

Today's "Advertiser."

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 Ontario gossip.

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

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 Signs—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. Millard'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 Bradstreet.

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, and by 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, but expansion and rise, in some directions the advance in prices clearly checks future business. Labor troubles are for the moment less threatening, and some of importance have been definitely settled. The industries are not only doing better than anybody had expected, but are coming upon a great business for the rest of the year.

The prospect for wheat has hardly improved this week, though the price has fallen 1-4 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 156 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. The leading 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 unprecedentedly 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 demand.

The total volume of general trade for the summer has been larger than in 1891, and in many instances than in 1892, with the outlook today for even a better fall than last year, has been 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 increasing.

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 1892.

HORSE MEAT FOR EXPORT.

Packages Must Be So Marked as to Indicate 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, 1893, 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 not inspected, and will cause the exporters of horse meat to so mark the packages that the nature of the contents shall be apparent.

Thrashed the Thrasher.

South Australia's Premier Horsewhips an As-sailant.

Chamberlain Criticises the Late Government's Newfoundland Grant.

Brigandage Increasing in Southern Italy—China to Pay France a Big Indemnity—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. 13.

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 position.

CAPT. CROSBY HONORED.
London, Aug. 31.—The Liverpool marine board, in behalf of Canada, has presented a gold watch to Capt. Crosby, of the steamer 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 Beige 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.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET EXCITED.
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 1/2 yesterday.

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 of Canada 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 people. The cereal harvest is bad, the wine crop promises to be worse, and the people 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 second reading in the Assembly today by a vote of 35 to 29. The Premier announced 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.

LUNCHEON 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 especially 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 in revenge for a speech made by Mr. Sparks in the House of Commons, in which he thrashed Mr. Kingston, the Premier, with the whip from his assaulant and using it vigorously upon him.

INDEMNITY FOR CHINESE OUTRAGES.

Paris, Aug. 31.—M. Gerard, French Minister at Peking, has telegraphed that China has agreed to pay an indemnity of 4,000,000 francs for the outrages on the French missions in Szechuen. 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 £50,000 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 to the adoption of it sufficient to justify a grant of £50,000. Of this sum, he said, £40,000 had been expended already.

ready. If Great Britain gave money to a quasi-independent Government the conditions and the distress prevailing ought to be very exceptional. 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 but little had been repaid, there had been some imposition, and it would be found that a certain amount had been dissipated in the colony. He assured the House that the money was unlikely 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 reward 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.

A TERRIBLE TALE.

Scores of Passengers Drowned off Sydney—A Treasure Hunt.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Australian advices brought by the steamship Monowai are to the effect 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 second element of the crew, 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 to run from 10 to 20. The limit, there was £10,000 in specie on board, £5,000 of which was shipped to Adelaide, and the remainder belonged to Chinese passengers. The 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 wilfully fired, and the second element of the crew and bodies 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 Car 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 collect a 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 were run, they were supplied with ladies. The business of the new conductors was simply to collect fares. They remained on the cars until 1 o'clock, when they were relieved by a new crew. The ladies were careful to show their authority to take in the nickels. A number of amusing incidents were recorded during the day. One passenger, who was asked to pay 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, 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 Keir Hardie, the British Socialist, reached this city last evening he was met by two committees, one representing the Socialists and the other the Chicago Labor Council, 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 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, grasped it, and shook it heartily, thinking he had discovered an old acquaintance.

A CONSTABLE DISMISSED.

Judge Elliot Thinks He Wrongfully Used His Position

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

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 £2 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 verified 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 \$5 from Mr. Tracy. Such conduct cannot be permitted, and the man who conducts himself in that way is unfit to be a constable."

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. Pitcher.....GALT. Moore.....Catcher.....Lyons. Baker.....First base.....Elliott. Dunn.....Second base.....Cookman. Tierney.....Third base.....Jones. Millett.....Short Stop.....Humphreys. Farnworth.....Left field.....Spalding. Hynd.....Center field.....McDonald. Barney.....Right field.....Riley. Quinn and Sheere.....Subs.....Handley.

"You Youngster!"

Thus Gladstone Greeted 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 Drinks—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 gaieties 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 HOMEWARD BOUND.

The weather has been bright and warm, and this has lent something of a charm to the week, especially to the 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 discovered when off the Needles, and despite their entreaties were sent back with the pilot. They arrived at Southampton last Monday. Today the 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 drinks on public occasions. According to the accounts, the Prince's diet is a 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 to be drunk. He is 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 the Government, 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 Dufferin. 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 of England and Ireland, and was of irreproachable private character and had considerable private ability. The only reason given for the bitter social attacks made upon him was because he represented the Government in Dublin Castle being displeasing to the gentry of the island. The reception tendered Earl Cadogan and the native ability, the only reason given for the bitter social attacks made upon him was because he represented the Government in Dublin Castle being displeasing to the gentry of the island.

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 ancestral 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. At the occasion were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Peel and the Bishop of Rochester. On Thursday the party drove to "Doboy," now Sir Robert Peel, whose recent visit to America will be remembered by all newspaper readers, and in whom Mr. Gladstone has shown such a fatherly interest since his return to England. It must be admitted that Sir Robert Peel seems to have been 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 visitors' 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, Gladstone was 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 £10,000 for the purpose of carrying out the agreement and the payment of the costs.

PUTTING ON STYLE.

Many wealthy persons, desirous of 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 reception were Lord Dufferin and his wife, formerly Duchess of Marlborough. Each day the vice-regal party drove to the yards of the horse show state. The handsome carriages, the showy liveries and the gorgeous decorations of the outdriers 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, and 4-foot hurdles 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 said 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 to discuss a reorganization, 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.

BALEFOUR 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 the Tories decline 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 promises "slide."

MCCARTHY WILL RESIGN.

The withdrawal of Mr. Justin McCarthy 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 shirt-sleeves.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Earle Crew will entertain a distinguished party at Fryton 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 Gladstone, to fill the diplomatic vacancy at Constantinople. This assignment enabled him to enjoy a salary of £5,000 a year, the use of two palaces, 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. Laurier's reception and progress through the Maritime provinces 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 escorted to the seigniorial manor house, where his host, Senator Pelletier, had prepared for him another remarkable reception.

WORKING ALL NIGHT.

Determined to Have the Electric Road by Fair Time.

Narrow Escape of Rail Carters—Car Driver Kicked by a Horse—Freaks 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 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 bruises.

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

The cable-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 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 objects.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Movements of People Chroni-cled—Visitors to London and Londoners Abroad.

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

Miss Lizzie McDougall, of Wallaceburg, has left on a trip to London.

Ex-Ald. Browne, Hamilton road, has been 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 Mr. Ellis Johnston, Court-right, has returned home.

Miss Jennie Campbell, teacher in the London kindergarten school, and who has been visiting her parents here during the holidays, has returned to her duties at London.—[Tilsonburg Observer.]

Miss Belle Boughner, Aylmer, is visiting at London.

Miss Emma Beck, Wingham, is visiting friends here.

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

Mr. John M. Faly, 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 visiting 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 Alder Creek 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. W. 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, Alder Creek.

Miss Anna Dubois, of Fremont, Mich., will spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Peter Troost, Simcoe street.

Mrs. James McSweeney and daughters, Edna and May, who have been visiting at Leamington, have returned home.

Mrs. George Laing, London, has been at North Ridge, visiting her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Cumiford.

Mrs. (Dr.) McLaren and the Misses Patten and Marion, city, are visiting at Mrs. Girdlestone's, at Amherstburg.

Mr. Joseph Haywood and daughter, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wheeler, 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, Ont.

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 visiting his grandfather, T. Burridge, Becher street, South London, has returned to his home at Glencoe.

Sunday Services.

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

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. T. J. Allen, pastor. Morning, 10 a.m.; evening, 7 p.m. Mr. Chas. R. Sawyer.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. Principal Austin, of Alma College, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—At both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 p.m.

REV. E. H. SAWYERS AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH—Pastor, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 p.m.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor Charles Smith. Morning subject, "His Own Sheep"; evening, "A Strong Tower." Strangers welcome.

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "Duty and Knowledge"; evening, "A Young Dreamer." Sabbath school session at 2 p.m. Services at the Collegiate Institute.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at 11; evening service at 7; evening 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.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Services Sabbath, Sept. 1-11 a.m. and 7 p.m., as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Andrew McCulloch, morning and evening.

QUEEN'S AVE. METHODIST CHURCH—Services in the Grand Opera House—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Dundalk Block. Services 11 a.m. All welcome.

MR. A. S. LAMB, OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, land missionary in North Africa, will give a gospel address in Somerset hall, Sunday, at 7 p.m. (D.V.). All welcome.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. Geo. Fowler, Ph.D., subject 11 a.m., "A Great Work"; 7 p.m., "The Faith that Saved." Baptism at evening service. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH—Corner of Wellington and Hill streets—Rev. J. H. Morehouse, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Amusements and Lectures

(Advertisements under this heading 20 per word. Not less than 15 words.)

BASEBALL—TECUMSEH PARK—Alerts vs. Gaiters, Labor Day, two games, morning 10:15; afternoon 3. Admission 25c; boys 10c; ladies free.

GARDEN PARTY—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LANCET, 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.

LABOR DAY—BIGGEST DEMONSTRATION—of the year, Monday, Sept. 2. Every body come.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—RE-OPENS for season, Monday evening, Sept. 2. 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. 1st. Academy open evenings for application of pupils. LAYTON & McCORMICK, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 418 Richmond street. Residence 241 Oxford street.

\$500—DURING THE PAST SEASON—over \$500 per week was realized on "Hurt Investments" in the Hudson, the Legitimate Betting Commission, 530 and 532 Madison avenue, Corvinton, Ky.

LABOR DAY—STEAMER THAMES—will leave city 1:30 and 3:30 p.m.

FOREST CITY BOAT HOUSE—FOOT 11 Dundas street, pleasure house of all kinds. Telephone, 74. 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 8 p.m. Important business.

MCALL AUXILIARY—MONDAY, SEPT. 2, at 8 p.m. in "Y" rooms. The question of re-admission of the N. C. of W. will be considered. A large attendance is desired.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION—The general 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. DUKES, President; A. F. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Domestics Wanted.

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

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—WELLINGTON HOUSE, J. O'FLAHERTY, 303 Dundas street, Tel. 100.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—APPLY TO Mrs. JOHN LABATT, 572 Queen's avenue.

WANTED SMART GENERAL SERVANT—for city; one accustomed to country life. Apply 241 Wootley road. Mrs. THORNTON, South London.

GIRLS—GIRLS WANTED TO FILL ALL kinds of places; cooks, general servants and housemaids; on hand housekeepers and women by day. Apply to Mrs. J. W. BAKER, 111 Richmond street, Phone, 1121.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—APPLY Mrs. F. W. MERCHANT, 513 Queen's avenue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—COOK AND housemaid. Apply Mrs. DUNN, Bank of Montreal.

WANTED—GOOD STRAID SERVANT—General housework. 679 Adelaide street.

NOTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private home or hotel, call at OSBORN'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 56 Dundas street.

Male Help Wanted.

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

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE BOOK KEEPER; steady young woman preferred. Good position for right person. Stating age, experience, references and wages expected, address "Omega," ADVERTISER'S OFFICE.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO learn horse-shoeing. Apply to R. MOWAT, 239 Talbot street.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN—ONE ACCUS- TORMED to work in grain warehouse preferred; steady employment. Apply Slater Storage, York street.

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 PER WEEK—Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea importers, 258 Dundas street.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTHAM, 39 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug Store, 60 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

W. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bonds required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN Jeweler, 418 Richmond street.

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 cutlery 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.

WANTED EXPERIENCED SALES- LADY. Apply Whiskard's Fancy Dry-goods, 232 Dundas street, London, Ont.

GIRLS TO MAKE PAPER BAGS—Those understanding glue work too, preferred. P. HENDERSON & Co., 810

Articles For Sale.

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

ONE 15-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 W. V. EVANS, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—BLICKENSDERFER TYPE- WRITER—New; cost \$47. Will sell at a good reduction. Apply this office.

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

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

BILLHEADS, NOTEHEADS, LETTER- HEADS on short notice at ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

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

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WED- DING invitations. ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

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

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

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

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DE- SCRPTION, clean and quick, at ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

LUMBER—WHOLESALE ONLY—CAR- go or cargo lots; Spicers extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. FENNERSON, Manfr. Agent, London, Ont.

Lost and Found.

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

LOST—FRIDAY—AT 1 O'CLOCK—ON Dundas street, between Clarence and Talbot street, brown satchel containing purse, money and key. Reward at this office.

Dressmaking.

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

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING—Ladies will find me at my place of business during August. Miss A. FRY, 60 King street.

Wanted.

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

HOUSE WANTED—3 ROOMS, MODERN conveniences, within 10 min. walk of postoffice. Address "G," ADVERTISER'S OFFICE.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND STOVES and furniture, for cash. Call 813 Richmond street.

Board and Lodging.

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

WANTED—FOUR GOOD STEADY boarders in private family. Terms moderate. Use of bath. 427 Ridout street.

TO 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.

