robert Peel seems to have entirely settled down in life. He is very popular around Drayton Manor, which, by the way, is only ten miles from Hams Hall. Upon their arrival all the members of this visiting party were welcomed by Sir Robert Peel, who personally escorted them over the manor and around the picturesque gardens. Gladstone was delighted with everything that he saw and heard. He remained until late in the afternoon, and upon departing wrote in the vistors' book a statement to the effect that it had been a day of the utmost interest and delight, and that he would never forget the occasion of his visit to Drayton Manor after an interval of 60 years. Friday Gladstone drove to Kenilworth, and visited the ruins of the famous castle. Today he visited Lord Cobham at Hagley Hall Park. The day that Gladstone arrived at Hams Hall, from his home, a large crowd gathered at the station and cheered the Grand Old Man. He advanced, and, extending his hand to

one of the men in the crowd, indulged in a hearty handshake. After this warm and unique gathering, Gladstone inquired the age of the man whose

hand he held. "I am 70 years old," was the reply.
"Why, you youngster," returned
Gladstone, laughing heartily.

Mention having been made of Sir Robert Peel and his visitors, it is worth while to add that the creditors today accepted a compromise proposed by his attorneys of 10s on a pound on all unsecured debts. Bankruptcy proceedings were commenced against Sir Robert Peel in 1893. The sum total of his preferred liabilities amounts to £15,000 and £20,000. Today's arrangement with his creditors provides for a deposit of f10,000 for the purpose of carrying out the agreement and the payment of the

PUTTING ON STYLE.

purchasing blooded horses, were present at the horse show, some of them from the American continent. Earl Cadogan had a large party at Dublin Castle each day of the fair. Among those present during the afternoons and evenings at the receptions given at Dublin Castle were Lord William Beresford and his wife, formerly Duchess of Marlborougn. Each day the vice regal party drove to the yards of the horse show in state. The handsome carriages, the showy liveries and the gorgeous decorations of the outriders attracted universal admiration and the party was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm along the route. At the horse show, the jumping competitions over a course consisting of ditch and bank, a 4-foot stone wall, double bank, water and 4-foot nurdles, were never surpassed here. These contests excited the admiration of professional horsemen, as well as the titled lords and ladies of the aristocracy, and it is safe to say that the Dublin show has become more firmly fixed as a social and equestrian feature than ever before. THE LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

Strong underhand influences are being exerted to balk the projected conference of the National Liberal Club. The present Liberal management insists that if the party must be organized the proposal should originate with the National Liberal faction. The political committee of the club, all the members of which are members of the Federation, do not care with whom the proposal originates, but demand a strong representative congress on the condition of the party. Sir William Vernon Harcourt advises a postponement of the conference on the ground that at present it would do more harm than good. The Speaker says that the men calling it have no authority in the ranks of the party, and that later a representative gathering will be called discuss a reorganiation, not a change of leadership. Nevertheless it is likely that the conference will be held, as all the responses received from Liberal associations throughout the country approve the scheme.

BALFOUR TO VISIT IRELAND. Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has arranged to make a tour of the poorer districts of Ireland during the Parliamentary recess, with a view of learning the state of the

country. TORY PROMISES "SLIDE." A bitter cry comes from the Lancashire cotton manufacturers, who have become disillusioned in regard to Conservative election promises to abolish the cotton duties in India. Lancashire added fourteen to Lord Salisbury's majority, believing that these duties would be swept away. Lord George Hamilton attacked them in a memorable debate in March, but now that Lord George is Secretary of State for India. he declines to pledge himself to anything until he has consulted the Government of India, to which he referred all the Lancashire memorials. The India Government recently, responding to some of these memorials, replied that the duties are absolutely essential and Lord George will now let the prom-

ises "slide." McCARTHY WILL RESIGN. The withdrawal of Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy from the leadership of his party after the recess is definitely decided upon. He will meet his party at the opening of the next session determined

to resign. TATTOOED ARISTOCRATS.

The medical press this week records the revival of the "tattooing craze" among the aristocracy. The medical papers assert that many of the peers have already tattooed their arms with their crests and insignia of rank. One royal prince, it is asserted, can display a specimen of the art of tattooing really worth seeing when he rolls up his noble shirtsleeves.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Earle Crewe will entertain a distinguished party at Fryston Hall, his seat near Pontefract, during Doncaster race week, including the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. The Princess of Wales, who has gone to Denmark for the autumn, will proceed to Sandringham when she returns to England from the continent about the middle of October. Her highness is not going to Scotland this year.

CURRIE'S SNAP.

Rumor is steadily assigning to Sir Philip Currie the forthcoming vacancy to be caused by Sir Edward Malet's retirement from the Berlin embassy. Sir Philip was appointed by Gladstene, to fill the diplomatic vacancy at Constantinople. This assignment enabled him to enjoy a salary of £8,-000 a year, the use of two ralaces, in Constantinople, a steam launch, and a magnificent ten-oared boat, all of which are maintained the Government.

LAURIER'S SPLENDID WELCOME. His Tour Through the East Everywhere a Success.

Quebec, Aug. 31.-The accounts which have reached the city of the Hon. W. Lurier's reception and progress through Charlevoix county state that at Bay St. Paul, where he landed, he was met and enthusiastically welcomed by the local member for the county, Mr. Morin, and nearly the entire local population. But at Les Eboulements his welcome was even still more cordial. The whole population were afoot, the entire village was decorated with flags, and the Opposition leader who had been accompanied from Bay St. Paul by an escort of over 100 wagons, was received by the mayor and council, who presented him with an address of welcome, to which he made a charming reply. He was then es-corted to the seigniorial manor house, where his host, Senator Pelletier, had prepared for him another remarkable reception

WORKING ALL RIGHT.

WHOLE NO. 12286.

Determined to Have the Electric Road by Fair Time.

Narrow Escape of Rail Carters-Car Driver Kicked by a Horse-Progress of the Work.

The street railway company had a gang of 25 men working all night laying rails and ties east of Wellington street, and this morning their work had progressed as far as Colborne street. The work will be pushed forward night and day.

A couple of men who were hauling Many wealthy persons, desirous of rails had a very narrow escape from broken limbs at Colborne street today. The coupling pin broke under the heavy load, permitting the front wheels to draw apart and the rails to drop. The men were sitting in front, and as the wheels pulled out from underneath them they went down with a crash and a bang. Pedestrians ran to assist them, but although in falling the rails spread out, the two fortunately kept on top and escaped with only a few painful bruiges

Today rails and ties were laid in the Fair grounds for the extension there, and men will commence the work on

Monday. The cobble-stones are being taken up and the horses have become so frisky in consequence of their escape from such rough paths that one of them kicked a driver named Harrison in the arm Friday. He is wearing it in a sling and will not be able to work for a few days.

The Barber Company have begun work on Richmond street north of Dundas by removing the blocks as far as

Fullarton street. Work is progressing very rapidly on the street railway company's power house, and the stone foundation is complete. The management are looking into the question of closing Bathurst street between Thames and the river. They own the property on both sides of the roadway, but an act of Legislature will be required to give legal effect to the closing of the street, and this will not be done if any citizen ob-

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Movements of People Chronicled-Visi-tors to London and Londoners Abroad.

jects.

Miss Stockwell, of London, is the guest of Miss Tretheway, Sarnia.

Miss Lizzie McDougall, of Wallaceburg, has left on a trip to London. Ex-Ald. Browne, Hamilton road, has

peen on a visit to Syracuse, N. Y., and Hamilton. Mr. Fred Pike, of Ontario street, has gone on a ten-day visit to friends in Point St.

Charles, Quebec. Mrs. J. T. Douglas, of London, who has been visiting Miss Ella Johnston, Courtright, has returned home.

London kindergarten school, and who has been visiting her parents here during the holidays, has returned to her duties at London. - [Tilsonburg Observer.

Miss Jennie Campbell, teacher in the

Miss Belle Boughner, Aylmer, is visiting at London. Miss Emma Beck, Wingham, is visit-

ing friends here. Mrs. (Dr.) Ling, Wallacetown, is on a visit to friends here.

Mr. John M. Daly, city, leaves in a day or two for Chicago on a visit. Miss Nellie Stewart, city, is the guest of the Misses McKenzie at Wingham. Miss Hope McMichael, city, is vis-

iting with Mrs. Thomas Patten at St. George. Mrs. W. T. Feetham and son, city, are spending a week with friends in

Ingersoll. Mrs. Jas. Topping has returned to Ailsa Craig after a visit with her

sister in London. Miss Helen Neilson and Master Jack McGill, Hyman street, are visiting friends in St. Thomas.

Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Fowler, London, is the guest of Mrs. C. W. Ferguson,

Duke street, Ingersoll. Mr. R. Adams, London, has been visiting his brother, John W., at Georgetown, who is very ill.

John Anderson, London, is spending his vacation with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Ailsa Craig. Miss Anna Dubois, of Fremont, Mich., will spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Peter Troost, Simcoe street. Mrs. James McSween and daughters,

Edna and May, who have been visiting

at Leamington, have returned home.

at North Ridge, visiting her grand-

Mrs. George Laing, London, has been

parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Cummiford. Mrs. (Dr.) McLaren and the Misses Pattie and Marion, city, are visting at Mrs. Girdlestone's, at Amherst-

burg. Mr. Joseph Haywood and daughter, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Whetter, Westminster.

Miss Ada Spence, of London West, has returned home after spending a week at Grand Bend and a week at Crediton. Mrs. Rupert Savage and family, who

have been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Short, of London West, have returned to Toronto. Mrs. John Callender and family, York street, have returned from a pleasant vacation with Mr. F. J. Cowan and

family, Princeton. Miss Cora V. Fawcett, of Belmont, and her cousin, Miss Lulu Fawcett South London, spent last week with friends in St. Thomas.

Willie Burridge, who has been visit. ing his grandfather, T. Burridge, Becher street, South London, has returned to his home at Glencoe.

Miss Maggie Wallace, accompanied by her cousin, Miss McFarane, who have been spending their vacation in Essex, have returned here, where they will visit friends before going to Toronto.

Miss Bertha Christie and Mrs. John S. Gillean, who have been spending a few days at the Lake View House the past week, returned to their home in London on Tuesday. Mrs. James R. Gillean and son Stephen accompanied them. They intend remaining till atter the Fair.

Steamship Arrivals. Aug. 30. At Scotia Montreal Hamburg St. Louis New York Southampten Augusta Victoria New York Hamburg

The Archbishop of York is an accomplished amateur photographer.

Sunday Services.

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

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH A Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning, the pastor; evening, Mr. Chas. R. Sayer. PIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHwill occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church-Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., stor; 11 a m. and 7 p.m., the pastor. Sunday

Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m.

EV. E. H. SAWERS AT Sr. JAMES' Presbyterian Church, and Miss Maggie Murray, soloist. Visitors welcome. ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH— Pastor Charles Smith. Morning subject. 'His Own Sheep": evening, "A Strong Tower.'

UNDAS STREET CENTER METHO-DIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley will treach. Morning subject, "Duty and Knowl-dge"; evening, "A Young Dreamer." Sab-bath school session at 2:45 p.m. Services at the Collegiate Institute.

Strangers welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN
Church-Rev Robs Internation Church—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., paster Morning service at 11; the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the morning service. Evening service at 7; evenmorning service. ing subject, "The Young Man and the Church."
Pastor's Bible Class and Sabbath school at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church-Rev. D. Robertson, pastor, both morning and evening.

MENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH-Services Sabbath, Sept. 1-11 a.m. and 7 p.m., as usua!.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church-Rev. Walter Rigsby, pastor. Rev. Andrew McCulloch, morning and even-

UEEN'S AVE. METHODIST CHURCH— Services in the Grand Opera House— Il a.m. and 7 p.m.. Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST)
Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. All wel-

R. A. S. LAMB, OF GLASGOW, SCOT-LAND, late missionery in North Africa, will give a gospel address in Somerset hall, Sunday, at 7 p.m. (D. V.) All welcome. Church—Pastor, Rev. Geo. Fowler, Ph.B.
Subject 11 a.m., "A Great Work"; 7 p.m., "The
Faith that Saved." Baptism at evening service. Sea's free. All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH - CORNER OF WEL-LINGTON and Hill streets - Rev. J. H. Morehouse, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7

Amusements and Lectures

(Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word. Not less than 15 words.) ASEBALL — TECUMSEH PARK — Alerts vs. Galts, Labor Day, two games, morning 10:15; afternoon 3. Admission 25c; boys

GARDEN PARTY UNDER THE auspices of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 107, A., F. & A. M., Lambeth, on the grounds of D. B. Burch, Esq., Tuesday, Sept. 3rd. A choice programme of vocal and instrumental music. The Hon. G. W. Ross, speaker of the evening. Everybody welcome. Admission 25c. 85u

ABOR DAY-BIGGEST DEMONSTRA TION of the year, Monday, Sept 2. Every ody come. Siczxv body come. PALACE DANCING ACADEMY RE-OPENS for season, Monday evening. Sept. 23. Beginners' classes as follows - Gentlemen, Mondays at 8 p m; ladies, Tuesdays at 8 p.m.; ladies and children, Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Private tuition any hour beginning Sept. 1. Academy open evenings for application of pupils. DAYTON & McCormick, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 4:6 Rich-

mond street. Residence 241 Oxford street. \$500 -DURING THE PAST SEASON OVER \$500 PAR WORLD over \$500 per week was realized on turf investments. Write to Hudson, the Legitimate Betting Commissioner, 530 and 532 Madison avenue, Covington, Ky.

ABOR DAY - STEAMER THAMES ABOR DAY — Salar and 3:10 p.m. POREST CITY BOAT HOUSE — FOOT Dundas street: pleasure boats of all kinds. Telephone, 724. Whit Lancaster, Prop.

Meetings.

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

P. A.-COUNCIL, NO. 6-REGULAR meeting, Thursday, Sept. 5, at 7:30 sharp.

MCALL AUXILIARY—MONDAY, SEPT. 2, at 3 p.m., in "Y" rooms. The question of reaffiliation with the N. C. of W. will be considered. A large attendance is desired. b THE WESTERN ONTARIO COMMER-CIAL Travelers' Association—The genoral quarterly meeting of the association—The gen-oral quarterly meeting of the association will be held on Saturday next, Sept. 7, at 8 p.m. All members are invited to attend. J. M. Dillon, President; Alf. ROBINSON, Secre-

Domestics Wanted.

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

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED-WEL-LINGTON House, J. O'FLAHERTY. 85c WANTED-A GOOD COOK-APPLY TO MRS. JOHN LABATT, 572 Queen's avenue. WANTED SMART GENERAL SERVANT

Y for city; one accustomed to country life.

Apply 244 Wortley road. Mrs. THORBURN,
South London. GIRLS!-GIRLS WANTED TO FILL ALL kinds of places: cooks. general convents

kinds of places; cooks, general servants and housemaids; on hand housekeepers and women by the day. Hurry up to DWYER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 591 Richmond street.

WANTED-GENERAL SERVANT-AP-PLY Mrs. F. W. MERCHANT, 513 Queen's avenue.

W ANTED IMMEDIATELY-COOK AND housemaid. Apply Mrs. Beddone, Bank of Montreal. WANTED-GOOD STEADY SERVANT-

General housework. 579 Adelaide street. OTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private house or hotel, call to OSBORNE'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 56 Dundas

Male Help Wanted.

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

15 words.) WANTED - GOOD RELIABLE BOOK

KEEPER; steady young woman pre-ferred. Good position for right person. Stat-ing age, experience, references and wages ex-pected, address "Omega," ADVERTISER Office. WANTED-ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO learn horseshoeing. Apply to R. Mowat, 339 Talbot street.

WANTED-ACTIVE MAN-ONE ACCUSpreferred; steady employment. Apply Slater Storage, York street. 85u

A GENTS WANTED \$20 PER WEEK— Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea im-orters, 258 Dundas street.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H BARTRAM. 99 Dundas street. MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug S.ore, 660 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.

ICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN

· Female Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.) WANTED AT ONCE - TWO COAT makers and two pant makers. John H.

CHAPMAN. WANTED - THREE FIRST CLASS machine hands and twelve hands to work on coatmaking in factory. Also twelve hands to make children's suits at their homes. All must be first class hands. Apply at once. Burns & Lewis, London, Ont. 84c

VANTED — EXPERIENCED SALES-LADY. Apply Whiskard's, Fancy Dry-goods, 232 Dundas street, London, Ont. 84k GIRLS TO MAKE PAPER BAGS— I Those understanding glue work too, pre-ferred. P. HENDERSHOTT & Co. 84c

Articles For Sale.

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

() NE 13-FOOT TURTLE BACK SHOOTING boat and one small catboat. London boat works. L. CARLY. FOR-SALE-SPAN OF MULES 3 AND 5

years old; also inclosed bread wagon. Address T. W. Evans, Glencoe, OR SALE—BLICKENSDERFER TYPE-WRITER—New; cost \$45. Will sell at a good reduction. Apply this office. 44tf HIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES-ADVERTISER Job Department.

COMMITTEES FROM THE VARIOUS societies should get their printing at the ADVERTISER Job Department. III.HEADS, NOTEHEADS, LETTER-HEADS on short notice at ADVERTISER Job Department.

POSTERS - ALL STYLES - HANGERS and dodgers. ADVERTISER Job Depart-ATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WED-DING invitations. ADVERTISER Job De-

HIPPING TAGS-AT CLOSE PRICES-ADVERTISER Job Department. NVELOPES-PLAIN OR PRINTED-AT ADVERTISER Job Department. YOU MAKE THE SALE EVERY TIME, and the cost is only 1 cent a word under

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UMBER - WHOLESALE ONLY - CAR or cargo lots; Spicer's extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. FERGUSON, Manf. Agent, London, Ont.

Lost and Found.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.) OST - FRIDAY - AT 1 O'CLOCK-ON Dundas streets, between Carence and Talbot street, brown satchel containing purse, money and key. Reward at this office. 85u

Dressmaking.

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

RESS AND MANTLE MAKING -Ladies will find me at my place of business during August. Miss A. FRY, 59 King

Wanted.

OUSE WANTED—8 ROOMS, MODERN conveniences, within 10 minutes' walk of postoffice, Address "G," ADVERTISER Office,

ANTED — SECOND HAND STOVES and furniture, for cash. Call at 513 Richmond street.

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WANTED - FOUR GOOD STEADY boa ders in private family. Terms moderate. Use of bath. 427 Ridout street. b FEYO LET-FURNISHED ROOM-WITH OR without board; conveniences for light housekeeping. Apply 467 Dufferin avenue.

Electro-Thermo Baths.

WILSON'S SULPHUR BATHS ARE excellent, benefiting all who take them. 320 Dundas street. LECTRO THERMO BATHS ARE THE most sure and reliable mode of treatment for chronic diseases, especially those of a nervous order. People from all parts came to take them and are cured. 320 Dundas street. J. G. Wilson, electropathist.

Agents Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 80c., for 15 words.) IVE MEN WANTED TO CANVASS

I of "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone," by
J. Castell Hopkins. Introduction by the Hon.
G. W. Ross, LL.D., the scholarly Minister of
Education. A thrilling narrative of the
wonderful career of Mr. Gladstone. Profusely
illustrated with portraits of great men of the
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when six years old, published by his permission. A big book, nearly 2 inches thick, 8
inches wide, 101 inches long. Retail \$3 00.
Agents Sample Book, sent on depositing \$1 00,
which we return with order for twelve books.
From \$15 to \$50 a week according to ability. From \$15 to \$50 a week according to ability.

Bradley, Garretson & Co.. Brantford,
Canada. 68bc ywt 47i W ANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSI-NESS for the Home Life Association of Canada—assessment system. Good remunera-tion. Ap:ly L. W. BURKE, Superintendent, No. 5 Masonic Temple. 2tf

Livery Stables.

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

ILLEY'S IVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone, ONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable - Express drayage, 141 Queen's avenue, Telephone, 503. A. G. STEOVAN, proprietor.

Massage Treatment.

NG — Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate of busi Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa. Swedishmassage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

Wilson Shuff-Graduate of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 660 Dundas street, London, Ont. Phone, 502.

Deople's Popular Columns

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

-OUR RETURNS ARE SURE! RATES BELOW HEADINGS.

Hotel Cards.

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

THE HUB RESTAURANT-EUROPEAN plan—Lunch 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. 20 2051 Dundas street. J. W. MARTIN & Co. O'NEIL HOUSE-CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commodious stables. WM. COLLINS late of Lambeth), proprietor.

(SITY HOTEL, LONDON-BEST \$1 DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMartin, proprietor.

UKE OF YORK" HOTEL-DUNDAS street. London East. Good table; well-stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. WM. T.

day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. Tomlinson, proprietor.

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

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-TREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, Proprietor. ONTARIO HOUSE - KING STREET - Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDonald. OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SARE, Proprietor. (RAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Theroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a streets. Theroughly renovated. Rates day. James McDonald, Proprietor.

NECUMSEH HOUSE, LONDON, ONT .-La: gest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$2 and \$250 per day. C. W. Davis,

Veterinary Surgeons.

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

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

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(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) GEORGE W. HAYES,

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, INSURANCE AGENT,

5 Masonic Temple Building, Representing Northern Assurance Co., Keystone Fire Assurance Co.

Your patronage solicited. A LFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT—
136 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1009.

W. MAGER ACCOUNTANT.
413 Richmond street,
or640 Talbot street, London.

Laundries.

OP-SING - LAUNDRY - 252 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered. All work done by hand; satisfaction guaran-

Medical Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion

R. TEASDALL, L. S. A., LONDON, ENG LAND-Office and residence, 118 York street, near Talbot. Telephone, 988. ywt T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M. C. P. S .-Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, don. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. SEABORN - OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, Pettersburg, opposite Insane Asylum. Hours 8 to 10 and 4 to 7. 76bu

R. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose, P. ENGLISH — OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 638 Dundas street. Telephone.

R. JOHN D. WILSON-OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women. R. ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVE-

NUE and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2. R. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive

system. Telephone, 869. R. WOODRUFF-EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen's

R. C. F. NEU-OFFICE, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Tele-R. GRAHAM-OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street-Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women

R. JARVIS — HOMEOPATHIST — 759 Dundas street. Telephone 969. R. MEEK-QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-DON — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m. AMES D. WILSON, M.D.-OFFICE, 260 e 9 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stahley street, South London. 'Phone 973. Special at-tention to diseases of children,

Architects.

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

TCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE — ARCHI-TECTS and suveyors. 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farn-OORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London,

EMOVED-J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT-Has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond. TERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. C. Haight, New York). Carling Block, Richmond street.

JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

London Real Estate Exchange.

YMAN STREET LOT-FINE 36-FOOT lot at low price, in the center of the block, one of the best lots on the street. W. D.

CHEAP RENTS-NO. 512 PICCADILLY street; new brick residence, 9 rooms; boarding house, No. 519 Pall Mall street; brick cottage, No. 582 Pall Mall street. W. D.

First-class two-story brick residence, 9 rooms; modern conveniences; only five minutes' walk from the market; big chance. W. BUYS TWO COTTAGES AND half acre, corner King and Thames streets; any person who buys this property will make money, half cash. W. D. BUCKLE.

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

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TWO LET-TWO-STORY BRICK-NO. 585
Adelaide street; 9 rooms; gas, etc.; very convenient; rent moderate. Apply GEORGE TAYLOR, 571 Adelaide street. COTTAGE TO LET-SIX ROOMS, PAN-TRIES and large cellar; \$7 a month; ten inutes from postoffice. Apply Col. Petersondon postoffice.

RICK HOUSE AND BARN TO LET— Five acres of land; also frame house and three acres. Apply Col. Peters, London. b TO LET-THE TWO FLATS OVER BELL Organ Company, 211 Dundas street. Apply Love & Dignan. 48tf wty OUSE TO LET - NO. 94 ASKIN street, 7 rooms, city and soft water, bath and gas. Apply 185 Wharncliffe road. 82tf

TO LET-PART OF OFFICE WITH vault, 410; Richmond street, under Bank of Commerce. Reasonable terms. 75tf VICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR four persons, \$4 per week. Chestnut ove, Port Stanley. Write S. PEGLEY. 74tf TITO LET - GOOD TWO STORY BRICK house, Princess avenue; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply J. & W. Morrison, 150 Fullarton or 207 Dundas.

Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply DRGE C. GUNN, barrister. 74tf GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. ANDLORDS-NOW IS THE TIME TO advertise your vacant houses. An Advertisement will secure a tenant; 15c each inservion or six days for 75c.

NO LET-HOUSE-126 KENT STREET-

Musical Instruction.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) R. SIPPI WILL MEET HIS PUPILS at their usual hours, on and after Thursday, Sept. 12, at his residence (425), corner of Dundas

and Burwell streets. R. W. A. BLUETHNER
Will resume his plano and harmony classes on Sept. 2 at his residence, 250 Queen's avenue. HARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST of St. Andrew's Church, late of Conserva-

tory of Music, Leipsic, Germany, instructs in organ, piano, singing and harmony. 518 Richmond street. NR. CHAS. HALL RESUMES PIANO lessons Sept. 2, at his residence, 28 Stanley street.

M. MOXON, STUDENT IN GER-MANY and Cambridge University. England, receives pupils for harmony and vocal and instrumental music, at 244 Queen's R. THOMAS MARTIN WILL RESUME piano lessons on Saturday, Sept. 7th, at his residence, 283 Dufferin avenue. 78bc JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Pupils received at 421 King street.

Dental Cards. (Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) R. GEORGE C. DAVIS — DENTIST— Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879, graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1893, Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975. R. COLON E. J. SMITH-ARTIFICIAL teets, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 3901 Richmond street, over Mountjoy's fruit store.

McDonald, Dentist, Office, 1831 Dundas street, London.

Telephone, 702. R. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, DENTIST— Over Fitzgerald's grocery.

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

Legal Cards

streets.

(Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion.) ARED VINING-BARRISTER-MONEY to loan. 414 Talbot street.

TERS, 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. W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTER, notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont., tele-

phone No. 977. UNN & HARVEY-BARRISTERS, SO-LICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings. Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY.

OHN W. WINNETT — BARRISTER, es solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs. Main street, Belmont. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.— 87½ Dundas street. Private funds to loan at 5½ per cent. No expense to borrower.

TUART, STUART & MOSS—BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices southwest corner Dundas and Richmond, London: Main street, Glencoe. GREENLEES, B.A. - BARRISTER,

etc. Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to OWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; money to loan. C. G. POWELL, R. M. GRAHAM. H. LUSCOMBE-BARRISTER, SOLICI-

TOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates. DARKE & PURDOM - BARRISTERS -Richmond street. E. Jones Parke, Q.C.; H. Purdem, T. E. Parke, Alexander

A LBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L. A Barrister, solicitor, notary public. Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. O.H.ces, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. MCKILLOP,

THOMAS J. MURPHY. W. J. CLARKE-BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, notary, etc., 180 Dundas strept (east of Richmond), London. MINNENT & McDONAGH - BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT, M. P. McDonagh.

OVE & DIGNAN-BARRISTERS, ETC.-LOVE, I. H. DIGNAN. TIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN-BAR-RISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Pichmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C.; Geo. McNab, P. Mulkern;

Money to Loan.

ONEY AT LOWEST RATES OF IN TEREST. Apply to D. McAlpine, gen-eral agent, London Life, London. 68nt ONEY-CERTAIN SUMS OF \$309, \$500. S600, \$1,000 and \$1,000 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. Where & Scandrett, solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London. NONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second murrigages at low rates, Notes

second mortgages at low rates, Notes cashed at G. W. FRANCIS' loan office, 781 Dun

Brokers

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FRED F. HARPER.

STOCK BOOKER. Richmond street, London.

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

ANDSOME NEW BRICK RESIDENCE

-All latest modern appointments,
Queen's avenue, central; something really
good at a low price. Two semi-detached residences. Lyle street just built, at \$500 less than cost. Move quick. A beautiful cottage home, Hyman street, furnace, bath and electric light. Must be sold.

Move if you want it. Clarence street-45 feet south of Salvation Army building. Just the spot for a factory or

varehouse.

McKinnon survey—Choice lots in this survey. Sewer, water, low taxes, close to market and high elevation are some of the attractions, Prices right to early comers.

Building lots, cottages, residences, farms, etc., for sale and exchange. If you have any thing to offer call. Money loaned on real estate at lowest rates.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate, Loans and Investments,

Molsons Bank Buildings. 86u ty Telephone, 642. NOR SALE—12 HOUSES FROM \$1,000 UP; 75 building lots \$250 to \$600; 4 market gar-dens; 20 farms; cheap and easy terms. Money to loan. J. F. SANGSTER, over C. P. R. ticket

OR SALE-NEW BRICK STORE AND dwelling, Dundas street east, oprosite Town Hall; good place for drug store, drygoods or groceries. Apply WM. H. WOOLLEY.

86n tzy wvt north side, second, third, fourth and fifth lots from Adelaide street, with cottages thereon: 240 feet frontage by 150 in depth; will sell altogether or separate. Apply 386 Ridout street. street. terms of payment, that desirable brick residence, No. 334 Dundas street, lately occupied by Hewitt Fysh. Apply to W. F. BULLEN.

Business Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) HINGLES | SHINGLES-AWAY DOWN in price, arrived at Port Stanley by boat late; about 500,000 XX and XXX will be closed out at \$1.50 per thousand; above warranted first-class, having sold about 1,000,000 this season at my yard, Pall Mall street, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds, London. J. A. SUTH-ERLAND.

COMMON SENSE — ONLY RELIABLE exterminator for reaches, bedbugs, rats, mice. No smell. All druggists. ywt mice. No smell. All druggists. A. REID — CABINET-MAKER — Furniture packed for shipping and storing. Repairing in all its branches. 357

PECIAL — LADIES' BLOUSES AND shirt waists washed by hand and finished in first-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY. Tel. 490. TOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS

259 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and claning. Purcels called for and delivered. Telephone (EO. ROUGHLEY-FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street, London. Telephone 888.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. Teronro Type Foundry, 44 Bay treet, Toronto, and 286 Portage avenue, Win-DICYCLE AND GENERAL REPAIRING Pattern and model making. J. BLYTHE, 319 Dundas street, Abbott Block.

R. SWANN, DENTIST - FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L. D. S. Office, 2.7½ Dundas street, next door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1131. A paper hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 758.

ONDON MARLBE AND GRANITE COM-pany—Largest and best stock of granite monuments. Talbot and Fullarton streets. AWN MOWERS SHARPENED—CHINA and glassware riveted. F. Haves, 308 Dunda street. OHN WHITTAKER IS PREPARED TO furnish estimates for slate roofing. 551 King street.

MITH & GRANT, MANUFACTTUERS of packing, egg and beer cases. Orders

of packing, egg and beer cases. Orders promptly attended to. 567 Bathurst street. OUIS FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND repairer of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets. OES YOUR LAWN MOWER NEED repairing? Drop a card to PERRY DAVID, locksmith, 569 Richmond street.

NURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED -Carpets cleaned a laid. GEO. ABEL 398 Talbot street. Orders emptly attended to

CARPENTERING AND JOBBING promptly attended to by B. HUTCHINSON, shop 441 Piccadilly street.

Educational. (Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.) ESTERN UNIVERSITY-THE ART

Department will reopen on Oct. 1
1895. Applications received up to Sept. 1, by
REV. CANON SMITH, registrar, London, Ont.
71n xt HORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught by professional teachers at the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, London. Situations secured for graduates when competent. WM. C. Coo, paringles.

Ridout street, will re-open (D.V.) Tues day, Sept. 3. day, Sept. 3. RS. EVANS WILL BE READY (D.V.) to receive her pupils on Monday, Sept. 82n eod ISS SMITHETT HAS TAKEN 340
Dundas street, formerly the Conservatory of Music, and will commence her classes in English, French and German, Sept. 12, Apply by letter to 426 Park avenue, or person-ally, any day between 5 and 6. OARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. Evans, 355 Princess avenue. 82n eod YELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR boys and girls. Public school course. Music thoroughly taught. Reopens Monday, Aug. 26. Mrs. Baskerville, 144 Mill street.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto; capital \$2,000,000.
Caledonia Insurance Company of Scotland; assets \$10,000,000.
London and Lancashire Assurance Company of London, England. Canada Accident Assurance Company of JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent.
Office Huron and Erie Loan Building, Lon-

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INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

INSURE IN THE-Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. (FIRE.) Capital and Assets. - \$54,000,000 EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London. Telephone, No. 507. Money to lean at 5} per cent.

MIDDLES X'S INDIAN POPULATION.

The Oneidas Lead - A Lad Fatally Kicked by a Horse.

(Special to the "Advertiser.") Muncey, Aug. 30 .- Your correspondent, having had occasion to call on our Indian agent, A. S. McDougall, at his office, Ekfrid, found him busy making out the census returns for the In-dian Department, Ottawa, of the three tribes, viz., Oneidas, Chippewas and the little and brave Munceys, or Delawares. The Oneidas number: Males. Males, 224; females, 360. The Chippewas: Males, 224; females, 219; total, 443. Munceys: Males, 68; females, 54; total, 122. Each tribe has a brass band. The Munceys hold their own in all de-

partments. The secretary of council, Mr. John Nicholas. is putting up a fine frame house.

Indians are busy plowing and seed-ing, and getting ready for fall fairs. Alfred Whiteloan, a lad about 9 years old, was, by all appearances, instantly killed by a kick from a horse which he was driving away from a turnip patch on Thursday. grandson of Charles Snake. Mr. Snake was away to a threshing some two and a half miles distant. The sad news was conveyed to him as quickly as possible. The bereaved family have the sympathy of our people.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Ready for the Opening on Tuesday -Success Assured-Special Attractions-Great Rush or Visitors

Looked For. Toronto, Aug. 31.—Arrangements are practically completed for the Toronto Industrial Fair, the official opening of which by Lieut.-Gov. Kirkpatrick takes place on the third of September. It will be the fullest and finest display of live stock, farm products and manufactures ever shown in Canada. All the buildings and the auxiliary tents are full. The brilliant pro-gramme of special features, including the great water fete, an entirely novel, high-class entertainment, and the grand military pyrotechnic spectacle, "The Relief of Lucknow," with 500 performers, has been prepared on a very elaborate and costly scale, the best talent obtainable having been secured, while the scenery and appointments are magnificent beyond prece-

An immense rush of visitors is ex-The number from the United States will be very large. Everything indicates a very successful exhibition.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Because He Had Not Learned of South American Ki noy Cure. Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen is disappointing, and yet in the particular matter of kidney trouble it is done in many cases. Every day the newspapers are telling of the death of people from Bright's Disease, and Bright's Disease is only a development of kidney disease, which can positively be cured by South American Kidney Cure. It is not necessary to wait until one has Bright's Disease to take this medicine. Why not take it when some of the earlier symptoms of kidney trouble have been manifest? There is only one way to talk of this medicine, and that is to call a spade a spade, and say that it positively and absolutely cures all features of kidney disease—its most

dangerous and its most distressing. MANAGER CHAPMAN DISGUSTED. Schenectady, Aug. 31.—The two Springfield-Toronto games played in this city were so slimly attended that Manager Chapman refused to play yesterday's game and it was given to Springfield. He has taken his team

AWKWARDLY PUT

to Toronto.

got anything on this evening? He-Nothing Whatever. She—Then come and dine with us—and don't dress.—Punch.

She-By the way, George, have you

BY AUCTION, R. J. W. JONES has been instructed by Wiss Wells to sell at her residence, 227 Waterloo street, on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 10:30 a.m., the whole of her household effects, comprising organ, parlor suite, center and other tables, pictures, mirrors, carpets, rugs. sideboard crockery, glassware, contents of 2 bedrooms, mattresses, springs, bedding, base-

Without reserve. Terms cash.
Bu ty J. W. JONES, auctioneer. 86u ty ORTGAGE SALE—HOUSEHOLD FUR-NITURE, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at Neil Cooper's auction room.—Will be sold without reserve the contents of a well-furnished house: Upright plane, parlor suite, handsome side-board, extension table, oak parlor whatnot, carpets, Raymond sewing machine, bedroom suites, springs, mat resses, crockery, coal and cook stoves—everything from parlor to kitchen-NEIL COOPER, auctioneer, 241 Dundas street.

burner, with oven: cook stove, kitchen utensils.

day of September next, at the hour of o'clock in the afternoon, the stock of John Grath, of Belmont, amounting to \$1,416 53, as follows: Men's furnishings.....\$ 373 74
 Trimmings.
 168 68

 Tweeds and overcoating
 457 04

 Ordered clothing
 98 09

 Hats, caps and furs
 213 17

 Shop furniture
 87 99

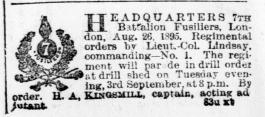
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the auction rooms of J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, London, on Tuesday, the 3rd auction parts at the hour of 2:30

which may be seen at Jones' auction rooms, amounting to \$281 38. C. B. ARMSTRONG, vendor. Auction Sale

Building Lots Belonging to the Renwick Estate. Corner St. James and Wellington Sts..

London, on Tuesday, September 3rd, 1895 At 2 O'clock, p.m.

situated and admirably adapted for building purposes. TITLES PERFECT. Terms easy. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known then, or on application to John D. Pigottr. Esq., 300 Oxford street, or to Elliot & Jarvis, vendor's solicitors. Robinson Hall Chambers, London.



Hold Their Annual Picnic at Port Stanley.

Dr. Landerkin's Telling Arraignment of Cabinet Ministers.

Hon. David Mills on Government by Party.

Stirring Addresses by Stalwart Liberals of the Riding.

Including J. D. Dance, ex M.P.P.; Dr. Wilson, ex-M.P.; George A. Casey, M.P.; D. Macnish, M.P.P., and W. S Caron, Aylmer.

About 1,500 people attended the annual picnic at Port Stanley yesterday of the Liberals of Elgin county. Although the attendance, from a variety of causes, was not as large as in Previous years, the enthusiasm was undiminished, and the principles of Liberalism, as set forth by the different speakers, were heartily indorsed and roundly applauded. Able speeches were delivered by Hon. David Mills, M.P.; Dr. Landerkin, M.P.; Mr. J. D. Dance, ex-M.P., East Elgin; Dr. Wilson, ex-M.P., East Elgin; D. Macnish, M.P.P.; Geo. A. Casey, M.P., West Elgin, and W. S. Caron, Aylmer.

The speakers' platform was erected on the spot recently vacated by the steam merry-go-round, and the speakers faced the east where ample seating accommodation had been provided. The platform was prettily and tastily craped with the national colors, flags, etc., and the table was decorated with cut flowers. Besides the speakers already mentioned there were on the platform: A. Darrah, St. Thomas, president of the East Elgin Dominion Liberal Association; Rev. Dr. Aylesworth, Port Stanley; W. E. Stephens, Aylmer; C. Sinclair Leech, Dutton; James Milne, jun., president London Young Liberal Club; Rev. J. R. Phillips, Angus Macnish. Daniel Laing. president West Elgin Dominion Liberal Asociation; A. D. McGugan, presicient West Eligin Local Liberal Association; W. B. Cole, vice president of the East Elgin Dominion Liberal Association; Peter Fox, president St. Thomas Young Liberal Association;

RANK AND FILE.

Among the stalwart Liberals of Elgin who were gathered around were noticed Colin Leach, Dutton; John Galbraith, Dutton; Archie Brown, Iona; Ewin Cameron, Southwold; Peter Stalker, Crinan; W. A. Galbraith, Iona; Dugald Ferguson, Southwold; Frank Hunt, Middlemarch; W. P. Morrison, Shedden; Dan Thompson, Cowal; Dr. Stalker, Ridgetown; Mr. Reycraft. Ridgetown; Mr. Gosnell, Highgate: H. H. McDiarmid, Aymer; Dr. Sinclair, Aylmer; N. Eurgess, Aylmer; Becher Bingham, Aylmer; Davis Bingham, Aylmer; John Campbell, Aylmer; S. Haight, Sparta; Murray Farthings, Aylmer; H. Scooley, Sparta; A. T. Tibbetts, Belmont; John Gow, Dutton; W. A. Stevens. Aylmer; Donald Turner, Lawrence; James Campbell, Southwold; Dr. Davis, Duart; Geo. Laing, Richmond; Asa Miller, Aylmer; John Lyle, Middlemarch; Wm. McLanders, Iona Station, and others.

J. P. Martin, Sparta, Patron candidate for East Elgin, was on the grounds.

Daniel Gorman, Port Stanley, 97 years of age, was probably the oldest Liberal present. He took part in 1894 was \$132. ("Hear, hear.") Daniel O'Connell's first election in county Clare, Ireland. The old gentleman was an interested listener to the speeches. "I was here last year," said he, "and never expected to see the next picnic, but here I am again, although I guess it will be the last

Mr. Gorman, however, looks good for several Liberal picnics yet to come. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Miss Carrie Williams, Mrs. McLarty, Mrs. John Farley, Mrs. Wm. Middleborough, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. H. Williams, Miss Alice Williams, Mrs. Dr. Duncan, Mrs. John Campbell, Miss M. Clarke, St. Thomas: Miss Ferguson, Southwold; Miss Cascadden, Dutton, and others.

Besides Mr. Milne there were present from this city Ald. Wm. Heaman. Major Hayes, Archie Sharpe, John Purdom, John Mills, David Andrews, John Green, Thomas Green, Wm. John-ston, Fred Saunders, W. J. Element, and others.

MUSIC AND DRILL. The I. O. F. Band, Dutton, was present early in the day and played numerous selections around the grounds. When the afternoon train arrived it brought down the 25th Battalion Band, from St. Thomas, and a company of the St. Thomas Young Liberal Fleet, with a drum corps and Piper Jack Wilson. During the afternoon very creditable exhibition drills were given by the company, both on the grounds and in the village. and in the village. The boys were under command of Admiral D. McIntyre, Capt. A. Dennis and Lieut. Mc-Manus, and their evolutions were marked by a nicety of movement and a precision that drew forth many complimentary outbursts of applause. They might also have been part of the London Young Liberal Fleet, so nicely did they drill. The members of the fleet wore red badges adorned with a portrait of Dr. Wilson. The other picnickers were smaller badges, but they were adorned with a picture

of Laurier. THE SPEECHES. The speaking commenced snortly after the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from London and St. Thomas. The The question was still whether taxation

S. Caron, of Aylmer, president of the or for the purposes of revenue. The East Elgin Local Liberal Association. issue was. Ring vs. Revenue. And I tonic was indefinitely postponed, and had not since done anything to cor-rect the impression or contradict the statement. Then the train time from the east was not announced, and the picnic had already been once unavoid-

ably postponed.
"We want," said Mr. Caron, "to get acquainted, East Elgin with West Elgin. We know too little of each other. We have met together too little to discuss the public affairs of our country. Our representatives ought to meet their constituents once each year after the parliamentary session to give an account of their stewardship. Some representatives of the people are too ashamed of their record to do this, but the representatives of East and West Elgin in the House of Commons in the next Parliament will not be ashamed of their conduct—("Hear, hear," and aplause)—for the people be represented there by men of broad Liberal ideas, men in touch with the principles they represent, and men not afraid to meet the humblest voter in the constituency and discuss the questions of the day. Our country never will be able to dismiss incompetent and unscrupulous and dishonest rule and a dishonest parliament until every voter takes a personal in-terest in its affairs and does what he can to call to account his representa-

tives in the various parliaments. Telegrams of regret were read from John McMillan, M.P., Hon. D. C. Fraser and John Charlton, M.P. J. D. DANCE, EX-M.P.

Mr. J. D. Dance, ex-M.P. for West Elgin, regretted the mistakes which had occurred to prevent the usual large attendance. The day was perfect, and such illustrious men as Dr. Landerkin and Hon. David Mills were present. In view of the latter fact, and the lateness of the hour, he would not make a speech, but would give way for those who were to follow. DR. WILSON, EX-M.P.

The chairman then introduced Dr. Wilson, ex-M. P., East Elgin, as an old war horse, a high stepper, and one who had not as yet got any of his family into public office. (Applause.)
Dr. Wilson stated that although some of the speakers had said something about the size of the crowd, it was as large as he, in his nervous and timid state, would care to face. (Laughter.) He thought it would be Presumption to make an address with such talent waiting as the other speakers, yet he felt anxiety as to the result of the coming election, when he hoped the shackles of trade would be removed and an era of retrenchment and economy instituted, and above all an honest administration the affairs of the country secured. He was pleased to see old and young buckling on the armor and was sure that victory would perch upon their banners. The speaker went on to compare the members of the present Government with those who had gone be-There was that brilliant politician-though dishonest statesman-Sir John A. Macdonald. Where was his equal today? Where were Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson — all were gone. And who were left? They had Haggart of Haggart's ditch Tupper, Sir John Thompson fame.

("Hear, hear.") They had a Foster and other men who could not be compared with those who had preceded them, and to compare them would be as palatable as "Hamlet" put on the boards with Hamlet left out. Then the doctor entered into details of Government mismanagement. There had been an increase of \$15,000,-000 in the expenditure of the country during the last eighteen years, the public debt had been increased by \$100,-000,000, while \$10,000,000 was sent out of the country annually to pay interest charges.

This, he neig, was not the way to administer the affairs of the country, and the voters should adopt a policy whereby there could be a change of bridge cost only \$300,000 of the people's Government, should unite with the Liberal party, come out from among their Conservative friends and give the Liberal party an opportunity of showing what they could do. Continuing, he drew attention to the fact that the people were not as prosperous as they were a few years previous to the introduction of the National Policy. The statesmen who went about the country in their parlor cars dragooned the farmers and tried to convince them that they were prosperous enough, and that owing to protection everything they had to sell sold for a higher price. But when they came to the cities they met the manufacturers in secret and asked them what they were prepared to contribute to keep them in power in return for protecting their industries. Any law which would enable the Masseys, the Gurneys, or the Redpaths to accumulate wealth as rapidly as they do could not be in the interests of the general welfare.

Again Mr. Wilson urged his hearers

to throw aside the accident of being born a Tory, if such were the case, and do better for once. Continuing, he entered into a history of the construction of the Tay Canal, or Haggart's ditch, and showed that the work cost \$462,000, while the revenue during

The civil service system of superannuation was next dealt with, and the doctor held that it was as much the duty of civil servants to provide for their old age as it was the duty of ordinary citizens. During the last year \$262,302 had been paid out to superannuated officials, while the amount paid in during the year was \$63,994 60-a total loss of \$200,000, which the families of the country had to pay. ("Hear, hear.") In the same way the country had lost since 1871 the enormous had lost amount of \$2,531,867 75. Another civil service method of unjustly extracting money from the Government was the addition of a number of years to the actual time of service in order to secure a larger pension. He proceeded to point out individual cases where small amounts had been paid into the funds, in many cases less than \$50 had been paid in, while sums ranging as high as \$40,000 had been drawn out. Were the electors prepared to record their votes in the interest of those who were carrying on the Government

in such a manner? The Liberal party was loyal to the country and loyal to the people, but the Conservative party pandered to those whose money could keep them in power. In closing, he appealed to the electors to be loyal and support a policy calculated to conduce to the welfare of the country. (Cheers.)