ELECTROTHERMO BATHS ARE THE most sure and reliable mode of treatment for chronic diseases, especially those of a nervous origin. People from all parts come to take them and are cured. 320 Dundas street. J. G. WILSON, electrotherapist.

Agents Wanted.

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

LIVE MEN WANTED TO CANVASS for "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone," by J. Castled Hopkins. Introduction by the Hon. G. W. Ross, M.P., the scholarly Minister of Education. A thrilling narrative of the wonderful career of Mr. Gladstone, profusely illustrated with portraits of great men of his century, with many of Mr. Gladstone, starting when six years old, published by his permission. A big book, nearly 2 inches thick, 8 inches wide, 10 inches long. Retail \$3.00. Agents' Sample Book, sent on depositing \$1.00, which we return with order for twelve books. From \$1.00 to \$5.00 a week according to ability. BRADLEY, GARRISON & Co., Brantford, Canada.

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

Livery Stables.

LONDON RIDDING ACADEMY—QUEEN'S avenue, near Park. For terms inquire of Wm. LAWRENCE, riding master. Terms moderate. Telephone 942.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone, No. 646.

LONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable—Express delivery. 141 Queen's avenue. Telephone, 605. A. G. STROYAN, proprietor.

Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 661 Dundas street, London, Ont. Phone, 502.

"WIDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY G. Gadsden, 328 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Borka county, Prussia. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

People's Popular Columns

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

—OUR RETURNS ARE SURE!—
RATES BELOW HEADINGS.

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. 203 to 204 Dundas street. J. W. MARIN & Co.

ONEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT and York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commodious stables. WM. COLLINS (late of Lambeth), proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, LONDON—BEST \$1 DAY houses in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMASTIN, proprietor.

"DUKE 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. F. COLWELL.

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

HODGINS HOUSE—BEST \$1 DAY houses in London, 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. J. HODGINS, Proprietor.

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

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. Fresh liquor. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SAZB, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. JAMES McDONALD, Proprietor.

TECUMSEH HOUSE, LONDON, ONT.—La-gest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$2 and \$2.50 per day. C. W. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Veterinary Surgeons.

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

J. TENNANT—VETERINARY SUR- GEON—Office, 100 Dundas street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 991 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone.

Accountants.

(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.

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT—136 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1009.

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

Laundries.

HOPKING—LAUNDRY—252 DUNDAS street; orders called for and delivered. All work done by hand; satisfaction guaranteed.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

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

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK—NO. 385 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; 21 a month; ten minutes from postoffice. Apply COL. PETERSON, London postoffice.

BRICK HOUSE AND BARN TO LET—Five acres of land; also frame house and three acres. Apply COL. PETERSON, London.

TO LET—THE TWO FLATS OVER BELL Organ Company, 211 Dundas street. Apply LOVE & DIGNAN.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 94 ASKIN street, 7 rooms, city and soft water, bath and gas. Apply 185 Waverley road.

TO LET—PART OF OFFICE WITH vault, 4104 Richmond street, under Bank of Commerce. Reasonable terms.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR four persons, \$4 per week. Chestnut Grove, Port Stanley. Write S. P. GALEY.

TO LET—GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK house, Princess avenue; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply J. & W. MORGAN, 150 Pall Mall or 277

TO LET—HOUSE—135 KENT STREET—Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister.

LANDLORDS—NOW IS THE TIME TO advertise your vacant houses. An ADVERTISER'S advertisement will secure a tenant; 10c each insertion or six days for 75c.

Musical Instruction.

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

MR. SIPPI WILL MEET HIS PUPILS for vocal and instrumental instruction, at his usual hour, on and after Thursday, Sept. 12, at his residence (425), corner of Dundas and Burwell streets.

MR. W. A. BLUEHNER will resume his piano and harmony classes on Sept. 2 at his residence, 250 Queen's avenue.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST of the Wesleyan Church, late of Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany, instructs in organ, piano, singing and harmony. 518 Richmond street.

MR. CHAS. HALL RESUMES PIANO lessons Sept. 2, at his residence, 28 Stanley street.

W. M. MOXON, STUDENT IN GER- MANY and Cambridge University, England, receives pupils for harmony and vocal and instrumental music, at 244 Queen's avenue.

R. THOMAS MARTIN WILL RESUME piano lessons on Saturday, Sept. 7th, at his residence, 283 Dufferin avenue.

JAMES CRESWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Pupils received at 421 King street.

Dental Cards.

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

DR. GEORGE C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879. Graduate of the University of Toronto, 1888. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 973.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 304 Richmond street, over Mounsey's fruit store.

DR. MCDONALD, DENTIST,
Office, 123 Dundas street, London.
Telephone, 702.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, DENTIST—Over Fitzgerald's grocery.

DR. J. N. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—124 Dundas street.

DR. SWANN, DENTIST—FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L.D.S. Office, 274 Dundas street, at door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1131.

S. WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST—216 Dundas, next Ely Bros., over Catcross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone, 822.

E. HOLMES, DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3, Dufferin Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

Legal Cards.

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

JARED VINING—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 414 Talbot street.

MCKEVOY, WILSON & POPE—BARRIS- TERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite post office. Telephone 100. For loan, W. A. Wilson, L.L.B.; H. C. Pope, L.L.B.; J. M. McKevoy, L.L.B.

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

GUNN & HARVEY—BARRISTERS, SO- LICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings, Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY.

JOHN W. WINNETT—BARRISTER—Solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs. Main street, Belmont.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—814 Dundas street. Private funds to loan at low rate. No expense to borrower.

STUART, STUART & MOSS—BARRIS- TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices southwest corner Dundas and Richmond, London; Main street, Glencoe.

A. GREENLEES, B.A.—BARRISTER—of the Supreme Court of Ontario, 1874. 101 Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

POWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; money loaned. C. H. Powell, R. M. Graham.

H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICIT- OR, notary, 109 Dundas street, corner Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

PARKE & PURDOM—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; money loaned. C. H. Powell, R. M. Graham.

A. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDOM.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, L.L.B., D.C.L. Barrister, solicitor, notary, public, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

MAGEE, MCKILLIP & MURPHY—BAR- RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. MCKILLIP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

W. M. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SO- LICITOR, notary, etc. 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond).

THE SPEECHES.
The speaking commenced shortly after the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from London and St. Thomas. The chairman of the meeting was Mr. W.

in such a manner? The Liberal party was loyal to the country and loyal to the Conservative party, and the Conservative party pandered to those whose money could keep them in power. In closing, he appealed to the electors to 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 warm reception, the band playing "For He Is a Jolly Good Fellow." The issue before the country, he said, was again the old man, the old land and the old policy. For Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, he said, he had three Premiers, was now the "old man" in Canadian politics, and he would be found very willing to undertake the heavy position of the Premiership after the next election, understanding the many risks attending the office. In fact, no matter how large the Premier death rate grew, there were always candidates for the Premier's office. Still he hoped that the electors would prove an exception to the general rule of Canadian Premiers. (Laughter.)

He said, then, that the old policy was still the best. The question was still whether taxation should be for the benefit of the "Tink-

And what was Dr. Montague doing 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 colonies were lively and growing in 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 protection in the colonies and to exclude Canadians from the British markets. (Shame.)

They had Clarke Wallace, in Washington, Dr. Montague, in his private capacity, in the Queen's Hotel, and lives with a ranch in Texas—and all these very loyal Canadians. (Laughter.) He did not think any one of them was worth \$25 a month beyond entering politics. (Laughter.) When the honest business world thinks of employing one, and none of them had any visible means of support before they entered politics. (Laughter.) When farmers, who are the backbone of the hog and speculators were buying up the residue, causing a rise in prices, credit was immediately given to the Farmers' Policy. When what was the cause was ascribed to an inevitable law of nature, but when it was

I believe that the standard of moral rectitude in the community is very much the same as between parties and that 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, the party is bound to lose its strength 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 to be wrong, and he supposes they never ought not to be defended, and when you place a man in the position of defending what he knows from his own conviction to be wrong, he will defend it in his own estimation, and put men on a moral plane lower than what he occupied before. The Conservative party have been unfortunate in the Conservative standpoint, and the Conservative party are without men who have the grasp of the public situation or the energy to direct and to represent the public mind. I don't say from the Rormy standpoint, but from the Conservative standpoint. The men in charge are not equal to the situation, and the conservative party cannot defend these men, and they will come into opposition. When they do

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 on one foot it can 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 by using **Thomas' Electric Oil**—a pulmonary and laryngeal efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness, is applied externally, as well as swallowed neck and crick in the back; and, as an internal specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.

Have you seen **Trafford's** new arrival in his fine maple, curly birch, and quartered oak roaster, also latest style bookcase and secretaries and box couches in corduroy, at 95 and 97 King Street. Phone, 864.

Connoisseurs of driving patronize **Overymer's** only. Richmond street north, and only the latest style rigs. Phone, 423.

HAMILTON COLLEGE
AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
A. BURNS, S.T.D. LL.D. . . . Principal.
each year will begin on SEPT. 3 1883.
In addition to thorough instruction in every
department pupils have the advantage of being
furnished by a city of over 50,000 inhabitants in
church, lecture, concert and social privileges.
For terms, catalogue, etc., address the Principal,
St. Catharines, Ont.
S. B. DAVIS

OVER

200 Young Women

Were enrolled last year for Literary Course, Music
and Art. Commenced at the **Alma Ladies' College**,
St. Thomas, Ontario.
The finest buildings, furnishings and equipment,
and the best rules in Canada. Average rate 10c
per week. Board and tuition about \$10 per annum. *Apply*
Calendar on application to
PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, B. D.
at the above

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

PRESIDENTIAL SCHOOL for young men
and boys. Teachers all university gradu-
ates. Diploma accepted by all universities.
Send for illustrated calendar.
J. I. BATES, B.A., Principal.

50c x 144c. 10c. One.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the left side, there is a dark, irregular shape that appears to be a binding or a large mark. The rest of the strip is white, with some faint, illegible text visible in the background.

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(TWO EDITIONS.)

Daily, by mail, per year (6 to 16 pages).....\$4 00

Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1 00

All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Daily, 10c per week delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$7 00

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as known on application at office. Address

all communications to

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.

As a valuable article which has contributed 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 railways!

"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 he 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 benefit 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 common-sense method 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 endorse 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. 3. 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 Dominion House of Commons was reduced by 1,454.

It is not surprising to find some high-tax 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 iron, 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 him also.

"Always remember that we must be strong in order to preserve peace," is warlike Kaiser William's latest advice to his soldiers. In other words, shake hands with your neighbor, but keep a knife up your sleeve.

Millionaire Mackay's daughter has shelled her ornamental husband, Prince Colonna, by paying him a pension of 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 20 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 \$1,830."

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 1/2c. 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 living 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.

Nikola 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 showed "A. A." 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 elector. The money being handed over to a magistrate, a warrant was issued and the originator of the brilliant scheme arrested.

Welcomed Home.

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 Presentations at the City Hall.

Mr. Albert O. Jeffery, the newly-elected 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 Society Band, Robin Hood Drill Corps, Knights of Sherwood Forest and about 150 brethren had met at the Foresters' Hall, and their march to the station only helped to swell the crowd by several hundreds. The train was over twenty minutes late, but the assembled throng exercised their patience and waited. When at last it pulled into the depot and Mr. Jeffery appeared, three cheers were given, the band 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 held.

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 immediate entrance in making the walls of the old building ring. Seated on the platform were: Mayor Little (in the chair), Mr. A. O. Jeffery, H. J. Boyd, Harry Sutherland, Dr. C. C. Davis, Dr. C. 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 in presiding over a welcome home to Mr. Jeffery 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. Jeffery 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. Jeffery) was a worker and not a talker. Mayor Little was delighted to see so many ladies present. If they only had presided at the present 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.

Mayor Little read letters of regret at non-attendance from Sir John Carling, Mr. Thos. S. Hobbs, M.P., and John S. Dewar.

The newly elected high chief ranger was introduced to the assembly, and as he rose to respond Mr. Jeffery was greeted with an outburst of applause. When the enthusiasm had abated Mr. John Carling, M.P., and the British Isles 121,000 of the Companions of the Forest stepped forward and presented Mr. Jeffery with a beautiful bouquet, accompanying the presentation with a few well-chosen remarks. 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 1893 had elected the best executive council in its history, and as one of the members he was going to devote his time to the advancement of the order's interests.

Mr. Herbert J. Boyd placed the new jewel of the Sublary High Court about Mr. Jeffery's neck, announcing him 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 jewel.

The audience laughed. Mr. Harry Sutherland said that for executive ability the superior of Mr. Jeffery 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 1,800 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. Jeffery 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-townsmen 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.) It 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 chief 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 ranger of Court Forest Queen, spoke of the battle at Guelph, and next stated that he had given him an unreserved 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 grandfather.

And Mayor Little directed the attention of the ladies and Foresters to Mr. Boyd, who could not refrain from laughing at the audience laughter. Dr. C. 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 legally, 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 feeling toward the A. O. F., Dr. Campbell congratulated the new high chief ranger.

Mr. James Wilkins, the past High Court treasurer, felt exceedingly proud of the result of the week's work at Guelph. He with the London delegates 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. Three cheers for the high chief ranger, and "God Save the Queen" brought the 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: Bro. Ed. Pierce (chairman), John Cambridge (secretary), John Stevenson, R. H. Brock, Thomas S. Walton and F. W. J. Ball.

SUFFERED INCREDIBLY OF RHEUMATISM.

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 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 endured from rheumatism has been removed by the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. The remedy contains no anodynes whatever, but gives relief and cures by removing the cause of the pain. It is perfectly simple and harmless in its effects, and it cures so quickly, and after the use 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 the 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 sleep. Mother's 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 contains 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 minutes, and speedily affects 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 convalescent. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

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

London Electric Motor Co'y.



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

Office and Factory, 90 York Street.

SATURDAY

NIGHT

FAIR

From 7 to 10 p.m.

Specials for To-night

CHAPMAN'S

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, worth 50c, | Tonight 39c | PANTS—Men's Fine All-Wool Pants, worth \$3, | Tonight \$1 |
| GLOVES—Ladies' Cream and Tan Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth \$1, | Tonight 75c | SERGE—10 pieces All-Wool Serge, as sorted colors, worth 35c, | Tonight 25c |
| GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Taffeta Gloves, worth 25c, | Tonight 10c | DRESS GOODS—One lot of Double Fold Dress Goods, worth 25c a yard, all good goods, | Tonight 10c |
| GLOVES—Children's Lisle Gloves, worth 15c, | Tonight 9c | SILKS—One lot of Silks, assorted, in stripes, and fancy, regular price 45c, 45c and 50c, | Tonight 25c |
| HOSE—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, worth 25c, | Tonight 19c | TWEED DRESS GOODS—10 pieces Double Fold Tweed Dress Goods, worth 50c, | Tonight 35c |
| HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 20c, | Tonight 14c | CURTAIN ENDS—A snap, 2 yards long, worth 25c, | Tonight 15c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Colored Border Handkerchiefs, worth 8c, | Tonight 8 for 25c | MUSLIN—10 pieces Art Muslin, worth 7c, | Tonight 3c |
| CORSETS—Special Corset Sale tonight; Corsets worth 65c, the Marguerite, | Tonight 50c | DRESS GOODS—10 pieces Hail Stone Dress Goods, worth 40c, | Tonight 25c |
| VESTS—Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, long sleeves, worth 40c, | Tonight 28c | TWEED—4 pieces All-Wool Tweed Dress Goods, worth 50c, | Tonight 25c |
| VESTS—Children's Ribbed Vests, sizes 1 and 2, | Tonight 12 1/2c | SHEETING—3 pieces Twill Sheetting, 36 inches wide, worth 15c, | Tonight 12 1/2c |
| NIGHT DRESSES—Ladies' White Muslin Night Dresses, worth 85c, | Tonight 72c | SHEETING—1 piece Bleached Twill Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, | Tonight 20c |
| VEILINGS—Colored and Black Veilings, worth 25c, | Tonight 18c | TOWELING—2 pieces Linen Toweling, 27 inches wide, worth 12c, | Tonight 10c |
| NIGHT SHIRTS—Men's Fine Twilled Cotton Night Shirts, worth \$1, | Tonight 69c | COTTON—4 pieces 44 inch Pillow Cotton, worth 15c, | Tonight 10c |
| SOCKS—Men's Fine All-Wool Socks, worth 85c, | Tonight 25c | CLOTHS—2 doz. 8-4 Table Cloths, colored border, worth \$1 50, | Tonight \$1 |
| SOCKS—Men's Black Cotton Socks, worth 25c, | Tonight 15c | CLOTHS—1 doz. 8-4 Chenille Cloths, good designs, worth \$3, | Tonight \$2 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 12 1/2c, | Tonight 3 for 25c | TICKING—2 pieces Heavy Feather Ticking, worth 20c, | Tonight 15c |
| COLLARS—Men's Fine Linen Collars, worth 15c, | Tonight 3 for 25c | PRINTS—One table of assorted Prints, worth 10c and 12 1/2c, | Tonight 6 1/2c |
| UMBRELLAS—Men's Fine Umbrellas, fast black, worth \$1 75, | Tonight \$1 35 | LINEN—One piece Unbleached Table Linen, 56 inches wide, worth 40c, | Tonight 33c |
| HATS—Black and Brown Stiff Hats, fur felt, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 69 | SERGE—2 pieces Navy Serge, for boys wear, | Tonight 15c |
| HATS—Boys' Fine Fedora Hats, worth 75c, | Tonight 50c | QUILTS—2 doz. Homelycomb Quilts, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 41 |
| SUITS—Men's Light Tweed Suits, worth \$6, | Tonight \$3 75 | OILCLOTH for tables, | Tonight 12 1/2c |
| SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Fall Suits, worth \$8 50, | Tonight \$5 95 | SUITS—Boys' 3 piece Suits, worth \$4, | Tonight \$2 41 |
| SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tailor-Made Suits, worth \$10, | Tonight \$8 | SUITS—Boys' Sailor Suits, worth \$3, | Tonight \$2 40 |
| SUITS—Men's Fine Check Worsted Suits, worth \$10 50, | Tonight \$7 | SUITS—Boys' Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$2 50, | Tonight \$1 71 |
| COATS AND VESTS—Men's Fine Black Worsted Coats and Vests, worth \$10, | Tonight \$6 | WRAPPERS—Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, | Tonight \$1 21 |
| PANTS—Men's Heavy Tweed Working Pants, worth \$2 25, | Tonight \$1 50 | DRESSES—Children's Dresses, worth \$1 50, | Tonight 75c |
| PANTS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 40 | | |

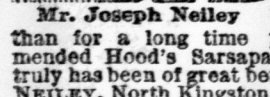
TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.

Health Built Up

"I had a very bad cold which settled on my lungs. I was under doctor's care and was not able to get out of the house for eight weeks. I did not gain strength very fast and other remedies failing to help me or improve my case, 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 feel like a new man."



Mr. Joseph Naylor, 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." JOSEPH NAYLOR, North Kingston, Nova Scotia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic. 25c.

The Challenge Cup.

An English Sporting Paper Belittles the Defender's Chances.

American Wheelmen Race at Peterboro.

Coulter Does a Mile in 1:57.45—Windsor Races—Shooting at Ottawa.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.
At Boston—R. H. E.
Cleveland..... 8 12 2
Boston..... 5 9 3
Batteries—Knell, Young and Zimmer; Stivett and Gansel. Umpire—McDonald.

At Brooklyn—R. H. E.
Louisville..... 5 9 3
Brooklyn..... 6 9 4
Batteries—Cunningham and Spies; Gumbert and Daily. Umpire—O'Day.

At New York—R. H. E.
Cincinnati..... 4 9 2
New York..... 11 13 2
Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Meekin and Wilson. Umpire—Emslie.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Philadelphia..... 8 12 0
Chicago..... 6 9 2
Batteries—Lucid and Clements; Parker and Donohue. Umpire—Keefe.

At Baltimore—First game, 2 p.m.—R. H. E.
Pittsburg..... 1 4 4
Baltimore..... 8 11 1
Batteries—Hawley, Hart and Merritt; Mack; Epper and Robinson. Umpires—Murray and Burnham.

At Baltimore—Second game, 4 p.m.—R. H. E.
Pittsburg..... 0 4 4
Baltimore..... 10 13 1
Last series—Moran and Merritt; McMahon and Robinson. Umpires—Burnham and Murray.

At Washington—First game, 3 p.m.—R. H. E.
Washington..... 6 9 3
St. Louis..... 6 9 3
Batteries—Buckingham, Kilroy and McGuire; Kissinger and Peitz. Umpire—Hurst.

At Washington—Second game—R. H. E.
Washington..... 5 6 1
St. Louis..... 5 6 1
Batteries—McDonnell and Peitz; Corbett and McGuire. Umpire—Hurst. Called at the end of 4th 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 Schirer; Wadsworth and Urquhart. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Rochester—R. H. E.
Rochester..... 7 15 5
Wilkes-Barre..... 8 12 2
Batteries—Harper and Berger; Keenan and Wente. Umpire—Deocher. Eleven innings.

At Syracuse—First game, 2 p.m.—R. H. E.
Syracuse..... 4 10 2
Providence..... 2 8 2
Batteries—Dolaney and Hess; Lovett and McAuliffe. Umpire—Swartwood.

At Syracuse—Second game, 4 p.m.—R. H. E.
Syracuse..... 4 9 5
Providence..... 10 15 1
Batteries—Gannon and Hess; Egan and Dixon. Umpire—Swartwood.

Toronto vs. Springfield—Game canceled.

FLYING.
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 Bicycle Club, and not of the London, as stated in the report of the race meet here.

Woodstock wheelmen are out \$300 on their meet Thursday. Expenses were \$300 and receipts \$300.

THE FLYERS AT PETERBORO.
Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 31.—Two records were broken and another equaled at today's L. A. V. circuit meet. C. E. Coulter, of Toledo, paced by two tandems, ran an exhibition mile in 1:57.45, and reduced the former record, held by Loughhead, of Sarnia, by 1.15 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 McLeod being second.

In the half-mile handicap, from the 50-yard mark, Fred Loughhead, of Sarnia, 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 summaries:

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, P. 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: Anderson and Bainbridge, Chicago, 2: Lund and Van Henk, Chicago, 3: Time, 2:19.

Quarter mile open, class A—F. Loughhead, 1: D. McKellar, W. B. C. Toronto, 2: R. Gardner, W. B. C. Toronto, 3: Time, 31.5. Also started: C. D. Spittal and Bert McDonald, Ottawa.

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. Bernhardt, Toledo (30 yards); Sarnia (25 yards); A. McLeod, Sarnia (25 yards); E. E. Anderson, Chicago (35 yards); Gus Steele, Chicago (25 yards); Sam Gibbons, R. C. B. C. Toronto (25 yards); A. W. Warren, Hartford (25 yards).

Mile handicap, class A—F. Loughhead, Sarnia (scratch), 1: H. R. McKellar, Toronto (scratch), 2: R. Gardner, Toronto (50 yards), 3: Time, 2:17.5. Also started: E. H. McDonald, Sarnia (50 yards), and L. King, Peterboro.

One mile handicap, class B—A. McLeod, Sarnia (50 yards), 1: O. P. Bernhardt, Toledo (50 yards), 3: Time, 2:27.5. Also ran: M. Wells, Toronto (70 yards); A. E. Young, Toronto (110 yards); M. Scott, Chicago (50 yards); P. E. E. Anderson, Chicago (70 yards); J. P. E. E. Anderson, Chicago (50 yards); A. I. Brown, Cleveland (30 yards).

Two mile open, class B—Tom Cooper, Detroit, 1: Monte Scott, Chicago (20 yards), 2: E. E. Anderson, Chicago (20 yards), 3: Time, 4:31. Also started: A. McLeod, Sarnia; M. Wells, Toronto; Gus Steele, Chicago; O. P. Bernhardt, Toledo.

THE TRIGGER.
Ottawa, Aug. 31.—In the shooting for the Governor-General's prize, special badge and \$250 Quarter Master Oge, of Guelph, made 95 points, winning the badge and \$150; Comber Pugh, R. C. A., 85, 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, 694; 3rd, \$60, Nova Scotia, 683; 4th, \$40, British Columbia, 676; Prince Edward Island, 657; Manitoba, 655.

AQUATIC.
THE BRITANNIA'S GREAT RECORD.
London, Aug. 31.—The Prince of 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 33 races in which she started. The Yachtman expresses regret that most of these races were with the Alls only. It says that it is likely the Britannia, which is not for sale, will reappear this year. The sailing paper holds that the Valkyrie III, properly sailed, would have shortened the Britannia's record. It still 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 1 on the Defender.

The Yachtman'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 Valkyrie will receive absolutely fair play.

WINDSOR RACES.
Windsor, Ont., Aug. 31.—Three favorites and two outsiders won yesterday's events. Summaries:
First race, 7 furlongs—Thurman 1, Seamp 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—T. H. Simrock 2, Pete Kelly 3. Time, 1:20 1-2.
Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Ray Belle 1, Bandala 2, Duchess of Montrose 3. Time, 1:20 1-2.
Fifth race, 1-1/8 miles—Lister 1, Tippecanoe 2, John Wilson 3. Time, 2:05 1-2.

THAT DREAD DEMON.
Heart Disease Again 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 during all that time I have doctoring 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 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 desirability of life insurance. He says: "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 \$17.5 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 even 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 \$100,000 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 it 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 value from year to year. Ask A. N. Udy, office in C. P. R. building, corner Dundas and Richmond streets, to show you one of these policies. 82c jw.

Western Ontario.

A Berlin Hotel Porter Blows Out the Gas.

Luke Sharp Prospering in England—Seventh Day Adventists in Chatham—The Prisoner Kurechinski 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.

John J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, is seriously 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 Thursday night, and was nearly killed.

Active work will be commenced on the Erie and Pacific Railway, from Tillsonburg 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 Arteneau, Grey county, fell from a hay loft and was so injured that he died a few hours afterwards.