GEORGE A, CASEY, M.P. George A. Casey, M.P., West Elgin, was given a rousing reception, the band playing "For He Is a Jolly Good The issue before the country, Fellow." he said, was again the old man, the old flag, and the old policy. For Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who had outlived three Premiers, was now the "old man" in Canadian politics, and he would be found very willing to undertake the hazardous position of the Premiership after the next election, notwithstanding the many risks attending the office. In fact, no matter how large the Premier death rate grew, there were always plenty of candidates for the office. Still he hoped that Mr. Laurier would prove an exception to the general rule of Canadian Premiers. (Laughter.)

As he said, they nad the old policy.

East Elgin Local Liberal Association. issue was, Ring vs. Revenue. And He mentioned a number of incidents the Government would not deny when which had tended to detract from the challenged in the House with the state-attendance. One of these was that a ment that their policy was prepared leading paper had announced that the by the combines and rings and given cut and dried into the hands of Geo. E. Foster, who acted in the capacity of lawyer to the Manufacturers' Association and presented their brief to the House. (Hear, hear.) They had the confession of silence as to the truthfulness of the assertion. It was claimed for the N. P. that it would at least obviate a deficit. But it did not even do this. In 1894 a tariff was placed on a necessity of life-refined sugar-to meet the growing deficit. This had the effect of netting \$1,800,000 a year, but the amount did not go for purposes of revenue, but into the pockets of the sugar barons. Finding this tax insufficient, another was levied on raw sugar. Another million and a half was raised in this manner, and the electors had to supply the cash. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Casey, in passing, mentioned the platform of the Patrons, in which there was nothing that had not been included in the Liberal platform ever since there was a Liberal party. He next gave his attention once more to the men in power at Ottawa. The last session showed more clearly than ever the utter incapacity and inability of the present Parliament as evidenced by the hole they had got into in the Manitoba school question. (Applause.)

A voice-Where do you stand on the question? Mr. Casey-When we get the Government's proposals on the school question we are going to give our opinion on those proposals. The Government have got themselves into a hole and we are not responsible for it. And we will not claim any salary for telling them how to get out of the hole. (Laughter.) DR. LANDERKIN.

Dr. Landerkin was in the best of trim and his flow of wit kept his hearers in continual merriment. He referred in complimentary terms to Mr. Casey and Dr. Wilson, as Parliamentarians, and spoke of Mr. Mills as the labor-saving machine of the House. (Laughter.) Whenever a problem came up which would take several years to read up, it was "Go and consult Mills," and in this way he was

most useful. "You know we have a Government in Canada," said the doctor, and the crowd began to smile. "And it is led by Sir. Mackenzie Bowell. He was plain Mackenzie Bowell when he started but he has been knighted since. Most Tories don't appear to be any good until they are knighted. But the knighthood seems to inspire them to do any kind of deviltry they like. (Laughter.) Since Mackenzie Bowell became Premier he has done a lot of things. He has gone up to Manitoba. They say he is going to school there, (Laughter.) Some of his friends have the idea that he will probably finish his education there. (Renewed laughter.) It will be a blessing to the country if he only does.'

Continuing, the doctor gave a caustic description of Sir Mackenzie Bowell before and after being Premier. He likened his sting to that of a viper, while his salary appeared to make him meeker if possible than Mary's little lamb. (Renewed laughter.) The same Mackenzie Bowell had a Cabinet of fifteen or twenty members. The speakwas hardly able to count them. They had all heard of Mr. Foster, formerly Prof. Foster, temperance lecturer and Prohibitionist. Said the country was ripe for it. But Mr. Foster, Prohibitionist-like the small boy whose father had religion-was not doing much at it lately. (Laughter.) Now he says those days in which he advocated it were moments of weakness. (Laughter.) Mr. Foster was now engaged in building bridges-by which climb into lanother constituency. They had found him out in Kings county, and now he was building a bridge into York. (Laughter.) The money, but a Foster at that money was cheap indeed. (Laughter.) It was in a moment of "weakness" that he granted the money to the bridge company and did not even collect the interest on it. How the Tories would crow if one of the Liberal leaders had to seek another constituency - Mr. Mills, for instance. The Tories thought there was no fun in being elected unless they spent the money, and as long as the public subscribed the money in the way of tariff just so long were they willing to let the public pay.

(Hear, hear.) Then they had Sir Adolphe Caron, another of those belted knights. When Caron heard that Mercier had done something wrong he fell into a virtuous faint. As soon as he recovered he went and granted a subsidy to a railroad in order to get a hold of \$50,000, What was bad in Mr. Mercier was good in Mr. Caron. (Laughter.) Government promises of senatorships were next made targets of the Landerkin shafts. In connection with this he read an extract from the Mail on the importance, the duty, the necessity and | it not for the vigilance of the oppothe imperativeness of keeping a prom-Some one should draw the attention of Sir Mackenzie Bowell to that article, Mr. Landerkin said, so that some of the promised senatorships might be conferred. However, perhaps they could get along without the Senate, and there may be a justification for the lies told. Some people die because of broken promises. There would be more deaths after next election than the undertakers could easily handle if they die because of unful-filled senatorship promises. (Laughter.)

Then they all knew how Mr. Haggart got some money spent in his constituency. (Hear, hear.) There were two comptrollers in the Government and a solicitor-general. The solicitorgeneral was to have saved law expenses. Yet they had as well an attorneygeneral and a Minister of Justice. The solicitor-general's job was that of keeping the comptroller right. (Laughter.) They were not exactly in the Cabinet. They were paid a high salary and when the Cabinet was in session they sat at the door. It was said that Montague wanted to get on the doorstep and he could not get there until he slaughtered old "Honest" John Carling.

(Laughter.) And what was Dr. Montague coing now? He used to preach, but left the pulpit for his own good. (Laughter.) What was he doing? He was telling how Britain was decaying and how her industries are dying out under free trade. He wanted to see protection established in England and in order to do so he was busy decrying the motherland and endeavoring to bolster up a protectionist party in Britain, and so exclude Canadians from the

British markets. (Shame.) They had Clarke Wallace, in Washington, Dr. Montague, in his private car at Old Orchard Beach, and Mr. Ives with a ranch in Texas-and all these very loyal Canadians. (Laughter.) He did not think any one of them made \$25 a month before entering politics. No citizen engaged in any honest business would think of employing one, and none of them had any visible means of support before they entered politics. (Laughter.) When farmers last year fed their wheat to the hogs and speculators were buying up the residue, causing a rise in prices, credit was immediately given to the National Policy. When wheat was low the cause was ascribed as an inevi-

high it was the N. P. that made it into opposition the barnacles can be (Laughter and cries of "Hear, hear.")

"A country of five million people," said Mr. Landerkin, "cannot stand a yearly outlay of nearly \$38,000,000. The outlay has increased since Mackenzie's time \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000 per annum, and it is no wonder that such a great body of people have been driven away from Canada. It is a wonder there are not more. There is not a land upon earth that can compare with Canada. We believe in freedom, freedom to buy in the cheapest markets, freedom to sell in the dearest. (Applause.) What a glorious thing it would be if we had free trade with our American friends across the line, freedom in natural products, and freedom in some lines of manufactured products. Would it not be to the advantage of the country?" (Cheers.)

The mining, milling, and manufacturing interests of the country would be better off than they are today with a revenue tariff. They knew that manufacturing businesses were more prosperous in the time of Mackenzie than they are today. Only a few lines of great monopolies were benefited by protection, and when one was benefited it bore heavily on 20 or 30 others. If the ramifications of protection were well understood it would not be continued for a day. (Cheers.)
The doctor concluded with a bright picture of the result of the next election in the Elgins.
DONALD MACNISH.

Mr. Macnish was introduced as the redeemer of West Elgin and in the few short moments in which he spoke he made a favorable impression and called on the electors of East and West Elgin to rally around the Liberal candidate. Taxation was increasing, and the public expenditure was increasing at an even greater rate. The farmers demand that the affairs of the country should be conducted honestly and uprightly, and that there should be no collusion between contractors and the members of the Government for a share in the spoils and plunder. He felt satisfied as to what the Liberals of Elgin would do in the coming contest, and after a reference to the gerry mander of West Elgin, he concluded with an earnest call to arms.

The chairman introduced Mr. Mills

as "the tower that is left from the old honest Mackenzie Government; the man who has endured more hard words than any other man in the House." Mr. Mills was loudly applauded, and began his address in a humorous in which he depreciated any strain. speech he could possibly make after Dr. Landerkin's remarks. Continuing, said: "Now, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, let me call your attention to this fact: That under our parliamentary system of government we must have government by parties, and experience has shown that that system of parliamentary government is never satisfactorily carried on when you have more than two great parties in the state. And you are never likely to have. Occasionally a third party grows out of special circumstances, and it disappears when those circumstances disappear. But I will say this: That an opposition properly conducted is as essential to the proper conduct of a government of the country as the majority who support the administration. Take any measures that are brought forward by a government. Who is there to examine them? Who is there carefully to scrutinize them? Who is there to present to the public everyng that can be said against them? Who is there, if there be defects in those measures, to point out the defects and to correct them, and make them better than they otherwise would be, except the vigilant opposition, who are constantly watching the footsteps of the Government, and showing what is objectionable in the measures brought forward? (Applause.) Then, again, take the administration of public affairs. Dr. Landerkin and Dr Wilson have told you how the Government are constantly pressed by those who are behind them, and who sustain them, to make unnecessary public appointments. A government that is disposed to economy is pressed to do more than the interests of the state calls for. Every government, however, honest, it may be, is never quite able to reach the ideal which it sets before itself. It falls short, and it fails largely ly in consequence of the importunities of its friends. Thus, for this reason, an opposition is most useful, because it is constantly watching and scrutinizing the administration. And when the government is hard pressed to do that which it does not think necessary in the public interest, can say to its friends: 'If we do what you require of us, it will destroy us, because there are the opposition ready to take advantage of our mistakes, and who will point out the objectionable character of what you want us to do, and what defense have we to make?' And so an opposition not only corrects the measures of the government by the scrutiny, but also corrects the administrative acts of the government, and keeps even the government which is disposed to go wrong within its limits, within which it would not be confined were

"Now, I say in this respect an opposition is necessary, and what is more, it is usually in the public interests that governments should change. Every government gets around it accretions, from which, while it is in opposition, it would often escape, and by getting out into the air and the light it gets rid of those abuses that have otherwise become established, and the government for the time being passes into other hands. That is the condition of affairs in England. Changes are constantly taking place. Important reforms may be delayed, but the public education is going on all the time. It is of first consequence that the measures of the government should rest upon the cordial sympathy and sanction of public opinion. That it is not likely to do if measures are hurried foward more rapidly than the public are completely able to take

them in. "Now, I have no doubt whatever that with the next elections we will have changes. It is not only necessary in the public interests, but it is necessary in the interests of the Conservative party. I am not here going to denounce the Conservative party. believe that the standard of moral rectitude in the community is very much the same as between parties and parties. But sometimes, unfortunately. the leadership of a party falls into incompetent hands, into the hands of men who are not of the highest moral conceptions, and when this is the case, you find that from the sense of loyalty from the sense of devotion to party, from a disposition not to break a party, men will sustain and defend party actions which they know ought not to be sustained, which they know ought not to be defended, and when you place a man in the position of defending what he knows from his own convictions is wrong, you have lowered him in his own estimation, and put him on a moral plane lower than .what he occupied before. The Conservative party have been unfortunate in the loss of their leading men. Indeed, the Conservative party are without men who have the grasp of the public situation or the energy to direct and to properly control public affairs, I don't say from the Reform standpoint, but from the Conservative standpoint. The men in charge are not equal to the eltuation, and the Conservative party vi- cannot get rid of these men except by north, as he has going into opposition. When they go rigs. 'Phone, 423,

shaken off, incompetent men can be got rid of, men not qualified to lead set aside, and some men will rise in the party competent to lead it. Every publie man in the Conservative party knows that to be the case, and almost every one of them in his heart wishes that the Government were beaten, and that the conduct of public affairs were intrusted into the hands of the Opposition. That being the feeling in the Conservative party, there can be no doubt what the result of the next election will be. It will be to put the Liberal party in charge of the gov-ernment of the country, and to place the Conservative party in opposition, where it will have an opportunity to get rid of those who are not qualified to lead, and where it will have an opportunity of purifying itself." (Cheers.)

Cheers were given for the Queen Mr. Laurier and the Liberal party, after which the meeting broke up. The committee of management was as follows:

East Elgin-W. S. Caron, E. Bingham, Dr. McKinnon, Dr. Sinclair. West Elgin—A. D. McGugan, Daniel Laing, Colin Leach, Hume Cameron, W. Ferguson. Port Stanley-F. Sheppard, J. Pol-

lock, Mr. McKay. Yarmouth—W. B. Cole, G. H. Haight D. McIntyre. St. Thomas-Frank Hunt, Peter Fox,

A. Grant, J. S. Brierley.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

Entries for the Stake Events at the Western.

One \$200 Stake Daily-Some Good Hoss Racing Promised.

The trials of speed at the Western Fair this year will likely be more interesting than in the past, as the number of good horses entered is unusually large. One stake event for a \$200 purse will be run on five days.

for which the entries are: Sept. 16-For three-minute class, trotting; purse \$200. Entries-Lisbon, by Geo. S. James, London; Riy B, by Jos. Schwekenburger, West Lorne; Hattle B, by R. Judge, Port Huron; Harry B, by John J. Burns, Toronto, and Iva S (formerly Eva), by W. J. Thompson, London

Sept. 17-For three-minute class, trotting; purse \$200. Entries-Clipper, by W. B. Rowe, Ridgetown; Black Fly, by W. A. Baughart, Sutherland's Corners; Texas Hiatoga, by M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll; Skip C, by H. Corey, Petrolea; Miss Delmarch, by Gus Goebel, Mitchell; Nellie Bruce, by D. A. McEwan, Ailsa Craig.

Sept. 18-For 2:40 class, trotting: purse \$200. Entries-Lisbon, by Geo. S. James, London; Hattie B, by R. Judge, Port Huron; Harry B, by John J. Burns, Toronto; Canada Southern, jun., by F. Jarvis, Delaware; Lidie G, by A Easson, Stratford; Rodney, by Ed. Boosenberry, Zurich; Rumor, jun., by

Robt. Wilson, Seaforth. Sept. 19-For 2:45 class, trotting; purse Entries-McKenzie, by H. W \$200. Lumley, Ridgetown; Acron Boy, by M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll; Maple Leaf by Jas. O'Leary, Brussels; Nellie Bruce, by D. A. McEwan, Ailsa Craig: Little by Peter J. Sinclair, Rodney: Skip C, by H. Corey, Petrolea; Fred. Darling, by Clark Bros., Ridgetown. 20-For 2:30 class, trotting; purse \$200. Entries-Canada Southern, jun., by F. Jarvis, Delaware; not named, by Ben Dunlop; Maud Ran-dolph, by Dr. Lang, Granton; J. I. Case, O. A. Coates, Bothwell; Danmore, by John Lankin, Granton.

LEFT THE RAILS. A Pythian Excursion Train Wrecked-

Thirty Injured. Atlanta, Aug. 31.-An excursion train on the Southern Railway, consisting of nine cars, filled with Macon Knights of Pythias and their friends was wrecked at Pope's Ferry twelve miles from Macon, Ga., yesterday. The engine left the track, and four of the cars followed. Mrs. C. W. Hancock, of Americus, Ga., died shortly after arriving at Macon. James A. Kennedy, of Macon, was killed. are the only fatalities reported, but it is thought several of the injured will die. The wounded number over 30, many of whom are women.

Two People Killed and Over

NOTED EPISCOPAL DIVINE SPEAKS.

Rev. John Langtry. M.D., D.C.L., of Toronto, Has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells His Experience.

Among the many distinguished citizens who have secured relief by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the well-known Episcopal clergyman and conversationalist, the Rev. John Langtry, whose familiar signature has been appended to many able newspaper articles. Having used the remedy here named for cold in the head and catarrhal troubles, he has likewise over his own signature spoken in favorable terms of this medicine. In the case of cold in the head the relief is so speedy that it is appreciated by all who suffer in this manner. In hay fever it acts like magic, relieving in ten minutes. All druggists, price 60 cents. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

During the most peaceful years the world has 3,700,000 soldiers, who are withdrawn from productive occupations to pose as soldiers. These men cost the world's taxpayers nearly \$8, 000,000 a day.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market. It is said that the best walking pace is 75 steps per minute.

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.

It is now claimed that the population of Greater London is between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000.

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

Have you seen Trafford's new arrivals in bird's eye maple, curly birch, and quartered oak rockers; also latest style bookcase and secretaires and box couches in corduroy, at 95 and 97 King street. Phone, 864.

street. Phone, 864.

Connoisseurs of driving patronize Overmeyer's livery, Richmond street north, as he has only the latest style rigs. 'Phone, 423.

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

J. I. BATES, B.A., Principal, 50g t 44g

Woodstock, One north, as he has only the latest style

GUILTY, YOUR HONOR! Over 300 Liquor Dealers in One Day Con fess to Illegal Selling-\$7,850 in Fines Collected.

New York, Aug. 31.-The court of special sessions was crowded yesterday with the liquor dealers, anxious to plead guilty to violating the excise A day or two ago Magistrate laws. Jerome, presiding magistrate of the court of special sessions, announced that all liquor dealers who pleaded guilty to illegal selling up to Friday would be fined \$25; that those who pleaded guilty after that day would be fined \$300, and that those convicted would be sent to the penitentiary for three months. Up to recess 314 pleas of guilty had been received and \$7,850 had been taken in by the clerk. This is the biggest day's work ever done in this court.

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.

Does your house, barn or woodshed need shingling? If they do, go to Bowman & Co., corner Clarence and Bathurst, where they sell good shingles at \$1 75 per 1,000. Lath 15c per bundle, and cedar posts at 14c each.

Fair time is coming, and you will want several lines of cheap goods to accommodate your visitors, such as Toilet Sets, which we are going to sell very cheap for the next two weeksfrom \$1 49 up.

We have beautiful Lemonade Sets which we are going to sell from now until after the Fair at very close prices. A splendid Broom for 10c.

15 bars Electric Soap for 25c. 3 bars best Laundry Soap for 25c. Twin bar White Castile Soap for 5c.

Glassware of every kind very cheap. Butter Dish for 10c. A beautiful Pepper and Salt Shaker,

Jelly Glasses, 3 each. Best Crinkled Tissue Paper for mak-

ing lamp shades, 10c per roll. We have also just received an elegant line of French and German Fancy Goods for Fair time.

Eacrett's 7c Bazar

200 Dundas Street.

GRAND DISPLAY

Elegant Furniture JAMES KILGOUR

Will hold during the Western Fair a special exhibit of Fine Upholstered work, consisting of some of the newest designs in Parlor Suites, Couches, Rockers and Easy Chairs. Parties coming to the Fair will be well pleased after they go through his large warerooms, next to Molson's Bank.

131 Dundas Street, - - London. 80a ty

Buy your Blankets, Flannels and Yarns

at the factory where prices are lowest, Dufton's Woolen Mills, 72 King Street, London.

ATTENTION!

ALL PUPILS having passed the junior fourth or entrance examination wishing to study commercial forms in the public schools are requested to present themselves to Priceipal R. M. Graham at Simcoe street

school, or make application to the steretary of the Board of Education, on or before Tuesday, the 3rd of September. HAMILTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A. BURNS, S.T.D., LL.D., . . Principal, orn year will begin on SEPT. 9, 1895.
In addition to thorough instruction in every department pupils have the advantage furnished by a city of over 50,000 inhabitants in church, lecture, concert and social privileges.

For terms, catalogue, etc., address the Horoigal.

0--- OVER ----** 200 Young Women Were enrolled last year for Literary Course, Music, Fine Arts, Commercial Science, Elecution, in Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ontario. The finest buildings, furnishings and equipment, and the lowest rates in Canada. Average rate for and the lowest rates in Canada. Average rate for board and tuition about \$175 per annum. 50-page Calendar on application to PRINCIPAL AUSTIN. B. D. t2 bucod

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863. THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(TWO EDITIONS.) IN LONDON: Daily, 10c per week delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

ADVERTISING RATES a de known on application at office. Address

ADVERTISER PRINTING Co., LONDON . CANADA:

JOHN CAMERON Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world. ·Browning.

London, Saturday, August 31.

CITY PROBLEMS WHICH PRESS. In a valuable article which he has centributed to Longman's Magazine, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, the noted British scientist, discusses "Past and Ideal Sanitation" in a manner which ought to be highly interesting to residents of this city at the present time. He opens with a rapid survey of the extraordinary advance of sanitary science and its application during the lifetime of the writer. Emboldened by these successes he outlines a series of improvements in the appliances for the prevention and cure of disease. Sir Benjamin is sadly dissatisfied with the present unconnected local arrangements for the disposal of sewage. He insists on the need of a plan of "national main drainage," and to this end would utilize the rail-

We have nothing to do but to construct alongside of our lines of railways a series of tunnels in iron tubing or brickwork as may locally be most appropriate or convenient: to let this main conduit or sewer start near to the commencement of every place where there are houses that require to be drained, and lie by the side of the line: and to let the sewage from the houses be pumped into the main course and carried off, so as to be collected at distant points or conveyed by side conduits to spots selected for its utilization, that the land all over the country may receive the bene fit of it for fertilization, away altogether from the residences of men, and in a manner perfectly harmless to the health of communities."

This is a very sensible suggestion. Whether or not those responsible for the health and comfort of the citizens of London will provide us with a system such as is here outlined remains to be seen; but it is apparent that as the city grows the question of a commethod of the carrying away and disposal of its sewage becomes more and more pressing. Even now the corporation is menaced by expensive lawsuits because of its failure to provide proper sewerage, and no one can tell how much trouble and expense the city may be caused if an effort is not soon made to dispose of the sewage in an intelligent manner. At present, probably 8,000 persons out of 32,000 have the use of the sewers; but at least 20,000 would use sewers if they were provided for them. As all are taxed to aid in providing the existing sewers, surely all should have the right to sewers on similar conditions. The longer the question is put off the more difficult and expensive will be its solution. So far the existing sewers have been put down in a haphazard way, with little regard to fall, and with but one object-to get the sewage into the river at the least possible trouble and expense. The river, of course, is not the proper place for this fertilizing material, and the problem to solve is how to provide sewerage that will carry the civic refuse to the land at the least expense, but with the greatest efficiency.

The distinguished savant next presents an inviting picture of the coming arrangements for nursing the sick. For the sick in every class the hospital is to be preferred to the home. But the hospital need not, as at present, in too many cases, consist of huge barracks: "My ideal is that in all communities there should be, according to the numbers statistically required, hotel hospitals, comfortably, and for the richer class, even elegantly furnished and fitted up with everything that is necessary for the sick in any form of disease. These hotel hospitals should be conveniently planted for the service of everyone, so that if a person is ill he shall be able to find a room in one of them where he can be looked after by his own medical adviser and friends." Dr. Richardson would find much to indorse in our hospitals in this Province. Even those intended for the sick who are unable to pay for treatment are most comfortable, and are constantly being improved. Formerly the average person dreaded going to the hospital, and often suffered much rather than leave home, no matter how cheerless. But all this has been changed by the earnest co-operation of the public with the medical men of the country. The trained nurse, educated to be kind and considerate to the poorest of God's creatures, has not been a small factor in the improvement.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson tells us that under an improved order of things diet will also be transformed. for drink, nothing is needed but pure

water. As to food: "The conclusion I have been brought to is practically that men can live most healthy on a very light animal diet in combination with fresh fruits and green vegetables, and can learn to look on the cereals -grains and pulses-in the same way as if they were animal substances." Repugnance to animal flesh as food "increases with every step of civilization." And why use the laboratory of the living animal to prepare vegetable food for us when we have chemical laboratories? "There will in time be found no difficulty in so modifying food taken from its prime source as to make it applicable to every necessity, without, I repeat, the assistance of any intermediate animal. In the presence of such a development, foods of the best kind will become the cheapest of all products."

When science will have done so much for us all, the question of how to get a living wage, and to provide for its steady receipt, which will no doubt occupy the attention of the coming Labor Congress in this city, will prove much less pressing than at the present time.

POINTS.

The Soo Canal will open on Sept. 9. The contractor was paid a bonus of \$90,000 to have it finished on July 1, 1894, It was not finished, and he has not been asked to repay the bonus to the Dominion Government. Why? is a question for which every taxpayer will demand an answer.

Revised returns show that the Conservative majority in the Westmoreland, N. B., bye-election for the Do minion House of Commons was reduced

It is not surprising to find some hightax advocates crediting the big crops in Manitoba to the "N. P." With them, Providence has no hand in bringing the yield of the earth to full fruition.

While in British Columbia, Premier Bowell refused to publicly discuss the questions of the day. The Vancouver World said he preferred the adulations of a small mutual admiration crowd to the more statesmanlike course.

Not all the bicycle ordinances now being passed so plentifully all over the country are designed to regulate the cyclists and their doings. One recently passed in Chicopee, Mass., imposes a fine of from \$2 to \$20 on any person throwing in any street, lane or alley, ashes, glass, crockery, scrap tacks, nails, or any other articles liable to cause injury to the tires of bicycles. In view of the fact that the other day some vindictive people in an eastern city scattered tacks all over a street made much of as a bicycle thoroughfare, an edict of this description is conceived in the right spirit. The bicyclist has a duty to the public, but the public owe consideration to

remember order strong in peace." is warlike Kaisoldiers. In other words, shake hands with your neighbor, but keep a knife up your sleeve.

Millionaire Mackay's daughter has shelved her ornamental husband, Prince Colonna, by paying him a penof 60,000 francs a year. Titles come high, but it seems that Uncle Sam's rich daughters must have them.

Hon. J. C. Patterson will be sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba at Ottawa on Monday, and will immediately go to Manitoba to enter on his long-held-back job. This is in accord with the announcement sent from Ottawa by the "Advertiser" correspondent some weeks ago. By accepting this office, Mr. Patterson gives up his seat as M. P. for West Huron.

Voluntary immigration is always best. There will be plenty of it if the conditions of life on the lands of Canada are rendered attractive through low taxation-opportunity to buy and sell to the best advantage. The Glenboro (N. W. T.) Gazette prints the following:

"The crofter settlement near Killarney is one which has managed to run itself into arrears very speedily. There are 30 families, and the debts owed by these families amount to \$23,328. There are 55 homesteads under cultivation. and of these 35 have been sold by the municipality for taxes amounting to

Before any more settlements of this description are undertaken, the real reasons for failure in the crofter settlement should be ascertained. There must be something radically wrong.

In Chatham, Ont., where wheat is 57c, in Detroit, 45 miles distant, with easy communication by water, the price is 63 1-2c to 64c; in Chicago, 450 miles farther from the seaboard, it is 62c to 63 1-4c. Why does not the N. P. get in its work while the farmers have some wheat to sell. Isn't the present condition of the market a proof that the touters were simply lieing when a short time ago they boasted that the N. P. could and did give farmers 15 cents a bushel more for wheat than similarly situated United States farmers got?-Hamilton Times.

Why, it was only ten days ago that the Montreal Gazette assured its readers, without qualification, that the N. P. had positively added 15 cents to the price of every farmer's wheat!

TESLA'S LATEST.

Nilla Tesla, the great electrical genius, is announced to be at work once more on an invention for the use of the Westinghouse Company in providing electricity for propelling railway cars. Tesla does not contemplate the application of the present street car methods of using electricity to the great railway lines of the country. He is working on an entirely new device. He intends to generate electricity by steam upon a locomotive and to apply it to the wheels of each car in a train. He is certain that this can be done with a great saving of expense over the use of steam power. In making each car move itself he believes that there will be very little waste of energy. Mr. Tesla had perfected a working model of his system before his factory was destroyed by fire. The model was consumed together with a great many other valuable things. He is now at work upon a new model.

THE BRIBE IN A BUCKET!

A curious story of bribery comes from Westmoreland, N. B. It is said that a Conservative politician bribed an elector with the offer of \$5, and after voting took the elector to a barn attached to the polling booth, where he shouted "A V." The man's \$5 instantly came from a loft, A concealed man lowered a bucket through a hole in the ceiling above, and from the bucket he took out the money and handed it to the electors. The money being handed over to a magistrate, a warrant was issued and the originator of the brilliant scheme arrested.

A Great Reception to High Chief Ranger A. O. Jeffery

By Members of the A. O. F. and Citizens Generally.

Met at the Station-Addresses and Pres entations at the City Hall.

Mr. Albert O. Jeffrey, the newlyelected high chief ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters of Canada, arrived home from Guelph last night and was accorded a rousing welcome by the London members of the society and hundreds of citizens. The train from the Royal City was due to arrive at the Grand Trunk station at 9:15 p.m., and at that time the depot platform was densely packed. The Musical Soclety Band, Robin Hood Drill Corps, Knights of Sherwood Forest and about 150 brethren had met at the Föresters' Hall, and their march to the station only helped to swell the crowd by several hundreds. The train was twenty minutes late, but the assembled throng exercised their patience When at last it pulled and waited. into the depot and Mr. Jeffrey appeared, three cheers were given, the band "God Save the Queen" brought the played, and for a few minutes hearty congratulations were in order. The procession reformed, and by way of Clarence and King streets and the Market Square proceeded to the City Hall, where the public reception was

Two hundred and fifty lady Companions of the Forest occupied the front seats in the hall, and as the high chief ranger, accompanied by several prominent members of the order, entered, they assisted the immense audience in making the walls of the old building ring. Seated on the platform were: Mayor Little (in the chair). Mr. A. O. Jeffrey, H. J. Boyd, Harry Sutherland, Dr. Geo. C. Davis, Dr. Cl. T. Campbell (past sovereign grand sire of the Independent Oddfellows), Harry Hogg, James Wilkins (past A. O. F. High Court treasurer), Dan. W. Blackwell (chairman of the Board of Education), W. T. Duff, Fred Rossiter and others.

Mayor Little, in opening the proceedings, spoke of the many reasons for which he had pleasure at presiding over welcome home to Mr. Jeffrey after his election to such an honorable position. On public grounds he was pleased to assist in the reception, and on personal grounds he did so because Mr. Jeffrey was a warm friend. He (the mayor) knew him most intimately. He had had experience with him in many ways, and it was largely due to his efforts as secretary of the committee that he was able to preside as mayor. He (Mr. Jeffrey) was a worker and not a talker. Mayor Little was delighted to see so many ladies present. If they only had such audiences at council meetings he thought proceedings would go on much more agreeably. (Laughter.) The work would be far more pleasant, although it was not at all disagreeable now. Mayor Little read letters of regret

at non-attendance from Sir John Carling, Mr. Thos. S. Hobbs, M.P., and Mr. The new high chief ranger was introduced to the assembly, and as he rose to respond Mr. Jeffrey was greeted with an outburst of applause. When the enthusiasm had abated Mrs. John Reynolds, supreme district deputy of the Companions of the Forest, stepped forward and presented Mr. Jeffrey with a beautiful bouquet, accompanying the presentation with a few well-chosen The recipient thanked the ladies for their gift, and the public for turning out to do honor, not to himself, but to the order at large. Without any attempt at self-praise, he stated that the High Court of 1895 had elected the best executive council in its history, and as one of the members he was going to devote his time to the

jewel of the Subsidiary High Court about Mr. Jeffrey's neck, announcing his as the first high chief ranger to wear it. (Cheers.) "Don't you think they should get something like that for the mayor?" said the chairman, as he examined the

advancement of the order's interests.

Mr. Herbert J. Boyd placed the new

jewel. The audience laughed. Mr. Harry Sutherland said that for executive ability the superior of Mr. Jeffrey could not be secured. In four years on the executive he had shown his ability to a great advantage, or else in such a short time he never would have been intrusted with the duties of so important an office. The public had turned out in such large numbers not only to do honor to the order but to a fellow-citizen and a Forester. Mr. Sutherland referred to the vastness of the order. Its total membership was 900,000. The cash to its credit was \$2. 000,000, while its assets were \$72,000,000. The Canadian membership was 14,000, and of these 1,300 were in London and 1,400 in Middlesex district. York was

the only district outnumbering Middlesex, but the latter stood second to none in executive ability and social standing. The speaker was proud to welcome the new high chief ranger, and as an old worker in the district and as a Forester who has had the work at heart, he joined in wishing Mr. Jeffrey success in his position.

As chairman of the Board of Education, Mr. D. W. Blackwell welcomed Mr. Jeffery, who is also a member of

the board.

Dr. Geo. C. Davis was vigorously cheered as he expressed his satisfaction at being invited to address such a large gathering and join in the reception. It had been his privilege to associate with Mr. Jeffery in another fraternity, and it was no surprise to learn that he was elected high chief ranger. Every one had read of the magnificent demonstration with which Private Hayhurst had been met when he returned to Hamilton as the winner of the Queen's Prize in shooting. It was proper that all honor was shown him, but it was more proper that honor should be shown a fellow-townsman who is placed at the head of those engaged in looking after the sickness rather than one who excels in the art which goes to destroy fellow-men. (Cheers.) should be an intense gratification to preside over such a body of men as the Ancient Foresters, and (addressing Mr. Jeffery), "when you are the head, the thief and the parent of all these lovely ladies-(laughter)-the magnificent drill corps and the knights, your cup of joy should be overflowing. I am not a Forester, but I belong to the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, from which all other societies sprung, and we will be proud to see that one of our number has been elected to this high position in yours." (Applause.) Mr. Herbert J. Boyd, past chief ran-

ger of Court Forest Queen, spoke of the battle at Guelph, and next stated that the result had given him an unusual amount of pride, as he had the honor of initiating Mr. Jeffery into the order He (Mr. Boyd) was therefore a kind of father to the new high chief ranger. (Laughter.) Mayor Little-Dr. Davis spoke of Mr.

Jeffery as being the parent of the society, and now Mr. Boyd speaks of himself as Mr. Jeffery's father in Forestry, so just look at your grand-And Mayor Little directed the atten-

tion of the ladies and Foresters to Mr. Boyd, who could not refrain from

Mushing as the audience laughed.
Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, past sovereign grand sire of the I. O. O. F., was also pleased to see a fellow-citizen elected to such a high position. He knew the society, no matter how able their men may be, could not have chosen a more suitable man than Mr. Jeffery-a man of mature judgment, well-balanced le-gally, of a trained mind, and conservative in all his ideas. His election was a great honor to himself and a decided credit to the city. To be selected by his associates was an evidence that he was well fitted for the position. All fraternal societies were calculated for the good of humanity; a great many were professedly for that purpose, but in the fraternal societies was found the remedy for all the social evils. No other scheme would accomplish the purpose, and because the Foresters are directed for this object it was a special honor to be chosen its head. On behalf of the Oddfellows, who entertained a cordial feeling toward the A. O. F., Dr Campbell congratulated the new high chief ranger.

James Court treasurer, felt exceedingly proud of the result of the week's work at Guelph. He with the London delegation had gone to the Royal City determined to elect Mr. Jeffery, and when the first ballot was closed it was found that he had a majority of votes

reception to a close. Mr. Jeffery was escorted to his home by the band and the two drill corps, when some fancy movements were executed and further cheering indulged in. The committee from Forest Queen, which so successfully arranged every detail of the reception, comprised: Bros

Brock, Thomas S. Walton and F. W. J. SUFFERED INCESSANTLY OF RHE UMATISM.

Ed. Pierce (chairman), John Cambridge

(secretary), John Stevenson, R. H.

South American Rheumatic Cure Will Effect a Radical Cure in One to Three Days

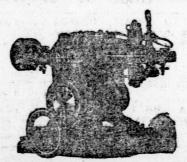
That is surely good news to the numbers groaning under the pains that come from rheumatism and sciatica All over the Dominion are to be found men and women who are light of step today, and light of heart, because the terrible suffering they had rheumatism endured from been removed by the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. The remedy contains no anodynes whatever but gives relief and cures by removfectly simple and harmless in all its effects, and it cures so quickly, and after the use often of only a little of the medicine.

The emblems of royalty of the Queen of Madagascar consist of four scarlet umbrellas, which are held over he Majesty when she sits in her palanquin of state-this latter a present oddly enough, from the late Emperor of the French.

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

The Chinese Empire is divided into eighteen grand provinces, representing an average area each of 248,000 square miles. The German Empire contain 211,000 square miles, the French Republic 240,000 and the British Isles 121,000. HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES-Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 mnutes, and speedily of fects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

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



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

SHTURDHY MIGHT

From 7 to 10 p.m.