The Foresters of Wingham recently presented their brother, W. T. Yates, formerly of Goderich, with a gold-headed 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. Lawson's, the other afternoon. She was in her 90th year.

The offer of the St. Thomas Street Railway to light St. Thomas with electric lights, at a cost of \$8,925 25, has been recommended to the council for acceptance by the lighting committee.

The boy Kavel, 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 Penetanguishene.

The Huron Church congregation, Ripley, offer to Rev. A. K. MacLennan, B.D., of Dalhousie Mills, Glenora, a stipend of \$1,000 per annum, in quarterly payments in advance, first of January and first of July, and a vacation each year, also \$10 towards expenses in moving.

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

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

Kurechinski, the alleged murderer of Doc Jaegerette, now in Berlin jail, is a very dangerous prisoner. He will be tried Oct. 22. He has decided 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, is spending 30 days in Chatham jail.

Elder Hughes, in the number of his Adventist flock are in the city distributing sensational doggers to attract attention to themselves and gain notoriety. They have a big tent to preach in, and are creating considerable excitement.

On Wednesday Rev. W. C. Clark, pastor of Brampton Presbyterian Church, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Thompson, third daughter of Mr. Robt. Thompson, commission merchant, St. Marys. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. Mr. Robertson.

Dr. H. B. Blair, of Inwood, assisted the groom, while Miss Cassie Thompson, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid.

Some medical 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 priest 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, teaching in St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont., the remaining twenty-two in 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 mills.

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. 2.

Dr. Russell Saxton, of Glencoe, is ill at the home of his father, con. 3, Caradoc.

Samuel Garton, con. 8, South Dorchester, lost a valuable sow by a tree falling on it.

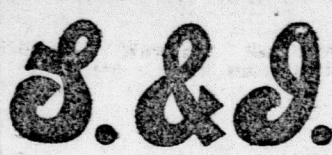
Willie Burns, of Newbury, fell from the hay loft and fractured both bones of the forearm.

Robert Sutherland and family have removed from Strathroy to Prince Albert, N. W. T.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Baxter and family, 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 neighborhood of Belmont that are free from sickness. It is principally malaria.



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 prices.

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 public.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM
149-151 Dundas St.

but in a few instances has developed into typhoid fever.

Robt. Anderson, of Newbury, killed a 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 crop.

The assault case brought against J. J. Ferguson, Yarmouth, 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. She was 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 heart failure.

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 foot 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 hand.

On Wednesday morning Nell 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. Beck 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 Woodcock 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 of the new Baptist Church at Glendon, and in a short time it will be dedicated. It is a fine-looking structure, 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 8 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.

James-Jenny, you have returned my written question, "Where can I get the

Pullman ELEGANT CIGAR 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, 225 Dundas St.

BICYCLE and GENERAL REPAIRING.

Keys Fitted - Locks Repaired, etc., etc.

D. MCKENZIE & CO. 225 Dundas St., opp. City Hall.

A FRIENDLY TIP

As we pass by is all one needs a wheel to buy. More important than buying a bicycle is to get a good one. This is emphatically what the Bradford wheelers. Try one and you will be convinced that none can beat it. Drop in and see our 1896 road wheel at the agency, 123 DUNDAS STREET.

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 street.

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' FAIR.

SPECIAL

Cut 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. 1 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 dozen. 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 8c. We have a lot of Unmounted Oil Linen Window Shades, former prices ranging from 59c to \$1; we will close these this year than usual. 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 10-Piece 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 complete, and we will be able to serve our customers more satisfactorily and at lower prices than before.

WOODS' FAIR.

176 and 176½ Dundas Street.

WOODS' FAIR.

176 and 176½ Dundas Street.

WOODS' FAIR.

176 and 176½ Dundas Street.

WOODS' FAIR.

176 and 176½ Dundas Street.

WOODS' FAIR.

176 and 176½ Dundas Street.

WOODS' FAIR

20c INVESTMENT
IN HALF-POUND LEAD PACKET OF
'SALADA'
(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 full.
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 been meagre, but supper promised to be nil. In vain Q searched the cupboard and boxes, not even a cracker was to be found. His apologies became profuse. He seemed to blame for this lack, and when 4 o'clock came and he as well as the rest became 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 ransack next," went out into 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 an air of mystery. 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, and his face had changed, and sitting down in his former place, made one movement with his lips, signifying, "Locked." The wary detective had not left him without 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, but his face had changed. He held in his hands two barrel staves and he started them all with the cry:

"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 steple in the distance. With that to guide me I am sure to get to town in an hour. Look alive for some string, then; we shall not go to bed supperless." And motioning Dr. Cameron to meet him outside the door, he whispered:

"You needn't bother about him. No one can make way through this snow without some such rig as I will get up, and I have hidden the other staves of the barrel in a very safe place. 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 key 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 him. 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, followed 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. Cameron stretched himself out on the settle and resigned 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 sent short of 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 with vague astonishment, before saying:

"What is that? Is the roof tumbling over our heads?"

"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 room 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 reluctance, and passed into the opposite 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 the doctor was taken at a disadvantage, but he must be positively prevented from following or regaining his witness, or else this disappearance would militate against him and bring about the very catastrophe he hoped to prevent.

Understanding the trick and being quite willing to profit by it, Dr. Cameron nevertheless followed the example given him by the other and endeavored to break down the door. But it was built more firmly than the interior one and he soon ceased from efforts that in reality meant nothing. He did not even get to the door, but stood with his head bowed and listening ear, harkening for the creaking sounds which would announce that the door was being lowered into the water. When it came he felt such a rush of thankfulness that it was with the greatest difficulty he could restrain himself from uttering his gratitude aloud. It was therefore a terrible shock when next instant he heard a soft snap, then a rushing sound, and then a splash which told him that one or more of the ropes had parted, and that the boat, the doctor, or both, had fallen into the stream.

CHAPTER XXXVI.
There are moments in which we live a lifetime in a second. Such was this instant to Dr. Cameron. Molesworth

in the water! Molesworth struggling with death! That meant disappearance indeed, and a disappearance from which there could be no return. Either forced or voluntary. But though the devil tempted him as he had never 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 himself from one of the windows into the drifts below, and though buried almost to his neck in snow, fought his way clear till he stood on the ice-bound 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 the water.

Stifling a cry, for he was horrified, Dr. Cameron struggled out to the very verge of the bank, and stood staring into the water, and staring, saw the link of the party from the balcony, 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 plunging into the stream with no other thought than that of rescue.

But when, after numerous efforts, made more difficult by the icy chill of the water, he had succeeded in laying 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 unable to help him, but was so heavily burdened by his two coats that he drew him irresistibly downward, making 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 without any blame to himself. For what was this man to him that he should sacrifice his own safety in an attempt which after all was more questionable than reasonable.

But this thought, plausible though it was, did not tempt him long, for he realized even in that passionate moment 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 had been overturned, and finding it empty for him to gain some support, from it, he clutched at it with one hand and held up Molesworth's head with the other.

The momentary relief thus brought, 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 he was to complete his sacrifice and save this man, he must at once get assistance from his companions. But that meant discovery, and all the unfathomable results that must follow the turning of this witness into the hands of the police; an alternative so dreadful that he cast his eyes in anguish up at the supports which still held the boat from falling into the water, the hope of seeing some way of detaching it, and so saving Molesworth without hindering the escape upon which so much depended. But one glance was enough to assure him of the futility of any such hope, so crushing down every instinct but that of duty, he gave one resounding cry that soon brought his companions to the window and thence to the side of the river.

An hour or two later Q returned. He 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 cellar, saying:

"Where's the welcome I expected? Look here, you. Here I have been gone two solid hours in the water, and you never saw, and not a soul at the door to take my basket. I suppose you didn't expect me back so soon; thought I might be charmed by some of the pretty girls I might meet on the road, picking flowers. But that's not the kind of dude I am. 'Straight ahead' is my motto when I've anything to do, and I had plenty to do this time, I assure you."

He had now kicked off the snowshoes he had improvised, and receiving no reply to this tirade, hurried toward the ladder and came rapidly up.

(To be continued.)

Why Not You?
When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you doing the same? When you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases arising from impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

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 cheek which would you do? Dick—it would be hard to make a choice, but between the two I should choose to have a way out of the dilemma.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.
A sure cure for headache and nervous disease. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

Mrs. Newrich—I want a pair of the dearest gloves you've got. Clerk—How long do you want them, madam? Mrs. Newrich—Want to buy them, young man; you don't think I wanted to rent them, do you?

The Best Cough Cure
is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by W. T. Strong.

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 awake?

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

Waggle—Why did they call it a charity concert, do you think? Waggle—I don't know. Possibly because it is so often necessary to be charitable toward the performers.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.
Feather beds and hair mattresses renovated. We do all renovating on the premises. First-class work guaranteed. We are manufacturers of first-class mattresses and pillows. Dealer in stoves, spring beds and furniture. JAMES F. HUNT, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 8.

Text of the Lesson, Joshua xiv, 5-14—Memory Verses, 7-9—Golden Text, Joshua xiv, 14—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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 x, 15, 23). But although the land was wholly given to Israel, they did not possess it fully (chapter xli, 1), and they allowed the Jebusites and Canaanites to dwell among them (chapter xiv, 63; xvi, 10; xvi, 12).

6. "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: "Hear ye the voice of the Lord, who said, 'Oh, that My people had hearkened unto Me' (Num. xiv, 11; Ps. lxxxi, 13).

7. "Forty years old was I when Moses, the servant of the Lord, sent me from Kadesh-barnea to spy out the land, and I brought him word again as it was in mine heart." His heart was right with God. He believed, and doing it, he believed. Therefore he spoke 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 what he said: "I have believed, and therefore have I spoken" (Ps. cxvi, 1).

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, that they failed to tell the people with fear and discouragement and with murmurings against God. Many such murmurings are seen themselves and their circumstances, and by unbelief and murmurings are dishonoring God and making infidels.

9. "And Moses swore on that day, saying, Surely the land whereon they 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. cxviii, 2).

10. "And now behold the Lord hath kept me alive." He said these forty and five years. It always has been and always will be. "As Ho, Ho, 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. ix, 21). "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed, so shall it be done" (Isa. xiv, 24). Blessed are all who believe, for there shall be a performance of the things told them by the Lord (Luke i, 45).

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, he was as strong and hearty as when he was 40 (Deut. xxxiv, 7). "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, they shall mount up with wings as eagles" (Isa. xl, 31; Ps. ciii, 5). Take as living illustrations of the same grace to-day George Muller in his nineteenth year, journeying and witnessing for Jesus Christ, Dr. David Brown of Aberdeen, the great commentator, who wrote in 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. iv, 13; 1 Cor. xii, 10). "God with us" is 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. Here he welcomed and entertained the Lord Himself, and there the Lord commanded with him (Gen. xii, 18; xiii, 18). 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 (1 John i, 3).

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, for there can be none with a half-hearted following. The next verse says that the old name of Hebron was Kirjath-arba. Arba being a great man among the Amalekites. But "arba" is also the Hebrew word for "four," so that it might be the city of four.

"Are you the boss here?" Mr. Meekby—Do I look like a man who would let his wife to get along without a cook?

A GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEM.

General Manager Sergeant 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 Sergeant said it was a great gratification to him to learn that Sir Charles had seen and been convinced that the men he was now addressing had done their work faithfully. There were in the Grand Trunk sixty-four million passengers, sterling invested. The system embraced 4,600 miles of track. It employed, all told, 20,000 men. The proprietors numbered about 30,000. These 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 company. 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 three 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 the most lively satisfaction, showing, as it did, that Sir Charles regarded them as being bound up with the prosperity of the company. Mr. Sergeant expressed the hope that the relations thus begun would be maintained, and that mutual good-will would be the feeling which would animate all connected with the company.

Sir Charles afterwards addressed the men, complimenting them on the efficient work which they were performing.

THE PASTOR'S WIFE.
An Interesting Interview With Mrs. (Rev.) F. B. Stratton.

Threatened With Paralysis—Weak, Emaciated 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 the 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 of needles were sticking in the flesh. For over a year she had been troubled in this way, with occasional dizzy spells. 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 similarly stricken at about the same age.

Knowing a young lady in Brandon, where Mr. Stratton had been previously stationed, who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it was determined to give them a fair 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 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, she can show it," and the reporter could not but admit the truth of the statement.

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 testimonials 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 Lakeshore Institute, Oakville. This week we desire to dispel from the mind of every interested reader the idea, that only besotted, degraded and drunken men are to be found under the treatment of the Institute. No grosser mistake could be made than this. While many of our patrons have been deplorably 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 health had been sacrificed to the insatiable thirst for alcohol. The example of these is well worthy of imitation by thousands 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. C. 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' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had 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 relief 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 why he was jealous he could be cured.

Remember these Directions for using Cottolene

For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would of lard. When frying with Cottolene always put it in a cold pan, heating it with the food. 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 not 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 everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and "steer's head in cotton-plant wreath" on every tin.