Specials for To-night.

~~~***** GLOVES-Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, | PANTS-Men's Fine All-Wool Pants worth 50c,

Tonight 39c LOVES-Ladies' Cream and Tan Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth \$1. Tonight 75c

GLOVES-Ladies' Colored Taffetta Gloves, worth 25c, Tonight 10c GLOVES-Children's Lisle Gloves, worth

Tonight 9c HOSE - Ladles' Black Cashmere Hose, Tonight 19c

HOSE-Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 20c, Tonight 14c

HANDKERCHIEFS - Colored Border Handkerchiefs, worth 80 Tonight 8 for 25c CORSETS-Special Corset Sale tonight; Corsets worth 65c, the Marguerite,

Tonight 50c VESTS-Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, long sleeves, worth 40c, Tonight 28c

VESTS-Children's Ribbed Vests, sizes 1 Tonight 121/20 NIGHT DRESSES-Ladies' White Muslin Night Dresses, worth 85c,

Tonight 72c VEILINGS-Colored and Black Veiling, Tonight 18c NIGHT SHIRTS - Men's Fine Twilled

Cotton Night Shirts, worth \$1, Tonight 690 SOCKS - Men's Fine All-Wool Socks, worth 35c, Tonight 25c

SOCKS-Men's Black Cotton Socks, worth Tonight 15c HANDKERCHIEFS-Men's Fine Linen

Handkerchiefs, worth 121c. Tonight 3 for 25c COLLARS - Men's Fine Linen Collars, worth 15c. Tonight 3 for 25c

UMBRELLAS - Men's Fine Umbrellas. fast black, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 35 HATS-Black and Brown Stiff Hats, fur felt, worth \$2.

Tonight \$1 69 HATS-Boys' Fine Fedora Hats, worth 75c, Tonight 50c SUITS-Men's Light Tweed Suits, worth

Tonight \$3 75 SUITS-Men's Fine All-Wool Fall Suits. worth \$8 50, Tonight \$5 95

SUITS-Men's Fine All-Wool Tailor-Made Suits, worth \$10, Tonight \$8

SUITS - Men's Fine Check Worsted Suits, worth \$10 50. Tonight \$7 COATS AND VESTS-Men's Fine Black Worsted Coats and Vests, worth \$10, Tonight \$6

PANTS - Men's Heavy Tweed Working Pants, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$1 50 PANTS-Men's All-Wool Tweed Pants. worth \$2

Tonight \$1 40

Tonight \$1

SERGE-10 pieces All Wool Serge, as sorted colors, worth 35c, Tonight 250

DRESS GOODS-One lot of Double Fold Dress Goods, worth 25c a yard, all good

Tonight 10a SILKS-One lot of Silks, assorted, in stripes, and fancy, regular price 35c, 45a

Tonight 25a TWEED DRESS GOODS - 10 pieces Double Fold Tweed Dress Goods, worth

Tonight 350 CURTAIN ENDS-A snap, 2 yards long,

worth 35c. Tonight 150 MUSLIN-10 pieces Art Muslin, worth 7c, Tonight 3c

DRESS GOODS-10 pieces Hail Stone Dress Goods, worth 40c, Tonight 29c

TWEED-4 pleces All-Wool Tweed Dress Goods, worth 50c. Tonight 25c

SHEETING-3 pieces Twill Sheeting, 36 inches wide, worth 180, Tonight 121/20 SHEETING - 1 plece Bleached Twill

Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, Tonight 20c

TOWELING-2 pieces Lines Toweling, 27 inches wide, worth 124c, Tonight 10c COTTON-4 pieces 44 Inch Pillow Cotton,

worth 150, Tonight 10c CLOTHS-2 doz 8-4 Table Cloths, colored borden, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1

CLOTHS-1 doz, 8-4 Chenille Cloths, good designs, worth \$3, Tonight \$2

TICKING-2 pieces Heavy Feather Ticking, worth 20c. Tonight 150 PRINTS-One table of assorted Prints, worth 10c and 121c,

Tonight 61/20 LINEN - One piece Unbleached Table Linen, 56 inches wide, worth 40c, Tonight 330

SERGE-2 pieces Navy Serge, for boys Tonight 15 QUILTS - 2 doz. Homeycomb Quilts,

Tonight \$1 48 OILCLOTH for tables,

Tonight 121/21 SUITS-Boys' 3 piece Suits, worth \$4, Donight \$2 49 SUITS-Boys' Sailor Suits, worth \$3,

Tomight \$2 40 SUITS-Boys' Serge Blouse Suits, worth Tonight \$1 7

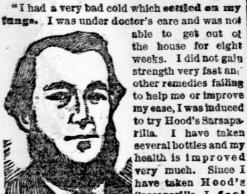
WRAPPERS - Ladies' Print Wrappers worth \$1 75, Tortight \$1 3

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

TERMS CASH.

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.

Health Built Up



strength very fast and other remedies failing to help me or improve my ease, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles and my health is improved very much. Since I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla I fee!

Mr. Joseph Neiley very much stronger than for a long time past. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to others, for it truly has been of great benefit to me." JOSEFF NEILEY, North Kingston, Nova Scotia.

An English Sporting Paper Belittles

the Defender's Chances.

American Wheelmen Race at Peterboro.

Coulter Does a Mile in 1:57 4-5-Windsor

Races Shooting at Ottawa.
BASEBALL. NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY. At Boston— Cleveland
At Brooklyn— Louisville
At New York— Cincinnati
At Philadelphia— Philadelphia Chicago Batteries—Lucid and Clements; Parker and Donohue. Umpire—Keefe.
At Baltimore—First game, 2 p.m.— Pittsburg 1 4 4 Baltimore 8 11 1 Batteries—Hawley, Hart and Merritt, Mack; Esper and Robinson. Umpires—Murray and Burnham.
At Baltimore—Second game, 4 p.m.—

Bat eries-Moran and Merritt; McMahon and Robinson. Umpires-Burnham and Mur-At Washington-First game, 3 p.m.-St. Louis. 6 9 3 Batteries—Buckingham, Kilroy and McGuire; Kissinger and Peitz. Umpire—Hurst. At Washington-Second game-

Washington 4 5 4

Batteries—McDougall and Peitz; Corbett and
McGuire. Umpire—Hurst. Called at the end
of 6th on account of darkness of 6th on account of darkness. EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES-FRIDAY. At Buffalo— R. H. E.
Scranton 3 14 4
Buffalo 5 9 4
Batteries—Johnson, Meany and Schriver;
Wadsworth and Urquhart. Umpire—Gaffney. At Rochester-

At Rochester— 7 15 5
Wilkesbarre 8 12 2
Batteries—Harper and Berger; Keenan and
Wente, Umpire—Doescher, Eleven innings. At Syracuse-First game, 2 p.m.-Syracuse. 4 10 2 Providence 2 8 2

Batteries—Delaney and Hess; Lovett and McAuley. Umpire—Swartwood. At Syracuse-Second game, 4 p.m. Syracuse. 4 9 Providence 10 15

Batteries-Gannon and Hess; Egan and Dixon. Umpire-Swartwood. Toronto vs. Springfield-Game canceled. FLYS. The champions of the city league play ball

at Bothwell on Monday. THE WHEEL George Fogg, the clever young local rider, is a member of the Meteor Bicy-

cle Club, and not of the London, as stated in the report of the race meet Woodstock wheelmen are out \$300 on

their meet Thursday, Expenses were \$500 and receipts \$500. THE FLYERS AT PETERBORO.

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 31.-Two records were broken and another equaled t today's L. A. W. circuit meet. C. R. Coulter, of Toledo, paced by two tandems, ran an exhibition mile in 1:57 4-5, and reduced the former record, held by Loughead, of Sarnia, by 1 1-5 seconds. Brown and Gibbons, of Toronto, won the tandem race in 2:10 and cut the former record two seconds. Tom Cooper, of Detroit, in the two mile, which was opened by a tandem, finished in 4:31, equalling the record, Angus Mc-

Leod being second.

In the half-mile handicap, from the 0-yard mark, Fred Loughead, of Sar-

EAVES

Leaves pleasant recollections ity of life insurance. He says: of a good smoke.

ONLY OCEACH

SOLD ONLY BY

Sam K. Stewart, Tobacconist,

2021 DUNDAS STREET

New, Bright and Sparkling.

Harry Lenox, Carling Streets.

GALL AND SEE THEM. | policies

nia, got within a quarter of a second of the record. Tom Cooper, of Detroit, was beaten for the first time this week in the mile open by Dr. Brown, of Cleveland. The race was close all the way, and the doctor only won on the tape. About 700 people witnessed the races, which were run on the half-mile track. A strong wind was blowing, and the

time made is remarkable on that account. The sumaries: One mile novice—L. King, Peterboro, 1; E. Lord, Peterboro, 2; T. Lush, Peterboro, 3. Time, 2:35.

one mile open—A. I. Brown, Cleveland, 1; F. B. Rigby, Toledo, 2; C. R. Coulter, Toledo, 3. Time, 2:07. Also started: A. McLeod, Sarnia; H. H. Maddox, Chicago; Gus Steele, Chicago; Tom Cooper, Detroit; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago. One mile tandem, time limit 2:15-P. Brown and Sam Gibbons, Toronto, 1;

Lund and Van Henik, Chicago, 3. Time, One mile open, class A—Fred Loughead, Sarnia, 1; R. Gardner, W. B. C., Toronto, 2. Time, 2:09 4-5. Harry Mc-

Anderson and Bainbridge, Chicago, 2;

Kellar, W. B. C., Toronto, and C. D. Spittal, Ottawa, also started.

Quarter mile open, class A—F. Loughest I. D. Marketter and C. D. Spittal, Ottawa, also started. head, 1; D. McKellar, W. B. C., Toronto, 2; R. Gardner, W. B. C., Toronto, 3. Time, :31 2-5. Also started: C. D. Spittal and Bert McDonald, Ottows

Half mile, handicap, class B—M. G. Walker, Peterboro (100 yards), 1; A. E. Young, W. B. C., Toronto (60 yards), 2; M. Wells, W. B. C., Toronto (40 yards), 3. Time 1:01. Also started: O. P. Bernhardt, Toledo (40 yards); J. P. Bliss, Chicago (25 yards), A. McLeod, Sarnia (25 yards); A. D. Kennedy, Chicago (25 yards); E. E. Anderson, Chicago (35 yards); Gus Steele, Chicago (25 yards); Sam Gibbons, R. C. B. C., Toronto (60 yards), A. W. Warren, Hartford (25

yards). Mile handicap, class A.—F. Loughead, Sarnia (scratch), 1; H. R. McKellar, To-ronto (scratch), 2; R. Gardner, Toronto (50 yards), 3. Time, 2:17 2-5. Also started: B. McDonald, Sarnia (50 yards), and L. King, Peterboro.

One mile handicap, class B-A. Mc. Leod, Sarnia (50 yards), 1; O. P. Bernhardt, Toledo (80 yards), 2; A. D. Kennardt, Toledo (80 yards), 2; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago (50 yards), 3. Time, 2:27 2-5. Also ran: M. Wells, Toronto (70 yards), A. E. Young, Toronto (110 yards); M. Scott, Chicago (50 yards); E. E. Anderson, Chicago (70 yards); J. P. Pligs, Chicago (50 yards); A. I. Brown P. Bliss, Chicago (50 yards); A.I.Brown,

Cleveland (30 yards).
Two mile open, class B—Tom Cooper, Detroit, 1; Monte Scott, Chicago, 2; J. P. Bliss, Chicago, 3. Time, 4:31. Also started: A. McLeod, Sarnia; M. Wells, Toronto; Gus Steele, Chicago; O. P. Bernhardt, Toledo.

THE TRIGGER. SUCCESSFUL SHOTS.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.-In the shooting for the Governor General's prize, special badge and \$250, Quarter Master Ogg, of Guelph, made 96 points, winning the badge and \$150; Comber Pugh, R. C. A., 95, badge and \$100; Capt. Bell, 43rd, 95 points.

LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP. Open to teams of eight from the different Provinces: 1st prize, cup and \$100, New Brunswick, 714; 2nd, \$80, Ontario, 708; next in order Quebec, 694; Nova Scotia, 688; British Columbia, 676; Prince Edward Island, 657; Manitoba, 655.

AQUATIC. THE BRITANNIA'S GREAT RECORD London, Aug. 31.—The Prince Wales' cutter Britannia has gone into winter quarters at Cowes. The prince has ordered that she be made ready for a cruise in the Mediterranean in the spring. The yacht's record in British waters is remarkable, as she captured 32 prizes in the 39 races in which she started. The Yachtsman expresses regret that most of these races were with the Ailsa only. It says that it is likely the Satanita, which is not for sale, will reappear next year. same paper holds that the Valkyrle III., properly sailed, would have shortened the Britannia's record. doubts the success of the Valkyrie III. against the Defender, in view of the short space of time given the English boat to refit and says that "the hanky-panky" attending all the America's cup contests ought to make the odds 15 to 11 on the Defender. The Yachtsman's sneers have no effect on the betting here. As yet there is no accurate record of betting, but the reliance is general that the kyrie will receive absolutely fair play.

THE TURF. WINDSOR RACES. Windsor, Ont., Aug. 31.-Three favorites and two outsiders won yesterday's

events. Summaries: First race, 7 furlongs-Thurman 1, Scamp 2, Reputable Jew 3. Time, 1:39 1-4.

Second race, 5 furlongs-Newhouse 1, Pollock 2, Miss Kitty 3. Time, 1:09. Third race, 6 furlongs-Teeta 1, Simrock 2. Pete Kelly 3. Time, 1:20 1-2. Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Fay Belle 1. Bandala 2, Duchess of Montrose 3.

Time, 1:20 1-2. Fifth race, 1 1-8 miles—Lister 1, Tippecanoe 2, John Wison 3. Time, 2:05 1-2.

THAT DREAD DEMON.

Heart Disease Aga n Vanquished-Testimony From a Most Reliable Source-Relief in Fifty Minutes.

Mr. John Crow, son of George Crow, Esq., the wealthy and well-known farmer, residing near Tara, Ont., sends the following statement, which he desires published: "For the last ten years I have suffered from palpitation and enlargement of the heart, and during all that time I have doctored constantly, hoping in vain for a cure. Some time ago I saw a testimonial from a Tara citizen regarding Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and decided to try it. At the time of riting I have used four bottles of the remedy, and never felt better in my life. If I am not already rid of the disease, I am positive this remedy will complete the cure."

"Bill Arp" is one of the most entertaining writers in the Southern press of this country, and he has recently been impressing upon the youth of America the desirabil-

"Life insurance is the best savings bank in the world for a young man. He gets it so cheap. Now, here I am, old and poor, and am carrying only \$2,000 on my life, and it costs me \$175 a year, and it is a hard struggle to meet the premiums. I began only five years ago. Too late! Too late! But I must hold on until I whip the fight. I'll whip it sure if I hold on, for old Father Time is backing me. If I had begun at 21 or 25 the premiums would have been about \$40, and the dividends would have been paid on that long before this. I heard a man say the other day that he paid on \$10.000 for twenty years, and now has a paid-up policy and draws dividends on it just like t was stock in a bank. I wish I had done that when I was a young man. Wouldn't it be glorious if I had such a document for

my wife and the girls !" The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company issues policies to young men at such low rates that a \$5,000 policy costs only \$85 a year, and the dividends thereon have made it a paid-up policy for \$6,000 at the expiry of twenty years. After that period cash dividends are paid every five years, and the policy increases in cash value from year to year. Ask A. N. Udy, office in C. P. R. building, corner Dundas and Rich-

A Berlin Hotel Porter Blows Out the Gas.

Luke Sharp Prospering in England-Seventh Day Adventists in Chatham-The Prisoner Kurschinski Cheerful.

Robert Ferguson, M.P.P., returned home Thursday from Scotland. George McVittie, of Southampton, is appointed wharfinger at that place. Rev. Dr. Somerville has been twenty years a Presbyterian pastor at Owen

Sound. Mr. Cline, a Winona farmer, sold his season's fruit crop for \$4,000 on the

ground. Judge Finkle, of Oxford county, reached New York on Thursday from England.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, is eriously ill at the residence of his father-in-law at Fergus. The flax crop in Elma township, Perth county, this year will average

nearly two tons to the acre. John Fath, a porter at the Delmonico Hotel, Berlin, blew out the gas Thurs-day night, and was nearly killed. Active work will be commenced on the Erie and Pacific Railway, from Til-sonburg to Port Burwell, on Monday,

Sept. 2. The manager of the Belchamber House, Sarnia, has been unable to make the hotel pay, and unless assisted

will have to relinquish it. John Hazard, for a long time collector of taxes for Artemesia, Grey county, fell from a hay loft and was so in-jured that he died a few hours after-

wards. The Foresters of Wingham recently presented their brother, W. T. Yates, formerly of Goderich, with a goldhead cane, and Mrs. Yates with a

silver tray. Mrs. McRoberts, an old and much respected resident of St. George, died at her son-in-law's residence, R. G. Lawrason's, the other afternoon. She was in her 90th year.

The offer of the St. Thomas Street Railway to light St. Thomas with 90 electric lights, at a cost of \$6,992 25, has been recommended to the council for acceptance by the lighting committee. The boy Kavell, who pleaded guilty to two charges of house-breaking and robbery a few weeks ago, was sentenced by Judge Mackenzie at Sarnia Thursday to four years in the reformatory prison at Penetangui-

The Huron Church congregation, Ripley, offer to Rev. A. K. MacLennan, B.D., of Dalhousie Mills, Glengarry, a stipend of \$1,000 per annum, in quarterly payments in advance, free use of manse and a month's vacation each year, also \$40 towards expenses in moving.

Miss Winnifred Blandford, who has left the city for Ingersoll, will be much missed in musical circles. For some time she was contralto soloist in the James Street Baptist Church, and was also one of the soloists in the Athalie performance this spring.—Hamilton Spectator.

John F. McKinlay, of Detroit, formerly of Ridgetown, and son of the venerable and esteemed magistrate of that place, has been elected president of the new Pingree Central Campaign Club, in Detroit, which will boom the Detroit mayor for the highest office that he can get.

Kurschinski, the alleged murderer of Doc Jaenerette, now in Berlin jail, is a very jolly prisoner. He will be tried Oct. 22. He has deeded all his property to his wife, with the exception of a few hundred dollars reserved for his defence. He was reported to be worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

In a letter to his father-in-law in Chatham, Robert Barr ("Luke Sharp") said he was about to erect a handsome residence in the county of Surrey, England, and will make his home there. In the immediate vicinity are the homes of Rudyard Kipling, Jerome K. Jerome, and other well-known literary

lights. John Matthews, of Selton, a member of the Seventh Day Adventist sect, who was convicted at Wallaceburg under the Sabbath Day Observance Act, spending 30 days in Chatham jail. Elder Burrill and a numer of his Adventist flock are in the city distributing sensational dodgers to attract attention to themselves and gain notoriety. They have a big tent to preach in, and are creating considerable ex-

On Wednesday Rev. W. C. Clark, of Brampton Presbyterian pastor Church, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Thompson, third daughter of Mr. Thompson, commission merchant, St. Marys. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. Mr. Robertson. Dr. H. L. Blair, of Inwood, assisted the groom, while Miss Cassie Thompson, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid.

Some radical changes have been made in the staff of Assumption College, Sandwich. Rev. Father Ferguson, who has perhaps devoted more years of his life to active teaching than any other man in the Dominion of Canada, is about to retire from active work. For over thirty years Fr. Ferguson has occupied the chair of rhetoric and English literature-eighteen years in St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont., the remaining twenty-two Sandwich. He will be succeeded by Rev. A. Dumouchal, of Toronto.

MIDDLESEX NEWS.

A Four-Foot Blowing Adder Killed at Newbury.

Several Deaths at Strathroy-Accidents at Dorchester and Lobo.

Parkhill's tax rate this year is 24 1-2 It now looks as though Newbury is to

have a brass band. Mrs. (Hon.) Geo. W. Ross has been the guest of Mrs. Geddes, Strathroy. The date of the Caradoc Fall Show at Mount Brydges is Wednesday, Oct. 9. Dr. Russel Saxton, of Glencoe, is ill at the home of his father, con. 9, Cara-

Samuel Garton, con. 8, South Dorchester, lost a valuable sow by a tree falling on it. Willie Burns, of Newbury, fell from the hay loft and fractured both bones

of the forearm. Robert Sutherland and family have removed from Strathroy to Prince Albert, N. W. T. Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Baxter and fam

ily, of Glencoe, are the guests of Mr. York, G. T. R. freight agent, Brockville. Mrs. Duncan Cameron, of Lobo, has returned from Dakota, where she has been spending the summer with her

daughter, Mrs. Peter McLaughlin. There are few houses in the neighmond streets, to show you one of these borhood of Belmont that are free from



THE WEATHER TO-DAY. Fine and warm.

TO CITIZENS GENERALLY.

Those who are not our customers, as well as those who are, should not forget the fact that we are boot and shoe merchants as well as drygoods merchants, and our special facilities for doing business enables us to sell at closer prices than many others. This is only one department of our big business, and we are not under so great expense as those who handle shoes solely. Nevertheless we have the quality and quantity just the same as if we were in that business alone, but we sell at drygoods

DRESS

GOODS.

Our Dress Goods Department will be augmented to-day with the contents of three more cases of imported goods, and day by day we make additions to the stocks of our various departments. When down town at any time, ladies are cordially invited to look in and inspect the new arrivals, as what we may be out of to-day may be received the next day. Our stock is always changing, and almost daily we are receiving additions of new autumn goods. Out-of-town customers writing for samples will be as promptly attended to as those living in the city. We pay express charges on parcels of \$5 and upwards. So it doesn't cost anything extra to shop by mail.

MANTLES AND COSTUMES.

To this department we have already added the contents of 30 cases, and as in other departments, each day sees the addition of something new and interesting. Both city customers and outsiders should bear in mind that if every article bought from us does not prove perfectly satisfactory we will refund money. We have confidence in the merit of our goods. So have the

SMALLMAN & INGRAM 149-151 Dundas St.

out in a few instances has developed into typhoid fever.

Robt. Anderson, of Newbury, killed blowing adder in his garden last week that measured four feet in length. These vipers have been plentiful in and around Newbury this summer.

James Connor, who works for Wm. Moore, con. 5, North Dorchester, had the second finger of his left hand mangled in a painful manner one day last week. It was crushed with a wagon. The fruit crop will not amount to much in the locality of Belmont this year, but roots and vegetables are reported as being a little above the average. Wheat and oats are turning out very good and barley is an excellent

The assault case brought against J. J. Ferguson, Yarmiuth, by H. Cranmer, of Belmont, came up before his Honor Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas. The defendant elected to be tried by the judge, pleaded guilty and was allowed to go on payment of costs.

In Strathroy, Mary, wife of Samuel Herdman, died, aged 56 years. For a long time Mrs. Herdman had suffered from an affection of the heart, but her death was little expected, and her removal from the family circle is keenly

felt by all its members. Dan Grey, Lobo, met with a serious accident. He was driving the team attached to a threshing machine into the barn of L. Sinclair, when the carriers caught the scaffolding, which fell on him and the team. His injuries are

not so serious as was at first supposed. Mrs. J. McIntyre, mother of Mr. Daniel McIntyre, the well-known cattle dealer, died at the home of her son in Dorchester a few days ago. Deceased was a very old and highly respected resident of that township for many years, and a very affectionate and devoted mother. The cause of death was

Mr. D. McMillan, of Dorchester, met with a very painful accident the other day. He was employed by Messrs. Smith & Sims as engineer for their threshing machine, and when wiping off the boiler, his feet slipped on a round stick, and his right hand was caught under the eccentric shaft, with the result of breaking the index finger very badly and otherwise bruising the

On Wednesday morning Neil Smith, Strathroy, passed away, after a long illness from heart trouble. He was the son of Malcolm Smith, of Adelaide, and has been a resident of Strathroy for about four years. To the sorrowing widow, Maggie, daughter of the late Dougald Paul, of Lobo, the deepest sympathy of many friends is extended. Mr. Smith, who was 40 years old, was a member of Beaver Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Archibald Moore, aged 64, and for ten years a resident of Strathroy, is dead. Besides a widow, to whom he had been married 42 years, Mrs. Chas. Becket and Mrs. W. J. Moore, Strathroy, Burton, of Metcalfe, and Jesse, aged 13 years, at home, survive him. Mr. Moore leaves quite a landed estate, besides two insurance policies, one in the Royal Arcanum for \$3,000 and another in the Ontario Mutual Life of Waterloo for \$2,000.

At the age of 85 years Mrs. Mary Woodlock crossed the Atlantic to keep house for her brother, Mr. Walsh, of Strathroy, who died three years since. After accomplishing the voyage she lived for twelve years, and died, half a century after her husband, in Strathroy, at the residence of her niece, on Wednesday morning. Deceased leaves no children, a granddaughter in New York being the only direct descendant. John Walsh, of Caradoc, is a nephew. The new Baptist Church at Gladstone is rapidly approaching comple-tion, and in a short time it will be dedicated. It is a fine-looking struc-82c ywt. | sickness. It is principally malaria, | ture, and in every portion of the work |

the best mechanics have been employed. The masonry contract was awarded to Geo. Peterson, of Dorchester Station, and the carpenter work was performed by Messrs. E. McCann & Son, of the same place. The plans and specifications, were prepared by Mr. White, Ingersoll, who has superintended the work throughout. Mr. J. Potts, of Belmont, did the eavestroughing and other galvanized iron work.

LOST HIS LEG AND DIED.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 31.—James Owen, proprietor of the Station Hotel, at Oakville, fell between two passenger coaches while trying to board the \$ o'clock train for Oakville Thursday evening. One leg was cut off above the knee and he died from the shock and loss of blood at the city hospital yesterday morning. Owen was 65 years of age and weighed over 200 pounds.

27777777777777777777777777777777777 James—Jenny, you have returned my written question, "Where can I get the marked C. O. D.?" Tell me, what does it mean.

Jenny (blushing)—Why, why. C. O. D. means Calls on Dad. He bought a box from Harry McKenna,

BIGYGLE and GENERAL REPAIRING.

Keys Fitted - Locks Repaired, D. McKENZIE & CO. 388 Richmond St., opp. City Hall.

A FRIENDLY TIP



More important than buying a bicycle is to get More important than buying a devote is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Brantford wheels are. Try one and you will be convinced that none can beat it. Drop in and see our 1896 road wheel at the agency, 122 DUNDAS STREET.

Trade

JUST - TO - HAND

Large variety New Tweed Dress Goods at 20c, 221/2c, 30c, 40c, 65c and \$1.

Black, Navy and Brown Serges, new makes, all prices, from 25c up.

New materials for Wrappers, 12½c up.

New Flannelettes, choice patterns, at 5c, 6c, 8c, 9c, 10c and 12½c.

Great value in Gray and Fancy Flannels.

New Cashmere and Wool Hosiery to hand, all sizes and prices, plain and

New Goods

Arriving Almost Daily.

152 Dundas Street

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker, engraver, general repairing. Lawn mowers sharpened and repairing. A call solicited. 402 Talbot

Painless extraction of teeth. Gold and porcelain crowning. Dr. ZIEGLER, 192 1-2 Dundas street.

Special.-While the weather is fine have your house photographed. Mr. C. D. Anderson, 340 Richmond street, makes a specialty of this work.

WOODS?

SPECIAL

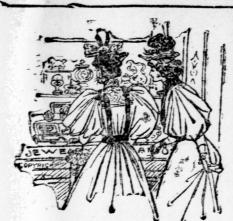
ut Prices

TILL OCTOBER 1ST.

We have a large over-stock in many lines of goods, and in order to reduce stock we have decided from now till Oct. I to make special cut prices. During Sept our Western Fair is held, and we hope those from a distance, as well as our near-by customers, will take advantage of the offer of our cut prices: Fruit Jars, wine measure, pints. 49c; quarts, 59c; half gallons, 79c per dozen; Imperial measure, pints, 55c; quarts, 70c, and half gallons, 95c per dezen. 300 Magnificent Steel Engravings, first prints, 29x33, gilt and white enameled frames, glass fronts, more than 100 different styles to select from, specially cheap at \$2, cut price \$1. Long-Waisted "Just Right" Corsets, the most popular and best-fitting \$1 Corset in the American market, cut price 50c. Balance of our Screen Doors, with spring hinges complete, 75c. Brockville Patent Window Screens, best made, cut price 25c. We have the best assortment of Baby Carriages to be found in the city, and our prices are now far lower than other dealers; still we will put those on our cut price list; see our special line at \$11 60, sold by other dealers at \$18 to \$20. Croquet, 4 balls, 59c; 6 balls, 74c; 8 balls, 89c. 450 Bamboo Fishing Poles, 12 to 16 feet, your choice Sc. We have a lot of Unmounted Oil Linen Window Shades, former prices ranging from 59c to \$1; we will close these, your choice with Hartshorn Spring Roller, complete, for 29c each. The balance of our Table Oilcloth at 15c per yard. Our display of Crockery is equal to any in Western Ontario, and our prices away under the regular dealers for the same quality of goods. See our decorated 100-piece Dinner Set, special cut price, \$4 50. Our Pink Cups and Saucers for 5c, and our special ro-Pieced Toilet Set at \$1 75. If you need anything in the Lamp line WOODS' FAIR is the place to come; we will give a 25 per cent discount off on all our Hanging and Banquet Porcelain Shade Lamps. Our importation of foreign goods has been much larger this year than usual The selection of Fancy and Staple Goods is far more varied and come plete, and we will be able to serve our customers more satisfactorily and at lower prices than before.

Woods' Fair.

176 and 1762 Dundas Street.



Worth Seeing,

Isn't it?" is the opinion of all who get a glimpse of our jewelry display. Indeed it is. As a feast to the eye there's nothing to equal it in London. Our stock is up-to-date, and includes all the latest novelties. A new stock has just been received. The prices are just as tempting as the goods. Inspection invited.

H. Davis & Son. ESTABLISHED 1831, 170 DUNDAS STREET

Commerce and Finance.

A Glance at the Markets of the World.

To-day's Quotations from All the Commercial Centers.

New York Stock Exchange. Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic

9.		
		ç. 31.
High.	Low.	Close.
779	763	764
393	393	393
84	837	833
641	64	648
373	371	873
		648
		111
		94
201	194	20
		1117
		42
		397
		161
		95
		211
303	301	304
	778 394 84 641 374 1111 941 201 1111 42 401 162 951	Aug. High. Low. 775 762 393 393 81 831 641 64 374 371 646 641 1114 1104 942 935 201 194 110 42 415 404 391 165 164 953 954 211 205

A. M. HAMILTON & SON

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

COMMERCIAL

Local Market.

London, Saturday, August 31. The attendance of farmers and gardeners was very good, with a large supply of all kinds of fruit and vegetables, at prices favorable to buyers. Oats in good supply at 70c to 80c per undred pounds. Wheat receipts were light, and sold at 90c to \$1 00 per hundred. Barley for feeding sold at 70c. and peas at 90c per hundred. Potatoes plentiful at 25c to 35c per bag Butter and eggs in good supply and demand at quotations. Hay, receipts good, at \$12 to \$14 per ton. Quotations: GRAIN.

GRAIN.			1
Wheat, white, fall 100 lbs\$	95	to	1 00
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs	95	to	1 00
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	95	to	1 00
Octo per 100 Des			
Oats, per 100 lb4	75	to	80
l'eas, per 100 lbs	90	to	95
Corn, per 100 lbs	1 00	to	1 00
Barley, per 100 lbs	75	to	
Dro nor 100 lbs		-	85
Rye. per 100 lbs		to	1 05
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	90	to	1 00
Beans, per bu	1 40	to	1 50
PROVISIONS.			-00
Eggs, fresh, single doz	12	tc	13
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz	11	to	12
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	10	to	10
Button gingle rolls non lb			
Butter, single rolls, per lb Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets.	20	to	22
Butter, per 1b, 1 lb rolls. baskets.	19	to	20
Butter, per lb, large rolls or			
Ccrocks	16	to	18
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	-		
	10	to	16
Cheese, per lb	73	to	8
Lard, per lb	10	to	10
Ducks, per pair	79	to	00
Chickens, per pair	50	to	75
Turkeys, per lb, 10c to 12c; each.	1 00	to	100
Honey, per lb	9	to	10
VEGETABLES AND FRU			
		4-	. 0=
Apples, per bag		to	1 25
Potatoes, per bag	25	to	40
Carrots, per bu	20	to	30
Turning nor hu	15		6763 1
Turnips, per bu	15	to	20
Parsnips, per bu	30	to	35
		-	
Parsnips, per bu Onions, per bu	30	to	35
Onions, per bu	30	to	35 60
Parsnips, per bu. Onions, per bu. MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb.	30 50	to to	35
Parsnips, per bu. Onions, per bu. MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb. Mutton quarters, per lb.	30	to	35 60 51 7
Parsnips, per bu. Onions, per bu. MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb.	30 50	to to	35 60
Parsnips, per bu. Onions, per bu. MEAT, HIDES, ETC, Beef, quarters, per lb. Mutton quarters, per lb. Veal, quarters, per lb.	30 50	to to to to	35 60 51 7 5
Parsnips, per bu. Onions, per bu. MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb. Mutton quarters, per lb. Veal, quarters, per lb. Lamb, quarter.	30 50 6 9	to to to to	35 60 51 7 5 10
Parsnips, per bu. Onions, per bu. MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb. Mutton quarters, per lb. Veal, quarters, per lb. Lamb, quarter. Dressed hogs, 100 lb.	30 50 6 9 5 50	to to to to to	35 60 5½ 7 5 10 6 00
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Parsnips, per bu. Onions, per bu. MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb. Mutton quarters, per lb. Veal, quarters, per lb. Lamb, quarter. Dressed hogs, 100 lb. Hides, No. 1, per lb.	30 50 6 9 5 50	to to to to to	35 60 5½ 7 5 10 6 00
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Parsnips, per bu. Onions, per bu. MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb. Mutton quarters, per lb. Veal, quarters, per lb. Lamb, quarter. Dressed hogs, 100 lb. Hides, No. 1, per lb. Hides, No. 2, per lb. Hides, No. 3, per lb.	30 50 6 9 5 50 8 7 6	to to to to to to to	35 60 5½ 7 5 10 6 00 8 7
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Parsnips, per bu Onions, per bu MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb. Mutton quarters, per lb. Veal, quarters, per lb. Lamb, quarter. Dressed hogs, 100 lb. Hides, No. 1, per lb. Hides, No. 2, per lb. Hides, No. 3, per lb. Calfskins, green Calfskins, dry, each	30 50 6 9 5 50 8 7 6 5	to to to to to to to	35 60 5½ 7 5 10 6 00 8 7 6 5
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Parsnips, per bu. Onions, per bu. MEAT, HIDES, ETC. Beef, quarters, per lb. Mutton quarters, per lb. Veal, quarters, per lb. Lamb, quarter. Dressed hogs, 100 lb. Hides, No. 1, per lb. Hides, No. 3, per lb. Çalfskins, green. Calfskins, dry, each. Sheepskins, each.	30 50 6 9 5 50 8 7 6 5 0 25	to to to to to to to to to	35 60 51 7 7 5 10 6 00 8 7 6 6 0
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Oil Markets.

Petrolea, Aug. 31.—Oil opened and closed

Montreal Produce Market.

MONTREAL. Aug. 31. Flour-Receipts, 10,100 bbls. Market quiet. Quotations are: Patents, winter, \$4 (0 to \$4 20; do spring. \$4 00 to \$4 15; straight roller, \$3 70 to \$3 80; extra. \$3 00 to \$3 50; superfine, \$3 00 to \$3 20; strong bakers, \$3 75 to \$4 00; Ontario,

bags, \$1 60 to \$1 80. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 Manitoba bard, 86c to \$8c; corn. 54c to 56c; peas, 68c to 70c; oats, 34c to 35c; barley, 56c to 58c; rye, 58c to 60c.

Meal—Oatmeal, \$1 90 to \$2; cornmeal, \$1 30 to \$1 40.
Provisions — Mess pork, \$15 50 to \$16 50;

lard, 7c to 8c; bacon. 10c to 11c; hams, 10c to 11c; cheese, 7c to 8c; butter, townships, 13c to 15c; Western, 12c to 14c; eggs, 10c to 11c. Toronto Market.

Toronto, Aug. 31. Market quiet.
Wheat—G. T. R. west sold at 60c standard,
and one car lot was offered at 59c; No. 1 Manitoba hard is nominal at 87c west.
Flour—One lot of 4,000 bags sold in Montreal

at and equal to \$3.05 Toronto freights.

Peas—Three cars of new peas sold middle freights west at 51c.

Oats—2 cars of white on the M. C. R. sold at 23.c, and two G. T. R. west at 24c.
Barley—Car lots of feed offered west at 35c.
Rye—Car lots offered on the Midland at 45c

English Markets.

(Beerbohm & Report by Cable.) LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31 .- 1:30 p.m. Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 1d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 24d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 3d; No. 1 California, 5s 1d; futures closed firm, with near positions ad to 1d lower and distant positions ad lower; business about equally distributed; Sept. and Oct., 5s 1d; Nov., 5s 1dd; Dec., 5s 1dd; Jan., 5s 2dd; Feb., 5s

Corn-Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 8½d; futures closed steady, with near positions unchanged to ½d lower, and distant positions unchanged to ½d lower; business heaviest on nearest and most distant positions; Sept. and Oct. 3s 8½d; Nov., 3s 8½d; Dec., 3s 8½d; Jan., 2s ½d; Feb., 3s 5½d.

Flour—Firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St.

Louis fancy winter, 7s.
Peas—Canadian, 4s 11d.

land cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 41s; short ribs 28 lbs, 38s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 37s; long clear heavy. 55 lbs, 34s 6d; short clear middles heavy. 55 lbs, 34s.

eavy, 55 105, 348.
Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 34s.
Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s.
Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef-Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess,

Pork-Prime mess: fine western, 56s 3d: do nedium, 48s 9d. Lard—Steady; prime western, 30s 3d; refined, in pails, 32s. Cheese-Steady; demand moderate: finest American white, new, 38s; do colored, new Butter-Finest United States, 70s; good, 60s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Rosin, common, 4s 3d. Cotton seed oil, Liverpool refined, 17s 9d. Linseed oil—21s. Petroloum—Refined, 8½d.

Refrigerator beef-Fore quarter, 34d; hind duarter, 62d.

Bleaching powder hard wood, f. o. b., Liver-Hops at London (Pacific coast), £2.

American Grain and Provision Reports

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 30.—Flour—Receipts, 15,000 packages; exports, 9,000 packages; sales, 8,000 packages; weak. Winter wheat, low grades, \$2 15 to \$2 60; do fair to fancy, \$2 75 to \$3 25; do, patents, \$3 50 to \$3 75; Minn. clear, \$2 65 to \$3 20; do, straights, \$3 15 to \$3 45; do, patents, \$3 30 to \$4; low extras, \$2 15 to \$2 60; city mills, \$3 90 to \$4 15; do, patents, \$4 10 to \$4 35; rye mixtures, \$2 60 to \$2 80; rye flour easy, \$2 65 to \$3 15.

Cornmeal—Steady: vellow western \$2 70 to Cornmeal—Steady; yellow western, \$2 70 to

Cornmeal—Steady; yellow western, \$2 79 to \$2 75.

Rye—Steady; western, 54c to 55c.

Barley Malt — Nominal; Canada countrymade, 85c to 90c; western, 65c to 70c; two-rowed State. 70c; six-rowed do, 75c to 80c.

Wheat—Receipts, 69,000 bu; exports, none; sales, 3,810,000 bu futures, 60,00 bu spot; spots firmer; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 664c; afloat, 674c; f. o. b., 674c to 68c; ungraded red, 60c to 69c; No. 1 northern, 634c; options firm; No. 2 red, Aug. 664c; Sept., 664c; Oct., 674c; Dec., 684c; May, 734c.

Corn—Receipts, 1,422,009 bu; exports, 58,000 bu; sales 390,000 bu futures; 40,000 bu; spot; spots firm; No. 2, 423c, elevator; 434c affoat; options firm; Sept., 414c; Oct., 414c; Nov., 404c; May, 464c.

Oats—Receipts, 100,000 bu; exports, 10,000 bu; sales, 100,000 bu futures; 47,000 bu spot; spots

Oats—Receipts, 100,000 bu; exports, 10,000 bu; sales, 100,000 bu futures; 47,000 bu spot; spots firm; No. 2, 24½c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 2 Chicago, 25½c; No. 3, 23c; No. 3 white, 24c to 25c; mixed western, 24c to 25c; white do and white

State, 25c to 39c; options easier; Aug., 24c; Sept., 234c; Oct.. 234c; May, 264c. Feed Bran - 774c to 90c. Middlings - 90c to 95c. Rye Feed - 85c. Hay—Steady; 80c to 90c. Hops—Weak; State, 3c to 7c; do, new, 8c to

Beef-Dull; family, \$9 to \$12; extra mess, \$7.90 to \$8.

Cutmeats—Steady; pickled bellies, 7c; do shoulders, 5½c to 5½c; do hams, 9c to 9½c; middles, nominal.

shoulders, 3gc to 3gc; do hams, 9c to 9gc; middles, nominal.

Lard—Firmer; western steam, \$6 25; refined quiet; continent, \$6 75; compound, 4gc to 5c.

Pork—Steady: mess, \$10 75 to \$11 25.

Butter—Steady; State dairy, 12c to 18gc; do creamery, 19gc to 20c; western dairy, 9gc to 18g; do creamery, 13c to 20c; do factory, 8c to 12gc; Elgins, 20c.

Chesse—Steady: State large, 6c to 7gc; do fancy, 7gc to 7gc; do small, 6gc to 8gc; partskims, 2gc to 6gc; full skims. 1gc to 2c.

Eggs—Weak; State and Pennsylvania, 15c to 16c; western fresh, 13gc to 1cc.

Tallow—Weak; city (\$2 per package), 4gc; country (packages free), 4gc to 4gc, as to quality.

Petroleum—Unchanged; refined, \$7 10; do in bulk, \$4 55 to \$4 60.

Potatoes—Weak; Jersey, 75c to \$1; Northern New York, 90c to \$1; Long Island, 90c to \$125; sweets, \$1 62 to \$2.

New York, 90c to \$1; Long Island, 90c to \$1 29; sweets, \$1 62 to \$2.

Rice—Firm; domestic, 3½c to 6c.

Molasses—Firm; 26c to 32c.

Coffee—Options steady; sales, 14,250 bags, including Sept., \$14 85; Oct., \$15; Dec., \$14 80 to \$14 90; March, \$14 65 to \$14 80; May, \$14 50; spots steady 16c. to \$14 50; March, \$14 50 to \$14 50; May, \$14 50; spots steady, 16c.

Sugar—Steady: Standard "A," 4 3-16c to 4\frac{3}{2}c; confectioners" "A," 4 1-16c to 4\frac{1}{2}c; cut-loaf and crushed, 4 13-16c to 5c; powdered, 4 7-16c to 4\frac{3}{2}c; granulated, 4 3-16c to 4\frac{1}{2}c.

BUFFALO.
Buffalo, Aug. 30.—Wheat—Spring wheat—Another good demand for old No. 1 hard, c. i. York December, or 66%; 11,000 bu do, 66 11-16c; York December. or 66½c; 11,000 bu do, 66 11-16c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, strong, 67½c, 6½c over Chicago September; No. 1 northern, new, 65½c; No. 1 hard, c. i. f., old, 66%c; do new, 65½c; No. 1 northern, 64½c. Winter wheat—In good demand; firm. Sales: 1,800 bu No. 2 red Indiana, 68½c; 600 bu Chicago, 67½c; 24,000 bu do, 66½c. c. i. f.; 1 car No. 1 white, on track, 67½c; 1 car No. 2 white, 66c; closing No. 2 red, in store, 67c; do, on track, 67c.

Corn—Dull: easy: No. 2 yellow, 42½c: No. 3

Corn—Dull; easy; No. 2 yellow, 42½c; No. 3 yellow, 42c; No. 2 corn, 41½c; No. 3 corn, 40c,

on track.
Oats—Quiet; easy; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 4 white, 21½c; No. 2 mixed, 23c; No. 3 mixed, 20c, on track.
Rye—Nominal; No. 2, 48½c, on track.
Flour—Quiet; unchanged; best patent spring, \$3 50 to \$3 60; bakers' straight, \$3 25 to \$3 30; clear, \$2 90 to \$3; best winter, \$3 25 to \$3.50; clear, \$2.90 to \$3; best winter, \$3.25 to \$3.50; straight, \$2.65 to \$3.

Millfeed-Dull; unchanged; coarse winter bran, sacked, \$17; medium do, \$17; shipments, \$15; coarse spring do, \$16.50; medium, \$16; choice white feed, \$17.50 to \$18.50; mixed feed,

Canal freights—Steady; wheat, 15c; corn, 15c; oats 15c to 15c to New York.

Receipts—Flour, 8,800 bu; wheat, 253,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu; oats, 59,000 bu.

Shipments—Canal, wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 8,800 bu; cats, 132,000 bu; 8,800 bu; oats, 103,000 bu. 5,800 bu; cars, 103,000 bu. Shipments—Rail, flour, 9,800 bbls; wheat 136,000 bu; corn, 320,000 bu; cars, 22,000 bu.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—Wheat today closed weak at 1½c 1½c under yesterday. Cash was firm and ½c higher. Corn was unchanged. May oats declined ½c to ½c, with cash unchanged. Provisions were steady.
Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat,
83 cars; corn, 315 cars; oats, 240 cars; hogs,
8,000 head.

The demand for vessel room was at steady rates. Corn paid 12c to Buffalo. The leading futures closed as follows:
Wheat—Aug., 61½c; Sept., 61½c; Dec., 63½c to 38c. Corn—Aug., 361c; Sept., 36c; Dec., 30sc; **May**,

1c.
Oats—Sept., 183c; Oct., 184c; May, 217c.
Pork—Sept., \$9; Oct., \$9 10; Jan., \$9 85.
Lard—Sept., \$5 85; Oct., \$5 90; Jan., \$5 95.
Short Ribs—Sept., \$5 60; Oct., \$5 70; Jan.,

Cash quotations: Flour steadier; No. 2 spring wheat, 61½c to 62c; No. 3 do. 61½c to 62½c; No. 2 red wheat, 61½c to 61½c; No. 2 corn, 36½c; No. 2 cats, 16½c; No. 2 rye, 40c; No. 2 barley, 42c; mess pork, \$9 to \$9 52; lard, \$5 82; to \$5 85; short ribs sides, \$5 55 to \$5 65; dry salted shoulders, \$5 50 to \$5 62½; short clear sides, \$6 25 to \$3 50.

\$0 JU.	
Receipts-	
Flour 6,000	Wheat 49,000
Corn	Oats237,000
	Barley 14,000
	Wheat 21,000
	Oats185,000
	Barley 9,000
DETI	ROIT.
	1 white wheat_Cash

65c; No. 2 red, cash and Sept., 634c; Dec., 664c. TOLEDO. Toledo, Aug. 31.-Wheat-Cash, 65c; Sept. 65c; Dec., 66½c.

MILWAUKEE.
Milwaukee, Aug. 31.—Wheat, cash, 604c; Sept., 611c. Chicago Exchange. Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic

Temple. Open. High. Low. Close. WHEAT-Sept 624 CORN-Sept.... OATS-May. 22 224 118 May. 22 224 218 Sept. 909 965 892 Jan. 987 997 987 Sept. 585 600 587 Jan. 595 597 595 Sept. 560 580 560 Jan. 512 517 512 PORK-LARD-Jan.... 5 95 S. RIBS— Sept... 5 60

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO. Aug. 30.-Native beeves were dull and easy today, stockers and feeders were firm and 15c high-Hogs suffered another decline of

6c. Sheep were 10c lower.
Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; feeders, 900 to
1,100 lbs, \$3 35 @ \$4 15; stockers, 600
to 900 lbs, \$2 25 @ \$3 35; cows, fair to choice, \$2 60 @ \$3 50; other grades unchanged.

Hogs-Receipts, 14,000; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4 10 @ \$4 55; common to choice mixed, \$4 @ \$4 55; choice assorted, \$4 40 @ \$5 50; light, \$4 @ \$4 55; pigs, \$2 50 @ \$4 50. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; inferior to choice, \$1 50 @ \$3 40; lambs, \$3 @ \$5.

TORONTO. Toronto, Ont., Aug. 30.-Offerings at the Toronto cattle market today were

treal. In export cattle prices were from 4c to 4 1-2c for choice lots; buying not very active. A good many poor cattle were left unsold at the close. Butchers' were quiet. Best sold at 3 3-8c; 2 1-4c for common, 2 1-2c to

3c for medium.
Sheep and Lambs—Market firmer: lambs sold at 3c to 3 1-2c per lb. Export sheep, \$3 75 @ \$3 85 per cwt for ewes and wethers; bucks sold slowly at 3c: butchers' sheep were quoted at \$2 50 @ \$3 each.

Calves were steady at \$4 @ \$6 for best, and \$1 50 @ \$2 for poor. Best hogs were in good demand and firmer at 5c for long, lean, firm hogs. Thick, fat hogs, \$4 40 @ \$4 50; stags and rough hogs, 2c @ 2 1-2c, and sows,

Stockers and feeders quiet; good feeders were quoted at 2 1-2c @ 2 3-4c per lb; light stockers were not wanted; milch cows and springers in good demand and steady at \$20 @ \$45 each. On 'Change.

Special to C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple, from Kennett, Hopkins Company.

Chicago, Aug. 31.-Wheat started on the down grade at the opening, and after a slight advance gradually worked lower to the put prices. Exports for the week were small, and there seems to be nothing to indicate much larger purchases by foreigners in the near futures. We think the movement in the Northwest will soon assume large proportions, and so continue for some time. Lower prices seem inevitable.

Corn had an upturn on reports of frost last night, but it is not likely that much damage has been done. We look for lower prices, but think May or December options bought on fair declines will result in profits. Oats featureless, with downward tendency.

Provisions closed lower, and cannot reasonably be expected to advance in the face of the corn crop, which means a liberal supply of hogs later on. The Apple Outlook.

An English correspondent writes: We shall have an average crop, and at any rate we do not want any early fruit from Canada. My opinion is early shipments mean disaster, while keeping fruit of good quality will fetch money presently. The Canadian outlook is sized up in the Montreal Trade Bulletin as follows: In discussing prospective prices, some of our leading opcrators think it would be dangerous to contract for ever 75c per bbl for the fruit picked. A large grower in Ontario offered to contract his entire growth of winter fruit at \$1 25 per bbl on the ground, but the best bid he could extract from a firm here was 75c on the ground.

Dairy Markets.

GUELPH. Guelph, Ont., Aug. 30.—At the cheese fair this afternoon five factories offered 1,405 boxes of July and August; 7 1-2c was bid; no sales; two buyers

Physicians' Prescriptions

Family Recipes

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

-There was no Police Court this -The Ontario Law School reopens on Monday, Sept. 23. -The shooting of wild ducks be-

omes legal on and after Monday next, Sept. 2. -John Hunt, city, has been appoint-

ed official chooser of grain samples to aid the inspectors. -Mrs. O. J. Bridle, Dundas street, is

seriously ill, having been confined to her room now for six weeks. -C. Leathorn, Elias street, has secured a permit to built a brick cottage on Hewitt

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gillespie have re-

turned from their wedding trip and taken up their residence at 539 King street. Miss Sarah Gibson, of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Gunn, of New York.

She will also visit Buffalo friends before -Offices in the Court House will be open every afternoon, commencing Tuesday. During the past two months they have

closed at 1 o'clock. -The summer vacation of the High Court judges concludes today. The weekly sit. tings of the court for London will be re-

sumed on Tuesday. -The C. P. R. authorities here have received a telegram, stating that no excursionist by the name of Kennedy and supposed to be from London, had been killed on the

C. P. R. in the Northwest. -Mr. James Howie, of Simcoe street, had the misfortune to break her arm while doing some housework yesterday. She accidentally tripped on a piece of loose carpet and was thrown heavily to the floor. The fracture was reduced.

-Prices were practically unaltered on the fruit market this morning. Although peaches were very plentiful they still sold at \$2 50 a bushel and \$1 for large baskets and 50c and 60c for small. Pears brought 50c and plums

\$1 25 per basket. -Mr. L. H. Ingram, of the firm of Smallman & Ingram, returned yesterday from a purchasing tour in Britain and continent. He came over in the Teutonic, and among his fellow passengers was Lord Dunraven, owner of Valkyrie II1.; also Mr. Watson, the designer of this celebrated yacht.

-At the usual Friday night preparatory services held in St. Andrew's Church last evening eight persons were received into church membership by certificate and eightteen by profession of faith, making in all 26. The services were conducted by Rev. E. H. Sawers and the pastor, Rev. Robt. Johns-

-The Conservative Club held a meeting last night in the Masonic Temple to arrange for the opening of the new club rooms in the Mechanics' Institute. It was arranged that the opening should take place in six weeks. Addresses were delivered by Wm. Peas—Canadian, 4s lid.

Bacon—Steady, demand moderate; Cumber—lambs, 1.200 hogs and 15 calves. The ciation; J. R. Minhinnick, president of the tees who have manifested consider—Hall,

attendance of buyers was good, but the buying was slow. Three loads of butchers' cattle were taken for Mon-Water Commissioner Judd, Ald. Pritchard, P. H. Bartlett and E. Flock. Messrs. Dreaney, Lockhart, Williamson, Watt and

Flemming took part in the programme -The medical health officer has written to the city engineer forbidding the sale of the old blocks taken from Richmond and Dundas streets for use as fuel in dwellings. Otherwise the Board of Health would hold the city responsiblef or any injury which ensued to the public health.

-About 2 a.m. the employes of the Canadian General Electric Light Company heard some loud kicking from the stable of Orchard's coal and wood yard. On investigating one of Mr. Orchard's valuable brood mares was found to be suffering from inflammation, which caused death an hour

-Court Lambeth, I. O. F., No. 143, and the A. O. U. W. of the village of Lambeth will open the new hall, built of members of the two lodges, on Thursday, Oct. 10. The Hight Court meets in London on Sept. 8, and it is the intention to have all of the executive officers and as many visiting members as possible attend the opening. Local talent from this city will be engaged,

LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION. Every preparation for the mouster Labor Day demonstration here on Monday has been completed, and all that is wanted to make the day a success is fine weather. The procession will form in three sections at 12:30 o'clock. Sections 1 and 2 comprises the Trades Congress, Trades and Labor Council, and members of labor unions on foot. Decorated wagons, etc., will form the third section and will assemble on Talbot street, north of King. The procession will proceed to the fair grounds via King, Adelaide and Dundas streets, and will be marshaled by Mr. James Cummings and four assistants. The afternoon and evening sports and attractions will afford endless amusement.

SIR CHARLES RIVERS-WILSON. It will be ten days or more before Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and the other Grand Trunk officials accompanying him will be able to visit this city. Sunday will be spent very quietly in Toronto, and on Monday morning the visitors will leave for an inspection of the Midland and Northern divisions, returning probably on Tuesday after-noon. They will then leave as soon as possible for Chicago via the tunnel route, stopping off to inspect the tunnel arrangements. On their return to Canada from Chicago they will visit the London shops, and also Hamilton, and by that route on to the suspension bridge, where they will attend the Traffic Conference on Sept. 20.

UNFORTUNATE TRAIN INCIDENT. An elderly farmer, whose name could not be learned, took the 10:05 train Friday from this city to Port Stanley. He was accompanied by his wife, a grown-up son and two daughters, apparently about 12 and 14 years of age. He neglected to purchase tickets for the girls, and there was some trouble when the conductor came along.
The old man wanted to buy excursion tickets on board the train, and when informed that the conductor could not sell other than a single ticket on the train, and he would have to pay again when he came back, he utterly refused to pay. The conductor stopped the train, and as the air brakes were applied, the sudden stop slammed the door, catching the man's little finger in the jamb and crushing it flat from the first joint down. Although the member was bleeding profusely, and they had a heavy picnic basket, the farmer permitted the whole family to be put off rather than pay. He was set down near Westminster, and the five were last seen walking back to London.

LOCAL WHEEL NOTES. The Toronto Mail-Empire correspon-Gent who is traveling with the American flyers has the following local

"With a top-dressing and plenty use the new London track is likely to be the fastest in Canada." George Fogg, the London rider, is a likely looking lad, and with practice should show up well next year.

"The grand stand at London is the hest of the kind in Canada. It seats 3,000 people, and the seats in the central portion are comfortably cushion-The dressing-room accommodation is even better than at the island:

"So far on the big circuit the Wanders and London B. C. are the only clubs to cover expenses. Brantford is said to out about \$100, Woodstock about \$200, and Stratford over \$300. "W. M. Carman, of London, is comng to Toronto next month to ride for the 100-mile and hour records at the Island track."

THREE MONTHS IN POLICE CIR-

CLES. Mr. John Moule, clerk of the Police Court, has compiled the returns of the court for the three months ending today, and forwarded copies to Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and to Crown Attorney Magee, city The summary convictions made during the quarter were 144, and the fines imposed amounted to \$361. The majority of the convictions were or drunkenness, vagrancy and breach of city bylaws, where the fines generally average \$1 or \$2. The heaviest fines imposed were: John Howe, breach of the liquor law, \$20; William Ford. keeper of a disorderly house, \$30; Geo. E. Wade, selling cigarettes to minors, \$10, and Mrs. Esther Barnes, keeping a house of ill-fame, \$40. Hugh Atkinson got three months for being drunk; George McDonald and Catharine Jones, two months for vagrancy; Mary Ann Carey and Eliza Shea, six months in the Mercer, and Louisa Platt eight months in the Mercer for vagrancy. Thos. Alexander appeared three times during the quarter. On June 4 he got a month; on July 5 he got another month, and on Aug. 6 the dose was repeated. There were twenty criminal cases, the heaviest sentences inflicted being six months in the Central on John Burke and Ira Halliday, for theft and wounding respectively.

LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

If you have a grievance to ventilate, informa tion to give, a subject of public interest to discuss, or a service to acknowledge, we will print it in this column, provided the name of the writer is attached to his or her communication for publication. Make it as brief as possible. "COMMERCIAL FORM."

To the Editor of the "Advertiser": With reference to an advertisement I see in your columns concerning this decidedly important matter, I would like to say a few words. In the first place, I think that the Board of Education have acted wisely in deciding to test the wishes of the citizens before expending too much on experimenting. Trustees Griffin and Hunt evidently do not intend to expose themselves to the criticisms of their electors for not fulfilling their promises with reference to the introduction of this important branch of public school work. The parents are to say whether a commercial form is in their estimation required or not; and in event of a negative reply,

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

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

Money Loaned on Mortgages on Real Estate.

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

No of	No. of Months.	Monthly	Total Amount Paid,	Amount:
Years.		Payment.	Principal and Interest.	Borrowed
8 10	96	\$13 11	\$1,258 56	\$1,000
	120	11 07	1,28 40	1,000
		QUARTERLY	SYSTEM.	
No. of	No. of Q'rt'ly	Quarterly	Total Amount Paid,	Amount
Years.	Payments	Payment.	Principal and Interest.	Borrowed
8 10	32 40	\$39 52 33 36	\$1,264 64 1,334 40	\$1,000

by the incorporated company composed | No Fines! No Commission! You Will Know Exactly What You Have to Pay and For How Long You Have to Pay It.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, MANAGER.

OFFICE-Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane.

able interest in trying to bring it to salt; soluble. Try it.

a head. The advantages to be derived by the general public from the intreduction of this form are in my estimation very valuable. I know it to be a fact that pupils leaving the present highest grade of the public school are to a very great extent incompetent from a business point of view to enter into commercial transactions, or even assist accurately in office work. To procure for themselves a qualification sufficient for their needs they must spend a couple of years at least in the Collegiate Institute, taking up along with their strictly commercial work some other subjects practically unnecessary for their wants. Not only is this to a certain extent a waste of time, but from personal experience I have found that it necessitates a considerable outlay for books to start with. In all probability, the Collegiate Institute will in a year or so be made self-supporting (a step which I think would also be in the right direction), when it will be a greater burden than ever for the parent who wishes to give his child simply a good com-mercial education. A form such as is proposed, that would give the public school pupil another year's training in subjects necessary to fit him for a business life, and without extra expense, or loss of time, should, in my estimation, be heartly indorsed by all parents interested in their children's welfare. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space taken in your valuable paper, I_remain, yours

truly, J. W. MARTIN. FIRE IN LONDON WEST.

Two Houses on Oak Street Totally Destroyed.

Furniture Saved From One-Insurance on One Place Had Just Expired--Cause of the Blaze Un-

known.

About 1:30 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in the kitchen of Mr. Sam Yelland's house at 80 Oak street, London West, and inside of an hour the house, its contents and the residence of Mr. Henry Geiger, immediately adjoining to the east, were destroy-

Miss Yelland was the only person at home when the fire was noticed, and she first set out to alarm the neighbors. Before this was done, however, the place was wrapped in flames, and willing workers, who responded to the call, set about to save Mr. Geiger's furniture. This was done, but any attempt to save the buildings would have been futile. Mr. Yelland's loss will be heavy, as not a particle of furniture was removed. Geiger's loss will also be severe. His insurance expired a few days ago, and had not been renewed. Besides the house, which he owned, he loses a valuable pipe organ, which had been built into the place for the use of his son Arthur, who is a well known musician, and had only returned from his holidays.

The cause of the fire is unknown. MOUNT BRYDGES.

Mount Brydges, Aug. 31.-Mrs. (Rev.) Kerr is visiting her parents near Glencoe. Mrs. (Rev.) Jackson, of Belmont, who has been visiting Mrs. (Dr.) Bice, has returned

Cook's Presbyterian Church held their annual garden party last evening on the grounds of school section number five, and to say it was a huge success would be putting it mildly. Everybody went to work and each did his own work, so that there was no hitch. There were between 500 and 600 people present, and notwithstanding the large number the ladies had such an abundance of provisions left that they decided to have a social tonight to eat up the frag-ments, that nothing might be lost. The Melbourne brass band discoursed sweet music throughout the evening. A choice programme was given, consisting of addresses, recitations, solos, duets, trios, quartets, comic songs and selections on the harmonica

and auto-harp. The proceeds will amount to over \$100, clear of expenses. Miss Bessie Tuck has returned from an extended visit to Galt, St. George and other eastern towns.

The English churches of Mt. Brydges, Burwell Road and Delaware, held their picnic at Wonderland on Wednesday and had an enjoyable day and a good wetting coming home.

Mr. George Bignall has commenced the erection of a new brick hotel. A number of men are excavating the cellar. Mr. Wm. Bidnall has the contract and expects to have it completed by November.

The annual Harvest Home services and entertainment of the Methodist Church will be held on t e 8th and 9th of September. Rev. T. T. George of Delaware will preach the sermons. Mr. Wm. Gibson (baritone), of London, assisted by his double quartette club, will furnish the programme. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock.

London's

Mr. John Clarke, the well-known comedian, having gained a high reputation while with Chanfraus and other first class companies, determined last season to start out on his own behalf, and he has just concluded with his company a most successful tour through New England. Mr. Clarke will continue his company on the road next season, and will occupy the old Mechanics' Hall in this city during the Western Fair week, presenting a round of first-class plays, at popular prices. Mr. Clarke's leading lady is Miss Ella Cameron, who has gained fame as an emotional actress of great power, and who will be supported by a company of unusual excellence. The hall is now being refitted and rejuvenated, and will

The Flash of Crystals. The flash of the beautiful crystals in Windsor Table Salt is like diamonds. Pure as gem of first water. A salt all

Too Late to Classify.

BORN. CURRIE-On Aug. 23, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Curry, this city, a son.

MARRIED. GILLESPIE-M'GUFFIN-In this city, or Thursday, Aug. 22, 1895, at the residence of the bride's mother, 474 Maitland street, by the Rev. W. J. Clark, William B. Gillespie,

of this city to L. Jean McGnffin. CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH-Services Sabbath, Sept. 1—11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor; evening subject, "Pray for Enemies." W. M. Society will hold mass meeting after evening service; Mrs. Mechmen and others will speak,

LETTER ADDRESSED TO MISS Smithett has been lost. Anyone who has written without receiving a prompt reply is respectfully requested to write again. QUEEN'S AVE. METHODIST CHURCH Charles ave. Methodist church a common and 7 p.m.. Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Morning—duct, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" (Lachner), Miss Maude Fowler and Mr. Fetherston; violin solo, "Cavatini" (Raff), Miss Evelyn Allen. Evening—Solo, "Zion" (Rodney), Mr. Soner.

Bargains

28 pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar for \$1 cash, upon our profit-

sharing system. See our Beautiful Dinner Sets, 116 pieces, complete, regular cut price \$15, this week only \$20. We have other smaller sets also, for less money. Call and see these

bargains.

Thousands of London's best citizens patronize us, and we can please hem because we make a sr of handling nothing but the choicest lines of Teas and Coffees, etc,

A trial will convince you that we can

please you and give a present free as a cash discount. EMPIRE TEA GO.

(Profit Tea Sharers)

Notice of Removal Contractors and others will please bear in mind that I have removed to my new premises

-> 0 78 King Street, opposite John Campbell's
carriage works—where I shall be pleased to
furnish them with Lime, Cements, Plaster
Paris, Hair, Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick and Fire
Clay at current rates.

W.J. ELEWEN

78 King Street.

YOU WANT A QUICK

-Hot Fire

TO COOK WITH THESE DAYS, GOOD DRY WOOD WILL MAKE IT.

19 York St. - I hone 348.

TIME To buy Millinery if you want to get it cheap. Everything

IS THE

MISSSKIMIN 523 Richmond Street.

at cost.

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

O. LABELLE, MERCHANT TAILOR. 372 Richmond Street.

Contractors' & Builders' Supplies.

Beachville Lime, Acton Lime. Portlan Cements, Canadial Cements. Plaster calcined), Plaster (dental). Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick.

AMERON'S 421 Richmond Street.

ЧURNITUREAT₄ IRE SALE PRICES!

316 Burwell Street.

Sale still going on. Lots of bargains you to be secured. Call and examine at once PETER B. LEWIS 725 Richmond Street. Store open from

8 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.

(CEYLON TEA)

Will Prove Its Sterling Worth. If it isn't delicious and to your taste, return it to your grocer. He will refund first cost in

Sold Only in Lead Packets. Only Grocers Sell It.

The Secret Out.

With afternoon there was a gradual

letting up of wind and snow, but still the great wastes remained, untrodden and impassable. A serious question now presented itself. Where were they to get their supper? The dinner had een meagre, but supper promised to be nil. In vain Q searched the cupboards and boxes, not even a cracker was to be found. His apologies be-came profuse. He seemed to think that he was personally to blame for this lack, and when 4 o'clock came and he as well as the rest began to feel decidedly hungry, he rose from the seat into which he had thrown himself after his last ineffectual search, and saying, "There is the cellar to rummage next," went out of the room. It was the first time he had given any token of an absence long enough to warrant either of the doctors in making any move. It was therefore seized upon with avidity by Molesworth. Merely waiting to hear the detective's feet strike the floor beneath, he bestowed one glance upon Cameron, and passed into the hall. But almost in a moment he returned with a bitterly changed face, and sitting down in his former place, made one movement with his lips, signifying, "Locked." The wary detective had not left him with-

out taking his precautions, and the way to the balcony was cut off. While he and Cameron were slowly recovering from their mutual disappointment, Q returned. He had found no stores, yet his face was beaming. He held in his hands two barrel staves and he startled them all with the

"Who's got a string? With these tied to my feet I can get to the village. What do you say, then; shall I try it?" 'Yes," came in chorus from all but the two doctors. It would not do for them to show the eager hope which had come to them at the utterance of these few words.

"I have looked out of the door and I can just see a steeple in the distance. With that to guide me I am sure I can get to town in an hour. Look alive for some string, then; we shall not go to bed supperless." And motion-Dr. Cameron to meet him outside the door, he whispered:
"You needn't bother about ham. No

one can make way through this snow without some such rig as I will get | much depended. But one glance was up, and I have hidden the other staves | enough to assure him of the futility of the barrel in a very safe place. of any such hope, so crushing down He may throw himself out of the window, but if he does, he will stick in a drift, so we will have him any way. As for the balcony, I have the of his room in my pocket; so you see you are bound to endure his company for some time yet. But I don't think that will be disagreeable to you, after the pains we have been at to obtain it." And the light-hearted fellow gave one of his peculiar laughs. and being by this time accommodated with string, took up his staves and began to clamber down the ladder, fol-

lowed by two of his companions. The two doctors, left thus to their own devices, allowed themselves one word of congratulation. Then, that no time might be lost, Dr. stretched himself out on the settle and feigned to fall into a deep sleep. As this had been the recreation of more than one of the party during the long day, it caused no comment, not even when he failed to wake with the return of the two men who had been down to the door to see Q off. Nothing short of the violent bursting sound that came suddenly from the hall was sufficient to break his slumbers, and then he awoke slowly and looked about him vith vague astonishment, before say-

"What is that? Is the roof tumbling over our beads?" "O, no," cried one of the party, indifferently; "it is that moody chap who was here. He wanted to lie down, too,

and finding the door of the opposite com locked, just put his shoulder to the wood and burst off the lock. Some of us will have to pay damages for our abuse of this house, I imagine." Dr. Cameron rose with great seeming precipitancy and passed into the oppo-

te room. Molesworth was already on the balcony, and with a rare thoughtfulness of consequences, had locked the door behind him. For at all costs it must not only appear that Dr. Cameron was taken at a disadvantage, but he must be positively prevented from following or regaining his witness, or this disappearance would militate against him and bring about the very catastrophe he hoped to prevent. nderstanding the trick and being

quite willing to profit by it, Dr. Cameron nevertheless followed the example ven him by the other and endeavored break down the door. But it was more firmly than the interior one he soon ceased from efforts that reality meant nothing. He did not he spot, however, but stood with ed head and listening ear, harkenfor the creeking sounds which Id announce that the boat was beg lowered into the water. When it came, he felt such a gush of thankfulness that it was with the greatest difficulty he could restrain himself from uttering his gratitude aloud. It therefore a terrible shock when next instant he heard a sudden snap, then a rushing sound, and then a ash which told him that one or more f the ropes had parted, and that the the doctor, or both, had fallen

CHAPTER XXXVI. There are moments in which we live in stoves, spring beds and furniture.

JAMES F. HUNT, 593 Richmond street instant to Dr. Cameron. Molesworth | north. Telephone 997.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. in the water! Molesworth struggling with death! That meant disappearance indeed, and a disappearance from Which there could be no return, either LESSON X, THIRD QUARTER, INTERforced or voluntary. But though the

devil tempted him as he had never

of the water, he had succeeded in lay-

ing hold of Molesworth's arm, he found

that the struggle before him was likely

to be one of life and death. For Molesworth was not only wholly un-

able to help him, but was so heavily

burdened by his two coats, that he drew him irresistibly downward, mak-

ing the few strokes necessary to reach

the shore almost impossible even to

his practiced arm. Indeed, he had almost given himself up for lost when the thought came, that he had but to

loosen his grasp upon this already half-

dead man, and not only life, but love and hope would be his again, and that

what was this man to him that he

should sacrifice his own safety in an

attempt which after all was more quix-

But this thought, plausible though it

was, did not tempt him long, for he

realized even in that passionate mo-

ment that he would gain too much,

for his conscience ever to rest at ease if he let this man go. So renewing his

grip, he gave himself up again to the

struggle, and worked so manfully that

he reached the spot where the boat

hung down, and finding it near enough

for him to gain some support, from

it, he clutched at it with one hand

and held up Molesworth's head with

The momentary reller thus prought,

allowed him to look around him for

the first time. But he saw nothing encouraging. Meantime a look like

death was settling over Molesworth's

face, and Dr. Cameron saw that if he

was to complete his sacrifice and save

this man, he must at once get assist-

ance from his companions. But that

meant discovery, and all the unfathom-

ed results that must follow the restor-

ing of this witness into the hands of

the police; an alternative so dread-

ful that he cast his eyes in anguish

up at the supports which still held the

boat from falling into the water, in

hope of seeing some way of detaching

it, and so saving Molesworth without hindering the escape upon which so

gave one resounding cry that soon

brought his companions to the window

had not been very successful in his

undertaking, but he had a glimpse of

the outside world and came back full

of life and spirits: Bursting into the

house, he sent his voice through the

Look here, you. Here I have been

gone two solid hours in the worst

scrabble you ever saw, and not a soul at the door to take my basket. I

suppose you didn't expect me back so

some of the pretty girls I might meet

that's not the kind of dude I am.

He had now kicked off the snow-

no reply to this tirade, hurried toward

(To be continued.)

Why Not You?

cheek which would you do? Dick-

It would be hard to make a choice

but between the two I should probably

Mrs. Newrich-I want a pair of the

Newrich-I want to buy them, young

man; you don't think I wanted to rent

The Best Cougn Cure

Green-I'm dreadfully troubled with

insomnia. I simply can't go to sleep at night. Brown—Why don't you make

up your mind that you have to catch

a midnight train and resolve to stay

A Natural Beautifler.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by W. T. Strong.

Wiggles-Why did they call it a

charity concert, do you think? Wag-

gles-I don't know. Possibly because

it is so often necessary to be chari-

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Feather beds and hair mattresses

renovated. We do all renovating on

the premises. First-class work guaran-

teed. We are manufacturers of first-

class mattresses and pillows. Dealer

table toward the performers.

them, do you?

Seasonable Goods!

Cocked Ham, Canned Beef Tongue, Potted Meats for

Sandwiches, Scotch Herring harins, Finest

Brands of Sardines, Olives,

Pickles, Sauces, etc.

find a way out of the dilemma.

the ladder and came rapidly up.

do this time, I assure you."

"Where's the welcome I expected?

and thence to the side of the river.

An hour or two later Q returned.

cellar, saying:

without any blame to himself.

otic than reasonable.

the other.

that of rescue.

tempted him before, Dr. Cameron did not linger long to listen to his terrible suggestions, but after trying the door again and finding it immovable, flung ory Verses, 7-9-Golden Text, Joshua xiv, himself from one of the windows into 14-Commentary by the Rev. D. M. the drifts below, and though buried almost to his neck in snow, fought his way clear till he stood on the icebound brink of the stream.

Here he had only to cast one glance at the rear of the house to see that it was the doctor and not the boat that had fallen. For the latter was still visible hanging in a perpendicular direction from the balcony above, while of the former nothing was to be seen but his hat floating on the surface of Stifling a cry, for he was horrorstruck, Dr. Cameron struggled out to the very verge of the bank, and stood staring into the water, and staring, saw the inky waves part from a ghast-ly face, whose wide open and appealing eyes shot such terror and remorse to his heart that he waited not to calculate upon his chances, but tore off his overcoat, and plunged into the icy stream with no other thought than But when, after numerous efforts, made more difficult by the icy chill

what he did (I Sam. xxx, 6). 8. "My brethren that went up with me made the heart of the people melt, but I wholly followed the Lord my God." The ten spies had to confess that the land was a good land, but they made so much of the giants and walled cities; seemed so utterly to forget the power of God in Egypt and at the Red sea, and to lose sight of God altogether that they filled the people with fear and discouragement and with murmurings against God. Many such today are seeing themselves and their circumstances, and by unbelief and murmurings are dishonoring God and making infidels.

9. "And Moses sware on that lav. sav-(Isa. xl, 8; Ps. exix, 160, 89).

soon; thought I might be charmed by on the road, picking flowers. But 'Straight ahead." is my motto when I've anything to do, and I had plenty to shoes he had improvised, and receiving When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsapari la to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you not doing the same? When you and as I have purposed, so shall it stand' know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dystepsia and all diseases d by impure blood, why do you continue

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, 25c. b Tom-If you had the privilege of kissing a pretty girl on the right or left A sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong. dearest gloves you've got. Clerk-How long do you want them, madam? Mrs. is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by W. T. Strong.

iv, 13; II Cor. xii, 10). "God with us" is

John i. 3). for there can be none with a half hearted old name of Hebron was Kirjath-arba, Arba being a great man among the Ama-

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co., "Are you the boss here?" Mr. Meekly-Do I look like a man who would
allow his wife to get along without

NATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 8. Text of the Lesson, Joshua xiv, 5-14-Mem-

5. "As the Lord commanded Moses, so the children of Israel did, and they divided the land." Moses and Joshua were faithful servants of Jehovah and implicitly obeyed His commands. They left nothing undone that He commanded. Joshua took the whole land and divided it among the tribes, and the land rested from war (chapter xi, 15, 23). But although the land was wholly given to Israe, they did not possess it fully (chapter xiii, 1), and they allowed

the Jebusites and Canaanites to dwell among them (chapter xv, 63; xvi, 10; xvii, 12). This disobedience on the part of the people afterward brought trouble upon them (Judg. ii, 1, 2). Every true be-liever in Jesus is now "blessed with all spiritual blessings in the heavenlies in Christ" (Eph. i, 3). Yet but few enjoy full possession. Many prefer to tolerate a few Canaanites and Jebusites and rather enjoy

6. "Thou knowest the thing that the Lord said unto Moses, the man of God, concerning me and thee in Kadesh-barnea." These are the words of Caleb to his old friend and companion, Joshua. Caleb was of the tribe of Judah, and Joshua was of Ephraim (Num. xiii, 6, 8). Only they two of all the spies believed God and urged the people to go right up and take the land in the name of the Lord. The Lord said that only they two of all that generation should enter the land (Num. xiv, 30) and that the rest would die in the wilderness because of their unbelief. They too, would have to wait 40 years because of the unbelief of others, but they waited with God, for He also waited and was hindered by the unbelief of the people. Hear His words, "How long will it be ere they believe Me?" "Oh, that My people had hearkened unto Me" (Num. xiv, 11; Ps.

7. "Forty years old was 1 when Moses, the servant of the Lord, sent me from Kadesh-barnea to espy out the land, and I brought him word again as it was in mine heart." His heart was right with God. He believed God and feared to grieve Him. Therefore he spake what was in his heart as in the sight of God and sought not to please the people. For this faithfulness he and Joshua were threatened with stones (Num. xiv, 10), but the Lord stood by them. Consider David, with not a human being to stand by him, threatened with stones by his own friends, and observe

ing, Surely the land whereon thy feet have trodden shall be thine inheritance." How Caleb had lived on the word of the Lord all those years! They had been his life, his meat and drink. Perhaps every day he had called them to mind and been strengthened by them. He may, like David, have pleaded them in prayer, saying, Remember the word unto Thy servant, upon which Thou hast caused me to hope" (Ps. cxix, 49). The word of the Lord is a sure foundation on which we may firmly rest. It endureth forever, is true from the beginning and is forever settled in heaven

10. "And now behold the Lord hath kept me alive as He said these forty and five years." It always has been and always will be "As He said." The nobleman of Capernaum "Believed the word that Jesus had spoken" (John iv, 50). Paul said in the storm at sea, "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25). Abraham was fully persuaded that what God had promised He was able to perform (Rom. iv, 21). "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, (Isa. xiv, 24)). Blessed are all who believe, for there shall be a performance of the things told them by the Lord (Luke i,

11. "As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me." As strong and hearty at the age of 85 as when he was 40. Like Moses, at the age of 120, his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated (Deut. xxxiv, 7). "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, they shall mount up with wings as eagles." "Youth is renewed like the eagles" (Isa. xl, 31; Ps. ciii, 5). Take as living illustrations of the same grace today George Muller in his ninetieth year, journeying and witnessing for Jesus Christ; Dr. David Brown of Aberdeen, the great commentator, who wrote me Nov. 5, 1894, that, though in his ninety-second year, he was in perfect health. He said, "I have no aches nor pains, am not tired of life, but would like to do a little work for my Master before I go or He comes." Jesus Christ is still the very same Jesus.

12. "If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said." He seemed to covet the difficulties that he might see the great power of God. Being not weak in faith, he gave glory to God. He counted not on his ability, but that God was able. Like Paul he could say, "I can do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth me." "For when I am weak, then am I strong" (Phil. the secret of all strength in His service. See Jer. i, 8, 19; Hag. ii, 4; Math. xxviii, 18-20).

13. "And Joshua blessed him, and gave unto Caleb the son of Jephunneh Hebron for an inheritance." It was at Hebron that Abraham built an altar unto the Lord and dwelt, after Lot separated himself from him. There he welcomed and entertained the Lord Himself, and there the Lord communed with him (Gen. xiii, 18; xviii, 1, 35). Hebron is suggestive of fellowship or communion, and when we have the spirit of Abraham and Caleb we shall know what fellowship with God means (I

14. "Hebron therefore became the inheritance of Caleb, because that he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel." This following fully is the secret of fellowship, following. The next verse says that the kims. But "arba" is also the Hebrew word for "four," so that it might be the city of

A GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEM. General Manager Seargeant on the Grand Trunk Railway.

In introducing the workmen at Point St. Charles, Montreal, to Sir Charles Pivers-Wilson, president of the G. T. R., General Manager Seargeant said it was a great gratification to him to learn that what Sir Charles had seen had convinced him that the men he was now addressing had done their work faithfully. There were in the Grand Trunk sixty-five million pounds sterling invested. The system embraced 4,090 miles of track. It employed, all told, 20,000 men. The proprietors numbered about 30,000. Those whom the proprietors employed, in whatever capacity, were stewards, who were expected to so labor in their respective spheres as to produce the best possible effects in the interest of the owners. Sir Charles and his colleagues had come out with impartial minds to see the country, and look into the system, with a view to bring about satisfactory results. There had been times of commercial depression, which had been unfortunate, and which were not pleasant. For this they, of course, were not responsible. Sir Charles, as the president of the company, was here to represent the proprietors, and to see for himself the Grand Trunk system in all its bearings. He had most graciously expressed a desire to meet with the men, and this gave him the most lively satisfaction, showing, as it did, that Sir Charles regarded them as being bound up with the prosperity of the company. Mr. Seargeant expressed the hope that the relations thus begun would be maintained, and that mutual good-will would be the feeling which would animate all conected with the company. Sir Charles afterwards addressed the men, camplimenting them on the efficient work which they were per-

THE PASTOR'S WIFE.

An Interesting Interview With Mrs. (Rev.) F. B. Stratton.

Threatened With Paralysis—Weak, Ema ciated and Unable to Stand Fatigue -Pink Pills Restore Her Health.

(From the Napanee Beaver.) The Rev. F. B. Stratton, of Selby, is one of the best known ministers in the Bay of Quinte Conference, of which body he is the president. During the two years Mr. Stratton has been stationed at Selby, both he and Mrs. Stratton have won hosts of friends among all classes for their unassuming and sincere Christian work. Some time ago Mrs. Stratton was attacked with partial paralysis, and her restoration having been attributed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Beaver was sent to interview her. In reply to the reporter's question Mrs. Stratton said that she had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was perfectly willing to give her experience that those similarly afflicted might be benefited. Mrs. Stratton said that before moving to Selby she had been greatly troubled by a numbness coming over her sides and arms (partial paralysis), which when she moved, felt as though hundreds o needles were sticking in the flesh. For over a year she had been troubled in this way, with occasionally a dizzy spell. She was becoming emaciated and easily fatigued, and was unable to get sleep from this cause The trouble seemed to be worse at night time. Mr. Stratton had become greatly alarmed at her bad state of health, and it was feared that complete paralysis would ensue, as Mrs. Stratton's mother, the late Mrs. Weaver, of Ingersoll, had been simlarly stricken at about the same age. Knowing a young lady in Trenton, where Mr. Stratton had been previously stationed. who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it was determined to give them a fair

a more healthy, robust and younger looking lady is seldom seen at that age. In reply to the reporter's inquiry as to what Pink Pills had done for his wife, Mr. Stratton said, "Look at her, look at her, doesn't she show it," and the reporter could not but admit the truth of the statement.

trial. When Mrs. Stratton began using the

Pink Pills she was very thin and her system

badly run down, but after taking the pills

for a time, all symptoms of paralysis disappeared, and she found her health and

strength renewed and her weight increased.

Mrs. Stratton is about 50 years of age, and

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. sold by all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2 50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes against which the public is cautioned.

Delays Are Dangerous.

A few weeks ago, in these columns we found it necessary to correct views held by some persons respecting the form of treatment for alcoholism given at Lakehurst Institute, Oakville. This week we desire to dispel from the mind of every interested reader the idea, that only besotted, degraded drunkards are to be found under our care. No grosser mistake could be made than this. While many of our patrons have been desperately heavy drinkers, a large percentage of those who undertake the treatment have done so while yet possessing the respect and confidence of their business associates, and before home, influence, wealth and honor shall have been sacrificed to the satiable demon-alcohol. The example of these is well worthy of imitation by the sands of business men who are daily making fresh concessions to the growing fondness for strong drink. Take the cure now, and head off the inevitable results of delay. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building, or J. A. Tracey, 417 Hill street, London.

Flapjack-Glibly is quite a talker, isn't he? Treacle—Yes; but his hat will get down over his mouth. We have no hesitation in saying that

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief, and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething. Love is only the poetic name for

temperament. Art is a finishing touch to nature. Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc. A successful speculator is not the

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

If the average jealous person knew hours, patul why he was jealous he could be cured. sore spots,

COOK BOOK

never use more than wo-thirds as much Cottolene as you would of lard. When frying with Cottolene al-ways put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn -when hot enough, it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Follow these directions in using Cottolene and lard will never again be permitted in your kitchen or in your food. Genuine Cottolene is sold everywherein tins with trade-marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath on every tin. THE R. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

We have a Contract WITH ourselves to give the best busi, ness and shorthand course obtainable we have fulfilled our contract. That

FOREST CITY BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT. is enjoying a liberal patronage. Inquire about our new method of instruction. It's a good one Catalogue free. College reopens Sept. 3.

/nowledge____ IS OF TWO

WE KNOW a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it. Does everyone know what business you are in? Do they know you are selling a different brand than formerly? Do they know that you have made a reduction in certain lines? Do they know that you are receiving new goods from time to time? If they do not, where do you suppose they will look for information? Doesn't it strike you that the first place they will look will be in the local papers? Then why not have your ad in the "Advertiser" which is found in almost every home in the city?

Some People Are Born Lucky

If they fall in the water they come out with their pockets

You're in Luck

If you fall into our place of business for your household goods. You'll come out with satisfaction, square dealing and money saved. It requires less to buy from us than elsewhere. See our vast assortment of

Bedroom Suites, Dining-room Outfits, Corner Wardrobes, Patent Kitchen Tables.

Parlor Furniture, Hall Furniture. Gentlemen's Chiffoniers, Children's Tripod Cribs, Novelties for the Drawing-room.

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174 to 180 King Street - - London, Ont.

GREENLAND'S CLIMATE.

An Explorer Describes It as a Veritable Dream Land. As with many of the foreign coun-

tries, there is a wrong impression existing in the minds even of well-bred persons with reference to the nature of the Peninsula of Greenand. It is supposed to be a cheerless waste of ice and snow, and indeed a land of desolation. On first acquaintance the country does not seem calculated to inspire enthusiasm, but this feeling soon wears away, and the returned traveler from Greenland is smitten with "the Arctic fever," a symptom of which is a longing to return to those Northern shores. Professor Angelo Heilprin, in his interesting account of the Peary relief expedition conducted by him, speaks of Greenland:

"Once the foot has been set upon the mirrored rocks the charms of this garden spot one by one unfold themselves. The little patches of green are aglow with bright flowers, rich in the colors which a bounteous nature has provided. The botanical eye readily distinguished among these mountain pink, the dwarf rhododendron, several pieces of heath, the crowfoot, chickweed and poppy, with their varying tints of red, white and yellow. Gay butterflies flit through the warm sunshine, casting their shadows over 'forests' of diminutive birch and willow.

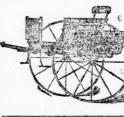
"Here and there a stray bee hums in search of sweets among the pollen grains, while from afar, woven through the music of gurgling rills and brooks, come the melodious strains of thousands of mosquitoes, who ever cheerfully lend their aid to give voice to the the landscape. Above this calm scene tower the dark red cliffs of basalt, which from a height 2,000 feet look down on a sea of Mediterranean loveliness, blue as the waters of Villafranca and calm as the surface of an interior lake. Over its bosom float hundreds of icebergs, the output of the great Jacobshaven glacier, 50 miles to the eastward, scattered like flocks of white sheep in pasture.

"Such was the summer picture of the region about Disko, as it was found by the writer in two successive seasons There was little of that Greenland look about it which we habitually associate with the region, none of those terrors which to the average mind reflect the qualities of the Arctic world."

Nature's Voices.

To the discerning ear Nature has many voices. She has a message in the sweet tones of the brook as it rushes down the hillside in ocean's moody voices, now rippling with gentlest cadence upon the golden sands, anon in deep boisterous voice as she lashes the beach with foam. Then the voice of trees which the laughing winds bear to our ears, of sunshine and shade, of hill and valley, of bird and flowers. But she comes in pain, too, the voice of the aching, stinging corn speaks impressively, but Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the worst corn in 24 hours, painlessly, and without leaving





The Moran Hammock Cart Is now manufac-W. W. SHIELDS. DELAWARE. Carts ready for im mediate delivery.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract... One Bottle Fleischmann's Yeast. ... Half a Cake Sugar. ... Two Pounds Lukewarm Water. ... Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious. it will open sparkling and delicious. The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and

New Undertaking Establishment 284 Dundas St. — Spencer Block Telephone—1.159..

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

Corsel Waists and Shoulder Braces

ADIES, PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH ADIES, 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 fail season. MISS H. M. WAY



Light Overcoats and Pants Prices very moderate. Repairing done cheaply. Open evening.

The "Know How"

It makes all the difference in the world. The best material in the hands of a poor workman cannot produce good results. Our Dyeing, Cleaning and Finish Departments are each under the management of practical workmen from Europe.

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217 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. Telephone 614.

DEATHS MARRIAGES

MARRIED.

SLOAM-HUTCHINSON-On Aug. 21, 1895, at the residence of the bride's mother, Peterborough, Ont., by the Re. W. McLeod, James C. Sloan, of London, Ont., to Fannie S., second daughter of the late Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.



This Brand of Flour Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER. J. D. SAUNBY 257 York Street. TELEPHONE 118.

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Wall Paper strikes the foncy force. You like it so well that you want to see it on the wall. That's the place for fancy paper like ours, and you'll often find them there too. There's a charm, a newness, a harmony and originality about our designs that catch the eye at once. It's the papers that strike the eye that strike the wall. We make a business of hanging paper and employ skilled mechanics.

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Hams and Breakfast Bacon

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COOKED CORNED BEEF. The finest the market affords

LONDON, - · ONTARIO.

To Smokers

Te meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Cnt., have placed upon the

A Combination Plug of

This supplies a long-felt want, giv ing the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a ro-cent piece or a 5-cent piece of the amous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

The tin tag "T & B" is on everypiece

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Confederation Life

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

MONDAY

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Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

Repairing a Specialty. WM. GURD & CO. 185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

MOSTLY FAIR AND WARM.

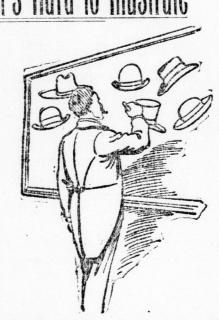
Toronto, Aug. 30-11 p.m.-The de-

pression mentioned last night now covers the upper lake region, and the pressure is high along the Atlantic coast, and in the Northwest States and Territories. The weather today has been fine throughout the greater portion of Canada. Minimum and maximum tempera-

Calgary, 48-68; Qu'Appelle, 38-58; Minnedosa, 40-58; Winnipeg, 48-62; Parry Sound, 46-54; Terento, 50-75; Montreal, 60-76; Quebec, 48-72; Halifax, 50-70.

Toronto, Aug. 31-1 a.m.-Fresh southerly, shifting to westerly and north-westerly winds; mostly fair and warm; showers or thunder storms in some localities; cooler tomorrow.





BELTZ, The Leading Hatter,

Sole Agent for Youmans Hats. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread 5c per loaf retail.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING. Napanee, Ont., Aug. 31.—Willie Gibson, young man of about 20 years of age and eldest son of Mr. Stephen Gibson, registrar of Lennox and Addington, while duck hunting at Gull Lake near Clarendon on the K. and P. Railway Friday, with two young men from here, was accidentally shot and

SIXTEEN VICTIMS. Central City, Col., Aug. 30.—The list of those supposed to be dead in the two mines number sixteen. Ten men are known to be dead under 200 feet of water. Four are possibly in the tunnel. It is comparatively dry, but the water having cut off ventilation the gases will kill the imprisoned men. State Mining Inspector Talbot says it will be impossible to rescue any more of the SMOKING TOBACCO. | the impossible to reside any more of the miners. The accident was due to careless-

A PARALLEL CASE.

People in Detroit Are Interested in a Great Resemblance in Two Cases.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 26.—Much interest has been manifested here over the recovery of Mr. G. H. Kent, of Ottawa, from Bright's disease by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy which is now in universal use, and many people have a clear recollection of the similar case which occurred in London, Ontario, not long ago, namely, that of Mr. Wm. Langley, who for some time was an inmate of Harper's Hospital here and was operated upon without effect by several Detroit physicians. It was owing to this connection with Detroit and the long accounts published in the press that so much interest was taken in the case, and led to such an enormously increased sale of the medicine.

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

New York's-

Latest Hats..

IN STIFF AND FEDORA.

All the newest colors just to hand. See them early.

146 DUNDAS STREET.

N.B. — Ladies, leave your furs now for remodeling. We can do them better and cheap during the dull season. The latest styles are

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers. 107...... Business Office

134..... Editorial Rooms. 175.....Job Department

-The Mission to Lepers will meet in Somerset Hall on Monday at 4:30 p.m. -Miss O'Meara, of this city, has been engaged to teach in St. Bridget's separate school. Ottawa.

-The latest hotel regulation: "Guests intending to commit suicide in this house are requested to go elsewhere." -Rev. E. H. Sawers will conduct the services on Sunday in connection with the recent alterations in St. James' Presbyterian -The London Motor Company re-

port electrical business brisk. They are very busy now preparing motors and dynamos for the Toronto Fair. -Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the G. T. R., and his co-directors, are expected in Hamilton on Thursday next. Later on they will visit London.

-Dr. C. E. Wettlaufer, of the Buffalo Dental College, late of London, has returned from a pleasant tour of Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium. -The fac-simile of the physician's illegi-

ble prescription, which appeared in Thurs-

day's "Advertiser," should have been credit-ed to the New York Advertiser. Local hysicians, the druggists say, are except ally careful in such matters. -"The Young Man and the Church" is a subject that in these days is exciting much attention. It will be the subject of a discourse to young men in St. Andrew's Church on Sabbath evening by the pastor. Perhaps someone outside of the pulpit could tell better than one in it the cause of the

avowed estrangement of young men as a class, from the church in these days. The subject, however, is worth the attention of all young men. -Archdeacon Dixon, of Guelph, one of the most learned writers on canon law, writing upon the question in the recent Rupert's Land Episcopal Synod, of making women eligible for election as churchwardens and members of vestry, says: "In reference to this discussion, it may be observed that according to English ecclesiastical law, females have a right to vote at vestries if otherwise qualified, and female churchwardens are not un-

known, though uncommon." -A Leamington correspondent writes: "Route Agent Murray, of the Canadian Express Company, London, has taken up FALL HATS. Wear one of temporary headquarters here and has durthem and you will know all their ing the past week been moving out from one good points well enough to come to three cars of peaches daily, with prosback to us with your friends. pects of a good deal better showing for the The balance of season. Shipments are destined to practically every point between London and Montreal, and only good words are heard from shippers as to the exceptionally good handling afforded by the thorough car service of the company, appearances indi-cating that they did not intend to leave anything movable in the fruit line at this or any other point in the section."

-The following list of patents, recently granted to inventors, residing in Canada, is reported for the "Advertiser" by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont.: Canada patents: E. Seaborn, London, match magazine lighter; Arthur F. Kemp, London, horse velocipede; S. S. Ryckman, Hamilton, blood purifier medicine (trade mark); C. G. Wright, medicine (trade mark); C. G. Wright, Windsor, "Twenty-first Fusiliers' March" (copyright). United States patents: D. J. Grondin, Yamachiche, Canada; evaporator; H. C. Malsness, Stratford, Ont., automatic dust collector; J. McFarland, Austin, Canada, car moving bar; J. H. McKechnie, Granby, Ont., footwear; R. Menaugh, Victoria, Canada, manner of obtaining power by rise and fall of tide; A. White, et al., Toronto, Canada, skeleton lettering et al., Toronto, Canada, skeleton lettering, MONDAY A HOLIDAY.

Labor Day, which comes on Monday, is a public holiday. The usual holiday arrangements will be carried out in the "Advertiser" office.

Both editions of the paper will be printed and sent out in the early morning. Advertisers, readers, agents and newsboys should govern themselves accordingly.

NEWSY ADVERTISING. "Why don't you run a woman's page?"

asked the idle visitor. "What do you call that?" rejoined the

editor triumphantly, spreading out the fourth page of his paper, where the great dry goods firm announced bargains at all the way from 39 cents to \$1 98. "This is the sort of women's page we run, sir." INSPECTOR APPOINTED.

At a meeting of the London and Port Stanley Railway directors yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Chalmers, stone cutter, city, was appointed inspector of the stone work connected with the new bridges on the railway. Mr. Chalmers has done creditable work for the C. P. R. company and for leading city builders, and will doubtless carefully perform the duty intrusted to him.

BARK-WELL'S **BAKING: POWDER**

Is prepared fresh from pure cream of tartar and sold at 25c per pound. Our ladies should always use BARK-WELL'S if they desire a BAKING POWDER that can be relied upon to always rise and never contain injurious ingredients. Prepared

Bark-well's Drug Store

268 Dundas Street. Always take your prescriptions to Bark-well's Drug Store.

Pleasure-Seekers

WILL FIND ENJOYMENT IN DRINKING OUR . . .

Hundreds have testified to their superior qual

ity. TRY THEM. T. A. Rowat & Co. 228 Dundas Street.

REMITTING TAXES.

Grist of Applications Before Number One Committee.

The Cases of J. H. Moran and Col. Lewis -Church Exemptions-Fixing a Water Rate

The finance committee of the City Council did very little last night besides consider applications for remission of taxes, which were so numerous that the aldermen were tired of dealing with them before they got through. Ald. J. W. Jones was in the chair, the other members present being Ald. Brener, Marshall, Carrothers, Armstrong, Dreaney, Mayor Little and Treasurer Pope. Mr. J. H. Moran appealed for a remission of personal property tax of \$20 90 for 1895. He retired from business in April

last but was assessed in 1894. "We cannot legally do anything with it,"

said the chairman. "That is one of the disadvantages of being assessed the year before," said the mayor. "No doubt it is an injustice. But again, a man may start in business one month after the assessment and escape a tax for that year. We can do nothing in a case of that kind, as the lists are confirmed

by the judge."
Mayor Little moved that Ald. Jones and Marshall consult the solicitor and ascertain if there is any way to relieve Mr. Moran of

such a hardship.
Col. Robert Lewis' case was on the same principle. He, however, had not been in business at all on Dundas street when the assessment of \$2,000 was made against him. This case will also be brought before the

city solicitor. The vexatious question of the Parisian Steam Laundry water rate was also con-sidered, when the solicitor for Messrs. Chiera & Vier wanted the rate struck at 5 cents net per 160 cubic feet. Heretofore the laundry has been paying a 5-cent rate, subject to discount, but other laundry pro-prictors objected on the ground that they should be treated the same. When the ob jection was raised the Parisian proprietors expressed willingness to pay the same as McClary and other large manufacturers. The council will be recommended to fix the

rate at 5 cents net for five years.

Rev. Dr. Wild, ex pastor of the First
Congregational Church, asked that his \$48 07 income tax be remitted. The doctor was supposed to have received \$3,000 for his year's services, but only got \$700.

The Salvation Army asked for exemption of some \$55 taxes on the workmen's hotel. Granted.

Mr. H. J. Brown, of East London, applied for exemption of taxes on the lot on which the new St. Matthew's Church was being built.

Ald. Dreaney moved that the application be filed, but Mayor Little warned the aldermen against hasty action, as the committee would probably be asked to remit taxes on the New Queen's Avenue Church if St. Matthew's was allowed. It was shown that the present property of the church was exempt, and the claim was filed.

James W. Kern's similar request for the Hill Street Methodist Mission was also A large number of personal applications

for tax exemptions were received on the ground of charity.

In every one of these cases where the pro-

perty was not encumbered the committee recommended that the taxes be charged against the property.

Walter Fairbairn, merchant tailor, formerly in Edge Block, has removed to over the store of Priddis Bros. Entrance is through the store. Mr. Fairbairn now carries a large and well assorted stock of tweeds, etc. and is specially prepared to make up suits at prices low enough to com-pete with the ready-made clothing stores, with the great advantage of first-class workmanship. He will be pleased to see his old patrons at his new place of business, and is prepared to do first-class work at figures that will surprise you. Give him a call and examine his prices and goods.

TISDALE'S TORONTO IRON STA-ELE 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.

Farmers, Use "n" PEERLESS Machine Oil Ask Your Dealer for it. None So Good.

EMOVAL= Merchant Tallor. Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance through store.

Loyal to London's Labor Organizations

Public Announcement!

To show our respect for the labor class, we as em ployers come out boldly and announce that this store if the only one in London, will be closed all day Monday, Sept. 2nd,

IT BEING LABOR DAY

This is a bold step, as nearly all the merchants in London are opposed to closing.

Monday being our regular Bargain Day, and as we feel that we must not miss giving the public the opportunity of participating in the big bargains we give every bargain day we will make

FOR ALL WHO MAY AVAIL THEM-SELVES OF THE OPPORTUNITY . .

WILL BE FOUND ON OUR COUNTERS.

Standard

SOLE AGENIS FOR atterns and ublications

See the new fall books with all the latest styles and fashion plates. Small books 5c, large size 10c. Call and get a September fashion sheet free.

SPECIAL

We pay special attention to MAIL ORDERS. Any item advertised by us can be ordered by mail. You will be just as well served as if you visited our tores in person. We pay all freight and express charges on orders amounting to \$5 or over.

The T. E. Mara Go.

LIMITED,

153 Dundas Street, 155 Dundas Street, LONCON. W. Fairbairn And Market Square

PHONE 1.043:

Story of the Week:

Mr. Milldue's Reappearance.

Peter Milldue so conscientiously followed the example of the lilies of the field, the lotus eaters and other Bohemians, in taking no care for anything, that he greatly resembled a

Mr. Milldue lived alone. When he told the elderly, garrulous woman who cooked his meals that she might take a holiday, as he was going away for a week, he surprised her to speechless-

"Come in on Wednesday morning," were his last words. The Wednesday arrived. Mrs. Murphy was later than usual. The wheezy old clock in the kitchen struck

10 as she dished the eggs and bacon. But as Mr. Milldue never rose until his breakfast was ready, she carried the meal upstairs and knocked at the chamber door. "Come in," said a voice.

Mr. Milldue's chamber was occupied by a clean-shaven dapper gentleman, emartly dressed, and not in the least like the Shingleton "character." "I beg pardon, sir, I thought as Mr.

Milldue was here." "So he is," coolly replied the un-known, "I am Mr. Milldue."

The trayful of crocks struck the floor heavily. Mrs. Murphy did not stay to pick up the fragments. She tumbled down the stairs, banged the front door behind her and rushed bareheaded to the police station.

'What's the matter?" asked Inspector Bolter, who chanced to be on duty. The inspector went back with her himself. It was necessary to knock; Mrs. Murphy had left her latchkey in the kitchen; the door was opened by the dapper gentleman who had caused

so much alarm. 'That's him," said the Irish woman in a loud whisper. "Hold your tongue. I want to see Mr. Milldue," the inspector added.

The unknown reddened. "I-I'm Mr. Milldue." he stammered. "So you're Mr. Milldue, are you?" the inspector continued. have believed it if you hadn't told me." He produced a notebook. "Think I'd better take your answer down. What

do you say your name is?"
"Peter Milldue. Surely you know me, Mr. Bolter.' "No, I don't; I never saw you before that I am aware of. Where do you

"Here. I have lived here nearly ten "That'll do, young man. You're in You can pitch that tale to custody. somebody else."

"What are you going to charge me "Being on Mr. Milldue's premises for an unawful purpose."

'It's absurd! Look here. Now that silly woman, who couldn't keep a secret to save her life, is gone. I'll-The man in custody stopped as if he had suddenly changed his mind. Thrusting his hand into his breast pocket he produced a sheaf of letters "These will nd a banker's passbook.

satisfy you," he said. Inspector Bolter examined them. All the envelopes were addressed to "Feter He opened tic Milldue, Esq.' "Peter Milldue" stared him in

"They're good evidence that you have robbed Mr. Milldue, and they'll be produced in court." "In court!" cried the prisoner in

alarm. "Give me my letterts!" "They are not yours." The inspector but them in his pocket. The return of Mrs. Murphy with a

constable put an end to the conversation. The inspector ordered :-- cificer to take the prisoner to the police sta-

"It's a queer case," muttered the inspector; "see if there is anything missing." They sought him high and low-in

the attic, the cellar, the water in every conceivable place. Acting on Mrs. Murphy's suggestion, the intor examined the back garden for traces of a newly made grave.

"It's as plain as the nose on my face that he's been murdered and done away with," she said, and scrutinized the washhouse copper and stock of

When convinced that Lombard Villa did not contain Mr. Milldue, dead or alive, the inspector locked the doors put the keys in his pockets and called on the neighbor. He learned nothing except that the missing man would not be missed if he never returned, which was scarcely news. Inspector Bolter returned to the po-

lice station. 'Rum go this, sir," said the sergeant

"What's that?" "This chap as says he is old Milldue, When he isn't crying in the cell like a baby, he's vowing awful vengeance on us all.'

Shingleton Police Court was crowded. Mrs. Murphy had told every-body she knew that Mr. Milldue had been murdered. Mr. Bompas, J.P., had heard the news and was almost punc-

"Call the man who says he's Milldue," said the Magistrate's clerk. The next moment the prisoner stood in the dock. He did not look the worse for the brief confinement. His black hair was smooth, his attire unwrinkled.

Asked his name, he replied as before: "Peter Millaue." "Ridiculous!" cried the Magistrate. "The height of absurdity. Don't ask him any more questions. Inspector, him any more questions.

what do you know about him?' Mr. Bolter told the story of the arrest, adding: "I apply for a remand, your Worship. the prisoner addressed to Mr. Milldue by a lady. I have not yet communicated with her. I propose to do so to-

"I forbid you!" shouted the prisoner, shaking his fist at the inspector in great excitement. "I won't allow you to communicate with Miss Tapley in any way.'

Here, in the newspaper reports of the case, the word "sensation" was inter-

"The Inspector will do his duty." said the magistrate. "You are remanded for Now, only a few years back Shingle-

ton had consisted of three fishermen's huts and a coast guard station. It was a brand new town, and the disappearance of Mr. Milldue was its first mystery. Naturally it reveled in it.

Meanwhile Inspector Bolter took the

first train to Bamford-super-Mare, with Mr. Millaue's correspondence in pecket. He found the writer of the letters without difficulty. Miss Tapley proved to be good looking, dignified lady of 30 or thereabouts. She admitted correspondence at once "Mr. Milldue is missing," said the in-

"He has probably gone to London He told me he would go yesterday,' she said. "Humph." Inspector Bolter took a

letter from his pocket-book. "Do you recognize this?" 'Yes: it is an authority I gave Mr. Milldue to receive the money and securities mentioned therein on my be-

"This letter-this authority," continued the police officer, impressively, "was taken from a man, a stranger in Shingleton, whom I arrested in Milldue's house. He declared he was Milldue himself. There is no doubt in my mind that he was aware Milldue was going to receive this money, and that accounts for Milldue's mysterious disappearance. He wouldn't go to London without this paper."

"No. He was going entirely on my account—to obtain the money. Do you suspect that he has been-that something has happened to him?" Miss Tapley seemed in great distress.
"I knew Mr. Milldue very well when

I was a child, 20 years ago. I have lost sight of him until about a week since. He had learned that I am entitled to a large sum of money, and that I was being advertised for, and he came over to seek me. He stayed here a week. He returned to Shingleton the day before yesterday."

Two hours later Inspector Bolter conducted Miss Tapley to the prisoner's cell door and removed the cover of the spying hole.

'Gracious! what an escape!" she whispered. The police officer took her aside.

"I thought you would know him," he said. "In fact, I was sure of it. Now we have a clue to Mr. Milldue's disappearance. Who is he? "Mr. Milldue himself!"

"Oh, nonsense!" "Well, he is the man who came to Bamford as Mr. Milldue. As I said, I had not seen him for 20 years. If he is not my uncle's old friend, my escape is most fortunate.'

"What do you mean?" "He-he asked me to marry him, undertaking to get this money if I would do so. I understand there are difficulties and expenses. I felt very grateful, and—and I consented." Inspector Bolter looked the picture of

puzzled police officer. Recovering, however, he dispatched Miss Tapley to London to the solicitors who were supposed to have advertised for her. It was necessary to know whether the story told by the mysterious prisoner were true or a fabrication. Then he wired to the county town for the assistance of a couple or detectives.

They came. They searched Lombard villa by way of a start, but discovered nothing of importance.

The almost fruitless search ended, Inspector Bolter took his assistants to the prisoner's cell, in the hope that they would recognize him

"Thought you said that he was a young fellow?" said the first to look through the spying hole.
"So he is," whispered the inspector, applying his eye. He started back instantly as pale as a corpse.

"I am a ruined man," he gasped. The next moment he had the door unlocked and stood within the cell. The prisoner had changed to an old man almost bald. The few hairs remaining were white. He was asleep, with his head bowed over the table. On the floor lay a wig.

"What do you mean by this. Mr Milldue?" he cried furiously.
"What do you mean by it?" was the ejoinder after an astonished pause. 'Didn't I get black in the face telling you I was myself and nobody else D'ye think I was going to let all Shirr-gleton know why I chose to make myself look young and smart again? Thanks to your stupidity, the folks will know, I suppose; but if you've

done me out of a wife and \$50,000 into e bargain you'll be sorry for it as ag as ever you live!" No time was lost in getting the Shingleton "character" outside the police court. As he left the building a telegram was handed to the downcast

prime mover. He tore open the envel-From Tapley, London, to Bolter,

police station, Shingleton. Money all right." "That settles it!" exclaimed the un-fortunate inspector. "I'll have to clear out of Shingleton."

And he did. The marriage of Mr. Milldue to Miss Tapley was announced shortly afterward.-London Answers.

Dreams and Visions.

Strange Foreshadowing of Events-Do We Always Dream While Asleep? Dreams have always been looked

upon as having something of a pro-

phetic significance, although in our

own day that notion is gradually dis-

appearing, The idea, no doubt, had

its origin in the circumstance of dreams having been so much employed in Scripture as a means of warning and instructing the leaders of God's chosen people. In secular history, of course, we have many authentic fulfillments of dreams. There is, for example, the case of Lord Lyttleton. This nobleman died three days after a singular dream, in which he was warned of his approaching dissolution. It may be, however, that the dream had the effect of actually causing the death through the mental shock of the supposed warning acting prejudically on the system. Indeed, it has been suggested that Lyttleton committed suicide as a result of the dream. The two following instances, for the truth of which he vouches, are recorded by Dr. Abercrombie in his "Intel-lectual Powers." A Scottish clergyman who lived near Edinburgh, dreamt one night when on a visit to that town that he saw a fire, and one of his children in the midst of it. On awaking he instantly got up and returned home with the greatest speed. He found his house on fire, and was just in time to assist in saving one of his children, who, in the alarm, had been left in a place of danger. Again two sisters had been for some time attending a sick brother, and one of them had borrowed a watch from a friend. They

were sleeping together in a room communicating with that of their brother, when the elder awoke in great agita-tion to tell her sister that she had had frightful dream. "I dreamt," said, "that Mary's watch stopped, and that when I told you, you replied that worse than that had happened, for our sick brother's breath had stopped also." The watch, however, was found to be going correctly, and the brother sleeping quietly. The dream recurred the next night, and on the following morning one of the sisters having occasion to seal a note, went to get the watch from a writing desk in which she had deposited it, when she found that it had stopped. She rushed into her brother's room in alarm, remembering the dream, and found that he

of suffocation and had expired. It has been seriously contended that in sleep we are always dreaming. The notion was a favorite one with Lord Erougham, and it is supported by the experience of Sir William Hamilton, who defied his friend to wake him at any hour without finding him busy with a vision. The idea is supposed however, to have received a physiological coup de grace from the well-

been suddenly seized with a fit

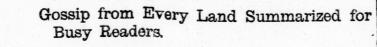
known case of the lady at Montpel-lier. This lady's brain, owing to an accident, was visible during sleep, and it exhibited for long hours the physical signs of profound repose. But even in this case there is nothing to prove a complete suspension of mental activity as distinguished from consciousness, and many have argued that the very existence of the brain implies movement of a kind. What kind of movement is the question. Some suppose a mass of rushing images blurring each other—a sort of mad gallop of the faculties without the guid-ing hand of the will; and act of registering nothing in consciousness; a set of poor beginnings of thought that never come to a shapely end.—Ladies' Treasury.

A Hudson's Bay Ruin.

At the mouth of the Churchill River, Hudson's Bay, are the remains of the old fort, Prince of Wales, that was taken by the French 103 years ago. The fort had been erected about twen ty years before it was captured, and was constructed of heavy blocks of dressed granite, prepared by workmen who were brought out from England. It took several years to build the fort; the walls on either side were each 200 feet in length, 20 feet high, and Within were commodious | Sentinel.

stone buildings, usually containing large supplies of goods and stores of every description, and immense quantities of valuable furs, gathered from every portion of the Northwest, even from the shores of the Polar Sea. Forty-two heavy cannon defended the fortress from an attack of an ordinary kind, but on the 8th of August, 1782, there appeared advancing to-wards the fort three French ships of war that had come through the straits, which many still pretend to think are not navigable. Two of the ships carried each 42 cannon, and the third ship carried 74 guns. As there were only 39 men in the fort, against 400 French, the fortress was given up without any fighting. All the rich furs were taken to France, the goods were either removed or destroyed, and an effort was made to demolish the fort, but owing to the strength of the masonry the work of destruction was not completed. Much of the ruin, which is the largest in North America, still remains. The old cannons are fartly or wholly covered by the great stones that have fallen or that were thrown from the walls. The ancient wells still contain water, and the great guns and large iron balls that lie around are objects of interest to the skin-clad Indians who sometimes visit the forsaken fortress. England nade France pay well for the furs and the damage done, but the old strong-20 feet wide at the top and 30 feet at | hold has not been rebuilt .- Pilot Mound

Missing Links



entitled "Law in Christian Theology," will soon be published by Murray, and wil complete the argument begun in his "Unity in Nature," and continued in "The Reign of Law."

MUSTAPHA KAMEL, a lawyer of Cairo, representing the "Egyptian Patriotic League," whose object is to drive the English out of Egypt, is in Vienna, trying to interest European politicians in his society.

A DIAMOND from the De Beers Mines in South Africa, naturally shapsome resemblance to Lord Salisbury, is to be seen in a jeweller's window in New Bond street, London.

AT St. Mary-at-Hill Church in Eastcheap, London, the ladies' choir is robed in "plain white tunic and black velvet cap, that has the full approval of one of the leading English bishops, but the white tunic is not a surplice.

MANUFACTURERS of patent medicines can find an excellent market for their goods in China. According to the report of a British consul the Chinese are down in health and in need of a nos-trum. Extract of beef they consider sovereign panacea.

DURING a terrible thunder storm at Albois, France, a 72-year-old farmer killed his wife and threw her body into a well; next he locked his little grandson into a room and set fire to the house, and then went to the barn and hanged himself.

NOT long ago the 2-year-old child of a Berlin day laborer died of starvation. The frenzied father, to save his darling from the potter's field, took the body in his arms and went begging wherewith to give it decent burial. He was arrested as a mendicant

A FAMOUS reliquary in Limoges enamel, that once held the bones of St. Valeria, has been recently acquired by the Cluny Museum in Paris. It is 11 1-2 inches by 4, and is adorned by a figure of the virgin mantyr, seated on a throne, with the head in high

IN THE River Tay, opposite Errol an ancient Caledonian canoe was recently discovered and is now in the Dundee Museum. It is formed from a single oak trunk, hollowed out, probably by fire, is 29 feet long and 4 feet wide at the stern, narrowing to 2 feet

at the bow. A WOMAN named Butler is the first of her sex to vote at a general election in England. Her name was put by mistake on the voting list at Barrow, and the presiding officer at the polls held that he had no authority to inquire into her sex when her name was

once on the list. KING MENELIK of Abyssinia, according to Mr. Flad, a German missionary, is surrounded by French and Russian agents. He asserts that he will whip the Italians, and then, crossing the Red Sea, will free Jerusalem, as the direct descendant of David and

JOHN DUNN is dead again. He was the white man who had lived for twenty years among the Zulus when the Tritish attacked Cetewayo, and who was made Governor of Zululand by Sir Garnet Wolseley after the war was over. His death has been reported a

number of times. WHEN the Empress of Austria takes her daily walk of four of five miles she wears a short black dress that does not on wherever she wishes and her Greek teacher follows close behind, talking Greek or reading to her. She has to

get a new teacher every year. PICCADILLY, London, at night now presents the same sights that used to be seen in Trafalgar Square. Hundreds of people are stretched out asleep until 5 in the morning on the pavement bordering on the Green Park. Some spread newspapers under them, but the greater part lie down on the bare ground.

WHEN the Mahdi died, reports Slatin Pasha, he appointed three Khalifus who were to succeed him in turn. The present Khalifa was the first to inherit the power, and though the other two are still living, he is intriguing to pass it on to his son. He has 500 wives. Among his female slaves many are nearly white.

KOCH'S tuberculine, which has been cast in the shade of late by Dr. Roux's antitoxine, now turns up again as a remedy for insanity. Prof. Wagner von Jauregg, of Vienna, has experimented with it for four years, curing many patients and improving the mental and physical condition of all on whom it was tried.

COWS held up a railroad train in Estremdura, Spain, a few days ago. The engine ran a bull down, cutting him in two, and then could not be started. While the trainmen and passengers were trying to help the engineer the rest of the herd attacked them; they had to take shelter in the cars and were kept there till night, when the herd went off.

SLATIN PASHA has just recovered the sword that was taken from him when he was captured. It was the of months hence,

A NEW book by the Duke of Argyll, one he had when he first entered the ntitled "Law in Christian Theology," Austrian army. Five years ago Mr. Ccok, of the tourist agency, bought the sword of an Arab at Luxor, and when Slatin attended the Geographical Congress in London he restored it to him.

RUSSIA proposes to celebrate Jenner's discovery of vaccination, the 100th anniversary of which occurs next year, by publishing histories of the practice of vaccination and Russia and in West ern Europe, and by a commemorative meeting and exhibition of objects connected with vaccination.

Over a hundred negro students live ed like a human profile, which bears in the Paris Quarter Latin. They come chiefly from Hayti and the French colonies of Guadeloupe and Guyane. The Haytians are well off, and dress well, as their Government pays them \$90 a month while abroad. They have a newspaper of their own, La Frater-

THE Marquis of Devonsnire allows himself the luxury of a railroad ten miles long for his private pleasure. The railroad encircles his own domain. Whenever he takes a ride he acts as fireman and engineer, while he compels the members of his family, the ladies not excepted, to act as watchmen and watchwomen at the crossings.

AS PEOPLE occasionally can get the door of an English railway carriage open, an ingenious arangement has been recently invented which locks all the doctors by application of pressure to a vacuum pipe extending from end to end of the train, like an air brake. This bolts the door so that they can only be opened by some official on the train.

BUSTON WARD, the celebrated English physician, says: "There is one infallible symptom indicating whether a person is sane or not. Let a person speak ever so rationally, and act ever so sedately, if his or her thumbs remain inactive there is no doubt of his or her insanity. Lunatics seldom make use of their thumbs when writing, drawing, saluting, etc."

MR. LABOUCHERE has a paragraph in Truth poking fun at the relics of Carlyle gathered together in the house in Cheyne Row. There are very flew, and among them a hat kept in a glass case, and a tin bath tub, not in a glass case. I can see nothing absurd in pre-serving Carlyle's house, but I must say that I don't think that I would keep the tub among the relics.

THE London West End Shoemaker lately mentioned that almost incredible sums are sometimes expended on slippers. Thus, not long ago a countess had a pair made, ornamented with rubies, emeralds and diamonds, costing \$22,500 But at a mask ball given by the Duke of Manchester some years ago a lady impersonating Cinderella wore a pair of slippers adorned with jewelry valued at over \$60,000.

AUTHORITIES differ as to the rate of growth of the human hair, and it is said to be very dissimilar in different individuals. The most usually accepted calculation gives six and a half inches per annum. An Englishman's hair, allowed to grow to its extreme length, rarely exceeds 12 or 14 inches, while that of a woman will grow in rare instances to 70 or 75 inches, though the average does not exceed 25 or 30 inches.

RICH young women in search of a title will be edified to know that in Warsaw alone, with a population of half a million, there are 30,726 persons belonging to the hereditary nobility and 9,257 "personal nobles." There are as many princes in Poland as in Russia, according to late census returns, and reach the ankles. She walks straight as for the numerousness of the Russian princes it may be said that there are now living nearly a thousand Princes and Princesses Galitzin.

THE smallest republic is probably that of Cavolara, an island one mile wide, situated six miles from the Sardinian coast. The population at present number fifty-five. Until May 30, 1882. King Paul I. ruled but at his death the republic was proclaimed. The constitution extends to the females the right to vote. The President is elected for a term of six years. The Italian Government acknowledged the autonomy of this minute republic in 1886.

A REMARKABLE revenge was wreaked on a rival by a young man in Waldron, Mich., last week. The successful suitor was out walking in the street with the young woman whose love was the cause of the heart-burning, when someone in an upper story of a building skilfully threw a lasso over his head, drew the noose tight, and hauled him up several feet from the sidewalk. The young man would have been hanged but for the quick help of passers-by. His assailant got away-temporarily, the other man says. AT THE Berlin zoological garden three big orang-outangs are the sen-

sation just now. One of them is 50 years old, stands 5 feet 7 when erect and is about the homeliest "man-ape" ever taken out of Borneo. Of course his name is Jumbo, and his temper is as ugly as his face. When the attendant teases him to stand up and show himself—for usually Jumbo prefers a sedate and contemplative mode of lifethe beast is fairly horrible in his rage, that shows a satanic grin and a set of awe-inspiring molars. Experts say Jumbo won't live longer than a couple

Animal Curiosities

Wise Dogs, and Mules, Too-A Mastiff that Could Count and Also Distinguisa Colors-One Dog with a Memory for Friends and Foes, and Another with a Sense of Humor,

99999999

HE BEASTS which perish are a | fatal fever on to the plantation. Theremighty interesting lot if only fore he determined to test Birdo as a messenger. He wrote a rotter, fastened the observer looks at them it securely to the dog's collar, took him through sympathetic eyes. Such to the plantation's outer verge, and an observer can no more doubt their said: possession of what are called the higher faculties than he can doubt the sun's shining or the growth of grass. In proof, take a few stories here set

few cases given at second hand the source was trustworthy.

Take first the story of Dash, a big, white, shaggy, mongrel mastiff, who stood almost four feet at the shoulder, and could pull down an ox. Yet he was the gentlest of four-footed things; likewise, the most faithful. His master ran a big farm, had pastures 200 acres in extent, and kept sheep, hogs, and cattle, by the hundred, not to mention some 25 head of horses and mules. He could take Dash into the clover field, where all were grazing, show him the track of one particular beast-sheep, hog, or cow, it made no difference-say to the dog "Fetch," and then go about his business, and be cer-tain Dash would separate and bring idea. out that particular animal if he had to follow it all day, and, further, if the track was crossed by a hundred different hoofs. But that was less wonderful than Dash's ability to count and distinguish colors. If the order was 'Fetch two," or three, or five, he obeyed it accurately. He would drive up the mules. If told to do it, paying no attention to the horses grazing beside them; conversely, if horses were ordered, he took no heed of the long ears. He would fetch the gray mare, or the bay, according to direction, and knew the riding horses-Sonny, Silver Tail, and Blazes—by name as well as all the men on the place. The time he was about the house he was the most vigilant and discriminating of watch dogs,

within the writer's knowledge. In the

till they had been spoken to by some of the family. But to the shambling, seedy, or ill-looking he was a terror on four feet, barking, growling, leaping violently upright against the gate, and showing his teeth savagely if they made to pass.

Dash died full of years and honors, leaving Watch, his son, to reign in his stead. Outwardly Watch was his counterpart, but through his mother owned a brindle bull cross which cropped out in the fiercest savagery. His master had by this time removed into the county town, but lived in the outskirts, and had garden, orchard, and paddock,

Familiar friends and neighbors he met

at the gate, barking, frolicking, and

capering about. Strangers of good ap-

pearance he escorted sedately to the

front door, keeping a little way behind

and never taking his eyes from them

everything within his enclosures went untouched so long as Watch was out of his kennel, though he was never freed of block and chain. the street, the dog growled and frightened her to the point of screaming. His master rapped him lightly across the nose, and bade him be gone, telling him it was disgraceful thus to annoy a lady, Watch slunk away, still growling. Two days later he espied the weman about whom he had been scolded passing along the pavement outside his owner's gate. At once he leaped the fence with a force that broke his chain, sprang upon her, threw her down, and would have mangled her had not his master run to her rescue. Always afterward the sight of her sent

besides his house plot. Though tramps

and light fingered darkies abounded,

him into a crazy rage. Watch had a good memory for kindness as well as for hurts. Another visitor to the house saw him thirsty and panting beside his kennel and ran out to him with a big basin of water. He lapped languidly, with no sign of satisfaction, but always thereafter the water-bearer could come into the house in the absence of all the family and be greeted with a silent, friendly wag of the tail. This was the more remarkable because no other person could lift the gate latch without finding Watch dashing down the front walk, ready to attack him. Yet even to this favored one he permitted no approach to familiarity. If she had ventured upon a caressing pat he would have

flown at her throat. Jack was a dog of another temper, the dearest, wiry, black-and-tan terrier that ever chased butterflies or burrowed after moles. The velvet-coated gentry were his chosen prey. No matter where he found a run, at once he fell to furious digging. One day, in the course of it, he found himself stopped by a biggish shallow-growing root directly across the molehill. He tried first to dig beyond it, but it impeded his flying paws, He stopped short and dropped his head, as one in deep thought, then caught the offending root between his teeth and gnawed it in two. After that he began digging afresh, but the projecting root-ends were nearly as troublesome as before they were severed. Crouching a little at one side, he seized an end fast in his mouth and gave a backward spring or two, which pulled the root out of the earth for a space of perhaps a foot. Then he caught the other end and jerked it out a like distance, the while looking reproachfully up at his young mistress. Her father, Jack's usual comrade, had a habit of cutting roots in two and pulling them out thus for him. Possibly it of their own motion. Jack had recognized and resented the indubitable fact that womenkind rarely carry pocket knives.

Jack and Tipsy, the tortoise-shell kitten, were great friends. Neither had the least good will toward other cats But they ate often from the same platter, and always, when Jack lay curled in front of the big open fireplace, Tipsy's chosen resting place was the round of his side. One chilly evening, when a roaring fire made a fierce draft over the rug, Jack lay down at | ing with a gay red roester, leaving full length, prone and straight, as though he were dead. Tipsy came tiptceing in alittle later, and tried to establish herself comfortably on the side of him next the fire. For perhaps three minutes she twirled and turned, curled herself now this way, now that, but could not adapt herself to his altered Presently she got up, walked pose. around to his head, and began to give him dainty fillips on the nose with a Sun soft forepaw. Twice, thrice she struck, and he did not stir. Then the watchers saw her claws unsheathe, and a smart planted upon Master Jack's scratch nose. It brought him to terms. He sat up, blinked a minute at Tipsy, then laid himself down in his usual concave, while she made herself snug in the hollow of his forearm.

A gentleman living some twelve miles out of Memphis, Tenn., owned a bird dog whose intelligence was a neighborhood marvel. This was some fifty years back, but even then there were such things as yellow fever epidemics. A peculiarly virulent one was raging in the town, and the gentleman found himself under the strenuous necessity of communicating with his son John, who was a commission merchant there. His family, white and black, numbered formation can have it by a return more than a hundred, and naturally he did not wish to risk bringing the mail

"Birdo, go and give John this letter. Understand me, John! Nobody else, Then come home, but not until you For the most part they came have seen him." Birdo trotted off. It was a little after sunrise when he started. At sundown he was back with a letter from John, saying that the dog had gone first to his house and found him absent, then had trotted to the store and sat, growling whenever his partner tried to take the letter, until John himself came in. To him he darted, barking and capering, and though he sat quiet throughout the writing of a return letter, it was no sooner fast to his collar than he ran to the door, whining to be off.

In the flush days of steamboating, before the war, the captain of a Mississippi boat had a dog that could distinguish between the passengers if once he had heard their names. The matter was mentioned one night in the saloon, and a passenger sneered at the

"Bet you \$500 the dog can't do it once in three times," he said.

"Done," rejoined the captain. "Write a note to your wife and I will write one to mine. Both are in the ladies' capin. We will give the notes to Snip at the same time, and if he fails to deliver them properly the money is yours.' The passenger wrote merely his

wife's pet name inside a slip of paper, which he folded and addressed. The captain's missive ran: "Dear Wife-Send me word at once

what Snip does when he comes into the Then he delivered both slips to the

dog, saying as he handed over the passenger's note: "Snip, this is for Mrs. M-, wno sat beside me at supper. Give it to her, then take this other note to your Miss

Catherine.' Snip ran away. The men sat smoking and chatting Very shortly a waiter brought in a scrap of paper to the passenger. His wife had written, 'What does it mean, your sending me a note by this little dog?" At almost the same minute the captain's wife wrote: "Snip came in and ran about sniffing at all of us, then jumped in Mrs. M—'s lap, dropped a bit of paper there and came on to me with the other one." The passenger owned himself beaten and offered \$1,000 for Snip, saying luck could not go against him if he owned so wise a beast. But the captain would not part with Snip,

who lived and died a river dog. So much for the dogs. They by no means monopolize the reasoning faculty in what are styled the lower animals. Many men are not so wise as many very wise mules. Jet was one of them, a big, black fellow, standing nearly sixteen hands, and so tough and supple that he might have been made of whalebone and India rubber. At work he was a jewel of the first water. A playful spell made him a torment. He could open gates and draw bars as though his feet were hands, and the fence was not built that he could not jump if the humor took him. Consequently most of his summer leisure was passed in a stall, though the rest of the work stock ranged and rollicked over acres knee deep in luscious clover. Jet, if turned to grass, would crop it ravenously, but move swiftly as he cropped toward the outer fence, where it was nearest a neighboring plantation for which he had developed an inordinate fondness. He was over the fence and galloping to the neighbor's always inside half an hour after he was out of the stable.

The neighbor usually stabled him or sent him home outright, but that made no difference, Jet ran there all the same. One day his owner, vexed beyond endurance by his continual outbreaks, begged the neighbor to set the mule hard at work the next time he broke in. The neighbor agreed and set Jet to the fallowing plough, beside two of his own beasts. A half day they strained and tugged through matted clover and weedy tangle. When Jet came for the noon feed he was turned loose to wallow, but in place of that he leaped the fence, set his head on one side and his tail up and went whinnying home at a gallop. What is more to the point, he stayed there faithfully, evidently reasoning that it was better to take pleasure in leisure than to go visiting and be set at weary.

Big Pete, anomer mule, knew the meaning of the dinner horn, and always answered it with a loud, joyous bray. After he had heard it he would plow a furrow toward the house, but refuse utterly to draw if he were headed away from it. Beck and Lady, a team of mare mules, grew so accustomed to the drill in the course of many wheat seedings that it was almost impossible for an awkward driver to make them skip ground. They understood that to do good work the outer spout must run in the track made by the wheel in the previous round, and there they held it unless there was a mighty tug upon their mouths. Similarly in harvest time they would turn and half back at the corners before the driver had time to speak. The had learned what was needed, and did

A chicken story may fitly close this record. It has to do with a flirty hen who undertook to raise four broods in the year. She brought off the first in January, mothered them beautifully, but got a firesh nest of eggs and was sitting while yet her chicks peeper about her. When the young came she did not disown the older one, but cared for her mixed family in a way to win your heart. Yet in a very little while she went away flirtgreat chicks and small to cry their hearts out for her. Then two pullets of the early brood, themselves not half grown, played mother to the little peeping three-weeks-old fellows, scratched for them, covered them at night, and. when they grew sleepy by day, clucked to them as best they could, and in the end brought the dozen of them to robust and handsome maturity,-New York

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont. stating their desire to get this insuch as acting as executor of a will,

At a Conservative meeting in Liver-

pool recently Mr. C. J. Ellis said that

they would always fight against the dis-

establishment of the Church in Orms-

kirk. They would also always fight

against the disestablishment of the

election, and he felt sure that they

did not like to have their vested in-

"It took one hundred years to ban-

ish the doctrine of the Jewish caste

from the Christian Church, declares

Dr. Bashford, of Ohio Western Uni-

versity, "but the doctrine of Jewish

superiority gradually disappeared with

the destruction of Jerusalem. It took

nearly one thousand nine hundred

terests attacked.

W. C. T.

Beginners in Morphine.

"A good deal is written about the imprudence of physicians in prescribing morphine, but not half as much as should be," said a veteran Wabash avenue druggist. "The slaves of that drug are on the increase. They have no trouble in procuring it if they have the money to pay for it. It is a safe morphine users, especially women, bad judgment of their physicians. Let me give an instance: A woman in this neighborhood was ill with an exceedingly painful disease. Her doctor wrote a prescription containing morphine. She is a sensitive, nervous woman, of a type common enough, and readily responded to medicine. I thought she was well, when in the course of a few days she sent the prescription to me to be renewed. A week week after that the servant brought it a third time. I had her leave it and sent for the woman's husband. Why did his wife require the prescription so often? I asked him. He didn't know, but she had told him she couldn't do without it. Did he know it contained morphine? He did not, and was horfor stricken. He was confident his wife was ignorant of the presence of ing; or, if they did, the great mass of the drug, to whose effects she was beginning to yield. I am satisfied also she knew nothing of it. I fixed up a little scheme with the husband. I prepared the prescription, leaving the pondering over its message, and, howmorphine out. It was sent back once afterward, and that was the end of it. That woman was rescued without knowing how near she had been to deeper hold of the Bible upon the conslavery.

"Another case: I filled a prescription for pills containing a considerable percentage of morphine for a young principles and ideals which it has learnmarried woman. She experienced the ed from that venerable book .- [The effects of the drug, not knowing what it was, and, of course, sent it to be renewed several times. I got hold of her husband, pledged him to aid and substituted quinine pills. The cure was completed.

"There are many other instances, however, where women learn the nature of the stuff they are taking, and before they realize it are its victims." -[Chicago Tribune.

Wise Words by Dean Farrar.

take opium or any other toxic drug Our lives would be better, our thoughts nobler, our hearts larger, our faith more real, our words more charitable, if we would once for all learn the lesson of the law and the prophets, which is not to glide along the razor's edge of scholastic dogmas, nor wear formulas threadbare by conventional iteration, but to love God and to do good to our neighbor. Religion was meant surely to be a diffusive dawn, not a narrow beam in the midnight; it was meant to be a universal atmosphere for the many, not an intoxicating perfume for the few. General Grant did all his duties, the meanest no less than the grandest, as unto God and not unto men. Such a man cannot fail. Let anyone of you be such a man, and you will soon find that the world cannot do without you. It requires no greatness to be such a man, it only requires moral qualities which are as free to you as the sunshine. And I tell you the world is looking everywhere for such men, and can scarcely ever find them. There are plenty of gluttons, plenty of dandies, plenty of drunkards, plenty of egotists, plenty of cheats, plenty of young men who care nothing for their parents or for God's law, but only for their own selfish frivolities and their own vile lusts: but oh! the inflexibly honest, the pure, the just, the modest, the strenuous, the thoroughly faithfulwhere are they?

came within the taxable limit as to the Popular Interest in the Bible. alcohol strength. The 79th annual report of the American Bible Society, which covers the work of that organization in printing and circulating the Scriptures during the last year, has lately been pubis still hale and hearty, though now in lished. More than 1,500,000 of Bibles, her seventieth year. On the 24th of Testaments, and integral portions of the Bible were printed by the society, third time Her Majesty's birthday. and over 1,000,000 of them were printed on the presses in the Bible House, and over 500,000 more were printed in foreign lands. Through business in a city or village, until the the written word may be legitimate of nature's power which Lieutenant the woman to tell the doleful tale to purchases of additional volumes the total number printed and procured by the society amounts to 1,958,674 copies. The society has distributed more copies of the Scriptures in China during the last year than in any preceding year since it began operations within the Celestial Empire. The Bible committee has been able to accomplish a great work also among the soldiers of the Japanese army. The work in the home field has not been reglected. The Bible House issued \$45,907 Bibles last year for the home supply. The number of families visited by the American Bible Society and its auxiliaries was 516,798, of which 119,-244 were found to be without the Scriptures. Destitute families were supplied to the number of 34,299, and individuals in addition to the number of 18,982. Upon the completion of the fourth re-supply of the United States, in 1890, the board of managers

every child who can read," and to this end solicited the co-operation of pastors, Christian parents, Sundayschool superintendents, and teachers. The results of the work of the society in general are in excess of anything before reported, and show that the Bible is by no means a "back number." The current issue of the London Quarterly Review contains an article to show that never before has there been so great a demand for the Bible as there is to-day. In England alone about 3,000,000 copies are used every proposition that a large proportion of year. In nearly every other civilized country the circulation of the Bible is have been led into the habit by the simply enormous, At the present moment there are more than 200,000,000 copies of the book in circulation in 330 different tongues, and the demand for it is increasing all the time. The story told by these statistics is impressive enough; but perhaps the most remarkable interest just now is manifest in all questions relating to the Bible, and this possibly is even more suggestive. So many books about the Bible are constantly appearing that it later it came again, and in less than a is impossible to keep track of them. Doubtless this interest is due, in part to the investigations of the new school of so-called higher critics. But, however that may be, no book is able to compete with the Bible in the interests and affections. Unless the Bible held a supreme and unique place in the thought of the world, no critics would think it worth while to get at its mean-

their lives according to its moral pre-

cepts. Every year seems to witness a

science of Christendom; and there are

no signs that modern civilization in-

tends to part with any of the essential

Notes and Incidents.

Four-fifths of the deaths of men in

Miss Gordon announces the good

"Never under any circumstance

unless prescribed by an intelligent

The Canadian Pacific Railroad for

immediately joining its stations except

upon conditions which perclude the

"It is claimed that at least ten per

cent of the patients at the chief dis-

pensary of this city suffer from tea-

drunkenness," says the Medical Times,

New York. "Its effects are noticed

in connection with the nervous sys-

A collier's son, 3 years of age, near

Nottingham, England, was found in

the stomach pump and took about four

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who

is now living in San Francisco, says

that it takes about six or seven times

as much to live in Samoa as to live in

America. "When you have to go a

thousand miles to buy a pair of shoes,

and just as far for a new hat, things

Dealers in Massachusetts who have

been selling so called "hop beer" have

been compelled to take out United

States retail liquor licenses and pay

small fines for violating the revenue

law. The officials decided, after a

Rather an anomalous position is

May last she proclaimed for the thirty-

The liquor law recently passed in

A characteristic reply has been sent

by thanking the secretary for the in-

An American traveler in Normandy

says that in a country tavern he found

the following printed card on the wall

detailing the law of that land against

intoxication: "After two formal con-

demnations for scandalous and public

Norway provides that no liquor

for five years.

I never could!"

begin to get complicated."

sale of intoxicating liquors thereon.

says William Rosser

Belgium are attributed to alcoholism.

news that Miss Willard and she wil

Outlook.

physician,"

years to banish slaver from Christian lands. but slavery has disappeared from the civilized earth. It may take another generation to realize Paul's third declaration, but the Christians of the twentieth century will no more think of teaching the divine subordination of woman to man in the face of the last clause than we now think of teaching the divine subordination of slaves to masters and Gentiles to Jews in face of the first two clauses: 'There can be neither Jew nor Greek, there can be neither bond nor free, there can be neither male nor female, for ye are intelligent readers would not care. all one in Christ Jesus." Whatever else may be said of the Bible, Dr. Hu King Eng, who is now on multitudes of earnest, intelligent men and women in every walk of life are ever imperfectly, are trying to order

her way to her native land to inaugurate there a new era in woman's work among women, is the first Chinese woman doctor, graduate of an American medical college, to practice in China, and the second woman of her race to take an occidental medical degree. Dr. Hu King Eng is a charming, modest little woman, who has never discarded her picturesque native dress. She received her doctor's degree in Philadelphia a year ago, and has spent the past twelve months in taking a post-graduate course and in obtaining actual experience in her profession; and now, on her return to Foo Chow, she will take up her life work as physician and missionary at the Woman's Hospital; the staff of physicians are all women, and the nurses are all native the steamer New York.—Union girls, who hope some day to become

About People.

The Canadian poet, Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, has written a history of Canada, which is soon to be pubvears past has refused to sell its lands lished.

Among the Liberals returned to Parliament is Mr. Agustine Birrell, who is much better known as a critic of literature than as a critic of current politics. Mr. Birrell is but 45 years old, and is a Cambridge graduate.

All things come to those who wait; and at last Miss Anne Taylor has received permission to cross the Tibetan borders. She will reside for a time at Tatong, the new trade mart not far over the border, in Tibetan territory, bed with a bottle of rum and a cup near which is not yet occupied by European him. A doctor was called, who used

traders. It is said that the other evening ounces of rum from him. He died in . "Anthony Hope" had occasion to take in to dinner a lady who knew him only as plain Mr. Hawkins. The hostess afterward asked the lady whether she had talked to Mr. Hawkins about "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The God in the Car." "Certainly not," was the reply; "I don't think Mr. Hawkins the man to be interested in

that class of book." Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, whose son married an elder sister of Alice and Phœbe Cary, has Purchased "Clovernook," the old homestead of the poets, and it will be preserved in the family as a memorial of the gifted pair. Mrs. scrupulous examination of beer, that it | Thomas will restore the place by furnishing it with her old mahogany furniture, her rare blue china, her Revolutionary relics, and other valued anoccupied by an old woman in the little tiques. The place, which is near Cintown of Dunning, Scotland, who cinnati, contains about 26 acres, and officiates as town crier, and is locally the house and barn are in good conknown as the "bell wife." Mrs. Millar | dition.

Mr. Arthur Morrison, the author of "Tales of Mean Streets," recently went to hear the Rev. John Watson, of Liverpool, better known as Ian Maclaren, preach, and his somewhat peculiar criticism was that, "the association can be formed for doing emotions Maclaren is able to excite by tric explosions conveyed an impression hopeless patience. What right had question whether liquor is to be sold enough, but when he adds the faculty Finley will never forget. has been voted upon by the resident of the orator to that of pictorial artist, men and women who have reached the and caps both with the authority of age of twenty-five years. Decisions the pulpit, a timely reproach is almost thus reached by popular vote are valid necessary, if only in the interests of weeping congregations."

It has often been remarked that by Mr. J. M. Barrie to a request for a Tolstoi seems to be unable to make ecture under the auspices of the converts by his teachings. There is Aberdeen Town Council. He begins however, one exception. Prince Dimitri Khilkow, a rich Russian noble. vitation, and goes on, "But on the has given up his estates to his tenants, few occasions on which I have been on reserving only a small plot, which he is and I never did lecture, and I am sure the surrounding population is said to fore. It has by some observers been "hundred years before he is born." be very great; drunkenness and violence have practically ceased. The but in the case above cited each flake disciple has evidently greater influence appears to have been charged with than the master, for Tolstoi is regarded static electricity.

by his tenants with suspicion. drunkenness (mere committals do not Her Majesty the Queen buys a great with, "Why will you do so, George?" entered upon the most extensive and count), the offender, ipso facto, incurs many devotional works, and likes to replied: "Oh, I expect I am too little important work which it has ever the following disabilities: (1) Loss of read those recommended by clergymen to know better!"

undertaken—namely, "The Bible for his vote, (2) may not be voted for, (3) whose opinion she values. The may not serve on a jury, (4) may not Princess of Wales is catholic in her exercise any administrative faculty, taste, and very few of the best new books escape her notice. The taste of The Passion Which Some People and (5) loses the right to carry arms," the Princess in this matter is shared by her eldest daughter. West End booksellers have few more discriminating and more eager customers than the Duchess of Fife.

> Some interesting details are given about Prince Edward of York's visit public house. Beer and Bible had to Messrs. W. and D. Downey to be taken a very important part in this photographed. The baby, whose little white frock was prettily trimmed on would always stick together. They the shoulders with blue ribbons, was carried by his nurse to the photographing room, and behaved beautifully during the sitting. He was taken in twenty different positions, and seemed quite to enjoy the experience. One of the best likenesses is that which shows him in a high nursery chair, his fat little arms spread out on the ledge, and his blue eyes dancing with merriment. Everyone who has seen the "nation's baby" pronounces him a darling boy. The Princess of Wales has, I hear, been greatly delighted with the portraits of her little grandson.

The jewels which it is reported Mrs. Stanford is about to sell in order to procure the funds to carry on the Leland Stanford Junior University are said to range from \$2,000,000 to \$4,-000,000 in value. The late Senator Stanford presented his wife with a collection of gems equal to those owned by almost any royal family in Europe, and many of the most superb have been rarely worn by Mrs. Stanford, who kept her treasures in a bank vault. Among the complete sets of jewels, each comprising a tiara or necklace, pendent ear-rings, bracelets, brooch, and finger-rings, is one set of yellow diamonds, another of pink, and another of blue diamonds, while there are some genuine black diamonds in the collection, and a number of beautiful rubies, sapphires, and emeralds. Some of the jewels once belonged to the Duke of Brunswick's famous collection. There are over 60 diamond finger-rings in Mrs. Stanford's jewel box. The litigation over the Stanford estate is the reason for the dearth of of the legal complications seems still

who has won repute as a mountain of my rights? climber, was a student before she began scaling peaks. A graduate of the University of Michigan, she has traveled extensively in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and other European | small, and who will not accept your while professor of Latin at Smith learn the truth that a certain degree of College. In this country she has intimacy is necessary to bring the offer Peak (in the Yosemite Valley), Mount | bounds of propriety! Washington, and many other heights, and among the Alps in lectures when be." she returns to this country. In climbing, Miss Peck wears a blouse-shirt, knickerbockers and leggings, and a short skirt, discarding the last garment of the ordinary tourist.

Electric Snow.

snow-storm, says the New York Tri- one time or another, and which we rebune, is told by Lieut. John P. Finley, pay by passing them on in case of one of the best informed meteorolo- need. gists in the country, who encountered the storm in making an ascent of of the air" who repeat in public the 60-70 TERAULAY ST. (COR. LOUISA Pike's Peak. He says the storm casual remarks of the boudoir, or put

their tiny lights on coming in contact | misrendering of my words and motives. with the hair of the mule on which the hair of the mule.

As the storm increased in fury and "They took the sleeper at midnight, the flakes became smaller, each of the and do you know," with emphasis, "at icy particles appeared as a trailing three o'clock that morning she died! blaze of ghostly white light, and the Wasn't it dreadful!" noise produced by the constant elec-

of fire, electric sparks were shaken in streams from the lieutenant's fingertips, as well as from his ears, beard and nose, and the wave of his arms was like the sweep of flaming swordand flash of ligut.

treated as a sort of phosphorescence, [New York Observer.

A five-year-old boy, who was engag-Each member of the Royal Family ed in some mischievous doings, on has his or her particular taste in books. Deing remonstrated with by his father

Mine and Thine.

Have for Borrowing.

The laws of the land settle the larger questions of personal rights. We may not steal, we may not fight, we may not slander. Conversely we may require fair treatment from others.

But a multitude of cases arise in everday life which know no law, which hardly come even under the Golden Rule. Often one who is careless of the "meum et tuum" could say: "Do to me as I have done to you, I am perfectly willing," since this very carelessness of temperament works both ways. Yet to the person of nice perceptions, the treatment becomes that succession of pin pricks which is harder to endure than severe pain, since there is no dignity in bearing it, nor is there any dignified redress.

What shall be done with the woman who borrows postage stamps, and forgets to return them, or who whispers to you to lend her twenty-five cents when the contribution box is passed, as she hasn't her purse? You know well that her gift only increases yours, since she will never think of it afterward, but you cannot be so mean as to refuse such a trifling favor, neither can you screw your courage up to ask for

its payment. In a house filled with summer boarders I once lent to a lady a devotional book, which I thought might help her need. It was especially dear to me from some associations with a dead friend, and from its relation to my own experience. All this I explained to her. Moreover, the margins were pencil-marked, thus making it in a sense a revelation of the owner's inner life. It bore my name on the flyleaf. The next day to my surprise I found it lying on the public table, where any one might glance through its pages. It was as if my soul had been opened to careless eyes. funds at Palo Alto, and the conclusion Indignant, I took the book to my room, and the one to whom I loaned it never asked what had become of it, Miss Annie S. Peck, of Providence, or made apology. What idea had she

Again, what shall be done with the person who insists on putting you under obligation, whether you will or not?-who will send you gifts large or countries, has studied in the Athens | polite refusal to receive them, though School of Archaeology, and was for a you sweeten it with thanks? O, to climbed Mount Shasta, Cloud Rest or acceptance of a present within the