THE H. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

We Have a Contract WITH ourselves to give the best business and short-hand course obtainable. We have fulfilled our contract. That is why the

R.C.B.C.
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.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal, 494 Bdu ty

Knowledge IS OF TWO KINDS . . .

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 full of fish.

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.

John Ferguson & Sons

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 countries, there is a wrong impression existing in the minds even of well-bred persons with reference to the nature of the Peninsula of Greenland. 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 Holm, 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 charm of this garden spot one by one unfolds themselves. The little patches of green are aglow with bright flowers, rich in the colors which a bounteous nature has provided. The botanical eye is greatly distinguished among these mountain peaks, 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 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 or 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 wind leads 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 Extract removes the worst corn in 24 hours, painlessly, and without leaving sore spots.

The Moran Hammock Cart is now manufactured by W. W. SHIELDS, DELAWARE. Cart ready for immediate delivery.

RECIPES—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.
Adams' Root Beer Extract. One Bottle
Fleming's Yeast. Half a Cake
Sugar. Two Gallons.
Lukewarm Water. Two Gallons.
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract and bottle, put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

New Undertaking Establishment
234 Dundas St. — Spencer Block
Telephone—1,150.
WESLEY HARRISON,
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.

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

MISS H. M. WAY,
233 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Gentlemen—All will convince you that we keep the very best goods.
Light Overcoats and Pants a specialty.
Repairing done cheaply. Open evenings.
W. SLATER

Seasonable Goods!

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

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.,

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 Finishing Departments are each under the management of practical workmen from Europe.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
217 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
Telephone 611.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

MARRIED.

SLOAN-HUTCHINSON—On Aug. 21, 1935, at the residence of the bride's mother, Peterborough, Ont., by the Rev. W. McLeod, James C. Sloan, of London, Ont., to Fannie S., second daughter of the late Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.



R.K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

A FANCY

Wall Paper strikes the fancy with a delightful 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.

R. LEWIS,
434 Richmond Street.

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

A FULL STOCK OF

Electric and Combination Fixtures, and Electric Bell Supplies.

Special prices to the trade.

ROGERS & DOSS
425 Richmond St.
ywt

W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance through store.

EGGETT & BICKLEY,
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, 27 Dundas Street.
LAWN HYDRANTS, \$2.50

Phone—1085. Orders promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully furnished. ywt

"REX BRAND"
Hams and
Breakfast Bacon

LARD —
COOKED TONGUE,
COOKED HAM,
COOKED CORNED BEEF.

The finest the market affords

MOORE & CO.,

1 to 6 and 19 to 23 Market House,

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The G. E. Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of

"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece

REMOVAL

The local offices of the

Confederation Life

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

Labor Day

MONDAY

Priddis Bros

Will Be Closed.

158 Dundas Street,
157 Carling Street.
Telephone 324.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries
Repairing a Specialty.

WM. GURD & CO.
185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

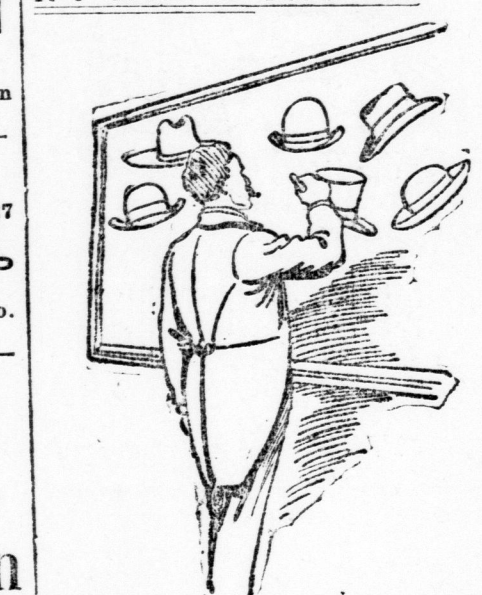
MOSTLY FAIR AND WARM.

Toronto, Aug. 30—11 p.m.—The depression 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 temperatures:
Calgary, 43-63; Qu'Appelle, 33-53; Minnedosa, 40-53; Winnipeg, 48-52; Port Arthur, 46-54; Toronto, 50-75; Montreal, 60-76; Quebec, 48-72; Halifax, 50-70.

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

It's Hard to Illustrate



The beauties of our new style **FALL HATS**, wear one of them and you will know all their good points well enough to come back to us with your friends.

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 813.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

Napanee, Ont., Aug. 31.—Willie Gibson, a 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 killed.

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 250 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. Since Mining Inspector Talbot says it will be impossible to rescue any more of the miners. The accident was due to carelessness.

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; best 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.

MILNE, SPITAL & CO.,

146 DUNDAS STREET.

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

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....Business Office
134.....Editorial Rooms.
175.....Job Department

London and Environs

—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. Savers will conduct the services on Sunday in connection with the recent alterations in St. James' Presbyterian Church.

—The London Motor Company report electrical business brisk. They are very busy now repairing 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. Wetlaufer, 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 illegible prescription, which appeared in Thursday's "Advertiser," should have been credited to the New York Advertiser. Local physicians, as druggists say, are exceptionally 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, Rev. George H. Brown. The subject 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 unknown, though uncommon."

—A Leamington correspondent writes: "Route Agent Murray, of the Canadian Express Company, London, has taken up temporary headquarters here and has during the past week been moving out from one to three cars of peaches daily, with prospects of a good deal better showing for 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 service of the company, appearances indicating 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, Windsor, "Twenty-first Fusiliers' March" (copyright). United States patents: D. J. Grondin, Yamachiche, Canada; evaporator; H. C. Malness, Stratford, Ont., automatic dust collector; J. McFarland, Austin, Canada, car moving device; J. H. McKechnie, Granby, Ont., footwear; R. Menough, Victoria, Canada, manner of obtaining power by rise and fall of tide; A. White, 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 entrusted 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 fresh at

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

HIGH GRADE COFFEES

AND

DELICIOUS TEAS.

Hundreds have testified to their superior quality. TRY THEM.

T. A. Rowat & Co.

228 Dundas Street.

Phone—217. ywt

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 \$20.00 for 1935. 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 considered, when the solicitor for Messrs. Chiers & Vier wanted the rate struck at 5 cents net per 100 cubic feet. Heretofore the laundry has been paying a 5-cent rate, subject to discount, but other laundry proprietors objected on the ground that they should be treated the same. When the objection 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 \$2,000 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 filed.

A large number of personal applications for tax exemptions were received on the ground of charity.

In every one of these cases where the property 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 compete 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 STABLE FITTINGS, healthful, durable, attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue. The Toronto Iron Stable Fittings Co. (Ltd.), No. 6 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Farmers, Use "J" PEERLESS Machine Oil.

Ask Your Dealer for it. None So Good.

REMOVAL
W. Fairbairn
Merchant Tailor,
Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance through store.

Loyal to London's Labor Organizations

MARA'S STORES

—TO BE—

CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY!

Public Announcement!

To show our respect for the labor class, we as employers 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

Wednesday, Sept. 4th

OUR

Bargain Day,

AND WILL MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO HAVE

Picked Plums

FOR ALL WHO MAY AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE OPPORTUNITY

1,000

Choice Bargains

—IN—

NEW FALL GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND ON OUR COUNTERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Standard Publications

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 stores in person. We pay all freight and express charges on orders amounting to \$5 or over.

The T. E. Mara Co.

LIMITED,

153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square } **London.**

PHONE 1,043.

W. C. T. U.

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 proposition that a large proportion of morphine users, especially women, have been led into the habit by the 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 later it came again, and in less than a 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 horror-stricken. He was confident his wife was ignorant of the presence 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 morphine 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 slavery."

"Another case: I filled a prescription for pills containing a considerable percentage of morphine for a young married woman. She experienced 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.

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 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 faithful—where are they?

Popular Interest in the Bible.

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 published. More than 1,500,000 of Bibles, Testaments, and integral portions of the Bible were printed by the society, 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 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 neglected. The Bible House issued 145,907 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 entered upon the most extensive and important work which it has ever

undertaken—namely, "The Bible for every child who can read," and to this end solicited the co-operation of pastors, Christian parents, Sunday-school 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 year. In nearly every other civilized country the circulation of the Bible is 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 manifested 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 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 meaning; or, if they did, the great mass of intelligent readers would not care. Whatever else may be said of the Bible, multitudes of earnest, intelligent men and women in every walk of life are pondering over its message, and, however imperfectly, are trying to order their lives according to its moral precepts. Every year seems to witness a deeper hold of the Bible upon the conscience of Christendom; and there are no signs that modern civilization intends to part with any of the essential principles and ideals which it has learned from that venerable book.—[The Outlook.]

Notes and Incidents.

Four-fifths of the deaths of men in Belgium are attributed to alcoholism.

Miss Gordon announces the good news that Miss Willard and she will sail from Southampton, Sept. 21, on the steamer New York.—Union Signal.

"Never under any circumstance take opium or any other toxic drug unless prescribed by an intelligent physician," says William Rosser Cobbe.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad for years past has refused to sell its lands immediately joining its stations except upon conditions which preclude the sale of intoxicating liquors thereon.

"It is claimed that at least ten per cent of the patients at the chief dispensary of this city suffer from teardrunkness," says the Medical Times, New York. "Its effects are noticed in connection with the nervous system."

A collier's son, 3 years of age, near Nottingham, England, was found in bed with a bottle of rum and a cup near him. A doctor was called, who used the stomach pump and took about four ounces of rum from him. He died in an hour.

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 begin to get complicated."

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 scrupulous examination of beer, that it came within the taxable limit as to the alcohol strength.

Rather an anomalous position is occupied by an old woman in the little town of Dunning, Scotland, who officiates as town crier, and is locally known as the "bell wife." Mrs. Millar is still hale and hearty, though now in her seventieth year. On the 24th of May last she proclaimed for the thirty-third time Her Majesty's birthday.

The liquor law recently passed in Norway provides that no liquor association can be formed for doing business in a city or village, until the question whether liquor is to be sold has been voted upon by the resident men and women who have reached the age of twenty-five years. Decisions thus reached by popular vote are valid for five years.

A characteristic reply has been sent by Mr. J. M. Barrie to a request for a lecture under the auspices of the Aberdeen Town Council. He begins by thanking the secretary for the invitation, and goes on, "But on the few occasions on which I have been on a platform I wished to get beneath it, and I never did lecture, and I am sure I never could!"

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 condemnations for scandalous and public drunkenness (mere committals do not count), the offender, ipso facto, incurs the following disabilities: (1) Loss of

his vote, (2) may not be voted for, (3) may not serve on a jury, (4) may not exercise any administrative faculty, such as acting as executor of a will, and (5) loses the right to carry arms."

At a Conservative meeting in Liverpool recently Mr. C. J. Ellis said that they would always fight against the disestablishment of the Church in Ormskirk. They would also always fight against the disestablishment of the public house. Beer and Bible had taken a very important part in this election, and he felt sure that they would always stick together. They did not like to have their vested interests attacked.

"It took one hundred years to banish the doctrine of the Jewish caste from the Christian Church, declares Dr. Bashford, of Ohio Western University, 'but the doctrine of Jewish superiority gradually disappeared with the destruction of Jerusalem. It took nearly one thousand nine hundred years to banish slavery 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 all one in Christ Jesus.'"

Dr. Hu King Eng, who is now on 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 girls, who hope some day to become doctors, like the white women missionaries.

About People.

The Canadian poet, Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, has written a history of Canada, which is soon to be published.

Among the Liberals returned to Parliament is Mr. Augustine 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, which is not yet occupied by European traders.

It is said that the other evening "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 Phoebe Cary, has purchased "Cloverbrook," the old homestead of the poets, and it will be preserved in the family as a memorial of the gifted pair. Mrs. Thomas will restore the place by furnishing it with her old mahogany furniture, her rare blue china, her Revolutionary relics, and other valued antiques. The place, which is near Cincinnati, contains about 26 acres, and the house and barn are in good condition.

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 emotions Maclaren is able to excite by the written word may be legitimate enough, but when he adds the faculty of the orator to that of pictorial artist, and caps both with the authority of the pulpit, a timely reproach is almost necessary, if only in the interests of weeping congregations."

It has often been remarked that Tolstoi seems to be unable to make converts by his teachings. There is, however, one exception. Prince Dimitri Khilkov, a rich Russian noble, has given up his estates to his tenants, reserving only a small plot, which he is tilling in person. His influence over the surrounding population is said to be very great; drunkenness and violence have practically ceased. The disciple has evidently greater influence than the master, for Tolstoi is regarded by his tenants with suspicion.

Each member of the Royal Family has his or her particular taste in books. Her Majesty the Queen buys a great many devotional works, and likes to read those recommended by clergymen

whose opinion she values. The Princess of Wales is catholic in her taste, and very few of the best new books escape her notice. The taste of the Princess in this matter is shared by her eldest daughter. West End book-sellers have few more discriminating and more eager customers than the Duchess of Rife.

Some interesting details are given about Prince Edward of York's visit to Messrs. W. and D. Downey to be photographed. The baby, whose little white frock was prettily trimmed on 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 funds at Palo Alto, and the conclusion of the legal complications seems still remote.