A friend once said: "What shall I and has everywhere earned a reputa- do? Miss So and So has just told me tion for wonderful physical endurance, she wanted so much to get something as well as for strength, grace, and for me, and what would I like? thorough womanliness. Miss Peck's Couldn't she buy some kind of a tonic, next projected exploit will be the as I am not very strong! I made ascent of the Gross Glockner, in the answer as decidedly as seemed con-Tyrol. The mountain is 12,000 feet sistent with politeness, that I did not high, and after having vanquished its wish her to do anything of the kind, difficulties, Miss Peck proposes to and that I could not accept, but she climb the Matterhorn, accompanied still insists. What does she mean? only by a guide. She will probably I'd be angry if I thought she esteemed embody her experiences in the Tyrol me an object of charity, but that can't

"No," I said, "in her case it is pure ignorance, coupled with a wish to be on terms of intimacy. The only way is quietly to maintain your position, when she gets well away from the track | and it need be give your reasons plainly, but gently, so as not to wound her." This is not intended to apply to those necessary attentions for which The story of a most remarkable we must each be under obligation at

What shall we do with those "birds could be described as a "shower of our careless witticisms into words of cold fire." In reality it was so charged sober earnest? "A lesson of caution with electricity as to present a scene to you," some one says. Ah, yes, but more easily imagined than described. it would not be needed were there no At first the flakes only discharged invasion of my rights, no deliberate

Just now I passed down the piazza lieutenant was mounted. Presently where an invalid was resting in her they began coming thicker and faster, wheeled chair. Before her, pinning each flake emitting its spark as it sank her into a corner, sat a stout woman into drifts of the snow, or settled on who looked as if she had never heard the clothing of the lieutenant or the of nerves; she was talking in a steady stream. The words reached my ear.

The pale lady looked the picture of such a weak and helpless listener? Is When the storm was at its height | tact a birthright, or can it be acquired? and each flake of snow was like a drop | May it not be essentially a Christian acquisition?

One could wish there might be schools of instruction in the minor morals, where the delicate intertwinings of the "mine and thine" might be blades through the air, every point of separated and made clear to the orsnow touched giving out its little snap dinary mind. If it be intimated that this is the mother's work, then who This phenomenon, though rare, is will teach the mothers? One cannot by no means new to meterologists, it but recall Dr. Holmes' sage remark a platform I wished to get beneath it, tilling in person. His influence over having been recorded several times be- that a child's education should begin a

Some Commercial Problems.

Does it seem possible, says the Outlook, that the introduction of the trolley and the bicycle would affect business, affect it enough for business men to talk about it seriously? Grain is shipped from the great farms of the West to the East. Last week less grain was shipped east than during any one week for many years, and the shippers say this is due to the substitution of electricity for horses, and also because many families have sold their horses and provided each member with a bicycle. This means fewer horses to feed, less need of grain. In the West there are great ranches where horses are raised for the use of farmers, trucks, and horse-car railroads. This last year the demand for horses has fallen off to such a degree that an attempt is made to introduce horse-flesh as food. It is used in Germany and France, where it is cheaper than beef. The thought of eating horse-flesh is disagreeable to many; but if we stop to think about it, we must decide that this is prejudice, for the food of horses is as clean as that of cows or sheep; their flesh should be as pure.

Working the Historic Nile.

Now that the waters of the Niagara have been made tributary to human enterprise, it may be interesting to note that a similar undertaking is contemplated in Egypt. The general inspector of public works Mr. Prompt, has just submitted to the Egyptian Government the results of his investigations during the past eight months, relative to the utilization of the cataracts of the Nile for agricultural and mechanical purposes. His project includes an immense reservoir in Upper Egypt which will permit the culture of cane sugar and cotton in the place of cereals. In the furtherance of the realization of this project, he proposes to establish an electric power station near Assuan, where a tall of 45 feet will be utilized. This station would furnish 40,000 horse-power, besides furnishing 500,000,000 cubic yards of water for irrigation. A 15-foot dam is to be built across the Nile, just above Cairo, which would furnish both light and motive power at a very low price to the Egyptian capital. The cost of the entire project is estimated at \$8,000,000, which will very likely be raised by private subscription.



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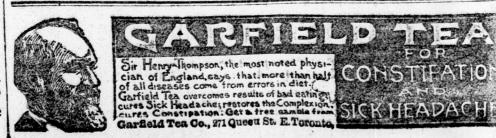
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Mr. W. Dean, Dear Sir-I have suffered from Sciatica for fifteen years. I have tried sixteen doctors, and afterwards went to the hospital. I was told to go home, as there was no cure. I heard of Dean's Rheumatism and Sciatica Cure, and gave it a trial. It cured me in six weeks. I have not had a trace of it since and can recommend it to any person suffering from these diseases as ahead of anything in the market. Yours truly, Thos. Jones. This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in \$1 bottles, or six for \$5. Do not suffer nor permit your friends to suffer whose you can get it. Wm. Dean, Dunn avenue, Toronto

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Our Young People

Little White Pinafore. Did you meet a little maid down the

Busy and smiling, trim and neat, Her figure winning with baby charm, A basket of lunch on her small right

Tripping along in the elm-shade cool? It was little White Pinafore going to school.

Till dawned this wonderful day of

She's been "tied to her mother's apron string"-The family beauty and pride and joy; Just a bewitching human toy; Her life without law or lesson or

Now little White Pinafore's gone to school.

"My darling," I murmured, "my precious sweet," As I buttoned the shoes on her rest-

less feet, In the untried pathway eager to go. "Poor mother will miss her baby so!" "Don't cry," she said, with a birdlike

"I will hurry home and take care of

I put the doll and the toys away When the wise little woman left her

And I go about with a touch of pain Till my pretty scholar shall come

Oh, what shall we do on that dismal

When little White Pinafore goes to

-Youth's Companion.

What the Little Brook Said.

If you are 7 years old, 7 years and two days, as Ellice was, you know that one whole day is a very, very long time. Older people do not understand quite how long it really is, and they hurry about, here and there, just as if there were not twelve sunny hours between the time when the yellow sun comes smiling over the hill and the time when, all tired and finished, he lays his head on another hill's purple shoulder and goes to sleep.

Ellice's mother was sure that a day was only a little while, but Ellice knew same home at night.

There were only two of them in the small house, and one had to work very hard to get bread and milk and dresses and hats and shoes for the other.

"Mother," asked Ellice, her blue eyes full of tears, "must you stay all

"Yes, dear. It's a house to clean, and mother won't be home before tea time; but I've put your lunch on the table here, and you'll have the cats and the do!lies for company."

"Must I be tied, mother?" Mrs. Fuller looked troubled.

"I'm afraid so, dear. You know mother is afraid to leave her little girl untied. The wagons might run over you, pet, or you might fall into the brook.

So the long rope was brought out, and fastened to the piazza, while the other end went around Ellice's waist. She backed off, to see how much range it allowed her. She could go to the very edge of the brook, then around to the doll house under the willow, down the garden path where the early flowers were coming up, and ever so far into the house.

little whisper in her ear:

this afternoon? Can't you come home in time?"

It was hard for Mrs. Fuller to say "no," but it was a word that she had had to say to herself as well as to Ellice a great many times.

"No, dearie," she said. "You must give up the Mission Band today. Perhaps you will find some mission work to do here at home. It would be real mission work to keep little Ellice patient and contented-wouldn't it?"

mother did; it smiled the way she did, like hers. "Something here at home -something, something, something," it said over and over between the smiles. And Ellice smiled back. She did care so much what mother and the brook thought.

Just then she noticed at the water's edge a tiny fern, half uprooted by their honey there. They also lay their some mischance, and now drooping on eggs and rear the young bumblebees the moss its leaves uncurled and dy- in these nests. Often I have found ing. All in a moment the brook put white grubs in the honeycomb and an idea in Ellice's head. "Something | have had to separate the cells in which here at home," it kept saying faster the honey was stored from those in

Leaning far over, Ellice reached while growing. out, dug a little hole, and put the fern

Back and forth she hurried, pouring there was some fun then. on the water until all the tufts of yellow grass looked grateful.

Then she found a big ant whose hole had been stopped up by a falling pebble. The poor fellow tugged and pulled, and ran around and around the stone, but could not move it. The home missionary took a little twig and opened the ant's front door for him, smiling to see how he scuttled down the stairs to tell his family.

A little farther on, in the garden path, lay a grasshopper, with all the hop gone out of him. Ellice didn't like grasshoppers when they hopped on her dress or flew in her face, so at first she thought she would let him alone. As she turned away, the rope caught her feet, and over she tumbled on the grass. When she scrambled up she went at once to the grasshopper. She could get up when she fell down, and he couldn't; so she must go to help him. The trouble was with his wing; it seemed to be torn, and he couldn't go about even when he was lifted up. So Ellice brought a maple

leaf, and covered him up from the sun. By this time it was lunch time, and the bread and milk on the table had to be eaten. Two brown cookies were carried out into the garden, and one was crumbled up under the willow tree for the birds, who twittered and chirped as they shared Ellice's lunch, missionary.

family hard at work running in and out the open front door, and the grasshopper felt well enough to get home. So when the beautiful short day was over, her busy day.

"We had a mission band here at home," she said, smiling on her mother's shoulder, "and there were only two of us in it. I was one, and of similarity, the St. James' Gazette

who was the other, mother dear?" But mother had guessed the answer. 'The brook," she said.—S. S. Times.

A Frozen Soap Bubble.

letter; so the mother hastily washed | bubble? A boy out in Colorado, last the breakfast dishes, made the house winter, was amusing himself blowing why not, why not, sir?" said my retidy, and changed her dress, and Ellice them, when it occurred to him to try vered friend, turning warmly on sat on the garden steps and wondered the effect of the cold outside air on him. "Oh, of course, there is no if she would grow any before mother one. His father, who tells the story, usual way, it fell to the snow perfectly frozen as a hollow sphere of ice.

ture or change in the air could not be latitude, where the air is not so dry as assumed its customary benign expres-

Boys and Bees.

Spring is again here, and hurrah! for the streams and the meadows, and the out-door life which a boy loves so much. It looks now as if it would be In his book we are told of a gentleman no time until the days of bird-nesting, of flower-gathering and of butterflychasing. I am an old man myself, but I often recall both the summers and the winters that I had when a boy, and however, is said by De Quincey to be sometimes go out for a long walk over the country roads with my grandchild- colonel who shot himself 'on principle' ren, just to make myself believe that and because a muffinless world was no When her mother bent to kiss her the old times have come back again. good-bye, Ellice's arms clung fast to But I get tired sooner than I used to; her neck, and there was a choked and so I have to be content to sit down and rest and watch the young-"Can't I go to the Mission Band sters at their happy play, or, if they feel in the mood for listening, tell them stories of what I did when I was a boy, long years ago.

I remember that when I was a little chap I ran about with bare feet in the meadows in summer time. I was always finding out something or on the lookout for anything new. Among my pursuits there was one I was very fond of, and that was hunting bumble-

bees. When I saw a bumblebee gathering When mother went away Ellice sat | honey from the clover blooms, I would down by the brook and thought about | follow it until it got to its nest. It it. The brook seemed to think as was not so easy however, to get the honey; and that was what I was after. and it had little twinkles in its eyes Often there were a dozen bees around, and I had to make a lively fight to get possession. Sometimes, too, I was driven off, and the bumblebee was left monarch of all he surveyed.

Bumblebees do not build nests for themselves, but take possession of deserted nests of field mice and store and faster and more and more loudly. which the little bumblebees were kept

Of course you can understand that roots firmly in, pressing the earth in my fights with the bumblebees I around them, Her little brown hand was often stung. I learned, however made a cup, and Ellice and the brook | that while many of the bees had stings, watered the fern leaves until they be-gan to revive. Then Ellice laughed bees have heads like little beads, but to herself. "I'm a home mish'nary," the stingless bee has a tuft of white she said, and hurried off to find some- hair on its head. These bees are ator does not require the help of any Here was a dry patch of grass, clover blooms. Sometimes the boys cure, Give it a trial and be convinced. Scissors Grinder—Pretty dull,

where a board had been lying all would catch the white-headed bees and winter. She must carry water for that, let them loose where the girls were and there was a dipper on the piazza. playing at school. You may be sure

But there was one time when a certain joke or prank of mine did not end altogether as I expected it would. A boy from the city was staying at our house, and of course I took him out into the fields, and told him all about bee-hunting

I was careful to go to the thistle blooms and pick off the bees with the tuft of white hair on their heads. I got him persuaded to hold some of them in his hands, and he found that they were stingless.

At last he came to the conclusion, and I did not disabuse his mind of it, that no bumblebees had stings.

Then we went to the clover blooms and the boy got hold of a bee with a black head. That bee meant business and he let go of it very quickly. How I laughed, and how he licked me when it dawned upon him that he had been made the victim of a joke. We were soon good friends again, however.

When he grew up he became a lawyer, and so did I. I have often been opposed to him in court, and have beaten him, and I think we are about even.-W. B. Holden.

Boz and Boswell.

It is known that Dickens was a great admirer of Boswell's "Life," and that he was thoroughly saturated with his spirit. His "Pickwick" is perhaps and then put their wise little heads on the only book written on the same one side to look a "thank you" to the lines. Mr. Pickwick was as rudely despotic as Dr. Johnson, and his It took the rest of the afternoon to friends were his "followers." Snodexamine the morning's work. The fern grass kept a note-book in which he enand the yellow grass looked ever so tered conversation and stories. As much better, the big ant had all his Dr. Johnson had his faithful black servant, so Mr. Pickwick had his trusty Sam Weller. Both leaders traveled about on coaches and stayed at inns. Mr. Pickwick went to Bath and when the tired sun felt just as much drank the waters, as did Dr. Johnson. like going to sleep as Ellice did, and Johnson had his Mrs. Thrale, as Pickwhen the little girl was curled up in wick had his Mrs. Bardell. Mr. Pickher mother's arms, she told all about wick attended a review at Rochester, and so did Dr. Johnston. Winkle somewhat resembled Goldsmith in trying to do feats, and always failing. After calling attention to these points

"Some of the passages in both books might be transposed and the change scarcely noticed. Witness this: 'The doctor appeared in pumps Did you ever hear of a frozen soap for a dance.' "You in silk stockings!" exclaimed a gentleman jocosely. "And reason why you should not wear says the thermometer registered about | them," responded the gentleman. "I 14 degrees below zero at the time, and | imagine not, I imagine not, sir," said when the bubble was released in the the doctor in a very peremptory tone. The gentleman had contemplated a laugh, but he found it was a serious It was subsequently found that when matter; so he looked grave and said the temperature rose to zero, the bub. they were a pretty pattern. "I hope bles would not freeze, but whether this they are," said Dr. Johnson, fixing his was due to the change of the tempera- eyes upon them. "You see nothing extraordinary in the stockings, as determined. The father of the boy is stockings, I trust, sir." "Certainly anxious to know whether it be possible not-oh, certainly not." He walked to freeze a bubble in a more easterly away, and Dr. Johnson's countenance it is in Colorado. Remember that, sion.' This occurs not in Boswell, but and make the experiment next winter. in Pickwick, with a slight change of

"Sam's well-known story of the person who killed himself by eating three shillings' worth of crumpets-about three dozen-was taken from Boswell. who, having resolved to shoot himself, ate three buttered mussins for breakfast, knowing that he should not be troubled with indigestion. The story, given by Darwin, who relates it of a world for him.' Boz well knew his

"In one passage Boz has attempted animitation of the Johnsonian dialogue, which is really good: Johnston-Sir, if it be not irrational in a man to count his feathered bipeds before they are hatched, we will conjointly astonish them before next year. Boswell—Sir, I hardly understand you. Johnston-You never understand anything. Boswell (in a sprightly manner)—Perhaps sir, I am all the better for it. Johnson (savagely)-I don't know but that you are. There is Lord Carlisle (smiling); he never understands anything, and yet the dog is well enough. Then, sir, there is Forster; he understands many things, and yet the fellow is fretful. Again, sir, there is Dickens, with a facile way with him like Davy, sirlike Davy—yet I am told that the man is lying at a hedge ale-house by the seashore in Kent, as long as they will trust him. Boswell—But there are no hedges by the sea in Kent, sir. Johnson-And why not, sir? Boswell (at a loss)—I don't know, sir, unless—-Johnson (thundering)-Let us have no unlesses, sir!"

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering irom chronic and general indisposition. These coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and an "ounce of prevention is worth a kidney complaints, by the introduction | pound of cure," and a little attention of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL.

The man who was out in the fog until he incurred the rheumatism, says it is a great mist ache.

Mother Graves' Worm Extermin-

The Poets.

Sonnets.

I think the immortal servants of mankind.

Who, from their graves, watch by how slow degrees The World-Soul greatens with the

centuries, Mourn most Man's barren levity of mind, The ear to no great harmonies inclined,

The witless thirst for false wit's worthless lees, The laugh mistimed in tragic presences,

The eye to all majestic meanings blind. O prophets, martyrs, saviors, ye were

All truth being great to you; ye deemed Man more Than a dull jest, God's ennui to amuse;

The world for you, held purport; Life ye wore Proudly, as kings their solemn robes of state;

And humbly, as the mightiest monarchs use." -William Watson.

An April Adoration.

Sang the sunrise on an amber morn-"Earth be glad! An April day is born.

"Winter's done, and April's in the Earth, look up with laughter in your

Putting off her dumb dismay of snow, Earth bade all her unseen children

Then the sound of growing in the air Rose to God a liturgy of prayer; And the thronged succession of the

Uttered up to God a psalm of praise. Laughed the running sap in every vein, Laughed the running flurries of warm

Laughed the life in every wandering, Laughed the tingling cells of bud and

God in all the concord of their mirth Heard the adoration-song of Earth. -Charles G. D. Roberts.

A Woman's Answer.

Ever made by the hand above? A woman's heart, and a woman's life, And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for these priceless things As a child might ask for a toy, Demanding what others have tried to

With the reckless dash of a boy? You have written my lesson of duty

Man-like, you have questioned me; Now, stand at the bar of woman's soul Until I have questioned thee.

be hot,

I require your heart to be true as God's And pure as the purest, your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef; I require a far grander thing; A seamstress you're wanting for socks and shirts;

I look for a man and a king. A king for a beautiful realm called

Home. And a man that the Maker, God. Shall look upon as He did the first,

And say, "It is very good." I am fair and young, but the roses will

From my soft young cheek some day-

Will you love me then in life's autumn

As you did in the flowering May? Is your heart an ocean so strong and

I may launch my all on its tide? A loving woman finds heaven or hell On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are good and

All things that a man should be; If you give all this, I would stake my To be all you demand of me.

If this cannot be, a laundress and cook You can hire and little to pay; But a woman's heart and a woman's

Should never be thrown away." -Mary T. Lathrop.

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms: Headsymptoms, it neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

Scissors Grinder—How is business?

Smoking Services.

What next? Are not new departures and novel devices almost exhausted when, after smoking concerts, we now behold "smoking services" initiated by the clergy themselves? In the early part of July this notice was widely circulated in Whitechapel: "If you want a smoke free, come next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock to Christ Church Hall. A free cup of tea, if you like. Tobacco gratis." Accordingly, the Rev. J. H. Scott, M.A., at the time appointed appeared with the unprecedented canonicals, in shape of a bag of tobacco and a short brier pipe. The latter he himself puffing at, while he doled out the contents of the parcel to a congregation of the poorest people of East London. This enterprising cleric conducted services and preached to the congregation which he had first baptized in a cloud of narcotic vapor. The service was orderly, the prayer earnest, the sermon simple, and the singing of certain ladies on the platform excellent. A cup or tea was afterward given to each of the congregation. This incident, which has already attracted the widespread attention of the press, will be productive of varied comment. The motive of the rector can be easily understood and may be commended. But most people will contemplate the proceeding with very mixed feelings, in which perhaps humiliation and shame will predominate. No tendency of the time which seems, not to uplift the Christ, but to drag him through the mire, can be commended. While the Apostle Paul became "all things to all men" that he might "by all means save some," we cannot imagine him, for instance, conducting a smoking service. Smoking in clubs is one thing, at religious services quite another.-The Outlook,

Bible's Literary Beauty.

Those who drawn to the Bible by its literary characteristics are prone to dwell most on its grandeur and sublimity, or its simplicity and grace, and to pay scant attention to the beauty and depth of its pathos. Yet in its pathos consists much of the purely literary charm of Holy Writ, and especially of its poetry, narratives and traditions. In the Old Testament it is a marked literary characteristic, the pathos lying in the insistence of unquestioning submissiveness when cery store. those purposes are overruled by God "Do you know you have asked for the Their attitude is that of a child pleading and arguing with its tather for permission to follow its own course, at times offering to modify its will to gain its way in part, and always certain that an impartial hearing will be granted it, but accepting the final decision without sullenness, and as irresistible and

irrevocable. Recall, for example, the almost dogged pertinacity with which Abraham pleaded for the safety of Sodom, coming back again and again, each time with a smaller number of righteous as its price. Or the submissiveness of David when his pleadings for the life of Bathsheba's son had been overruled by God. So long as You require your dinner shall always there was a hope in his mind that the divine purpose might be accomplished Your socks and your shirts be whole; by his own change of heart, and that this effected, the child might be spared, he never ceased to wrestle with God. But when the divine will had declared itself, he "came into the house of God and worshiped." A still better example of the pathos of this mixture of tenacity and submissiveness is found in the story of the Shunamite woman, perhaps the most beautiful, from a purely literary standpoint, in the Old Testament. The reserve which she maintained with respect to her child's death, and her reply to the questionings of her husband and of the prophet's servant, "It is well," is, as an evidence of the unquenchableness of human love and the tenacity of human faith in divine power, one of the most pathetic in all literature. She never once let go the belief that the prophet who had revealed to her God's purpose to give her a son, could also carry out the divine purpose to restore him to her. The history of the Hebrew people is full of the pathos of insistence on their own way, and of resignation to the will of God, of an overweening confidence in divine grace and of absolute submissiveness when the divine decision is clearly understood. They argue and expostulate with God, yet they say, with Eli: "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth to him good."-[New York Observer.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the a little." membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. ache, loss of appetite, furred tongue It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption. a

> A large order.—Happy bridegroom -"Waiter, I want dinner for two." Waiter-Vill ze lady and gentleman | time comes, will he, mother?" haf table d'hote or a la carte?"

Happy bridegroom (generous to a fault but weak in French)-Bring us some of both and put lots of gravy on

wonderful remedy.

A Smile_ And a Laugh.

A monopoly is a good deal like baby. A man is opposed to it on gen. eral principles until he has one of his

Twynn-bunting is very super stitious about numbers." Triplett-Which is his favorite?"

Twynn-He's always looking out for number one. Architect-And on these panels you wish, I believe, the double convolute.

Mrs. Nouweau-Oh, no, indeed! I said I wanted just a plain wiggle running down each side.

"I wonder what a man's sensations are when he is struck by lightning?" said Dawson.

"I should think he would feel more or less thunderstruck," said Hicks.

She-Professor, did you ever read Martin Luther's commentary on the Diet of Worms?

The Protessor—No, I have not. 1 am a strict vegetarian, you know.

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

A wee resident has been taught to save a piece of everything nice for "papa." When castor oil was being administered a bright thought struck

the youngster. "I dess I'll save the rest for papa."

Mother-I wish you would go on an Son-My leg hurts awful.

"Too bad. I wanted you to go to the candy store, and-"Oh, that isn't far. I can walk there

"Along side of it you will see a grocery store. Get me a bar of soap."

Kittie was walking down street with her auntie one day and her big, blue eyes were wide open to all the curious things in the world—a new world to the Israelites on carrying out their her. Suddenly she espied some own purposes, and their absolute and tempting-looking pears before a gro-

"O-oo, auntie!" she cried, "See all vose little cunning, long-tailed apples!"

"What have you named your baby. Rastus?"

"Sam Pro Tem Johnson, sah." "What is the Pro Tem for?" "To show that the name is only temporary, sah. We kind o' thought Sam might like to choose his own name when he growed up, sah, so we put the Pro Tem in as a warning to de

public." Johnny, do you know that it is very wrong for little boys to throw stones? Never let me see you do it again." Johnny looked into his mother's face with that calm assurance which comes of a sense of innocent intent and said: "Mamma, s'posing David's folks had been so particular, wouldn't it have

been a bad thing for the Israelites?" On a church door near Eufaula, Ala., years ago was found the following: "Notice.-There will be preaching in this house, Providence permitting, Sunday, and there will be preaching here, whether or no, on the Monday tollowing, upon the subject: He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved and he that believeth not shall be damned, at precisely half-

past three in the afternoon." Two compositions - School compositions occasionally turn out better, from a literary point of view, than teachers anticipate. A teacher in Illinois asked her pupils to bring in "three items of information" about the river which flowed by their town; and from one small boy she received this

model of concise composition: "THE SANGAMON RIVER. "I have lived near it.

"I have scated over it.

"I have fallen into it." He Knew His motner.-Mrs. Williams is a widow with three boys, whom she has brought up with great firmness. It is one of her rules that obedience to her commands must come immediately, and explanation, if at all

at her leisure. "Freddy," she said a short time ago, to her youngest boy, aged seven, "I am going to do something in a few days about which I want to talk to you

"Yes'm," responded Freddy, meekly. "I am intending to marry Doctor Morse next week on Monday," said his mother, and then she paused for a mo-

"Yes'm," said Freddy again, and then he added, with a look of awe on his small face: "I s'pose Doctor Morse won't know anything about it till the

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 debili-The never-failing medicine, Hollo- tated constitutions these pills act like way's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of a charm. Taken in small does the Rag Man-Picking up. How is corns, warts, etc.; even the most diffi- effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, cult to remove cannot withstand this mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Mark Twain Abroad.

The Ascent of the Rigi-A Remarkable "Get Up" and What Came of It-Seeing the Sun Rise with a Vengeance.

All the circumstances were perfectand the anticipations, too, for we should soon be enjoying, for the first time, that wonderful spectacle, an Alpine sunrise—the object of our journey. There was, apparently, no real need to hurry, for the guide book made the walking distance from Waggis to the summit only three hours and a quarter. I say "apparently" because the guide book had already fooled us once-about the distance from Alerheilgen to Oppenau—and for aught I knew it might be getting ready to fool us again. We were only certain as to the altitudeswe calculated to find out for ourselves how many hours it is from the bottom to the top. The summit is 6,000 feet above the sea, but only 4,500 feet above the lake. When we had walked half an hour we were fairly into the swing and humor of the undertaking, so we cleared for action; that is to say, we got a boy whom we met to carry our alpenstocks, and satchels, and overcoats, and things for us; that left us

free for business. I suppose we must have stopped ortener to stretch out on the grass and take a bit of a smoke than this boy was used to, for he presently asked if it had been our idea to hire him by the job or by the year. We told him he could move along if he was in a hurry. He said he wasn't in such a very particular hurry, but he wanted to get to the top while he was young. We told him to clear out then, and leave the things at the uppermost hotel and say we should be along presently. He said he would secure us a hotel if he could, but if they were all full he would ask them to build another, and hurry up and get the plaster dry against we arrived. Still gently chaffing us, he pushed ahead up the trail, and soon disappeared. By 6 o'clock we were pretty high up in the air, and the view of the lake and mountains had greatly grown in breadth and interest. We halted a while at a little public house, where we had bread and cheese, and a quart or two of fresh milk, out on the porch, with the big panorama all before us-and then moved on again.

Ten minutes afterwards we met hot red-faced man plunging down the mountain, with mighty strides, swinging his alpenstock ahead of him and taking a grip on the ground with its iron point to support these big strides. He stopped, fanned himself with his hat, swabbed the perspiration from his face and neck with a red handkerchief, panted a moment or two, and then asked how far it was to Waggis. I said three hours. He looked surprised and

"Why, it seems as if I could toss a biscuit into the lake from here, it's so close by. Is that an inn there?"

I said it was. Well," said he, "I can't stand another three hours. I've had enough for today; I'll take a bed there"

"Are we nearly to the top?"
"Nearly to the top! Why, bless your soul, you haven't really started yet." I said we would put up at the inn, too. So we turned back and ordered a hot supper, and had quite a jolly evening of it with this Englishman. The German landlady gave us neat

rooms and nice beds, and when I and my agent turned in it was with a resolucen to be up early and make the utmost of our first Alpine sunrise. But of course we were dead tired, and slept like policemen; so when we awoke in the morning and ran to the window it was already too late, because it was half past eleven. It was a sharp disappointment. However, we ordered breakfast, and told the landlady to call the Englishman, but she said he was already up and off at daybreak-and swearing mad about something or other. We could not find out what the matter was. He had asked the landlady the altitude of her place above the level of the lake, and she had told him fourteen hundred and ninety-five feet. This was all that was said; then he lost his temper. He said that between fools and guidebooks, a man could acquire ignorance enough in twenty-four hours in a country like this to last him a year. Harris believed our boy had been loading him up with misinformation; and this was probably the case, for his epithet described that boy to a

We climbed and climbed, and we kept on climbing; we reached about forty summits, but there was always another one just ahead. It came on to rain and it rained in dead earnest. We were soaked through, and it was bitter cold. Next a smoky cloud of fog covered the whole region densely, and we took to the railway ties to keep from getting lost. Sometimes we slopped along in a narrow path on the left hand side of the track, but by-and-bye, when the fog blew aside a little, and we saw that we were treading the rampant of a precipice, and that our left elbows were projecting over a perfectly boundless and bottomless vacancy, we gasped and jumped for the ties again.

The night shut down, dark and drizzly and cold. About eight in the evening the fog lifted and showed as a well-worn path which led up to a very steep rise to the left. We took it, and as soon as we had got far enough from the raliway to render the finding it again an impossibility, the fog shut down on us once more.

We were in a bleak, unshaftered niace now, and had to trudge right along in order to keep warm, though we rather expected to go over a precipice sooner or later. About nine o'clock we made an important discovery-that we were not in any path. We groped along a while on our hands and knees, but could not find it; so we sat down in the mud and the wet scant grass to wait. We were terrified into this by being sudenly confronted with a vast body which showed itself vaguely for an instant, and in the next instant was smothered in the fog again. It was really the hotel we were after, mon-strously magnified by the fog, but we took it for the face of a precipice, and

decided not to try to claw up it. We sat there an hour, with chattering teeth and quivering bodies, and quarreled over all sorts of trifles, but gave most of our attention to abusing each other for the studidity of deserting the railway track. We sat with our backs to that precipice, because what little wind there was came from that quarter. At some time or other the fog thinned a little; we did not know when, for we were facing the empty universe and the thinness could not show; but at last Harris happened to look round, and there stood a huge, dim, spectral hotel where the precipice had been. One could faintly discern the windows and chimneys, and a dull blur of lights. Our first emotion was deep, unutterable gratitude, our next was a foolish rage. born of the suspicion that possibly the hotel had been visible three-quarters of an hour while we sat there in those

cold puddles quarreling. Yes. it was the Rigi-Kulm hotel-the one that occupies the extreme summit. and whose remote little sparkle of lights we had often seen glinting high

gave us the surly reception which their kind deal in in prosperous times, but by mollifying them with an extra display of obsequiousness and servility we finally got them to show us to the room which our boy had engaged for

We curled up in the clammy beds, and went to sleep without rocking. We were so sodden with fatigue that we never stirred not turned over till the blasts of the Alpine horn aroused us. It may well be imagined that we did not lose any time. We snatched on a few odds and ends of clothing, cocooned ourselves in the proper red blankers. and plunged along the halls and out into the whistling wind bare-headed. We saw a tall wooden scaffolding on the very peak of the summit, a hundred away, and made for it. We vards rushed up the stairs to the top of this scaffolding, and stood there, above the vast outlying world, with hair flying and ruddy blankets waving in the fierce

"Fifteen minutes too late, at least!" said Harris, in a vexed voice. The sun is clear above the horizon." "No matter," I said, "it is a most magnificent spectacle, and we will see

it do the rest of its rising anyway." In a moment we were deeply absorbed in the marvel before us, and dead to everything else. The great cloud-barred disc of the sun stood just above a limitless expanse of tossing white-caps—so to speak—a billowy chaos of massy mountain domes and peaks draped in imperishable snow, and flooded with an opaline glory of changing and dissolving splendors, whilst through rifts in a black cloud bank above the sun radiating lances of diamond dust shot to the zenith The cloven valleys of the lower world swam in a tinted mist which veiled the ruggedness of their crags and ribs and ragged forests, and turned all the forbidden region into a soft and rich and sensuous paradise.

We could not speak. We could hardly breathe. We could only gaze in drunken ecstasy and drink it in. Presently Harris exclaimed-"Why, it's going down!" Perfectly true. We had missed the

morning horn-blow, and slept all day. This was stupefying. Harris said: "Look here, the sun isn't the specits us-stacked up here on top of this gallows, in these idiotic blankdressed men and women down here

ets, and two hundred and fifty wellgawking up at us, and not caring a straw whether the sun rises or sets, so long as they've got such a ridiculous spectacle as this to set down in their memorandum tooks. They seem to be laughing their ribs loose, and there's one girl there that appears to be going all to pieces. I never saw such a man as you before. I think you. are the very least possibility in the way

"What have I done?" I enswered with heat. What have you done? You've got

up at half-past seven o'clock in the evening to see the sun rise, that's what you've done."

"And have you done any better, I'd like to know? I always used to get up with the lark, till I came under the petrifying influence of your turgid" intellect.-Mark Twain.

The Unseen Universe:

Wonders of the Sky as Portrayed by a Famous Astronomer.

The place once occupied by Richard A. Proctor as a popular expositor of neglected or forgotten facts in astronomy is now filled by Sir Robert S. Ball, who has positive genius in placing before the public striking points that are unrecognized until one's attention is called to them. In the Monist he tells us that the stars we see at night are a very small proportion indeed of the bodies that move through the celestial spaces, most of these being and hence invisible to us. Says Sir Robert:

"It is my object in this article to show that the present state of science forces us to believe that there is around us an invisible universe, which far more widely exceeds even that extended universe which we can see, than does our visible universe exceed that of a being whose celestial knowledge was limited to the recognition of the existence of a sun and a moon. is indeed one of the most striking conceptions which science has to offer to our contemplation. There are different ways in which it can be presented to us, and I shall try to develop it with such detail as its importance de-

Sir Robert imagines an Australian traveler, who, skirting the coast of England by night, insists on forming is ideas of that country solely from the distant lights he can see on shore, and sails away totally ignorant of everything that land contained, its hills and valleys, its rivers and lakes, its great cities and noble edifices, its wonderful commerce, and its teeming nyriads of inhabitants." ays, is our own condition with reference to the universe around us. He continues:

"For every lighthouse which may be counted around the coasts of Great Pritain, there are within the circuit thousands of fields, thousands of beautiful trees, there are many lakes and rivers, there are villages, towns, cities, and great numbers of population. So, too, for every one of the visible stars which can be counted in the skies, there must be hundreds or thousands, indeed, there are doubtless millions of other objects utterly beyond our ken. Of the existence of these unseen objects, and of their nature and properties, we can only occasionaly become aware in a most direct, indeed, I must say, in a most casual manner. Now, indeed, the sublimity of the conception of the unseen universe becomes adequately unfolded. Reflect on the number of luminous stars which the heavens contain, think of the thousands of stars which are visible in small telescopes, think of the hundreds of thousands of stars which are visible in a moderate telescope, and of the abounding milions of stars which are disclosed by our mightiest instruments, or which are represented on our most sensitive photographic plate. Then remember that each one of these stars is, as if were, a luminous beacon, and that the invisible objects must be incredibly more numerous than the beacons themselves.'

Farther on in the article Sir Robert gives his reasons for this conclusion as follows. "A star is a mass of matter heated to

such an extent that its effulgence is perceived far and wide. It must, however, be borne in mind, that for a portion of matter to be heated so highly is always a more or less exceptional phenomenon The high temperature may last, no doubt, as the phenomenon .

ever, be perpetual, and when at last man came into Pentreath selling cheap that portion of matter sinks again to Bibles, and John bought three copies, the temperature of space, there it may remain to all eternity unless in so far as by the chapter of accidents it may be again kindled into temporary luminosity. It thus appears that the nor-mal and ordinary state of the matter in the universe is to be cold, non-luminous, and therefore utterly invisible to

us. Those portions of matter which are at any moment luminous must certainly be very greatly inferior in numbers to those which are at the same time in the normal condition. Every line of reasoning demonstrates that the material universe, so far as it is visible, can only be an almost inconceivably small fragment of that unseen universe, which, from not possessing the necessary quality of luminosity, is effectually shrbuded from our view

"The conclusion to which we are thus led is, indeed, a remarkable one. Think first of the visible stars in their units, is their constellations, and in their myriads, so vast that the imagination of man fails to realize their number. But a much mightier effort would, however, be necessary if we would seek to form a truly comprehensive estimate of the contents of the universe. We are to reflect that all objects which we can see constitute in all probability not onethousandth, perhaps not one-millionth, part of the material heavens. We are to reflect that each of those suns which we find glowing in the depths of space, is only one out of an untold number of other bodies, many of which are quite as large and many of which are very much larger."

"But there!" said Sam'l, as he reached the end of his story, "There's a bra' many Christians, as they do call themselves, that do read the Bible in no better fashion that old John Sampson. * * G'wan, Jess!"

He shook up the reins and awaited the question which he knew would not be long delayed. "Who was old John Sampson?" I asked. "Another of the many people that I

knew before you came into these parts," was the answer. "Wheal Dream had not been stopped in those days, and John Sampson came from over to Tallywarn to work there, and took lodgings with mother." "And did he not read his Bible very

Sam'l chuckled. "He didn't read it t all first going away," he answered. Mother was a woman of some concience; she used to wonder whether it wadn' laid upon her to turn him out of doors and starve, rather than have such a man under a Christian roof. I believe he was sober enough and no great swearer. Indeed, so far as I can remember him, he was a man that hardly ever talked about anything. But he never went to chapel.

"He used to spend Sundays on the moors in good weather, and when it rained he would sit smoking in a little shed where the donkey-cart was kept. If he was by when mother prayed before sending us off to bed he would go outside and sit on the garden wall pipe in his mout her pull down the window and pray almost in a shout, on the chance that some word in season might strike him like a javelin and bring him to a prop-

er frame of mind. "He stopped in Pentreath for some years, and 'twas always the same with him. Then one day he came into the kitchen with a very strange look upon nis face. 'Beggin' your pardon, Mis' Gurney,' he said, 'but could 'ee give me the loan of a Bible?"

"I can see mother's face now, for I was growing a big boy by this time. 'A Bible?' she said. 'Thee's want a 'A Bible?' she said. 'Thers want a Bible? Praise be for that! I'll give 'ee

Well, she gave him a Bible, and after that she watched him pretty closely. And, 'Ah!' she said one day, the influence of a Christian family is a thing that must tell.' For old John Sampson stuck to that Bible like a limpet to a rock, and was all the time reading it. Mother noticed that he began at the beginning and read straight through, genealogies and all; and that pleased her, for she was always thorough herself.

"This went on for some little time. There was a bra' deal of talk about it in Pentreath, and, to begin with, very would believe the story mother told. However, old Mis' Shewes dropped in one evening, all by chance, as she made out, and sure enough John Sampson was sitting in the doorway reading away for dear life. So she went forth and told the news.

"Mother was pleased enough to have matters as they were for a time. However, after a bit, she thought 'twas a pity the old man shouldn' go further, having begun so well. So one Sunday morning, when he took up the Bible and was going to sit on the little seat that stood against the front of the house, she spoke:

"'Wouldn'ee like to come to chapel, John?' she said. "He looked back with a curious bit of a smile.
"'No,' he said, 'I'd rather stop here

"Very soon John Sampson went into town one Saturday by Jimmy Hayle's van, and brought back a fat red book, which turned out to be a dictionary. After that he always had the two books by him at the same time. He would stop in the midst of his Bible reading and turn over the leaves of his dictionary like a man hunting for some-thing. But he never seemed to find it whatever it might be. And presently he finished the last chapter of Revelation, and shut up the book with the air of a man come to the end of a long job, and not too well pleased with what he had done. He laid it down upon the

"'I suppose you haven' got another Bible in the house? I should like to get the loan of it, if you have. " 'Why, man,' said mother, 'isn't your own Bible, that I gave 'ee, good enough for 'ee? What difference is there between one Bible and another?" "'If you've got another,' he said,

'I should like to get the loan of it.' "Well, mother was only too glad to have the old man read the Bible at all. She humored him and fetched out the great, big Family Bible. And he began again at Genesis and went right on to Revelation. He still kept the dictionby him as he read, and would still turn away from his reading about Once in ten minutes to hunt in that dictionary for something he never seemed to find. More than once mother hinted about his going to chapel, but his answer was always the same. he would say, 'I'd rather stop at home and read the Bible.'

"And when he came to the end of the Family Bible a strange story began to be told about him. For he went forth and borrowed another Bible and commenced again at Genesis. At the end of a year he had come to Revelation again, and then he went and borrowed another Bible. 'Twould be a bold thing to say a man was touched in the head and gone totelish because he was all the time reading the Scriptures. what puzzled everyone was that John Sampson should never be willing to read the same copy more than once.

varying in size, like three children o one family. He put two in his drawer and went through the other in the usual

"Now, can 'ee guess what he read the Bible for? No need to answer, for you wouldn't be right if you guessed till Doomsday. Nor did anyone in Pen-treath ever dream of what had worked the change until John Sampson died suddenly, when he was about half way through the third of his Bibles. Of course, they searched his bureau, and so on; and at last they found an old pecketbook. In it was a piece cut out of the 'All Sorts' column of the Argus: " 'Anyone who discovers a printer's mistake in a copy of the Bible is entitled to receive a reward of one guin-And the secret was out."-From Black and White.

WHY SHOULD WE SING?

The Universal Injunction is to "Sing Praises."

It is an Individual Duty-Lesson Drawn from the Frogs, the Birds, and From Insect Life.

Everything created by the Divine hend was called good. Man was the higher creation; he was created after the image of his Creator, and was crowned with glory and dignity. He was made the ruler of every created thing. Everything was for his comfort and happiness, without reference to man's redemption. His creation should fill his heart with praise and thanks-"Oh, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and for his wenderful works to the children of men." And again, "Let everything that hath breath praise him." If man would look into nature and see how fully all God's works praise him, he too, would also ioin in the universal

we will take our first lesson from the frog. When the April showers fall and the ice melts around the edge of the swamp, before the white spikes of crisp grass can be seen in the water, and before the first bud has burst or a wood-pink has lifted its modest, blushing face to the sun, the little unclothed brown frog floats to the surface of the water, opens his bright little eyes and behold!—the winter is past and gone, and he raises his little note of praise. The mid-day sun pours its warm rays upon the water, the ice is broken. The song speeds over the water and the chorus is repeated and repeated till the stars shine out, and still we hear the pipe, pipe, of the little brown frog. And as the season advances the great floating toad adds his long shrill note to the croaking of the spotted green frog, and the subbass of the great bull-frog. Thus the most uncomely spots of earth and the unclothed frogs join in their Creator's

Our next lesson we take from the little warbling, pairing birds. In June, when God hath clothed the woods with leaves, the valleys and the fields with grass, and bathed them all night in the cool dews of heaven, As the first faint gray light on the eastern sky heralds the coming day, the song-bird wakes from its dewy bed and warbles its silvery notes, but its notes become louder and clearer, and its answe comes from the orchard, meadow, valley and woods. First one by one, by tens, by twenties, and finally the great feathered throng pours a flood of silvery sounds as varied in sound as they are in feather, their little hearts bubbling over with joy and gratitude. Some of the singers continue their song by snatches all day. The bobolink floats over the meadow on quivering wings singing his merry song as he flies. As the sun sinks in the golden west the wood thrush warbles its silvery, soothing ring, ring, ring, sweetest of all created sounds. The robin, apparently conscious of the sacredness of the hour, slowly sings with sotto voice her closing

With these beautiful lessons before man, how can he rise in the morning refreshed, be fed, clothed, and sheltered from storm, tempest, cold, or heat, and rest again his head upon a downy pillow without lifting his volce in praise and thanksgiving. "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and for his wonderful works

to the children of men," We draw our third lesson from in-sect life. When the summer stars are looking down upon fields of golden grain and mists are borne in the arms of the balmy air and the wearied reapers have gone to rest, the great miscellaneous insect host are holding their midnight concert, the cricket and the Katydid are vieing with each other, If the Katydid has some advantage in voice, surely not in intensity, the cricket, with uplifted wings, stands on tiptoe, his whole frame quivering, we may not guess the thrill of joy that lies beneath that little crusted body. Many forms of life have not the voice to give expression to their rejoicing. The skipping lamb, the graceful horse, give us music no less real in the grace and grandeur of motion. "Hast thou given the horse strength, hast thou clothed his neck with thunder; he paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength." Thus every created thing in its own way obeys the universal command-"Let everything that hath breath praise him." Praise ye the Lord. THOS. B. SCOTT,

Driving Home the Cows. (Walter S. Stranahan in Chicago Re-

Middlesex County.

(cord.) He drops the bars down, one by one, and lets the cows pass through,

Then follows them along the lane, as once he used to do, And memory whispers as he climbs the grassy meadow slope Of happy days when, long ago, a boy so

full of hope, Used often there to lie and dream upon the hill's soft crest, When tired of play, his head upon its daisy-flecked breast, Till leaping dog awakened him with sharp and loud bow-wows, To warn him that the time had come

for driving home the cows.

And now he splashes in the brook that flows from yonder spring, It ripples, bubbles, murmurs, like bright and living thing; Upon its sparkling current, here, he used to sail his boats, And once again he throws a chip, to watch it as it floats;

Whirling, dancing, jumping, far away a-down it goes, Up and down and here and there, with all the channel bows, once he did when years ago while driving home the cows.

And all day long in the meadow, while raking the fresh-cut hay, brightest fancies come with the brightness of the day, every cricket chirping, and the lark that soars and sings, butterfly that dazzles with its brightly painted wings.

and works away, Till sun sinks low and lower, with the passing of the day. And a voice calls through the shadows and the slowly gathering

All seem to be companions, as he works

Great Britain's Allies.

Will the Motherland Join the Triple Alliance? -Preparations for a Coming Crisis-What May Be Done if France Forces the Hand of Britain in Egypt-How Easily Britain Can Prepare for War, Though She Wants

0000%0000

THE FRENCH newspapers have | such a proposal made in proper dip. been making great play with lomatic form, the British Government, the Russian Alliance. One paper really does exist, another that it is far closer than that of the Central Powers, and that it is supported by a military convention, and so on, and so on. Finally it is asserted that in October the aliance will bear fruit in a joint representation on the subject of Egypt. France and Russia, that is, will join together in demanding evacuation, and he Czar will thus pay France the debt side. he incurred by accepting French help in the Far East. Probably all this talk is mere newspaper babble. If there was a clear alliance, neither France nor Russia would in the least desire to disown it. They would rather do as the Triple Alliance does, and publicly and formally proclaim their solidarity. It is quite conceivable that France and Russia may act as the French press hope and expect. All we can say is that France will be doing a very foolish thing, and will find herself helped, but greatly embarrassed, by the result. If we receive an intimation of the kind supposed, our Government will have an easy answer, and will, w feel certain give it. They can reply by instantly joining the Triple Alliance, and making it a quadruple league of peace. The terms under which we should enter the Alliance need not import anything difficult or dangerous. We should merely be asked to guarantee the status quo in Europe. our turn, need not do more than ask that the status quo in Africa and Asia shall also be guaranteed. We need not really trouble about India, as we can defend ourselves there against Russia without difficulty, but it might be as well while we are about it to put this check on French aggression in Indo-China. What, then, would be the net result of this proposed joint action in Egypt? Certainly nothing very pleasant for France. She would find the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine barred to her by the strongest league in the history of the world, and England per-

manently established in Egypt. Just think of the power of the Quadruple Alliance in case of war. It would have instant and complete command of the sea. Nothing could stand against the combined fleets of England, Italy and Germany, and presumably of Japan also, for the Island power of the Far East would hardly miss such a chance of revenge against her great neighbor. The French and Russian ships must simply keep their harbors. But this would mean the loss to France of Algiers and Tunis, and all the rest of her North African possessions, and possibly of Corsica. If the war broke out and lasted, the reduction of the rest of French colonies would only be a natter of time. But the Quadruple Alliance would have more than the command of the sea. It would have command of the purse. England alone Mellowdew." could create a war fund of £250,000,000 without adding a penny to her taxaion. She would only have to suspend the sinking fund and use the money now spent in paying off capital in paying interest on a new loan. It is almost inconceivable that France would

ultimately gain in a war with a Quadruple Alliance. Let us suppose that er armies and those of Russia proved stronger than those of Germany, Austria and Italy, and that she and the Russians were able to penetrate deep into the enemies' country. The command of the sea would rob such victories of half their value. A mixed German and English force could be landed at Calais, and could threater Paris at a time when on the Rhine and across the Alps, in Pomerania and Galacia, all might seem specially favorable to the Dual Alliance. We doubt very much if France would risk a war with a Quadruple Alliance. If, then, a demand for the evacuation of Egypt were to lead to our entering the League of the Central Powers, France and Russia would probably agree that the game was not worth the candle, at any rate at that moment, and would prefer to pocket the humiliation of our refusal to evacuate Egypt rather than rush into war. In other words, France, by demanding evacuation, would fail to get it, but would get instead a quadruple instead of a triple alliance. Of course, the French do not want such a result, but at the same time we do not feel sure that they may not bring it about. But though we realize that England might so easily be driven into a quadruple alliance, and indeed must she to be jointly menaced by Russia

instantly join the central powers were and France, we are by no means sure that it would be our best policy to join the triple alliance. At any rate we think that there is another line of policy which ought first to be seriously considered -that is, the policy of coming to a friendly understanding with Russia. At present we are saddied with the hostility of two powers -France and Russia. That is too great a burden for us to bear. We must disembarrass ourselves of one of them. We cannot easily do so in the case of France, because the hostility is real and substantial, and based upon material rivalry and jealousy. The hostility of Russia is, however, largely artificial. Naturally we and the Rus-sians were meant to be friends, not enemies. Their real interests and ours do not conflict in any quarter of the globe, and we exchange with Russia a vast number of products. Our enmity with Russia is based upon our former efforts to keep Russia from getting access to the Mediterranean and upon her counter-strokes against India. Why should we not come to terms and withdraw our opposition to the appearance of Russia in the Mediterranean? The possession even of Constantinople and the presence of Russian ships in the Mediterranean would in the long run be more dangerous and disturbing to France than to us, for France is much more deeply interested in the Mediterranean than

Shortly, what we want our Government to do is to review the whole diplomatic situation de novo, and to treat it as depending, as it does in reality depend, on the hostility France. We would have our Foreign Minister go to France and say-"The hostility which you are displaying to ward us is too serious a matter to be passed over, and we do not mean to pass it over. We will not rest till we have stopped it, or given back a crushing blow. First, however, we ask you to consider whether you would not prefer our friendship. If you will let us go into all the questions in dispute in every part of the world and try to settle them, we will meet you with more than generosity, and an understanding may be arrived at which will be satisfactory to both of us. If you refuse, we warn you that we aloft among the stars from our balcony temperature may last, no doubt, as the away down yonder in Lucerne. The high temperature of the sun has lasted, or will send you a sample free.

"At last, after much talk upon the high temperature of the sun has lasted, subject, everyone was convinced that the cows are coming home."

"At last, after much talk upon the high temperature of the sun has lasted, subject, everyone was convinced that the cows are coming home."

"At last, after much talk upon the high temperature of the sun has lasted, subject, everyone was convinced that the cows are coming home."

"At last, after much talk upon the high temperature of the sun has lasted, from the consequences of your hostility." If the French were to refuse

should then, in our opinion, consider whether they should spike the French guns by an understanding with Russia such as we have sketched, or by entering into a quadruple alliance. Either of these plans would secure us against the consequences of French hostility. Which can best be taken under the circumstances, can only be determined by those who know the condition of European politics from in-The essential thing is to tell France plainly that she and England are at the parting of the ways. she wants us to remain friendly, we will meet her half way. If she does not value our friendship, we shall not be deterred by any abstract fears or scruples from insuring ourselves against her policy of injury, and from retaliating in kind as occasion offers. What she must be made to understand once and for all is that we do not intend any longer to be treated France with far greater hostility than even Germany, and yet be sup-posed entirely incapable of hitting back.-London Spectator.

A study of the military records of Europe proves than in 1810 the average height of man was 5 feet 9 inches. During the following 100 years this average decreased to 5 feet 7 1-2 inches. In 1790 the average was only 5 feet 6 inches, and in 1820 it was but 5 feet inches. At the present time it is but 5 feet 3 1-2 inches. It is an easy matter to deduce statistics from the above figures to prove that human statue is gradually on the decline. Figuring upward, using the same ratio, we find that Adam's sons and neighbors averaged 16 feet 9 inches in height, and at the opening of the Christian era tha average height was a fraction over 9 feet. Looking into the dim future we can see a time only 2,000 years hence when human stature will be reduced to an average of only 15 inches.



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farms to do the pumping, threshing, churning, chopping, lighting and event-ually the plowing and hoeing. Already

an electric plow has been tested in Ger-

many, and is found to perform its work

well, though not quite so cheaply in the

first experiment as a man and horse.

The farmer in the course of time will

probably have the choice of getting his

electric power from central stations,

neighboring streams or wind mills. When this happens it is likely that

there will be a return drift of population from the cities to the country.

The manufacturers of clocks have

not been so busy at any time dur-

ing several years past as they are at

present; the factories devoted to the production of silver-plated ware are

running full time, with large com-

pliments of operatives; the watch manufacturers have this year given

usual, and are increasing their already large forces; the jewelry manufactur-

ers of Providence, New York, Newark

and other centers are running their

factories to their utmost capacity; the

importers of art goods, pottery and

bric-a-brac are receiving extensive shipments of goods; makers of cut glass are producing many new pat-

terns, and are working every frame in their plants. Thus the anticipation

of a golden shower during the fall season is evident throughout the

manufacturing branches of our indus-

try, and that the manufacturers will

not be disappointed all signs indicate.

The Mission of Flowers.

Let Us Share Their Message of Hope

and cladness with Others.

During these beautiful summer days

walk about the city daily and take

little excursions by myself out into the

country. During these long walks I pass

city and country homes both surround-

ed and banked with flowers-beautiful

flowers of every kind and description,

and I wonder often how many of these

flowers ever get beyond the gates of the

yards in which they grow. Bushels of

sweet peas that might make hundreds

of hearts glad were they only plucked

and carried in small installments to the hospitals, prisons and homes of the

Of course, when one's own friends are

ill, it is an easy matter to stop at the florist's and order a box of the choicest

buds and blossoms sent to them, or we

mayeven take them ourselves, but these

delicate hothouse flowers don't begin to bring the fresh air and sunshine into a

room that the dewy, sweet-smelling

peas do, or the dear little pansies, each with its own personality and pretty face looking up to the bright sun. The

nasturtiums and marigolds, dahlias and

daisies are all bright and full of life,

while the heavy perfume of the hot-

house plant is apt to remind one of the

We need not necessarily deprive our-

selves of all the pleasure of our flowers,

but it seems too bad to see yard after yard filled with beautiful blossoms, that

benefit only the passerby. How much

greater the good were they not left to

I know there are many who have a

thriving garden largely for the sake of

distributinig the blossoms, not only

homes where flowers are seldom seen. but the majority of city gardens are made to look at, and their owners sel-

dom think of parting with any of the

blossoms except to intimate friends.
I know of a young girl who lives in a

little village adjacent to a large city,

For several summers she, with her little brother, gathered many baskets of wild

flowers, as they came first, and later of

tame flowers. These they sorted, arranged in bouquets of pleasing propor-

tions and sent on each succeeding Sat-

urday morning to the neighboring city, where they were carried by other work

ers to the jails, prisons, hospitals and

to the families of the poorer classes.

Not only did the inmates of the differ-

ent institutions enjoy them, but the

nurses, matrons and even the men in

the jails waited each week for their

coming. How much better that these

children of nature should be thus util-ized than that they should "be born to

blush unseen and waste their fragrance on the desert air." One often gets more

benefit in carrying flowers to the sich

and sad than they do in having them about the house. Surely the influence

of a blossom, however ordinary, is sweet

and we cannot afford to let that influ-

ence be wasted in a world where there

are so many influences that are not

Then, too, the color of flowers has

great effect on the mind of one who sees

hem. The yellow and bright sunshiny

tints inspire and cheer, and the darker

reds and purples and greens soothe the

mind and eyes, and one can almost im-

agine one hears the birds singing and

smell the new-mown hay and freshly

So let us not be sparing with the blos-

soms that we are fortunate enough to possess, but let us scatter them far and

near to weak and strong, never doubt-

ing but that their rich fragrance and beautiful colors will brighten and cheer

some home, and the remembrance will

linger long in some careworn brain of

green fields and running brooks.—The

The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaprilla.

cropped clover.

Wisconsin.

droop or die, but cut and made to brighten the home and heart of some

stillness of a death chamber.

more unfortunate ones.

poor and needy.

-The Jewelers' Circular.

their hands shorter vacations

Oddities from Japan.



Queer Shop-Door Signs -- The Buddhists and Birds-Japanese Bathing Place-Sunday a Legal Holiday.

to the queer signs that appear on the streets in Japanese cities, which are evidently the result of a close study of English-Japanese phrase books. One man advertises that he is "A Dealer in Coke and Coal for both Ship

Another announces that he has "Patent Shoes of Iron Bed" for sale, by which he probably means casters. "Phothagropist" was over the entrance to a photograph gallery, and "Tobacco Nist" over a cigar store. Over a clothler's was the word "Tailershep," and over a shop for the sale of

AMERICAN WASHINGTON FLOUL OF WHOLESALE.

Oregon flour was this legend:

One of the most difficult spells which the English has suffered in Japan is found on an awning over the entrance to a shoe-shop near Uyeno park in

Tokyo, as follows: "Shoes-shop, the manufakutaery."
Yokohama dealer informs the public

"Our shop is the best and obliging Work own name or monograms on any worker that have everybody known. design or orders. We can work how much difficult job with lowest price insure. Please try. Once try." After much inquiry I found that "Gold Tail Shop" was intended to mean a high-class tailoring institution, the word gold being used because it describes the most superior of metals, as the word diamond is used on the trademark of a match company.

'Cow's Meat and Pig's Meat Here" is familiar to people who visit the temples of Tokyo, and near by is a "Maker of Curiosity Shop." Another artist struggles with an idea as follows: "Embroidery stuf and worke hat hanger or screen for purpose to any

design and make wall paper." "Kinds of Glas" is intended to mean varieties of glassware, while "World Name Wine" means a famous brand. "Berbar" means a barber. "The Improved Milk" means milk sterilized and put up in bottles. "Internal Railway Baggage Merchant's Office" means a freight office, while "Japan Insted of Coffe" means a Japanese substitute for coffee, which is made of chicory

It is observed on one of the principal streets of Tokyo that there is a "Carver and Gilder for Sale" and that a certain amiable gentleman sells "The Ribbons, the Laces, the Veils, the Feel-He probably means frillings or veilings by the last word. Another announces himself with unpenscious candor as a "Ladies Out Fatter," while still another offers "To Sell the Insurance Watch" and another "The

Best Perfuming Water Anti Flea." Over the entrance to a pawnbroker's in Tokyo is the following daring an-"Sowing Machine and nouncement: Warious Article Belonged to Sale Repaired and Buy Here. Moderate Prices." While on the door of a schoolhouse in Nagoya is "Cheminary English is Night," which means the literary gentleman who lives there desires the public to know that he keeps a night school for instruction in Eng-

In one of the hotels at Kyoto is the following notice:

ON THE DINNING TIME NO-BODY SHALL BE ENTER TO THE DINNING ROOM AND DROWING ROOM WITHOUT THE GUESTS ALLOW. ANY DEALER SHALL BE HONESTLY HIS TRADE. OF COURSE THE SOLD ONE SHALL BE PRE-PARED TO MAKE UP HIS PAS-

The author of the above is supposed to mean that nobody who is not stopping in the house shall enter the diningroom or the drawing-room without an invitation from some guest, and that dealers who come to the hotel to sell goods must guarantee the articles they

One of the novel ideas of decorative effect in Japan is to eatch fireflies, keep them in a cage or box of wire until you have company, and then release them in the garden for the guests to admire and talk about. Men peddle caged locusts (cicadas), singing crickets and other noisy insects on the streets of Japanese cities.

There are 80,000 characters in the Japanese language.

She-hon-gok-ko in Japanese is a normal school; kaggo-gak-ko is a technological school, and yo-chi-en a kinder-

The Buddhist religion forbids the taking of life even of birds and animals, and the confinement in cages or away from their natural habitat. Therefore any person who releases a bird from captivity is believed to set free some soul that is restrained from reach-Nirvana. The belief has led the peddlers of caged birds to haunt the frounds surrounding Buddhist temples, and most of them go home every night with empty cages. Knowing ones tay that many of these people are harpers who have trained the birds to fly back to their homes as soon is they are released, and that they sell the same ones over and over every say. But it does just as much good the pious Buddhist who sets them free and he never knows the differ-

Sunday is a legal holiday in Japan, authorized by the Government on the heory that all men need a day of est, and equally out of respect to the Christian religion. The Government offices and courts are all closed and official business i universally suspended, although many of the shops are tept open and some of the factories continue in operation seven days in he week. But under the law those who work seven days receive extra

You see many similiarities between he shinto and the ancient Jewish rites. The Shintos regulate the diet, have least and fast days and purification offerings, and some of their regulations are similar to those found in the book of Leviticus. They also have an irk, a holiest of holies, and tablets

There are both Christian and Buddlist associations among the young men of Japan, The Young Men's Christian Association of Tokyo has a fine building and hall, and maintains a night school, a lecture course, libraries and readingrooms. There are 60 different organizations of the Young Men's Christian Association in Japan.

I have several times called attention | in lots of 100,000 bales at a time. The second increase is in cotton rugs.

Rear Admiral Matsumura and Commodore Kunitomo of the Japanese navy, who covered themselves with glory during the Chinese war, are grad-uates of the naval academy at Annapolis, U. S. The Vice-Minister of Educa-tion in the Japanese Cabinet is a graduate of Cornell University, the Vice-Minister of Finance at Yale, and the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of Harvard.

The Japanese use paper towels and napkins and wrap their packages up

No betting or pool-selling is allowed at wrestling matches, horse races or any other public sports.

Breakwaters and dams are made by filling long bamboo baskets with stone and sinking them one upon the other.

In the rural districts of Japan one often sees houses and fences built of charred wood that looks as if it had narrowly escaped destruction. The boards are intentionally passed through a fire to prevent decay and the ravages of worms. Ropes and fish nets are preserved by soaking them in the juice of the persimmon.

Rivers are often raised above their natural height for irrigation purposes and the railroads run under them through tunnels.

When a Chinaman or a Japanese says that any article "belongs proper kind" he means it is all right. When he he means it is all right. says it is "ichiban" he means it is first-class. When he refer to a "learn pidgin" he means an apprentice, and if he mentions a "joss pidgin" he

means a missionary.

A gentleman remarked to the waiter at dinner that the chicken was very tough.

"No guess he chicken belong this year," was the reply.

When the passengers on the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro were going to sing hymns one night the captain told one of the Chinese boys to bring the hymn books. He hesitated a minute and then said:

"Joss sing-song book," remarked the captain, and the boy responded: "All light."

At the commencement exercises of the Imperial University the other day 86 students were graduated in law, 25 in medicine, 28 in engineering, 26 in literature, 17 in science, and 25 in agri-

Land Experiments.

Operations of the Homestead Block and the Village Settlement Systems

in Australia. The most curious Government publication, the New Zealand Journal of the Department of Labor, has compiled some information of the features of the Australian homestead system. An official of the New South Wales Lands Department, being in South Australia, sought to learn what success had attended the policy of settlements on small holdings, known as workingmen's blocks, or homestead blocks, as compared with the South Australian village settlement system. There are twelve such settlements, about two years old, on the Murray River, between the so-called railway township of Morgan and Chaffey's irrigating colony on the boundary between

Victoria and South Australia. They are above 100 miles from Adelaide, but are regarded as favorably situated, having frontage on the railvay terminus. Fish and game are plentiful, and fruit and vegetables may be grown for home consumption. Nevertheless, the settlements appear to languish. It is estimated that about \$50,000 has already been spent upon them, and the settlers have incurred liabilities for large amounts over and above the Government's subsidy, in the hope that the Government will eventually pay the indebtedness. The most thriving settlement is a large one near the boundary between Victoria and South Australia. The total number of villagers in all the settlements is 533, and the total population is 1,750, so that the villages are not in an unpeopled

region.

The contrasted system of workingmen's or homestead blocks has been in operation since 1888, five years before the village system was started. Not more than twenty acres can be held by any one workingman, and the applicant for such a homestead block has the option of taking the block either on a perpetual lease or a right of purchase lease, save when the land is within twenty miles of Adelaide, when no right of purchase is conceded. Any one that earns his living can take advantage of the homestead law, and clerks working in Adelaide have taken up homestead blocks and built upon them, and travel regularly back and forth between these new homes and their places of business. One successful settlement of the kind is established in the hills about Adelaide. A loan of not more than \$250 is made by the Government to the homesteader to aid him in building his house. The loan must not exceed half the cost of the building and improvements. The total of such loans up to June, 1894, was about \$45,000. The Surveyor-General of South Australia says that in regions near centers of population and in places where work is obtainable or the land is fit for gardening the system succeeds well, but he fears that the loans unaccompanied by the borrower's pledge to retain the homestead permanently will defeat the object of the law, which is to insure the permanent settlement rural districts of such persons as feel the need of homes. The Surveyor-General fears that homestead blocks will be taken up speculatively, and sold out at a profit by the original applicants to adjoining landholders at the end of the first six years, when the original holder can complete the purchase. The total cost of the Government land purchased for homestead blocks has been up to June, 30, 1892, rather more than \$57,000, and the revenue has been a little less than \$2,500, or a shade above 4 per cent.

Mr. Daniels, member of the Queens-land Parliament from Cambooya, has undertaken the establishment of a colony under the free land law of Queensland. He and his associates have chosen nine blocks of 2.500 acres each, facing the Springsine branch of the Central Railway, and less than 200 miles from the town of Rockhampton. This was not the only suitable land, but Mr. Daniels insists that it is useless to send farmers into the interior when there is no market for their products. He contends that it would be for the good The most rapid growth in the exports of the colony, and especially of Cenpf Japan is in floor mattings, which how go to the United States and Europe of the United States and Europe of the colony, and especially of Cendrudgery, and the agricultural journals are looking forward to the time, when

steads. What he expects to do is to | electric feed wires will reach out to the fatten lambs on artificial grasses, so that they may be fitted for meat export after the natural grasses have given out. If such a scheme should succeed, would undertake the same thing. He knows of about 200 young farmers who will imitate such a successful experiment. He and his associates are paying 3-4d an acre yearly. The land is subject to revaluation by the Government at the end of ten years, and it still belongs to the crown, no matter what improvements the settlers make. The settlers expect to spend \$9,000 in the holdings before they get back a penny. Mr. Daniels believed that agriculture and grazing should go together, and that each farmer should lease not less than 2,500 acres of Government land.

The Superintendent of Settlements in New Zealand has also been on a pil-grimage to the homestead blocks and village settlements of South Australia, and to equivalent settlements in New South Wales and Victoria. He processed satisfaction with the South Australian village settlements. There are no settlements of exactly this sort in New Zealand, but the superintendent will watch the progress of those in South Australia, with the view, perhaps, of imitating them at home. New Zealand has a sort of homestead system. The colony has advanced to settlers for building and clearing about \$125,000 since the system was first put into operation. The annual rents, plus interest on advances, amount to about \$18,000, being about 68 cents an acre. The advances averaged \$4.45 an acre. The total rentals and interest paid to the Government since the beginning of these settlements is about \$67,000, and

the value of improvements is nearly

\$350,000.

Echoes From the Busy Mill and the Workshop.

Products of Labor and Inventive Genius.

News and Happenings of Special Interest in the Various Fields Where Mechanic and Artisan Hold Sway Night and Day.

Kansas has 114,069 acres of flax. Shanghai is to have a cotton mill. Austria-Hungary has 174 paper mills. French fowl growers earn annually

\$300,000,000. There are 4,564.641 farms in the United States. The jewels on Mohammed's tomb are

worth \$10,000. New York has 6.000 horses still pulling street cars.

There are 13,000 distinct varieties of postage stamps. The peanut crop is likely to be a lit-

tle short this year. erative home for working girls has been started in Chicago. The Carolinas and Georgia raise 128,

590,434 pounds of rice annually. The London and Northwestern Railway Company consumes 3,500 tons of coal a day. Wrought keys are rapidly supersed-

ing cast-iron keys in the lock trade of Great Britain. Plows in Germany are operated more cheaply by the use of electricity than by that of steam.

What is probably the largest apple orchard in the world covers 1,537 acres in Fairmont, Kan. At Jonkoping, Sweden, there is a

monster machine which makes 1,000,000 boxes of matches a day. Every mineral and metal of value in the arts or industries is found within

the limits of the United States. Missionaries say there are seven American barkeepers in the village of Nazareth, the home of our Saviour. One of the heavy expenses attached to raising sheep in Terra del Fuego Island is killing panthers which raid the flocks.

Some of the eighteenth century tables and chairs, very popular in England, are made in and shipped from Connecticut.

The total cordage required for a firstrate man-of-war weighs about 80 tons, and exceeds \$15,000 in value. The Countess Cecilia Plater-Zybeck, one of the wealthiest women in Russia,

has been enrolled in the guild of master tailors at Warsaw. Japan's first spinning mill was erected in 1883, with 5,436 spindles. At the end of 1893 there were 46 mills, with

about 600,000 spindles. Shoestrings were first worn in 1797, and the English buckle-makers presented a petition to the throne asking that

these articles be prohibited. There are in the United States 4,781, 625 depositors in savings banks who have on deposit the enormous sum of \$1,712,769,026, an average of \$358 20 to each depositor.

Platinum has been drawn into smooth wire so fine that it could not be distinguished by the naked eye, even when stretched across a piece of white cardboard.

The State geologist of Georgia reports the discovery of a belt of true marble over 60 miles long. Some of it is of a flesh tint with green and some light gray with black bands.

It is proposed by means of the electrophone to connect London's churches and chapels with the hospitals, so that the sermons preached each Sunday nay be heard by the patients without leaving their beds.

During the fiscal year which closed June 30 over 4,130,440,000 cigars were manufactured in the United States. This is an increase of 63,522,000 over the number manufactured during that pre-A Lowell business man told his chil-

dren he would give them \$3 if they would put a lot of wood into the cellar. They sublet the job to other children for \$1 50 and watched them work with great satisfaction When pins were first invented they were considered so great a luxury as

maker was not allowed to sell them in an open shop except on two days of the year at the beginning of January. Austria-Hungary has 174 paper factories, 120 pasteboard factories and 34 pulp factories. The yearly production is about 350,000,000 pounds of paper, 20,000,000 pounds of pasteboard and 150,000,000 pounds of pulp, worth more

not to be fit for common use, and the

than \$20,000,000. A recent important discovery garding the use of aluminum is that it can be readily soldered by first copper-plating the surfaces to be joined. It can then be soldered in the ordinary way, and with ordinary solder; and, if afterward dipped in potash, the sur-plus solder (that is, that which is out-side the joint) is cleaned off; and the process is said to be a complete suc-

Morbid Self-Conceit.

A characteristic anecdote has been told since their death of the two English authors—Robert Louis Stevenson and John Addington Symonds. Stevenson, though one of the kindest men in the world, was one of the frankest, and would often startle his companions by an outburst of candor which like a lightning flash revealed their shortcomings.

He visited his friend Symonds when he was last in England, and bore goodhumoredly for a day or two with the perpetual morbid self-analysis and complaints of the injustice of fate with which that able man incessantly tor-mented himself and his friends.

At last, while they were speaking of Alpine travel, Symonds asked his guest what was the dizziest height to which he had ever climbed, and which had

alarmed him most.
"The most dangerous height to which
I ever climbed," said Stevenson, was Mount Ego. I reached the top and looked all over it. I never got over that dismal view! I wouldn't advise anybody," he added significantly, "to give himself up to looking at it. Some day one would over-reach one's self and topple in."

The man who risks "toppling in" and is whelmed in his own petty self is difficult to rescue.

A city clergyman who worked much in the prisons of our great cities was taken into one of them by a self-sufficient, vain little turnkey who talked incessantly of his own integrity and religious experiences, and regarded the convicts as another order of beings. "You will never reach them," he repeated again and again. "They are not made like you or me."

At last the good man turned on him. "It is easier to reach the heart of a murderer who has no cover for his sin," he said, "than that of the respectable man who wears his self-conceit like steel armor."

mad from looking too long at them-Work and friction with the world are the surest cure for this spiritual dis-

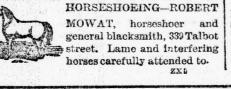
"Many of my patients," said a spec-

ialist in nervous diseases, "have gone

I WAS CURED of lame back, after suffering 15 years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Two Rivers, N. S. ROBERT ROSS.

I WAS CURED of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT. JOHN A. FOREY.

I was cured of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Dalhousie. MRS. RACHAEL SAUNDERS.



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MONTREAL. SESSION 1895-6.

The calendar for the Session 1895-6 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, Faculties and Departments of the University, as follows:

FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 2nd.) FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept. 24th.) FACULTY OF ARTS. OR ACADEMICAL

FACULTY — Including the Donalda Special Course for Women. (Sept, 17th.) FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE. In-

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

FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDI-CINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE: (Sept. 29th.) MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. (Sept. 2nd.)

Copies of the calendar may be obtained on application to the undessigned J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B. C. L., Acting Secretary, Registrar and Bursar. ADDRESS-McGILL COLLEGE.

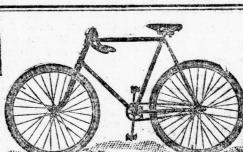
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commend us to your friends.





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We extend a cordial invitation to visit our exhibits at the Toronto and London Exhibitions and inspect our wonuerful new patented invention "The Orchestral Attachment," which is to be found only in the Bell Piano manufactured by

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Branch Warerooms at 70 King street west, Toronto; 44 James street north, Hamilton; 211 Dundas street, London, Ont.; also at Windsor, Stratford, St. Thomas, Chatham, Galt, Barrie, Petrolea, Strathroy, Ridgetown and Shelburne.

The Scrap Bag.

Wickenham," by a lady who prefers to are the poor little children of the crowdbe known by the nom de plume of John | ed city-not the fresh air foundlings, but Oliver Hobbes is one of a rather re- the little ones who live in the uptown markable series of novelettes. There are some striking bits of portraitpainting, as when it is said of Dr. Warre's aistocratic mother, who had married a plebeian, that it always sounded disrespectful to her when her husband called her by her Christian name. Mrs. Maukin-Fawkes is described as "a few pounds of chaste bone wrapped in lean flesh." Count Vendemini was a "dear fellow, a sweet old bore, who knew a great deal about Etruscan remains." Lady Henrietta "had so high an opinion of religion that she would have considered it pro-

An Eye to the Future.-"We have a treasure of a nurse." "No doubt; but it does seem to me that your boy speaks with an Irish brogue which resembles hers." "That's exactly what we want. We are going to bring Willie up to go into politics."

fane to apply its consolations to the

ordinary troubles of a common day."

The love of one's property is instinctive, says the Harper's Bazar, and a woman gets to feeling for her rings and pins a sort of affection, which is made up of a whole sheaf of mingled associations. The engagement and the wedding rings are, of course, sacred. but while they cluster around themselves the sweet memories of the happiest period of a girl's life, other rings are almost equally prized. This one was bought one summer in Venice or Geneva; it is a souvenir of a charming trip. The other has been lost and found a half-dozen times, and seems to have a mysterious faculty of returning to its owner. About the opal ring a host of legendary superstitions weave their shadowy halo, and there are people who cannot be induced to wear a distinguished senator wears a very the beautiful gem, so timid are they in reference to its bringing ill-luck in its wake-

Jewels possess the subtle beauty of flowers in less ephemeral shape and texture. Handed down from generation to generation, they survive all dy- With this she wears a bright red skirt nasties and crashes of change and with a belt of fancy braid. time. One may hold in her hand a ring or a pin which was worn by a reigning pictured here is made of blue serge. The belle in the dim antiquity of the ages, skirt is plaited and the blouse has straps when Babylon and Assyria were in of white banded with blue braid runtheir prime. Men come and go, but ning suspender-like over the shoulders. gems, like the earth, abide forever.

The historian who will write the true history of the closing years of the nineteenth century will be compelled to and is, as of yore, becoming to every say a great deal about the growth. influence and effects of the bicycle habit during that period.

The points which he will feel obliged to cover are as numerous as they are interesting. The bicycle, as the legitimate successor of the velocipede of a quarter of a century ago, was taken up as an appliance for exercise and pleasure. These it has furnished to an extent not anticipated by its most enthusiastic devotees.

The beneficent effect of systematic and correct bodily training is shown to striking advantage by many famous and charming woman actors. Few of these women have attained to great celebrity until far beyond their earliest youth. Yet who thinks of them as "old women" while looking at their grace of motion and suppleness of body. their rapid changes of position, involving sometimes the larger proportion of the important muscles and joints of the body? In fact, these "queens of the stage" put to shame, in their physical accomplishments, the average girl of 16 or 20. And this is by no means because they were born graceful or supple, but because they attained the gift through persistent exercise, carried on systematically for years.

"How many foreign languages can your wife speak?"

"Three-French, German, and the one she talks to the baby."-Ex.

An English teacher in a Japanese school discovered, by giving out subjects for composition, that the pupils had been trained to find a moral in everything animate and inanimate.

Mr. Hearn, in his glimpses of "Unfamiliar Japan," gives a few specimens of the moral ideas evoked from the native students by subjects for English composition. One boy thus wrote on "Mosquitoes."

On summer nights we hear the sound of faint voices, and little things come and sting our bodies very violently. We call them ka-in English "mosquitoes." I think the sting is useful for us, because if we begin to sleep, the ka shall come and sting us, uttering a small voice; then we shall be bringed back to study by the sting.

"The coming woman doesn't seem to arrive," said Binks.

"No," said Tubley. "She's probably putting on her hat."

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

There's health and goodness in the mirth : In which an honest laugh has birth.

: BREAKFAST — Bananas

Cream, Farina Mush. Cold Meat. : Cheese Omelet. White Bread. Apple Sauce. Ginger Snaps. Coffee. DINNER-Roast Beef in Gravy. Mashed Potatoes. Turnips. Sliced:

Bread. Floating Island. White Cake with Boiled Icing. SUPPER-Minced Beef on Toast.

Tomatoes. Currant Jelly. White:

Potato Puff. Graham Bread. Stewed Peaches. Saltines. Tea.

BOILED ICING. Dissolve one pint of loaf sugar in half a cup of water; boil until it drops from the spoon. Beat the whites of four eggs; add to the syrup, cooking over hot water until as stiff as whipped cream. Spread over the cake, reserving part for : ornament. Fill small cornucopia made of letter paper, cut the points in any desired shape; shake over

"The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord | It is pathetic to see how wildly joyous residences and are supposed to have everyhing that heart could wish, for the asking. It is such a comfort to them to be able to run out in a real, native field and pick flowers to their hearts' content without any cross-looking officers waiting to pounce upon them for transgressing the rules of the cultivated parks in the cities.



It is the little ones at the seaside, however, who seem to enjoy life the most. There is always something to do with the fascinating sand, and the pretty little shells. From a spectacular point of view they are even more interesting, especially when arrayed in their afternoon finery. One little damsel who is the daughter of original costume on cool afternoons. She is just seven years old and one would think the gown too old for her, but she wears it with the dignity that becomes a senator's daughter. There is a black China silk blouse which makes a beautiful frame for her fair face and golden curls.

A pretty little sailor costume which is The belt is trimmed with two fancy but-

New and Revived Waists.

The coat-tail basque has been revived figure. It has a back ten inches deep with a seam laid, as in a man's coat, on each side; two large buttons mark the centre of the waistline. The front has a sharp or rounded point, is single or double breasted, or may open from the left shoulder down to the point, with a corresponding row of buttons on the right side. Buttons have regained favor in Rhinostone, steel, pearl, jet and miniature designs. Those the size of a ten-cent piece are used to fasten the dress fronts; small stud buttons or large ones the size of a twenty-five cent piece are placed in the box-plait ornamenting so many waist fronts, three in number, and the large ones are used on the doublebreasted fronts in two rows, or three ornament each front of the tiny jackets. The large Rhinestone buttons are used to centre rosettes, used on collars and waists, to fasten belts in place of a buckle, etc. Another basque has a skirt six inches deep in a godet fullness all around, with a front rounded off on either side. Tailor gowns still have the front cut with a V at the top, which is to be worn with a linen chemisette and black four-in-hand or dress bow tie. A rolling collar, with tiny revers like a man's collar, finishes such a waist.

The Eton jacket will be worn to the bottom of the waist-line at the back, and the fronts slightly pointed below. A round waist is worn with this, or the separate Fedora or plastron. These waists are, of course, sleeveless and have a plain back of lining with the full front of silk, embroidered muslin, crepe, linen, pique, cashmere or any material desired. The crush collar matches the plastron, and the plastron fastens in the back.

The Preferred Nightdresses. The shape most fashionable and most comfortable in a nightdress is the rather full sacque one, having a plain front with the fullness shirred to fit the neck, and the back arranged in a double Watteau plait stitched in place about an eighth of a yard below the neck, and after that, allowed to flare. The trimming may be a round or a square collar, deep as a shoulder cape, while the full sleeves may be decorated as much as one desires or the style of the gown demands. Hand sewing is, as a matter of course, conceded to give a certain elegance to all underwear, but busy women do not object to

fine machine stitching evenly done and

warranted not to pull. The fancy which existed at one time for having a ruffle on the edge of a nightdress had the short life that it deserved. The full sacque gown with a Watteau back made of fine long cloth forms the gown proper, and is quite simple, the elaborate air being given by the collar and sleeves. The collar has a square back, shapes properly over the shoulders and forms two long tab-like ends in front, over a quarter of a yard wide, that reach nearly to the waist. This cape-collar is formed of fine tucks done by hand, alternating with insertion of plat Valenciennes lace of the fashionable sunburnt shade. A deep frill of lace, matching the insertion in pattern, outlines it. The full sleeves are made of the tucks and insertion arranged lengthwise, and they are gathered in at the wrists under broader bands of insertion, from which fall full frills of lace like that on the cape. A high collar, formed of a broad band of beading with a frill of lace above it, is the neck finish. An inchwide pale blue lutestring ribbon is drawn through the beading and tied in a pretty bow just in front. A rosette to match this is very full, is placed on top of each wristband rather near to the

outer edge. A simpler nightdress, but a very pretty one, is of white cambric fulled on to a square yoke, formed of bands of embroidery alternating with plain bands of the cambric. The sleeves are large ones and shape into deep cuffs made after the same fashion as the yoke. A little collar shaped like the yoke and turning over is the cake in rows or squares or any : the neck finish, and any ribbon one fabrics worn this season. cancies may be put under it and knotted

NEW YORK SPEAKS.

And Madam Deigns to Corroborate the Statement.

New York-Way over on East-something street there is a trim, bright-eyed little weman who knows mere about fashions than anyone else in New York. Yesterday Madame deigned to discuss autumn and winter modes-that is, their present indications-but it was all done with a degree of modesty that was astonishing.

As to shoulder seams, yes, certainly,



of the sleeves, too, pointed downward. hanging lower than ever on the arm; but though the leg o' mutton was reported on its deathbed, Madame had her deubts. Like the godeted shirt, the gigot manche was too comfortable and becoming to be done away with entirely, at least just yet. and both would probably go over a part er the whole of the winter.

Other skirts, however, would perhaps have side panels in wide pleats turning toward the front, and there would be ungered skirts gathered all around, and still other skirts kilted in the old way, from belt to hem; though these last would be confined to house and evening a smaller yet no less objectionable way wear, and be made chiefly in soft silks and diaphanous textiles.

When it came to bustles, they were undoubtedly "in," and had been in, indeed. for may moons. There was one sort, a mere cushism, intended to fill out that ugly hellow seen just below the belt with so many skirts. Another is a bony affair, comig half way down to the bottom of the skirt and bristling stiffly from end to and with hairoloth ruffles. This last is to do away with any possible need of stiffening in your back breadths and give the jupe the outward set new only considered good manners in the skirt world.

Pearl gray with a decided blue tinge. is a reigning favorite tint in color. A conspicuous feature of millinery is the immense display of abnormally wide

Jackets with short basques are sure to be worn in the near future, and will be elaborately trimmed .. Queen Marguerite will never wear the same gloves or stockings twice, and all

her gowns are made in Paris. Hats of combination straw and satin braid are trimmed with bands and rosettes or standing bows of the same pliable fancy braid.

A pretty bicycling dress is carried out in dark blue pique, with a white collar and waistband, and worn with black satin knickerbockers. Cheek pads, for improving the contour

of the face, cost \$30 a pair in Lendon. They are made of corrallite, and have to be molded with great care. Handsome English mehairs have been

greatly used in the formation of stylish, durable and lady-like traveling costumes for journeys by land and sea. Collars consisting of successive strands

of small pearls are reckoned very stylish; a new bracelet shows a tern ite stars of rubies and diamonds connected by links. The Princess of Wales, who was once the acknowledged leader of fashion, but whose right to rule is now questioned, has lately started wearing small sleeves

on her gowns. Cloth of gold is the latest for bodices. A beautiful black satin gown has a low, swathed bodice of this beautiful gold cloth, the sleeves being frill upon frill of black chiffon.

Capes to match the gown are a feature of some of the new costumes, especially those for travelling, when the cape is made with a large, serviceable hood, lined with fancy taffeta silk.

Shirt waists maintain their popularity unabated. They are made not only in serviceable cambric, percale and gingham, but also in the finest dimity with a discreet adornment of lace and ribbon. A useful hat is a sailor hat in manilla

round its rather high crown, and on one side a cluster of deep red clover springing from a rosette of black velvet, and on the other a bunch of clover leaves. The best plan for the woman with only one hat to her head is to pick out a

dark green straw, which will look well with any gown. For trimming, stiff. black wings and ribbon in front and branches of purplish flowers, with leaves, in the back, Highland heather is still the color of the ultra-fashionable note paper. It is a pinkish shade of violet and is very effec-

tive with the monogram stamped in gold or silver. Highland heather paper is also seen with a silver thistle taking the ace of the monogram. The new plain and figured mohairs are gaining favor very rapidly. They are very silky in appearance, light in weight and do not hold the dust. The new al-

pacas most approved of fashion are a

widely meshed material, peculiarly glossy, and almost rough in finish. Parisians are now wearing redingote gowns opening over tablier fronts, in imitation of those worn in the Marie Antoinette period. These have continuous breadths from neck to bottom of skirt on sides and back, with the fronts cut away to show a short, pointed vest of some handsome fabric.

Up-to-date women do not go on any kind of a journey without the tiny travelling clock in Russian leather case. And it adds to interest in it if it is, "a present from a friend.'

Mohair, grass linen, and fancy taffets silk form the three most papular dress

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Human Vanity.

Appeals Made to it and What They Signify.

That undue recognition and quite unnecessary exaltation of the distinction arising from the possession of wealth have crept into our churches, in a way foreign to the spirit of the Gospel, is a fact which scarcely any intelligent observer of today will presume to deny. Reference is not made here especially to that phase of the matter which manifests itself in the luxurious church with its elegantly upholstered compartments; this still forms, and will continue to, the subject of more or less discussion. Rather we refer to the undue deference often extended to men of wealth in churches; when exhibited by the minister, as it sometimes is, it wealth in churches; when exhibited involves the surrender of "the dignity of equality" which no minister should ever give up. This marked deference is one that is easily perceived by others when indulged in. For example, when the announcement is made from the pulpit that "Mr. Croesus has kindly consented to address the Sunday school," when no mention would have been made of an address from one in humbler circumstances, or when the announcement is heard from the pulpit that "through the liberality of one whose name it is not necessary to mention" a certain improvement has become possible-and all the church knows the particular one referred towhen such announcements are heard, as they quite too often are, there is seen an exhibition of deference to the man of wealth, a tickling of individual vanity which makes the judicious grieve. Like many faults to which all are subject, this one is most insidious; men have been seen for years to manifest it who have been all unconscious of possessing it and of the adverse criticism to which they have accordingly have been subject. Akin to this matter is the direct appeal which is often made in churches

to human vanity as a method for raising funds for a very worthy object. A phase of this, and a most objectionable one it is, is wtnessed n a modern I lan for wiping out a church debt. The church desiring to lift this burden secures a man-minister or layman does not matter-possessing a good pair of lungs and gifted with a voice of a fine open-diapason tone, who stands in the pulpit, and according to pre-arrangement declares that "Mr. Bankman has given the sum of one thousand dollars to lifting our debt"; and then after a pause he adds-"Now who will follow Mr. Bankman's example and make that one thousand two thousand?" In a leading denomination has made its appeal to human vanity for receiving funds for a most worthy object. To be more precise, in putting forth its appeal for one million dollars to pay its mission debt-and a noble object it isthe authorities having the matter in hand are so far forgetful of the proprieties as to make the announcement that

"The names or all those who make a subscription on these blanks will be published in volumes, which will be preserved in the archives of the Presbyterian Church."

As a writer has well said of this direct appeal to human vanity, this effort to help a noble cause by resort to an ignoble motive—"the circular ought to promise that the size of the type in which the donor's name will be printed will depend upon the size of his sub-

scription." The New Testament Scriptures contain two very distinct utterances-the one against showing any distinction between rich and poor-that is objective: the other against allowing the left hand to know what the right hand doeth—that is subjective. It is a serious matter that in some of our churches today the "twelve men of Galilee, in their plain garments, would scarcely find a welcome, while in many quarters no intimacy is quite so close nor any means of communication quite so perfeet and facile as that which exists between the right hand and the left, which each is informed of every act of beneficence performed by the other This may give great pleasure to the hands, but it scarcely accords with the teaching of the Master.-Christian Work.

Castles in the Air.

"Amid the myriad troubles that meet us day by day, Who would not from the conflict a moment turn away. And in a far-off fairyland, where men

no burdens bear. Forget a while our tears and toil, in