Miss Annie S. Peck, of Providence, who has won reputation as a mountain 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 countries, has studied in the Athens School of Archaeology, and was for a while professor of Latin at Smith College. In this country she has climbed Mount Shasta, Cloud Rest Peak (in the Yosemite Valley), Mount Washington, and many other heights, and has everywhere earned a reputation for wonderful physical endurance, as well as for strength, grace, and thorough womanliness. Miss Peck's next projected exploit will be the ascent of the Gross Glockner, in the Tyrol. The mountain is 12,000 feet high, and after having vanquished its difficulties, Miss Peck proposes to climb the Matterhorn, accompanied only by a guide. She will probably embody her experiences in the Tyrol and among the Alps in lectures when she returns to this country. In climbing, Miss Peck wears a blouse-shirt, knickerbockers and leggings, and a short skirt, discarding the last garment when she gets well away from the track of the ordinary tourist.

Electric Snow.

The story of a most remarkable snow-storm, says the New York Tribune, is told by Lieut. John P. Finley, one of the best informed meteorologists in the country, who encountered the storm in making an ascent of Pike's Peak. He says the storm could be described as a "shower of cold fire." In reality it was so charged with electricity as to present a scene more easily imagined than described.

At first the flakes only discharged their tiny lights on coming in contact with the hair of the mule on which the lieutenant was mounted. Presently they began coming thicker and faster, each flake emitting its spark as it sank into drifts of the snow, or settled on the clothing of the lieutenant or the hair of the mule.

As the storm increased in fury and the flakes became smaller, each of the icy particles appeared as a trailing blaze of ghostly white light, and the noise produced by the constant electric explosions conveyed an impression of nature's power which Lieutenant Finley will never forget.

When the storm was at its height and each flake of snow was like a drop 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 sword-blades through the air, every point of snow touched giving out its little snap and flash of light.

This phenomenon, though rare, is by no means new to meteorologists, it having been recorded several times before. It has by some observers been treated as a sort of phosphorescence, but in the case above cited each flake appears to have been charged with static electricity.

A five-year-old boy, who was engaged in some mischievous doings, on being remonstrated with by his father with, "Why will you do so, George?" replied: "Oh, I expect I am too little to know better!"

Mine and Thine.

The Passion Which Some People 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 everyday 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. Indignant, I took the book to my room, and the one to whom I loaned it never asked what had become of it, or made apology. What idea had she of my rights?

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 small, and who will not accept your polite refusal to receive them, though you sweeten it with thanks? O, to learn the truth that a certain degree of intimacy is necessary to bring the offer or acceptance of a present within the bounds of propriety!

A friend once said: "What shall I do? Miss So and So has just told me she wanted so much to get something for me, and what would I like? Couldn't she buy some kind of a tonic, as I am not very strong? I made answer as decidedly as seemed consistent with politeness, that I did not wish her to do anything of the kind, and that I could not accept, but she still insists. What does she mean? I'd be angry if I thought she esteemed me an object of charity, but that can't be."

"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, 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 we must each be under obligation at one time or another, and which we repay by passing them on in case of need.

What shall we do with those "birds of the air" who repeat in public the casual remarks of the boudoir, or put our careless witticisms into words of sober earnest? "A lesson of caution to you," some one says. Ah, yes, but it would not be needed were there no invasion of my rights, no deliberate misrendering of my words and motives.

Just now I passed down the piazza where an invalid was resting in her wheeled chair. Before her, pinning her into a corner, sat a stout woman who looked as if she had never heard of nerves; she was talking in a steady stream. The words reached my ear. "They took the sleeper at midnight, and do you know," with emphasis, "at three o'clock that morning she died! Wasn't it dreadful!"

The pale lady looked the picture of hopeless patience. What right had the woman to tell the doleful tale to such a weak and helpless listener? Is tact a birthright, or can it be acquired? 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 separated and made clear to the ordinary mind. If it be intimated that this is the mother's work, then who will teach the mothers? One cannot but recall Dr. Holmes' sage remark that a child's education should begin a "hundred years before he is born." —[New York Observer.]

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.

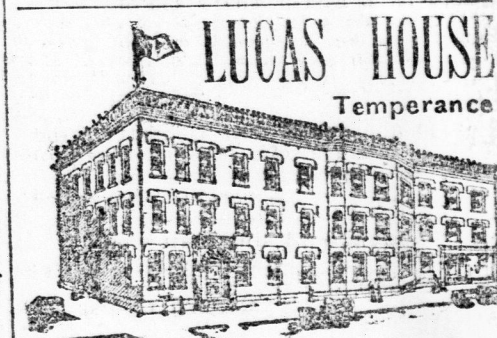
Now that the waters of the Niagara have been made tributary to human enterprise, it may be interesting to note that a similar undertaking is contemplated in Egypt. The general inspector of public works Mr. Prompt, has just submitted to the Egyptian Government the results of his investigations during the past eight months, relative to the utilization of the cataraacts 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 fall 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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USERS TELL ITS WORTH. WE DON'T NEED TO

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 who you can get it.

Wm. Dean, Dunn Avenue, Toronto

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A Medical and Surgical Institute. Trained nurses in constant attendance on resident patients. Massage, vapor and electric baths. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address—

Roselle V. Funnell, M.D. Medical Superintendent.



GARFIELD TEA FOR CONSTIPATION AND SICK HEADACHE. Sir Henry Thompson, the most noted physician of England, says: "I have tried many of all kinds of cathartics, but none have done me so much good as Garfield Tea. It overcomes constipation, cures Sick Headache, restores the complexion, cures Constipation. Get a free sample from Garfield Tea Co., 271 Queen St. E. Toronto."

Our Young People

Little White Pinafore.
Did you meet a little maid down the street,
Busy and smiling, trim and neat,
Her figure winning with baby charm,
A basket of lunch on her small right arm,
Tripping along in the elm-shade cool?
It was little White Pinafore going to school.

Till dawned this wonderful day of spring
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 rule—
Now little White Pinafore's gone to school.

"My darling," I murmured, "my precious sweet,"
As I buttoned the shoes on her restless feet,
In the untrodden pathway eager to go,
"Poor mother will miss her baby so!"
"Don't cry," she said, with a birdlike coo,
"I will hurry home and take care of 'oo."

I put the doll and the toys away
When the wise little woman left her play;
And I go about with a touch of pain
Till my pretty scholar shall come again.
Oh, what shall we do on that dismal day
When little White Pinafore goes to stay?

—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 better; so the mother hastily washed the breakfast dishes, made the house tidy, and changed her dress, and Ellice sat on the garden steps and wondered if she would grow any before mother came 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 day?"

"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 dollies 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.

When her mother bent to kiss her good-bye, Ellice's arms clung fast to her neck, and there was a choked little whisper in her ear:

"Can't I go to the Mission Band 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?"

When mother went away Ellice sat down by the brook and thought about it. The brook seemed to think as mother did; it smiled the way she did, and it had little twinkles in its eyes 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 some mischance, and now drooping on the moss, its leaves uncurled and dying. All in a moment the brook put an idea in Ellice's head. "Something here at home," it kept saying faster and faster and more and more loudly.

Leaning far over, Ellice reached out, dug a little hole, and put the fern roots firmly in, pressing the earth around them. Her little brown hand made a cup, and Ellice and the brook watered the fern leaves until they began to revive. Then Ellice laughed to herself. "I'm a home mish'ary," she said, and hurried off to find something else to do.

Here was a dry patch of grass,

where a board had been lying all winter. She must carry water for that, and there was a dipper on the piazza. Back and forth she hurried, pouring 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, and then put their wise little heads on one side to look a "thank you" to the missionary.

It took the rest of the afternoon to examine the morning's work. The fern and the yellow grass looked ever so much better, the big ant had all his 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, when the tired sun felt just as much like going to sleep as Ellice did, and when the little girl was curled up in her mother's arms, she told all about 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 who was the other, mother dear?"

But mother had guessed the answer. "The brook," she said.—S. S. Times.

A Frozen Soap Bubble.

Did you ever hear of a frozen soap bubble? A boy out in Colorado, last winter, was amusing himself blowing them, when it occurred to him to try the effect of the cold outside air on one. His father, who tells the story, says the thermometer registered about 14 degrees below zero at the time, and when the bubble was released in the usual way, it fell to the snow perfectly frozen as a hollow sphere of ice.

It was subsequently found that when the temperature rose to zero, the bubbles would not freeze, but whether this was due to the change of the temperature or change in the air could not be determined. The father of the boy is anxious to know whether it is possible to freeze a bubble in a more easterly latitude, where the air is not so dry as it is in Colorado. Remember that, and make the experiment next winter.

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 no time until the days of bird-nesting, of flower-gathering and of butterfly-chasing. I am an old man myself, but I often recall both the summers and the winters that I had when a boy, and sometimes go out for a long walk over the country roads with my grandchildren, just to make myself believe that the old times have come back again. But I get tired sooner than I used to; and so I have to be content to sit down and rest and watch the youngsters 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 bumblebees.

When I saw a bumblebee gathering honey from the clover blooms, I would follow it until it got to its nest. It was not so easy, however, to get the honey; and that was what I was after. 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 their honey there. They also lay their eggs and rear the young bumblebees in these nests. Often I have found white grubs in the honeycomb and have had to separate the cells in which the honey was stored from those in which the little bumblebees were kept while growing.

Of course you can understand that in my fights with the bumblebees I was often stung. I learned, however, that while many of the bees had stings, some of them had none. Most bumblebees have heads like little beads, but the stingless bee has a tuft of white hair on its head. These bees are generally found on thistle, not on clover blooms. Sometimes the boys

would catch the white-headed bees and let them loose where the girls were playing at school. You may be sure there was some fun then.

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 the only book written on the same lines. Mr. Pickwick was as rudely despotic as Dr. Johnson, and his friends were his "followers." Snodgrass kept a note-book in which he entered conversation and stories. As 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 drank the waters, as did Dr. Johnson. Johnson had his Mrs. Thrale, as Pickwick had his Mrs. Bardell. Mr. Pickwick attended a review at Rochester, and so did Dr. Johnson. Winkle somewhat resembled Goldsmith in trying to do feats, and always failing. After calling attention to these points of similarity, the St. James' Gazette says:

"Some of the passages in both books might be transposed and the change scarcely noticed. Witness this: 'The doctor appeared in pumps for a dance.' 'You in silk stockings!' exclaimed a gentleman jocosely. 'And why not, why not, sir?' said my revered friend, turning warmly on him. 'Oh, of course, there is no reason why you should not wear them,' responded the gentleman. 'I imagine not, I imagine not, sir,' said the doctor in a very peremptory tone. The gentleman had contemplated a laugh, but he found it was a serious matter; so he looked grave and said they were a pretty pattern. 'I hope they are,' said Dr. Johnson, fixing his eyes upon them. 'You see nothing extraordinary in the stockings, as stockings, I trust, sir.' 'Certainly not—oh, certainly not.' He walked away, and Dr. Johnson's countenance assumed its customary benign expression. 'This occurs not in Boswell, but in Pickwick, with a slight change of names.

"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. In his book we are told of a gentleman who, having resolved to shoot himself, ate three buttered muffins for breakfast, knowing that he should not be troubled with indigestion. The story, however, is said by De Quincey to be given by Darwin, who relates it of a colonel who shot himself 'on principle' and because 'a muffinless world was no world for him.' Boz well knew his Boswell.

"In one passage Boz has attempted an imitation of the Johnsonian dialogue, which is really good: Johnson—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. Johnson—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, sir—like 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 (hundering)—Let us have no unleses, sir!"

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

The man who was out in the fog until he incurred the rheumatism, says it is a great mist ache.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

With The Poets.

Sonnets.

"I think the immortal servants of mankind,
Who, from their graves, watch by how slow degrees
The World-Soul greatness 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 great,
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 skies,
Earth, look up with laughter in your eyes!"
Putting off her dumb dismay of snow,
Earth bade all her unseen children grow.

Then the sound of growing in the air
Rose to God a liturgy of prayer;
And the thronged succession of the days
Uttered up to God a psalm of praise.

Laughed the running sap in every vein,
Laughed the running flurries of warm rain.

Laughed the life in every wandering,
Laughed the tingling cells of bud and shoot.

God in all the concord of their mirth
Heard the adoration-song of Earth.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

A Woman's Answer.

"Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
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 win,
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out,
Man-like, you have questioned me;
Now, stand at the bar of woman's soul
Until I have questioned thee.

You require your dinner shall always be hot,
Your socks and your shirts be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
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 fade
From my soft young cheek some day—
Will you love me then in life's autumn hours
As you did in the flowering May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
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 true,
All things that a man should be;
If you give all this, I would stake my life
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 life
Should never be thrown away."

—Mary T. Lathrop.

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms: Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention 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?
Rag Man—Picking up. How is yours?
Scissors Grinder—Pretty dull.

Smoking Services.