'Castles in the Air.' So writes Jacob Gough, and he goes on to suggest that this sort of castle building is a proper relief for weary folks. How many a man is sick and miserable who dreams of health and happiness. In this matter he had better be doing than dreaming. "What shall he do?" you ask. Why, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to sure. It cures affections of throat and lungs, incipient consumption, disordered liver, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, ulcers, scrofulous tumors and swellings, bad blood, fever and ague and dropsy.

The two children of a Kansas man are named Lord Wilson and Lady Wil-

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY-South American Rheumatic Cure for Neuralgia, radically Reumatism and cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the straw with a wide band of black velvet cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists. Frank R. Stockton finds relaxation rom the labor of writing novels in planting cabbages.

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Children Shrink from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like-

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Scott's Emulsion is the easiest, most palatable form of Cod-liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda added to nourish the bones and tone up the nervous system. The way children gain flesh and strength on Scott's Emulsion is surprising even to physicians.

All delicate children need it.

How Hands Grow Old.

Their Greatest Dexterity is Between Thirty and Forty.

The actual amount of dexterity in the human hand has been measured with more or less accuracy, and its value in mechanical employments traced from youth to age. How the hand grows old, gradually losing its skill, has been described by Sir James Crichton Browne, the British labor student, who has made a long course of invertigations in the English rural towns. The high period of skill and endurance, this authority says, is from 30 to 40, the hand after that beginning to lose its muscular delicacy and its suppleness.

Between the ages of 17 and 18 the hand of the boy grows into the hand of the man, and first becomes valuable from a commercial point of view. If a workman is temperate and industrious and continues to improve in his trade, his hand's dexterity increases until he is 30.

After 40 the muscles do not respond nearly as readily and certainly to the orders of the brain, and the quality and quantity of the work done begins to fall off. While a man in especially fine health and one especially dexterous can often keep his high degree of skill long past the age of 40, such a man is an exception. The comparatively early ageing of the hand is an interesting and remarkable fact, as it is after 40, as a rule, that a carefully used brain becomes the most valuable. Practically no British statesmen of the highest rank are under 40; most of them are above 50, and often ten years older than that. In the trades, on the other hand, the highest paid workmen, with hardly an exception, are under the age of two score. The scale of wages in the button

trade, for example, is a good indication of this tendency of the hand to grow old so early in life. At his very best, in his prime, a skilled buttonturner can make 6,240 ivory buttons a day on his lathe. For this he receives 45 shillings a week, or about \$11 25. At 45 years of age it is only the exceptional man who can make more than 28 shillings a week, or \$9 50. When the workman is 65 years of age he can seldom make more than 20 shillings, or about \$5, this providing that he still enjoys sound health.

Of course this is only the case in the trades were one hand is used continually and systematically. A Sheffield knife forger, for instance, strikes something like 28,000 blows with his hammer daily. An enormous amount of muscular and nervous force is required for this, and it is no wonder that the strain on the nerve centers and the muscles becomes visible in a few years. In farming or the seafaring life, or some other vocation in which the energy is more equally distributed over the entire body, the hand does not lose its cunning so early. Oftentimes it retains its skill until the faculties generally commence to give way.

It is the sedentary occupation that

tells, and the only remedy for it is such exercise as will divert the nerve curfrom the already overtaxed

THE MAN WHO DRINKS LIQUOR TO EXCESS LOSES HIS APPETITE And INJURES his STOMACH







Restores the Stomach. SOOTHES.

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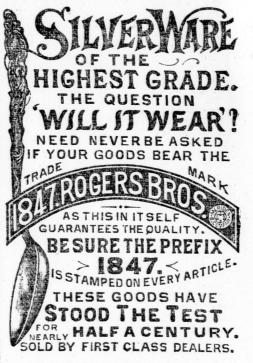
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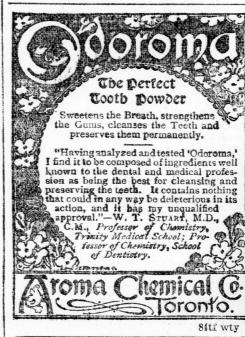
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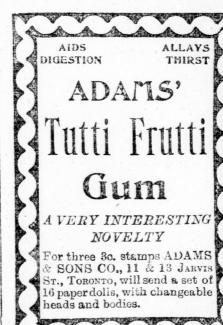
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CHAPTER STRANGE

IN LIFE HISTORY-MYSTERY OF A COMMON INSECT,

Which Reproduces Itself With Only One Sex-Another Wirgin Generating Insect Which Produces in Its Own Body Larvae That Eat Up Their Mother.

A few mornings ago, as I took a walk among the rose bushes, I found a bud which I had been watching day by day, to see the unfolding beauty almost complotely buried in a mass of aphides, or plant lice. Yesterday there were none upon it; but not all the rain of May, nor the pelting thunder showers of June could keep the plants free from the pest. A similar tenacity of vitality is noticeable in the case of aphides, which infest turnips, cabbages, potatoes, beans, apples, pears, etc., and even coniferous trees, as well as in that terribly devastating scourge of vineyards—the phylloxera, of which is a near relative of this same green insect.

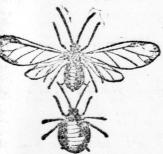
As I steed and looked, perhaps with very unscientific grimace of disgust on my countenance, memory reminded me that I ought to be forbearing in my discontent for those patriarchs of entomology. Kirby and Spence regarded these aphides as "one of the mysteries of the creation that human intellect cannot penetrate." In 1740, Charles Bonnet, a Genevese naturalist, announced that aphides reproduce themselves through several virgin generations. We are so accustomed to regard reproduction among animals as connected with the sexes, although we seem to ferget that the same laws work among plants, that we are astonished when we are told that reproduction can be, and is, effectively carried on with the existence of one sex only.

The incredulity with which Bonnet's assertion was received can, therefore, be readily imagined. Reaumur put aside the difficulty by saying that aphides were "hermaphrodite," containing within themselves the functions of the two sexes. It was, however, soon demoustrated that Bonnet's observations were accurate; that the successive summer generations of plant lice were all female, although imperfect in some organs; that there were no males existent contemporaneously with them, and that this was consequently a true case of the phenomenon which has, rightly or wrongly, been called parthenogenesis or virgin generation. Until modern science has further investigated the matter and furnished us with a more definite expression we are compelled to use this one.

There was a time when natural history meant merely making a catalogue of natural objects, and men were quite content when they had placed a certain plant or animal under a certain heading in an arrangement very often empirical, like the Linnaean system of botany. A higher motive began, however, to actuate students, and they became observers of habits of life, as well as collectors of specimens. It was not long before the studies, both in scope and in importance.

Since the days of Bonnet and Reaumur the phnomenon of parthenogenesis has been closely studied, and the number of instances in which it occurs in the animal kingdom alone is very remarkable.

This me thodof reproduction is found in the trotifers, or wheel-animalcules, where in one group the males have never been found and in another only diminutive and superfluous males are known. Among crustaceans it is met with in the brine-shrimp, which can live in the evaporating reservoirs of salt works; in the fresh water apus; in the water-fleas, in cypris, another minute dweller in the water. Insects furnish instances, as in



APHIS. WINGED AND WINGLESS.

two species of butterflies, a beetle, barklice, the aphides, saw-flies, gall-wasps, death's-head moths, bees and wasps. Many of these have been very thoroughly investigated by von Siebold and Weismann. In 1865. Professor N. Wagner startled the scientific world by publishing his observations on a small two-winged fly or midge (miastor), announcing that the larvae produced from seven to ten offspring within her own body, which in the most unnatural way preyed upon and consumed their own parent.

These in turn did the same, and the process went on for several generations, until the larvae, becoming less in size and constitutionally poorer, developed into males and females. Then these produced a few eggs and the cycle began again. Subsequent observations have fully corroborated Wagner's statements, and thus another and even more astonishing instance of this marvellous phenomenon was afforded. The process is not unknown in the plant world, but an enumeration of the cases is outside our pres-

Facts like the above-mentioned make one look at the aphis, although it is a pest, with more than ordinary interest. and, putting aside the thought of the destruction they cause, my horticultural readers may find some pleasure in perusing a chapter on life as found among

I take one from the many which surround my rosebud, and apply my pocketlens. The body is like a translucent globule emerald. There are six jointed, bristly, ill-proportioned and weak looking legs; two densely black eyes with many facets, like insects' eyes in general; a pair of long, flexible feelers, capable of lying back over the body, and when so placed reaching nearly to the extremity; a long snout or proboscis for piercing the tender skin of the rose shoot, and, lastly, two horns or rather tubes, projecting with a backward inclination from the body at a point in front of the tail, and less than half way along the body. These last are the honey tubes, and you may frequently see a pellucid drop exuding from the point. Altegether the aphis, as thus viewed, is not a bad ideal for the

fantastic imagination of a nightmare. When the warmth of spring has called into life the eggs deposited in the previous autumn by the mother aphis in every

form begins her career. I say "her" for these eggs produce females only. Four successive moults rapidly take place, and then the creature is adult. Every hour a young one is produced by virgin generation, and so rapid is the increase that Huxe has said that the progeny of a single aphis would, not counting casual-

ties, in one year outweigh 500,000,000 men. To put the calculation in another way. Each of the imperfect females reproduce about ninety young ones and lives long enough to see her children's children of the fifth generation. Thus before she dies she may behold her family gathered around her to the number of ninety multiplied by ninety for four times, or, as we say, ninety raised to the fifth power, that is 5,904,900,000.

This virgin generation continues through the warm weather and no less than eleven generations have been observed in the course of one summer. The above is a very moderate computation of the numerical increase, and it is quite within the accuracy of observation to say that the offspring of a single aphis in a period of 300 days is 210 raised to the fifteenth power for the result of which the mathematician had better consult his logarithms! In a greenhouse, in a sort of perpetual summer, these virgin generations have been kept up for four years uninterruptedly. Imagination cannot grasp even the idea of the number of offspring which 'barring accidents," might here result from a single aphis.

In the open air, however, cold weather succeeds summer heat, and then the pro-



ANT TAPPING APRIS FOR HONEY. geny are males and females intermixed. By them the eggs are produced which, lying dormant during the winter, will carry on the species through another year.

Well is it that the aphis has some enemies, or "the great globe itself," and not merely my rose-bud, would be coated with them, but an ichneumon fly lays its eggs in them, the larva of a syrphus-a blueblack, wasp-like fly feeds on them, and the "lady-bird" clears them off with evident

gusto. Now let us stand by this rose-bush and think awhile. In these days when evolution is on the lips of so many, a great mistake is made by hasty speakers and readers. They see in every species an adrevelations brought about by the newer vance upon some pre-existent form, as if line of thought led to the putting of the tendency was always upward. Develdeep questions to Nature, and making opment, they suppose, in their evolutionher answer them in a way which has as- ary studies, implies, as in the popular use counded the civilized world and made of the word, the production of only higher biology one of the foremost of our forms of life. Environment, they conclude, always elaborates some organ, or specializes in a higher degree some function. If the record of the rocks, or the more recent and less complete record of human history of observations, shows a species to be unaltered through the ages. they imagine that such a species has attained a stage of perfect balance in which the organs of the body and the environment are adjusted to each other; and the species is at a standstill permanently. In consquence of this one-sided view an important factor is lost sight of-a factor which ought never to be absent from the minds of members of the human species at least-and that factor is degeneration.

In the aphis before me, in the barnacle of ship-bottoms and rocks, in the mite which infests the skin of the horse, in the "black-head" of the human skin, and in other less familiar animals we have instances of degeneration. The aphis belongs to the same order of insects as the active cicadas and lantern flies. Its ancestor was a winged insect, and a trace of nobler state may be seen in the fact that most existing species of aphides possess winged members at certain stages of the cycle, as you can ascertain for yourself by examining a crowd of aphides on the rose-bush. Circumstances, however, "over which they had no control," as they may perchance plead, led them to give up a roving life. They became inactive and fastened themselves on the young tender shoots of plants, whence they could extract an abundance of nutriment at a minimum of expenditure of energy. They are not alone in this respect. The study of parasitism

is full of instances. Life to the aphis and the parasites means only eating, digesting and growing, and in such an existence the aphis has become but very little removed, as far as the functions of life are concerned, from the plant on which it feeds. There is no need for wings, so these have gone, except when ancestry asserts itself; but little need of legs, and so these put on a feeble form. but little need of eyes, so while they retain two eyes still after the insect type, the two ocelli found in many of their allies have disappeared. In order to fulfil their life the whole organization has become adapted to the life, and so the aphis became merely a mouth to suck with, a sac to act as sterehouse, and two tubes to exclude the

surplus after filling the sac. The ant to whom the Wise Man tells us to go for an example, and become wise ourselves, has benefitted by the degradation of her fellow-insect. She seeks the surfeited aphis when inclined to indulge in the sweets of life, gently titillates the body with her feelers, is rewarded by two drops which issue from the honey tubes and passes on to work or to enjoy such another repast. Nay some ants have become so worldly wise that they collect the eggs of aphides and rear a flock which they stall after the most approved fashion, so that they may have a supply at hand. So completely has the aphis made life the business of eating that she does not stop when filled to repletion, but continues to draw in the juice of the plant , passing it out through the honey tubes, from which it falls on the surrounding vegetation in the drops and the shining appearance known as "honey dew." which ultimately evaporates into a whitish crystalline sugar.

In this strange creature it is not "use" or "disuses" which we have to consider, as much as "abuse," induced by superabundance of food procurable by scarcely any expenditure of labor. The organs become pecialized, it is true, but the sum total of the specialization leaves the animal organization in a lower condition, and therefore, the process is rightly called "degenera

The causes of parthenogenesis, since we must use the term, are still under investi-

gation. It would be out of place to discuss them in a paper like this; but one cannot refrain from noticing how the degeneration of the organism has reduced the insect to the level of that of the lowest animals, such as the sponges for instance, nay almost to the level of the vegetable. Indeed to the thoughtful reader a mode of reproduction common in the vegetable world will suggest itself-"budding." You may see it in some ferns, where the fronds are covered with young plants, in bulbous plants where a number of small bulbs will cluster round the parent; in the coral root (Dentaria) where every axil of a leaf produces a bud which falls to the ground andperpetuates the species. In this direction it may be that we shall find the solution of the summer generations of the aphis. When the colder season sets in and life becomes a harder matter, the animal organization asserts itself over vegetable processes, and the being, for the time as cends to a higher position.

In conclusion, as every chapter must conclude, it will be sufficient for us, as we stand with the pest-stricken rose in our hand, to recognize the fact that the knowledge of causes, the true science which reveals the history of the aphis, ought to prevent man from suffering the same penalty of degeneration.

THE FALL FAIRS. Annual Exhibitions of the Leading Agricultural Associations-Where and When They Will be Held.

Secretaries of agricultural societies whose exhibitions are not mentioned in the following list are requested to forward the dates

+	to the "Advertiser":	
li	LONDON, WESTERN	Sent. 12-21
1	Coronto, Industrial	.Sept. 2-14
8	st. Thomas, Southern Counties	Sept. 9-12
1	St. Thomas, Elgin	Sept. 10-13
	Wellesley	Sept. 17-10
1	CONDON, WESTERN Foronto, Industrial. Foronto, Industrial. St. Thomas, Southern Counties. St. Thomas, Elgin Wellesley Owen Sound, North Grey Guelph, Central. Favistock, Zorra and Easthope. Exeler, South Huron Palmerston, Horticultural Zurich, Hay St. Catharines, Union. West Middlesex, Strathroy Milverton, Mornington Paisley, Center Bruce.	Sent. 17-19
1	Tavistock, Zorra and Kasthone	Sept. 23-24
1	Exeter, South Huron	Sept. 23-21
11	Palmerston, Horticultural	.Sept. 23-24
1	Zurich, Hay	Sept. 25-20
	St. Catharines, Union	Sept. 23-25
ŀ	Milverton Mornington	Sept. 24-5
1	Marverton, Mornington Paisley, Center Bruce Cayuga, Haldimand Berlin, North Waterloo.	.Sept. 24-25
1	Cayuga, Haldimand	Sept. 24-25
1	Berlin, North Waterloo	Sept. 24-25
1	Wingham, Turnberry Chatham, Peninsular Woodstock, North Oxford	Sept. 24-20
1	Woodstook North Oxford	Sept. 25-26
1	St. Marys, South Perth	Sept. 24-25
1	Clinton	Sept. 25-26
1	Wiarton, Amabel and Albemarle	. Sept. 25-26
1	Leamington, Mersea	Sept. 25-27
1	Stratford, North Perth	Sept. 20-21
1	Moss and Ekfrid Clange	Sept. 26-27
1	Brussels East Huron	.Sept. 26-27
1	Wiarton, Amabel and Albemarle Leamington, Mersea Stratford, North Perth Ailsa Craig, Northern Mosa and Ekfrid, Glencoe Brussels, East Huron Seaforth, Tuckersmith	Sept. 26-27
1	Wyoming, Union Bayham, Vienna.	sept. 27
1	Bayham, Vienna	Oct. 1
1	Bayram, Vienna. Pelee Island. Tara, Arran-Tara Kincardine. Jarvis, Walpole. Graaton, Biddulph. Mitchell	Oct 1-9
1	Kincardina	Oct. 1-2
1	Jarvis. Walpole	Oct. 1-2
1	Granton, Biddulph	Oct. 1-2
-	Mitchell Forest, Union	Oct. 1-2
	Forest, Union	Oct. 1-2
-		
. 1	Cookstown South Simone	Oct. 1-
1	Walkerton, Northern	Oct. 1-
1	Goderich, Great Northwestern	Oct. 1-
1	Hamilton, Central	Oct. 1-
	Essex, Great Northwestern	Oct. 1-
1	Alvinston	Oct. 2-
,	Stayner, North Simcoe	Oct. 2-
	Westminster Ag. So . Lambeth	Oct
.	Kinloss Branch Ag. Society, Luckn	owOct. 3-
1	Alora, Center Wellington	Oct. 3-
- 1	Fergus, Center Wellington	Oct 3
-	Waterford Townsend	Oct. 3-
,	Bothwell. Zone and Bothwell	Oct. 3-
	Paris, North Brant Cookstown, South Simcoe Walkerton, Northern Goderich, Great Northwestern Hamilton, Central Essex, Great Northwestern Alvinston Kirkton Stayner, North Simcoe Westminster Ag. So. Lambeth. Kinloss Branch Ag. Society, Luckn hlora, Center Wellington Fergus, Center Wellington Galt, South Waterloo Waterford, Townsend Bothwell, Zone and Bothwell Aberfoyle, Puslinch Otterville, South Norwich Springfield, South Dorchester	Oct.
	Otterville, South Norwich	Oct. 4-
	Springfield, South Dorchester	Oct 7
2	Staffa, Hibbert. Ridgetown, Howard Branch. Kintore, East Nissouri. Tilsonburg, Dereham	Oct. 7
-	Kintore, East Nissouri	Oct.
3	Tilsonburg, Dereham	Oct. 8
f	Caradoc, Mount Drydges	
	London Township, Ilderton	Oct O
,	Clifford Horticultural	Oct. 9-1
	Dresden. Clifford, Horticultural. Chippewa Indian Ag. So., Caradoc Comber, Tilbury W. and N. Thorndale, West Nissouri	Oct. 9-
1	Comber, Tilbury W. and N	Oct. 9-1
-	Thorndale, West Nissouri	Oct. 1
8		
	Port Elgin, North Bruce Rockwood, Eramosa Caledonia	Oct. 10-
	Caledonia	Oct. 10-
n	Agricultural Society, Delaware	UCL.
r	Simone Norfella Union	Oat la
9	Harrow, Colchester South Orford.	Oct. 15-
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CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES. - One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and B. A.

PESARO, on the Adriatic, where Rossini was born, has a surgeon, Dr. Asiari, who has completed his 100th year. He took his diploma 74 years ago, and became a university professor more than 70 years since. RELIEF IN SIX HOURS .- Distress-

ing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE" This new remedy is a 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 W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

THE Princess of Capua, who died recently at Lucca, was the daughter of a beautiful Irish girl, Miss Penelope Smith, who became the morganatic wife of Charles Ferdinand of Bourbon, Prince of Capua, brother of Ferdinand II. of Naples, the notorious King Bom-

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia TWENTY-ONE guns have just been sent from Cherbourg to the naval arsenal at Havre, where they are ready to be mounted on the steamers of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the Gascogne, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Champagne and Touraine, whenever war breaks out.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles! SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense ftching and stinging; mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philipped Son,

Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. AN Anglo-Dutch syndicate is trying to reclaim the land of the delta of the Danube, between the St. George's and Sulina branches, by means of dykes. The dredging of the bar now/permits vessels drawing 21 1-2 feet to rear . Sulina, and before long it is hoped the channel will be deep enough for ships

drawing 24 feet. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

PULQUE DRINKS.

A DRINK THAT WILL FILL ONE'S VIS-ION WITH SEA SERPENTS.

Inebriety In the City of Mexico-Pulque Shops on Every Corner-Resembles Green Milk-Certain Mixtures Make It Doubly

The first thing to be done by the investigating tourist of this country is to begin to drink the national beverage, pulque. The second thing to be done by the investigating tourist is to cease to drink pulque. This last recommendation, however, is necessary to no one. The human inclination acts automatically, so to speak, in this case. If the great drunkard of the drama should raise his right hand and swear solemnly never to touch another drop of intoxicating pulque as long as he lived-so help him heaven-he would make himself ridiculous. It would be too simple. Why should a man ever taste a drop of pulque after having once collided

But this does not relate to the Mexicans. This relates to the foreigner who brings with him numerous superstitions and racial, fundamental traditions concerning odors. To the foreigner, the very proximity of a glass of pulque is enough to take him up by the hair and throw him violently to the ground.

It resembles green milk. The average man has never seen green milk, but if he can imagine a handful of paris green interpolated into a glass of cream, he will have a fair idea of the appearance of pulque. And it tastes like-it tastes like-some terrible concoction of bad yeast perhaps. Or maybe some calamity of eggs.

This, bear in mind, represents the opinion of a stranger. As far as the antagonism of the human stomach goes, there can be no doubt but that pulque bears about the same relation to the uninitiated sense as does American or any kind of beer. But the first encounter is a revelation. One understands then that education is everything, even as the philosophers say, and that we would all be eating sandwiches made from door-mats if only circumstances had been different.

To the Mexican, pulque is a delirium of joy. The lower classes dream of pulque. There are pulque shops on every corner in some quarters of the city. And, lined up at the bar in conventional fashion, the natives may be seen at all times, yelling thirsty sentences at the bar-keepers. These pulque shops are usually decorated both inside and out with the real old paintings done on the walls by the hand of some unknown criminal. Looking along the pale walls of the streets, one is startled at every corner by these sudden lurid interjections of pulque green, red, blue, yellow. The pulque is served in little brown earthen mugs that are shaped in miniature precisely like one of the famous jars of the

The native can get howling full for anything from twelve cents to twenty cents. Twelve cents is the equivalent in American coinage of about six cents. Many men of celebrated thirsts in New York would consider this a profoundly ideal condition. However, six cents represents something to the Indian. Unless there are some Americans around to be robbed, he is obliged to rustle very savagely for his pulque money.

When he gets it he is happy, and the straight line he makes for one of the flaming shops has never been outdone by any metropolitan iceman that drinks. In the meantime the swarm of pulque saloons are heavily taxed, and the aggregate amount of their payments to the Government is almost incredible. The Indian, in his dusty cotton shirt and trousers, his tatterd sombrero, his flapping sandals, his stolid dark face, is of the same type in this regard that is familiar to every land, the

same prisoner, the same victim. In riding through almost any part of this high country, you will pass acre after acre, m. after mile, of "century" plants laid out in rows that stretch always to the horizon, whether it is at the hazy edge of a mighty plain or at the summit of a rugged and steep mountain. You wonder at the immensity of the thing. Haciendas will have their thousands of acres planted in



nothing but the maguey, or as the Americans call it, the "century" plant. The earth is laid out in one tremendous pattern, maguey plants in long sweeping per-

Well, it is from this plant that the natives make pulque. Pulque is the juice taken from the heart

of the maguey and allowed to ferment for one day. After that time, it must be consumed within twenty-four hours or it is positively useless. The railroads that run through the principal maguey districts operate fast early morning pulque trains in much the same fashion that the roads run through Orange county, N. Y., operate early-morning milk trains to New York. From the depots it is hustled in wagons and on the backs of porters to the innumerable saloons and from thence dispensed to the public.

Mescal and tequila are two native rivals of pulque. Mescal is a sort of a Jousin of whisky, although to the eye it is as clear as water, and tequila is to mesoal as brandy is to whisky. They are both wrung from the heart of the maguey plant. In a low part of the country where pulque can not be produced the natives use mescal, for this beverage is of course capable of long journeys, and where a native can get pulque he usually prefers it.

The effects of pulque, as witnessed in the natives, does not seem to be so prrotechnic and clamorous as are the effects of certain other drinks upon the citizens of certain other nations. The native, filled with pulque, seldom wishes to fight. Usually he prefers to adore his friends. They will hang together in front of a bar, three or four of them, their legs bending, their arms about each others' necks, their faces lit with an expression of the most ideal affection and supreme brotherly regard. It would be difficult to make an impression on their feelings at these times with a club. Their whole souls are completely absorbed in this beatific fraternal tender-

Still, there are certain mixtures, certain combinations which invariably breed troubles. Let the native mix his pulque at three cents a glass with some of that

vivid native brandy and there is likely to be a monstrous turmoil on little or no provocation. Out at Santa Anita, which is a resort for the lower classes on the Viga canal, they used to have a weekly ceremony which was of the same order as the



IT IS A DELIRIUM TO THE MEXICAN. regular Sunday night murder in the old days of Mulberry Bend. And it happened because the natives mixed their crinks.

When Mother is Sick.

It is peculiarly the province of a daughter to be a help and comfort at the time when moher falls sick and everybody and everything in the household has a natural tendency to be at "sixes and sevens." Indeed it is often just knowing that things are going wrong which is the last straw in prolonging for an invalid mother her distracting headaches, painful rheumatic twinges or fevered state of mind and body. What is a daughter to do? In the first place, you must strive to keep the sight and sound of domestic friction from your mother. This is a pretty big contract | ST. ANDREWS) sometimes, but courage and ability come with trying, and unselfish efforts rarely fail in the end. To begin, do your small share of duties, if it be only to make your bed, in such a manner as you know would please your mother. These duties ought to be done promptly, too, and this in itself is not an easy matter, especially when there is no pleasant voice to say: "Come, my daughter don't dawdle," or "Do the errand first and then read Tennyson." When there is no chance that your own neglect may add to the general discomfort open wide your eyes and see where you can help others. Above all things avoid having little fusses with your younger brothers and sisters. Just as sure as you do not, the sound of your sharp voices, perhaps the very words, will reach the sick room. Don't you remember when you had the measles and your head ached so severely, how much pains your mother took to keep the baby from crying? Perhaps you did not notice, but I can tell you she was trembling with weariness at nightfall from the care she gave you. So even though it is not fair for Grace to take your handkerchief or for John to hector, pass it by quietly this time. Don't slap the baby's fingers if they stray into mischief doubly often. Poor child! he is unstrung and nervous, and is too young to understand being without mamma, much less to tell his vague discomforts. But why cannot cook in the kitchen and Sarah, the nurse girl, who have always done the work, do it now? Let me tell you a little secret. They are human and can get tired.

extra work to do, but they miss her orderly directions and her wise help at "the critical juncture," as she jokingly calls her trips to the kitchen and nursery. Now is your chance to apply a little of the oil of human kindness to these human machines in your home. Try wiping the cook's dishes at night or cleaning off the breakfast table while she is forming her bread. Try surprising Sarah by dusting the parlor or answering the door bell when at home. Take the children out to walk and help John in his "home work," with its "awful" examples in decimal fractions. Slip into the dining room and see if it and the table are in readiness before the bell is rung. You know how your father hates to find something missing from the table or John's skates and cap on one of the chairs. Be constantly on the alert to fill in the gaps which no one else sees and to repair the blunders and neglects of others, but do not assume a manner of command. Be tactful, and while you may in truth be the housekeeper, treat the situation as one where you are merely an assistant. If your mother's illness should require the services of a nurse you have still more opportunity to help. The nurse is, for the time being, the head of the household in all that concerns the sick room, and this fact is apt to cause friction. if not rebellion, especially in case of a contagious disease. Your first duty is not only to treat the nurse kindly and considerately, but to uphold her authority by your own obedience and by your influence over and example to others. A tactful chat in the kitchen may lull a storm there as well as in the nursery. If you are allowed to stay with your mother, do not forget to offer to let the weary nurse out for a breath of fresh air. Would you like to stay in a sick room night and day without a bit of relief? These are small duties, each trifling, and the whole not at all heroic; but your mother has done this and more for

When mother is sick, they not only have

Way Off.

Maud-Is it so that Belle has lost her mind? Mabel-Oh, yes-all gone, poor thing; she wears a big hat on her heel and her wheel-cap to the theatre.

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HOME-MADE BROODER,

218 Designer Claims That It is Practical in Every Respect.

Some time ago I promised a description of my homemade brooder. I wish to say on the start that while not costly it is thoroughly practical for all ordinary purposes, for it has been tested and does its work well.

The size I shall give is large enough to accomodate 95 or 100 chickens, which is as many as ought to be in one flock. To warm the brooder, I use a common tin wash-boiler with cover. In the center of the bottom I insert a 21/2-inch pipe, open at the lower end out closed at the top, and long enough to reach within two inches of

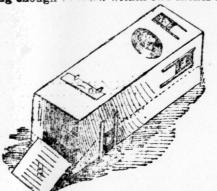


FIG. 1-OUTSIDE VIEW.

A glass slide fer ventilation, 9x12 inch. B, top of bolier. T, tube running down through botler. C, cover over top of tube, D, hinged trap door, to ventilate and clean. F. G. glass silde, 9x12. E, entrance for chicks to brooder chamber. H, inclined platform for chicks to reach brooder chamber. Dotted line shows where floor of

top of the boiler. The hot air going into this tube from the lamp underneath heats the water that surrounds it.

The brooder box should be 41/2 feet long and 2 feet 8 inches wide, and as deep as the boiler is high, with room under the floor for an ordinary hand lamp with chimney; use lamp with wide wick, and legs when brought in from the mud or let it come within an inch of the mouth of the tube. The boiler can be placed lengthwise or across the floor as one may wish, yet there must be plenty of room to let the chickens come around the boiler without being crowded.

The floor should be high enough to allow the boiler to come to the top of the brooder, so as not to let the steam into the the case may be. In blanketing a horse, chamber where the chickens are. Cut a see that the blanket is sufficiently large to hole in the floor one foot square, over cover the animal from the neck to the which set the boiler and under it place the tail; see also that the breast flaps protect lamp with the chimney under the mouth this sensitive part, and that the blanket is of the tube. Fill the boiler about twothirds full of hot water, light the lamp, fully. shut up the brooder, and in a few moments

the side the same size. These should be so they can slide back and forth. The top one is for light and ventilation; the side holes are for light, and through them the brooder can be easily cleaned. Another hole should be cut in the side below the floor, in order to place the lamp under the boiler and to remove it for filling and trimming. We use glass here also, as we can more readily see how the lamp is burn-

In front is another glass door, so the chicken can come out upon the platform to eat. Never feed in the chamber. Cover the floor with sand or sawdust so that it marked decresase in fat after a cold storm

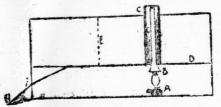


FIG. 2-SECTIONAL SIDE VIEW,

A, lamp. B, tube running up through boi'er. C, D, floor of brooder. F, entrance to brooder for chicks. H, inclined platform. E, is a movable partition, to make brooder chamber smaller when desiring to increase the warmth, in cold weather.

can be cleaned easily The platform can be attached to the brooder with hinges so it can be lowered or raised as needed.

When the room is warm enough for the chickens they will keep away from the boiler, but when they want to be brooded they will gather around the boiler. The lamp should not be allowed to go out until warm weather. If the brooder stands outdoor, place something over the top of the box to protect it during a hard rain. Make the brooder of matched lumber. The expense will be nearly as follws:

Tube Lamp																
Labor															2	(
Glass.																

If used out of doors, keep thoroughly painted. We raised a larger number of ducks and chickt with one of these brooders last year, and have it in use this year. The room beneath the brooder can be used as a sleeping apartment for chicks after they get old enough not to need a heated room. I use the lower part for ducks. It is a cheap, practical brooder in all re-

Don't trust the hired man or boy to look ofter the chickens. They will neglect them. Ifyou want the poultry attended to properly do it yourself.

Do not let the chicks roost on small roests while they are young. If they roost before their breasts become firm and hardened, they will be sure to have crooked preastbones.

Experience is a great school in poultry raising, and the mistakes are guide posts to keep everyone in line. Get all the experience you can and avoid making the same mistakes twice, and then you will be on the road to a profitable success.

At this season of the year, when there is an unlimited range, care will be necessary to observe, by liberal teeders, not to overfeed the fowls. There will be little or no danger of overfeeding the chicks, as it takes all they can get to furnish them bone, muscle, feathers and flesh.

The success of many a man in the poulby business, both commercially and from fancier's standpoint in show records, is due to women, who get no credit. They have been the power behind the throne many a time when men have received the honors. - Prairie Farmer,

CARE OF HORSES.

How to Feed, Water and Groom Them-

The best feed for horses of whatever class, is cats, corn, bran and hay. When the horse is off his feed, or slightly ailing from any cause not indicative of violent disease, bran mashes with good nursing will bring him out all right in nine cases out of ten. Nothing is better than an occasional feed of roots-carrot, potatoes or turnips. If a half peck of these could be given at a morning or evening meal, the effect would be quicky shown. The foal should be taught to eat roots as soon as

possible. For young colts, oats alone with grass or hay, according to the season, should be allowed. In winter, half oats and corn, ground or whole, may be fed with benefit, unless the young things are intended for racing and are in warm stables, when the corn would be too heating. All fast-working horses should have three meals daily. The hours of feeding are of great importance. These should be, if possible, the

same daily. Watering is of fully as much importance as the feeding. A horse is particular as to the water he drinks, yet he may be accustomed to any water, if fit for human use. Running water is best; that of ponds without outlet or inlet is the worst, and should never be used. Well water may be given without fear. Water should always be given, if the horse will drink, before feeding, and immediately after feeding. In hot weather, water frequently; only a few quarts should be given at a time, for a heated horse will take more than is good for him. Upon stopping, let the horse have two or there light sips, just enough to moisten his threat, and when starting give him six quarts or more as the occasion seems to demand. Under no circumstances, allow a heated horse to drink

The importance of steadiness and care in the management of a stable, and in the groom of horses, cannot be over-estimated. Always be kind to a horse, and not have him in constant fear, as this has made many ugly horses. Many stablemen imagine that the currycomb is an instrument for cleaning the legs and body of the horse; its only use should be to clean the brush, and to loosen the scurf on the fleshy -not bony parts of the body. Clean when the horse is dirty, always once a day when the horse is kept in the stable. Horses that run in pastures in summer, require no grooming. Always clean the horses snow; if this is neglected, it will cause scracthes, stocked legs, etc.

Blanketing is always necessary when the horse is standing in the stable in winter; a light sheet is about as necessary in summer. A horse should always be blanketed when standing in a darft or in rain; use a cloth or a rubber blanket as large enough to cover sides and flanks

The feet are half the horse; in fact, a it will be warm, ready for the little horse with bad feet is as nearly a worthless animal as is possible. When the horse is Cut a hole in top, forward of the boiler, brought in from the road, each foot should gravel or hard substance has found lodgment between the frog and shoe. If the hoof is inclined to be hard and brittle, oil it. In all respects, kindness and attention to a horse are both satisfactory and remunerative.

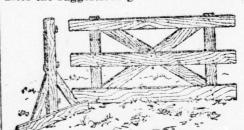
Summer Shelter for Cows.

Governor Hoard in his address before New Jersey farmers claimed that cows need shelter in summer more than is generally supposed; a long rain even in hot weather decreases the butter fat in milk. The Babcock tester showed a in summer. He charged his Irishman with leaving his cows out in the rain. Pat was curious to know how he became aware of the fact. The tester was shown him and explained, which simply overawed Pat to think it would tell what a

man was doing behind his back. Keeping cows in the stable in summer did not protect them from flies, as the hornfly works as well by night by as day. The summer silo should be deep and narrow, because it will ferment when opened quicker in the summer than in winter, and for this reason the space should be as limited as can be admitted with economy Summer stabling should be accompanied with methods to neutralize the odors. This was done by sprinkling the floor with land plaster to absorb the ammoniacal gas. Acid phosphate or kainit would do this. Governor Hoard might have remarked that the hot months of the summer are not the most favorable for animal growsh or for the products of animals. Evaporation is very heavy from their bodies, which necessitates heavy drinking. This in turn makes a heavy tax on the system It is well known that during hot days in summer cows do not graze as well, seeking some shady spot where they may be protected from the to overcome the tax of heat on the system in July and August has not been so well determined because not very much

thought about and discussed. The problem of the cold of winter has been met by warm barns. To keep them cold in the summer and protect them well from their foes now demands as much attention as the problem of winter protection Dry basements, stables partly darkened would in part solve the questions of temperature and flies, but whether soiling will meet the full problem on an economic basis one not yet determined. Probably the partial soiling and partial pasture system will be adopted in part.

A Portable Fence. It is often more economical to pasture off a piece of rich fodder than to cut it and wheel it away to the sheep, or other stock. The lack of a tence often prevents this. A portable fence can be made after the suggestions given in the sketch.



A few panels of this will enclose sufficient feed for a day's cropping, and can be shifted to new ground the next day. If sheep are to be thus folded, an extra board will be needed in each panel. These panels may be 12 or 14 feet in length, well braced to keep the fence firm as to lengthwise motion. The crosspiece at the bottom of the upright should be long enough to keep the fence firm the other way. The construction is plainly shown in the illustration.

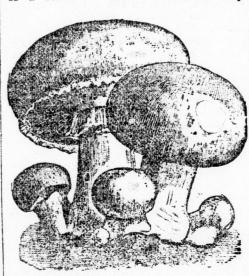
MUSHROOMS FOR MARKET.

Some Practical Suggestions for Their Cul-

tivation. It is a mystery why mushrooms are not more widely appreciated in this country as an article of food, for it is a wellknown fact that the economic value of mushroom diet is placed second to meat alone. Were the people of Russia and parts of Germany to see our woods and clearings during the autumn rains, they would feast on the rich food which in most places here goes to waste. Indeed, it is the epicures who appreciate this food, and are not slow to pay fancy prices for it in the market.

During the season when mushrooms can be gathered, people neglect the butcher to a considerable extent. Mushrooms, as has been stated by Prof. Palmer in one of his works, make the same use of the air we breathe as is made by animals; when cooked they resemble no other form of vegetable food, and in decay their odor in some cases cannot be distinguished from putrid meat. Certain it is the parasol-like growth used for food, and which springs up in a night, is not a plant in any sense. It more nearly resembles a flower, bearing, as it does, the pores that are analogous to seeds. The true plant which feeds, grows and finally prepares to flower, is the network of whitish threads which form what is commonly known as the "spawn," or. botanically, the mycelium, of the mush-

It is to the garden, or indoor culture of the common mushroom, agaricus campestris, that we desire here to call attention. There is an ease and novelty about this business which should make it attactive, not only to all amateurs for home use, but to commercial gardeners near all large towns. The profits are large in comparison with the outlay of material and labor necessary. Fifty to sixty cents a pound wholesale can be obtained without the least difficulty. It is necessary to success that they be grown in very rich soil, the indispensable ingredient of which is horse manure, and in a steady temperature. Any place, such as a cellar, shed, greenhouse, pit, space under greenhouse benches, etc., where either naturally or by the use of artificial means, a temperature of from 50 degrees to 60 degrees may be had, will answer. Good drainage must be provided; hence a shelf or a series of shelves or benches may



readily be employed to make beds on. The manure should not be allowed to get saturated with rains, but should be kent fairly dry until it is ready to form a bed, and all the long straw or other litter should be shook out of it. Manure can be used to grow them in only by turning it over repeatedly to get rid of its greatest heat. Usually, it is preferable to mix from one-fourth its bulk to equal its bulk with fresh loam or good garden soil. Of course, sufficient material should be ready before commencing to make the beds. The latter may be of almost any size or shape desired, but experience proves that to have them from two to four feet wide and about eighteen to twenty inches deep answers the best. Where there is plenty of room it is a good plan to make the beds more or less sloping at the sides. Beds might also be made in old tubs, or in casks sawed in two. By adopting this latter plan the vessels could, after being filled, be carried into the cellars or other parts of dwelling houses where one would not like to bring in the manure in its rough form. In forming the beds the manure and soil should be packed firmly together, layer by layer, with a mallet, or something similar. A thermometer should then be placed at some central point of the bed. its bulb being kept some three or four inches below the surface. The probability is that the temperature in the bed will rise for a few days and then begin to lower. When it reaches about 80 degrees the bed is ready to spawn. Spawn can be purchased in bricks of all seedsmen to make a start with, but when mushroom culture is once commenced plenty of spawn can be had at all times for planting new beds. The bricks or pieces of spawn should be broken to half the size of the hand lengthwise, or less, before inserting in the bed. These pieces should be placed three to four inches deep and ten to twelve inches apart. About ten days after spawning spread over the surface of the bed some two to three inches of nice, fresh loam, and then wait for your crop This should begin to show a few weeks later, varying somewhat according to the temperature.

Sometimes it is possible to dispense with watering the beds, this being only necessary when the surface gets quite dry. Then water carefully, using water heated to about 10 degrees.

By making up beds at intervals of eight to ten weeks throughout the year, continuous supply of mushrooms may be secured. As a rule, however, mushrooms grown in greenhouses or other buildings are liable during the hottest part of summer or earl, fall to get spoiled by the maggets of various flies, so that it may be as well to have an "off" season, say the months of July and August. It is to be hoped that the consumption of this valuable food-article will greatly increase in the near future.

Can This be True. Sister Sando-How do you suppose

Brother Pounder gets so many wheel-men in to hear him preach? Sister Newsy-I hard that he told the deacons to carry tacks in their pockets and sprinkle them as they came along the

A woman's wit is sharper than it is

FRUIT TREES

Bringing Them Into Bearing-Some Good Suggestions. Joseph Meehan, of Pennsylvania, discussed the subject of bringing fruit trees into bearing in the following common-

sensa way :

"It is a provoking thing to have a fruit tree of large size which does not bear fruit. It sometimes happens this way when a tree is growing in exceedingly fertile soil. It rejoices in the enrichment it finds, and makes a prodigious wood growth, but sets no flower buds. There is a time for this growth to stop, and if it does not do so man is justified in interfering and using his kowledge to bring about the desired object. It is not at all uncommon to find persons surprised when told that their fruit trees are growing too freely to fruit well. They cannot understand that a young tree growing freely has not at its command the wherewithal to make both strong growth and bear fruit. Young trees set in rich soil will be longer coming into bearing than similar trees in poor soil.. The general impression is that trees are better conditioned and longer lived when in soil of moderate fertility, and this impression is probably correct. The growth is then moderate and fruit-bearing comes at the proper time, neither teo early nor too "When it happens that fruit trees are

certainly beyond the age and size at which fruit might reasonably be looked for, and no signs of it are visible, it is as well to take them in hand to bring about fruitfulness. As too rapid a growth is the cause of the trouble, to check this growth must be the object, and this is done by root-pruning. I have seen the Seckel pear, a notoriously slow sort to come into bearing, made to flower profusely. by root-pruning. If we take a Bartlett pear tree as an illustration, a tree growing fairly well should commence to bear in four years. A few pears are generally borne by that time. After this a few more appear 'every year, until at eight to ten years we get trees bearing perhaps a bushel of pears each. If this kind of tree should grow strongly for eight years with no signs of blossoms, I should be much inclined to give it a hint to commence. This is done in this way: A trench is commenced to be dug around the tree and continued until two or three strong roots are met with. These are cut in two. It would be better to cut one on opposite sides of the tree if pacticable, but it is not important. This cutting of the roots lessens the supply of sap, and following the regular law the checking of the growing force throws the tree into the production of flowers. In my younger days I have seen gardeners recognize the rule and apply it the othr way. My first year in the garden was when a boy of twelve years of age. The gardener was an enthusiastic grower of fuchsias for exhibition. Left to themselves, after a Goods. certain amount of growth was made, they would form and expand flower buds. If these buds appeared before the time set for exhibition, they were pinched out as fast as seen. As the plants are thus thwarted in flowering, they set to work to make more growth, to produce more buds. In this way my old preceptor got larger plants than he would have done had he not pinched off the flower buds. When once the principle is understood, it is not impossible to have the flowering and fruiting of plants and trees somewhat under centrol.

"I do not know that it matters much at which season of the year we cut the roots, spring or fall. I would not do it in the midst of its growth.

"While on the topic of the fruiting of trees, let me add that I have seen many trees ruined by bearing too early. Many a time have I seen apple trees which perhaps were set in poor soil, and which, as a consequence, bore early, killed outright by being permitted to bear large crops of fruit. It it evidence of starvation in some form when a very small tree is loaded down with fruit. Sometimes it is poor soil, sometimes some injury to them by being barked, or it may be infested by borers. Any of these causes checks growth and brings about flowering and fruiting. What should be done in this case is to pick off the fruit. all or nearly all of it, and set to work to remedy the poor growth. If it seems to be the soil which is to blame, enrich it. Heap on manure. Fork it in about the roots and let some lie on top as a mulch. Should the bark have been knocked off. paint the wound that rot of the wood may not set in.

"Borers often cause early fruiting, they so weaken the tree by their work. Hunt for them until they are found and killed. and afterwards, twice a year, in June and September, go over the trees and see that no more have found lodgment.

"What has been said so far in this article must be understood as applying to standard trees. Dwarf trees are, of course dwarfed in order to get fruit earlier, and in this part of the country, at least, the dwarf is planted to give Puit until the standards comes on a little later. Hence the dwarf is generally let bear as soon as it will. Both the dwarf apple and the dwarf pear need great watching. The borer is their great enemy and very soon makes an end of their lives if not closely watched."

Horticultural Notes.

During the month of February 21 teamers arrived at Atlantic ports, containing 373,000 boxes of oranges and lem-

The remedy for apple failures is to out lown many of the orchards. For the remainder the treatment is cultivation, fertilizing, spraying—the trinity of apple growing.

Iu Paris the practice of doctoring fruit by coloring is quite common. The latest development of this business is in connection with pears, which are dyed red over a third of their area and blue below, thus representing the national colors when peeled.

The following method of preserving the colors of dried flowers, applicable to even the most delicate pospies, has been discovered by Herr Nienhaus. Ammonia in the air is the main cause of flowers losing their tints; so Herr Nienhaus presses his specimens between paper which has been previously saturated with a solution of one per cent. of exalic acid in water. The market gardeners of Maryland

have brought the growing of tomatoes to a nearly perfect science, and their methods of planting and fertilizing are, therefore, worthy of attention by tomato growers elsewhere. They recommend applying 400 to 500 pounds of nitrogenous fertilizer broadcast, doing this early in the eason so that frequent stirring of the soil will thoroughly mix the fertilizer with is. When the plants are set out they apply a small handful of the fertilizer to each hill,

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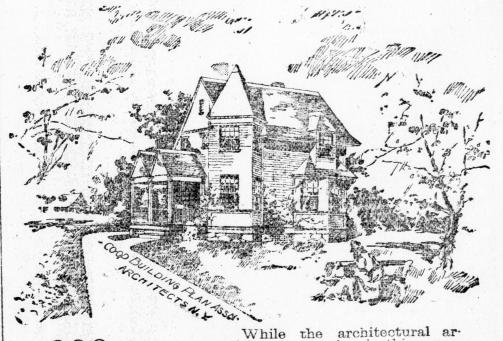
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