What next? Are not new departures and novel devices almost exhausted when, after snacking 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 the Israelites on carrying out their own purposes, and their absolute and unquestioning submissiveness when those purposes are overruled by God. Their attitude is that of a child pleading and arguing with its father 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 there was a hope in his mind that the divine purpose might be accomplished 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 worshipped." A still better example of the pathos of this mixture of tenacity and submissiveness is found in the story of the Shunammite 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 membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption. A large order.—Happy bridegroom—[Waiter, I want dinner for two.] Waiter—Vill ze lady and gentleman haf table d'hote or la carte?

Happy bridegroom (generous to a fault but weak in French)—Bring us some of both and put lots of gravy on 'em.

The never-failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

A Smile And a Laugh.

A monopoly is a good deal like a baby. A man is opposed to it on general principles until he has one of his own.

Twynn—bunting is very superstitious 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. Newwear—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 Professor—No, I have not. I 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 errand.
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 easy."

"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 her. Suddenly she espied some tempting-looking pears before a grocery store.
"O—oo, auntie!" she cried, "See all those 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 grew 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'posin' 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 following, 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 their 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 mother.—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 a little."

"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 moment.

"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 time comes, will he, mother?"

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills ever used." For delicate and debilitated constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Oddities from Japan.

Queer Shop-Door Signs—The Buddhists and Birds—Japanese Bathing Place—Sunday a Legal Holiday.

I have several times called attention 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 and Land."

Another announces that he has "Patent Shoes of Iron Rod" for sale, by which he probably means cast-iron shoes. "Phosphorized" was over the entrance to a photograph gallery, and "Tobacco Nist" over a cigar store. Over a clothier's was the word "Tailor-shop," and over a shop for the sale of Oregon flour was this legend:

AMERICAN WASHINGTON
FLOUR OF WHOLESALE

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 Ueno park in Tokyo, as follows:

"Shoes-shop, the manufactory."
"Yokohama, dealer informs the public as follows:

"Our shop is the best and obliging. Work own name or monograms on any worker that have everybody knower. 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.

"Ova's Meat" means "Meat Here" is familiar to people who visit the temples of Tokyo, and near by is a "Maker of Ouriosity Shop." Another artist struggles with the idea of "Embroidery stuff and work" 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 Railways" means "Railways of the Interior," a freight office, while "Japan Insted of Coffe" means a Japanese substitute for coffee, which is made of chicory and millet.

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 tells of his business, the Law, the Vela, the Feelings. He probably means frillings or veilings by the last word. Another announces himself with unapologetic candor as a "Ladies Out" 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 announcement: "Selling Machine and Warkous Article Belonged to Sale Repaired and Buy Here. Moderate Prices." While on the door of a schoolhouse in Nagoya is "Chemistry 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 English.

In one of the hotels at Kyoto is the following notice:

NOTICE.
ON THE DINING TIME NOBODY SHALL BE ENTER TO THE DINING ROOM AND DROWING ROOM WITHOUT THE GUESTS ALLOW. ANY DEALER SHALL BE HONESTLY HIS TRADE. OF COURSE THE SOLD ONE SHALL BE PREPARED TO MAKE UP HIS PASSAGE.

The author of the above is not supposed to mean that nobody who is not stopping in the house shall enter the dining-room or the drawing-room without an invitation from some guest, and that dealers who come to Tokyo to sell goods must guarantee the articles they offer.

One of the novel ideas of decorative effect in Japan is to catch fireflies and 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; kago-rek-ko is a technological school, and yo-chi-n a kindergarten.

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 reaching Nirvana. The belief has led to the practice of caged birds to haunt the grounds surrounding Buddhist temples, and most of them go home every night with empty cages. Knowing ones say that many of these people are harpers who have trained the birds to fly back to their homes as soon as they are released, and that they sell the same ones over and over every day. But it does just as much good to the pious Buddhist who sets them free and he never knows the difference.

Sunday is a legal holiday in Japan, authorized by the Government on the theory that all men need a day of rest, and equally out of respect to the Christian religion. The Government offices and courts are all closed and official business is universally suspended, although many of the shops are kept open and some of the factories continue in operation seven days in the week. But under the law those who work seven days receive extra wages.

You see many similarities between the shinto and the ancient Jewish rites. The Shintos regulate the diet, have fast and feast days and purification offerings, and some of their regulations are similar to those found in the book of Leviticus. They also have a ark, a holiest of holies, and tablets of stone.

There are both Christian and Buddhist 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 reading-rooms. There are 60 different organizations of the Young Men's Christian Association in Japan.

The most rapid growth in the exports of Japan is in floor matting, which now go to the United States and Europe

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 graduates of the naval academy at Annapolis, U. S. The Vice-Minister of Education 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 in cloth.

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 says it is "ichiban" he means it is first-class. When he refers to a "clean piggin" he means an apprentice, and if he mentions a "joss piggin" 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 right."

At the commencement exercises of the Imperial University the other day 86 students were graduated in law, 25 in medicine, 23 in engineering, 20 in literature, 17 in science, and 25 in agriculture.

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. It is 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 working men's blocks, or homestead blocks, as compared with the South Australian village settlement system. There are twelve such settlements, now only 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 railway terminus. Fish and game are plentiful, and fruit and vegetables can 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 working-men'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 land 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 who takes his land on the 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 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 of 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 at a profit by the original holder, or 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, 1894, rather more than \$57,000, and the revenue has been a little less than \$2,500, or a shade above 4 per cent. 1894, was Mr. Daniels, member of the Queensland 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 of the colony, and especially of Central Queensland, if the reserved lands were thrown open as grazing home-

steads. What he expects to do is to fatten lambs on artificial grasses, so that they may be fitted for meat export after the natural grasses have given out. He has a school of 100 lambs, others 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 believes 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 pilgrimage 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 rents 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.

The Industrial World.

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 4,664,641 farms in the United States.

The jewels on Mohammed's tomb are worth \$100,000.

New York has 6,000 horses still pulling streets.

There are 13,000 distinct varieties of postage stamps.

The peanut crop is likely to be a little short this year.

A co-operative home for working girls has been started in Chicago.

The Carolinas and Georgia raise 128,599,484 pounds of rice annually.

The London and Northwestern Railway Company consumes 3,500 tons of coal a day.

Wrought keys are rapidly superseding cast-iron keys in the lock trade of Great Britain.

The Carolinas and Georgia raise 128,599,484 pounds of rice annually.

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 model mill 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 barbers in the village of Nanketh, 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 tobacco pipes, very popular in England, are made in and shipped from Connecticut.

The total cordage required for a first-rate 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 1853, 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 4,751,000 dollars in gold and silver coins, and \$1,712,769,926, 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 iron marble over 60 miles long. Some of it is of a dark 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 may 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.

The number manufactured during that previous year

A Lowell business man told his children he would give them \$3 if they would put a lot of wood in the cellar. They suited the job to other children for \$150 and watched them work with great satisfaction.

When pins were first invented they were considered so great a luxury as not to be fit for common use. Some of the makers were 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 31 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 than \$20,000,000.

A recent important discovery regarding 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 it afterward dipped in potash, the surplus solder that is on the joint is cleaned off, and the process is said to be a complete success.

Electricity is relieving city horses of drudgery, and the agricultural journals are looking forward to the time, when

electric feed wires will reach out to the farms to do the pumping, threshing, churning, chopping, lighting and even usually the plowing and hoeing. Already an electric plow has been tested in Germany, 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 during several years past as they are at present; the factories devoted to the production of silver-plated ware are running full time, with large complements of operatives; the watch manufacturers have this year given their hands shorter vacations than usual, and are increasing their already large forces; the jewelry manufacturers 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 glasses are producing many new patterns, 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 industry, and that the manufacturers will not be disappointed all signs indicate.

The Jewelers' Circular.

The Mission of Flowers.

Let Us Share Their Message of Hope and Kindness with Others.

During these beautiful summer days I walk about the city daily and take little excursions by myself out into the country. During these long walks I pass through the city streets, through the parks and the country lanes, and I am struck by the beauty of the flowers of every kind and description, and I wonder often how many of these flowers ever get beyond the gates of the city, and how many of them are carried in small installments to the hospitals, prisons and homes of the poor and needy.

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 flowers and blossoms sent to them. They may even take them themselves, but these delicate hothouse flowers don't begin to bring the fresh air and sunshine into a room that the dewy, sweet-smelling flowers of the garden can do. Pushed 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 hothouse plant is apt to remind one of the stillness of a death chamber.

We need not necessarily deprive ourselves of all the pleasure of our flowers, but it seems too bad to see yards after yard filled with beautiful blossoms, that benefit only the passerby. How much greater the good were they not left to rot or die, but put to use and made to brighten the home and heart of some more unfortunate ones.

I know there are many who have a thriving garden largely for the sake of distributing the blossoms not only among their friends, but among the homes where flowers are seldom seen, but the majority of city gardens are made to look at, and their owners seldom get out of the city 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, 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 proportions and sent each succeeding Saturday morning to the neighboring city, where they were carried by other workers to the jails, prisons, hospitals and to the families of the poor classes.

Not only did the inmates of the different institutions enjoy them, but the nurses, matrons and even the men in the jails waited each week for their coming. How much better than their food of nature should be thus utilized than that they should "be born to bluish unseen and waste their fragrance on the desert air." One often gets more benefit in carrying flowers to the sick 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 influence be wasted in a world where there are so many influences that are not sweet.

Then, too, the color of flowers has great effect on the mind of one who sees them. The yellow and bright sunshine tints inspire and cheer, and the darker reds and purples and greens soothe the mind and eyes, and one can almost imagine one hears the birds singing and smell the new-mown hay and freshly cropped clover.

So let us not be sparing with the blossoms that we are fortunate enough to possess, but let us scatter them about us to week and strong, never doubting but that their rich fragrance and beautiful colors will brighten and cheer some home, and the remembrance will linger long in some poor brain of green fields and running brooks.—The Wisconsin.

The best is what you want when you are in need of medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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 good-humoredly for a day or two with the perpetual morbid self-analysis and complaints of the injustice of fate with which that able man incessantly tormented himself and his friends.

At last, while they were speaking of Alpine travel, Symonds asked his guest what was the dullest height to which he had ever climbed, and which had alarmed him most.

"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."

"Many of my patients," said a specialist in nervous diseases, "have gone mad from looking too long at themselves."

Work and friction with the world are the surest cure for this spiritual disease.

I WAS CURED of lame back, after suffering 15 years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Two Rivers, N. S. ROBERT ROSS.

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Antigonish. JOHN A. FOREY.

I WAS CURED of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

SESSION 1895-6.

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

FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 2nd.)

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept. 24th.)

FACULTY OF ARTS, OR ACADEMICAL FACULTY.—Including the Donalda Special Course for Women. (Sept. 15th.)

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE. (Including Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry. (Sept. 15th.)

FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE. (Sept. 29th.)

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. (Sept. 2nd.)

Copies of the calendar may be obtained on application to the undersigned:

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B. C. L., Acting Secretary, Registrar and Bursar.

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The Scrap Bag

"The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," by a lady who pretends to be known by the nom de plume of John Oliver Hobbes is one of a rather remarkable series of novelettes. There are some striking bits of portraiture, as when it is said of Dr. Warre's aristocratic 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 profane to apply its consolations to the ordinary troubles of a common day."

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."

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 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 dynasties and crashes of change and time. One may hold in her hand a ring or a pin which was worn by a reigning belle in the dim antiquity of the ages, when Babylon and Assyria were in their prime. Men come and go, but 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 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 beneficial 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 brought back to study by the sting.

"The coming woman doesn't seem to arrive," said Binks.
"No," said Tubley. "She's probably waiting 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 and Cream. Farina Mush. Cold Meat. Cheese Omelet. White Bread. Apple Sauce. Ginger Snaps. Coffee.
DINNER—Roast Beef in Gravy. Mashed Potatoes. Turnips. Sliced Tomatoes. Currant Jelly. White Bread. Floating Island. White Cake with Boiled Iceing.
SUPPER—Minced Beef on Toast. 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 cake in rows or squares or any other design.

It is pathetic to see how wildly joyous are the poor little children of the crowded city—not the fresh air foundlings, but the little ones who live in the uptown residences and are supposed to have everything 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.



BLUE AND WHITE SERGE.

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 dam who is the daughter of a distinguished costume wears a very 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. With this she wears a bright red skirt with a belt of fancy braid.

A pretty little sailor costume which is pictured here is made of blue serge. The skirt is plaited and the blouse has straps of white braid with blue braid running suspender-like over the shoulders. The belt is trimmed with two fancy buttons.

New and Revived Waists.

The coat-tail blouse has been revived and is, as of yore, becoming to every 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 Rhinestone, 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 two-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 double-breasted 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 blouse 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 motor 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 under-wear, 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 or fine muslin, 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 sunburst 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 inch-wide pale blue lustrous 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 fluted on to a square yoke, formed of bands of cambric, 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 neck finish, and any ribbon one fancies may be put under it and knotted in sailor fashion in front.

NEW YORK SPEAKS.

And Madam Designs to Corroborate the Statement.

New York—Way over on East-some street there is a trim, bright-eyed little woman who knows more about fashions than anyone else in New York. Yesterday Madam designs 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, they are growing longer. All the fullness



of the sleeves, too, pointed downward, hanging lower than ever on the arm; but though the leg o' mutton was reported on its deathbed, Madam had her doubts. Like the goddard 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 or the whole of the winter.

Other skirts, however, would perhaps have side panels in wide plaits turning toward the front, and there would be ungored 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 wear, and be made chiefly in soft silks and diaphanous textures.

When it came to bustles, they were undoubtedly "in," and had been in, indeed, for many moons. There was one sort, a mere cushion, intended to fill out that ugly hollow seen just below the belt with so many skirts. Another is a bony affair, coming half way down to the bottom of the skirt and bristling stiffly from end to end with haircloth ruffles. This last is to do away with any possible need of stiffening in your back, breathes and gives the jute that outward set now only considered good manners in the skirt world.

What Women are Wearing.

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 ribbons.

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 \$20 a pair in London. They are made of coralline, and have to be molded with great care.

Handsome English mohairs 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 series of 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 straw with a wide band of black velvet 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 effective 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 alpaca most approved of fashion are a widely meshed material, peculiarly glossy, and almost rough in finish.

Parisians are now wearing reeling gowns opening over tablier fronts, in imitation of those worn in the Marie Antoinette period. These have conspicuous breadths from neck to bottom of skirts 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 taffeta silk form the three most popular dress fabrics worn this season.

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 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 made here especially to that phase of the matter which manifests itself in the luxurious church with its elegantly upholstered compartments; its 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 makes the minister a minister 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 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, and when the announcement is heard from the pulpit that "through the liberality of one whose name it is not necessary to mention, a fine 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; it has been beset for years to manifest itself in the most unconscious of possessing it and of the adverse criticism to which they have accordingly have been subject.

When it comes to 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, is the plan of a modern plan 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 hands and gifted with voice of a diaphanous 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 smaller yet no less objectionable way a similar denunciation 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 indebtedness, a church object is—by the authorities having the matter in hand are so far forgetful of the proprieties as to make the announcement that:

"The names of 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 a ignominious motive—"the drollery ought to prompt the size of the type in which the donor's name will be printed will depend upon the size of his subscription."

The New Testament Scriptures contain two very distinct utterances. 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 is doing—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 perfect and facile as that which exists between the right hand and the left, by 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 be sure. It cures affections of throat and lungs, ineffectual consumption, disordered liver, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, 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 Wilson.

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

Frank R. Stockton finds relaxation from the labor of writing novels in planting cabanas.

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

Children Shrink

from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like—Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

And it does them good.

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. Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute. Scott & Bowne, Belleville, 50c and \$1.

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 investigations 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, and is after 40, the hand of the industrial 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 in his work, 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, and 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 60 or 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 button-turner can make 6,340 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 where 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 sea-faring 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 nervous current from the already overtaxed hands.

THE MAN WHO DRINKS LIQUOR TO EXCESS LOSES HIS APPETITE AND INJURES HIS STOMACH

KOD KOD KOD

Restores the Stomach, SOOTHES, CLEANSSES and HEALS the STOMACH AND ALLAYS THAT BURNING THIRST.

A TEST PROVES THIS STATEMENT.

FREE SAMPLE TO ANY ADDRESS, K. D. C. COMPANY (Limited), New Glasgow, N. S.

NOW IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR.

THE WEEK:

A journal for men and women—Is published every Friday at 5 Jordan street, Toronto, by The Week Publishing Company. Subscription, \$5 per annum.

THE WEEK:

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

"One of the ablest papers on the continent."—(Illustrated America, 1881)

Lawn Mowers

High Wheel, Tempered Blades.

LAWN HOSE

Best Four-Ply, at

Reid's Hardware

NO. 118 NORTH SIDE DUNDAS STREET.

NOTICE—FURNITURE.

GEORGE PARISH. Just arrived—Another lot of my Bedroom Sets, from \$8 to \$12. Made to order. A few good cooking stoves for outer kitchen. Have money on stock by examining these before buying. 327 Talbot street, south King.

MONEY LOANED.

On real estate, notes and farm stock, furniture and chattels. Coins, Tokens and Medals bought.

JAMES MILNE,

88 Dundas Street, - - London, Ont

Send postage stamp for reply. ywt

Richard H. Giese,

Manufacturing Jeweler and Engraver.

BRASS SIGNS, DOOR PLATES and SEAL PRESSES

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180 DUNDAS ST. W.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE

COCOAS and CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great Industrial and Food

EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the fact that many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

BREAD BELOW COST.

As we are determined not to be undersold any longer we have decided to reduce our

Breads to

5 Cents per Loaf Cash,

delivered to any part of city. Weight and quality guaranteed.

PARNELL & BRIGHTON

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SILVERWARE

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

THE QUESTION

'WILL IT WEAR?'

NEED NEVER BE ASKED

IF YOUR GOODS BEAR THE

TRADE MARK

181 ROGERS BROS.

AS THIS IN ITSELF

GUARANTEES THE QUALITY.

BESURE THE PREFIX

'1847.'

IS STAMPED ON EVERY ARTICLE.

THESE GOODS HAVE

STOOD THE TEST

NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

Odorama

The Perfect

Tooth Powder

Sweetens the Breath, strengthens

the Gums, cleanses the Teeth and

preserves them permanently.

"Having analyzed and tested 'Odorama,'

I find it to be composed of ingredients well

known to the dental and medical profes-

sion as being the best for cleansing and

preserving the teeth. It contains nothing

that could in any way be deleterious in its

action, and it has my unqualified

approval."—W. T. STUART, M.D.,

C.M., Professor of Chemistry,

Faculty Medical School, Pro-

fessor of Chemistry, School

of Dentistry.

Arroma Chemical

Farm--Garden

HOME-MADE BROODER.

The 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 accommodate 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-bottle with cover. In the center of the bottom I insert a 2 1/2-inch pipe, open at the lower end and closed at the top, and long enough to reach within two inches of

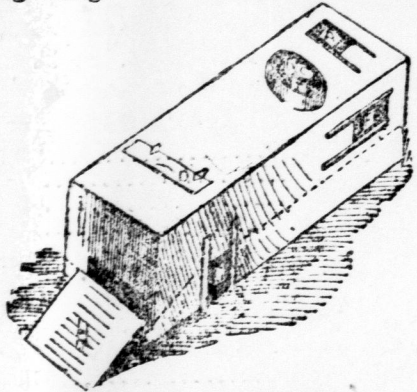


FIG. 1—OUTSIDE VIEW.

A glass slide for ventilation, 9x12 inch. B, top of boiler. T, tube running down through boiler. C, cover over top of tube. D, hinged trap door, to ventilate and clean. F, G, glass slide, 9x12. E, entrance for chicks to brooder chamber. H, inclined platform for chicks to reach brooder chamber. Dotted line shows where floor of brooder is.

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 4 1/2 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 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 chamber where the chickens are. Cut a hole in the floor one foot square, over which set the boiler and under it place the lamp with the chimney under the mouth of the tube. Fill the boiler about two-thirds full of hot water, light the lamp, shut up the brooder, and in a few moments it will be warm, ready for the little chicks.

Cut a hole in top, forward of the boiler, cover nicely with a 9x12 glass, also two in 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, so we can more readily see how the lamp is burning.

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

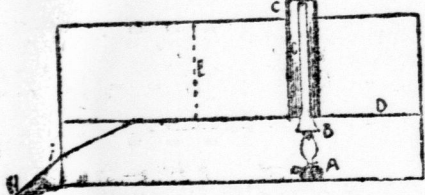


FIG. 2—SECTIONAL SIDE VIEW.

A, lamp. B, tube running up through boiler. C, D, floor of boiler. 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 out-door, 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 follows:

Lumber		\$1 25
Boiler		1 25
Tube and fitting		30
Lamp		50
Labor		2 00
Glass		20

Total.....\$5 50

If used out of doors, keep thoroughly painted. We raised a larger number of ducks and chicks 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 respects.

FARM NOTES.

Don't trust the hired man or boy to look after the chickens. They will neglect them. If you want the poultry attended to properly do it yourself.

Do not let the chicks roost on small roosts while they are young. If they roost before their breasts become firm and hardened, they will be sure to have crooked breastbones.

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 feeders, 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 poultry business, both commercially and from a 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.—Fralrie Farmer.

CARE OF HORSES.

How to Feed, Water and Groom Them—Other Interesting Points.

The best feed for horses of whatever class, is oats, 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 quickly shown. The feed 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 heated horse will take more than is good for him. Upon stopping, let the horse have two or three light sips, just enough to moisten his throat, and when starting give him six quarts or more as the occasion seems to demand. Under no circumstances, allow a heated horse to drink heartily.

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 curbs and the 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 legs when brought in from the mud or snow. If this is neglected, it will cause scurf, staked 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 draft or in rain; use a cloth or a rubber blanket as the case may be. In blanketing a horse, see that the blanket is sufficiently large to cover the animal from the neck to the tail; see also that the breast flaps protect this sensitive part, and that the blanket is large enough to cover sides and flanks fully.

The feet are half the horse; in fact, a horse with bad feet is as nearly a worthless animal as is possible. When the horse is brought in from the road, each foot should be examined with a pick to see that no 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.

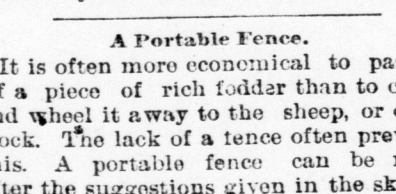
Governor Hoard in his address before New Jersey farmers claimed that cows need shelter in summer more than in winter; generally supposed, a long rain even in hot weather decreases the butter fat in milk. The Babcock tester showed a marked decrease in fat after a cold storm in summer. He charged his Irishman with leaving his cows out in the rain. Pat was curious to know how he became aware of the fact. The master was shown him and explained, which simply over-awed 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 as by 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 had, 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 growth or for the production of milk. 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 sun's rays. Just what dairymen shall do to overcome the tax of heat on the system in July and August has not been 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 dark, 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.

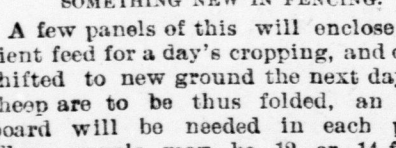
A Portable Fence.

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 fence often prevents this. A portable fence can be made after the suggestions given in the sketch.



SOMETHING NEW IN FENCING.

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.



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Horticulture.

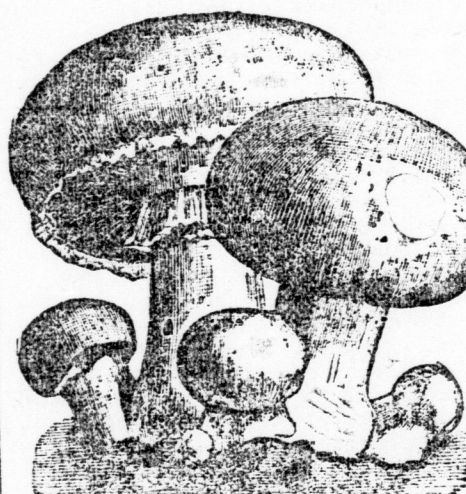
MUSHROOMS FOR MARKET.

Some Practical Suggestions for Their Cultivation.

It is a mystery why mushrooms are not more widely appreciated in this country as an article of food, for it is a well-known 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 parasitic 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 mushroom.

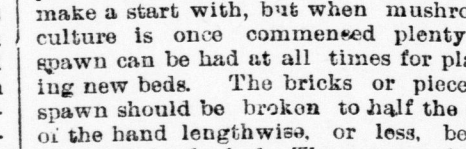
It is to the garden, or indoor culture of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, that we desire here to call attention. There is an ease and novelty about this business which should make it attractive, not only to all amateurs for home use, but to commercial gardeners near all large towns. The profits are large in comparison with the outlay of material and labor necessary. Fifty sixty cents a pound wholesale can be obtained with 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 59 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 kept 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 grass seed. 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 cases 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 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, 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, a 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 early fall to get spoiled by the maggots 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 Newy—I heard that he told the deacons to carry tacks in their pockets and sprinkle them as they came along the road.

A woman's wit is sharper than it is

During the month of February 21 steamer arrived at Atlantic ports, containing 673,000 boxes of oranges and lemons.

The remedy for apple fallow is to out down many of the orchards. For the remainder the treatment is cultivation, fertilizing, spraying—the trinity of apple growing.

In 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 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 peonies, has been discovered by Herr Niehaus. Ammonia in the air is the main cause of flowers losing their tints; so Herr Niehaus presses his specimens between paper which has been previously saturated with a solution of one per cent. of oxalic 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 season so that frequent stirring of the soil will thoroughly mix the fertilizer with it. When the plants are set out they apply a small handful of the fertilizer to each hill.

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-sense 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 knowledge to bring about the desired object. It is not at all uncommon to find persons surprised when told that the 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 too early nor too late.

"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 practicable, 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 young years I have seen gardeners recognize the rule and apply it the other 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 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 tree bearing and fruiting of plants and trees somewhat under control.

"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 out right by being permitted to bear large crops of fruit. It is 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 early 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.

"Bore 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 fruit 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 steamer arrived at Atlantic ports, containing 673,000 boxes of oranges and lemons.

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