

## Reckless Rioting!

Striking English Miners Create a  
Reign of Terror.

The Police Powerless and the  
Military Called Out.

Buildings Wrecked and Enormous  
Losses Entailed.

The Natives of India Urged by Agi-  
tators to Revolt.

An Alarming Speech by the Governor  
of Bombay—Immediate Action by  
England Urged—Expelling  
Jews from Russia.

An Ex-King Stricken.  
BELGRADE, Sept. 8.—Ex-King Milan was  
stricken with apoplexy yesterday.

William on Deck.  
METZ, Sept. 8.—In the maneuvers yester-  
day Emperor William commanded the  
Sixteenth Army Corps in person.

A Noted Judge Resigns.  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—Lord Hannen, who  
was on the Bench Sea arbitration, has  
definitely resigned as lord of appeal in  
ordinary, and Sir Charles Bowen has been  
appointed to succeed him.

The Pope Promises.  
ROME, Sept. 8.—The Pope today gave  
audience to a number of American priests,  
and promised within a few days to provide  
for the occupation of vacant dioceses in  
America. He alluded with regret to the  
death of the Bishop of Hartford.

Cholera in London.  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—A microscopic ex-  
amination made by physicians of the Local  
Government Board in the case of the char-  
woman who died yesterday morning  
reveals the fact that the woman died of  
 Asiatic cholera.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The latest advices  
received here show that the average of the  
number of new cases of cholera and deaths  
from the disease in Italy and Holland is  
maintained.

Broke Her Record.  
GREENSTOWN, Sept. 8.—The Cunard  
steamer Campania arrived here from New  
York at 8:06 o'clock this morning. Her  
time was 5 days, 14 hours and 55 minutes.  
The best previous record on an eastbound  
voyage made by the Campania last May  
was 5 days, 17 hours and 45 minutes. The  
Campania's daily runs on her last trip were:  
490, 481, 480, 494, 490, 404.

Cholera Is Spreading.  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from  
Varanasi says: Despite the silence main-  
tained by the Turkish authorities there is  
no doubt that the cholera is spreading in  
Constantinople. Up to the present time 32  
cases and 18 deaths have been reported.  
The epidemic is declining in the  
Rumanian towns on the Danube.

Riotous Strikers.  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—During the rioting  
yesterday at Masam colliery at Pontefract,  
Yorkshire, the mob showed signs of  
dangerous mood. Ugly mobs have been  
gathering at several points despite the  
efforts of the police and troops to disperse  
them.

Hebrews Expelled.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The Minister  
of War has ordered the immediate expul-  
sion of all the Jews in the Kuban Terek  
districts, without regard to age, sex or  
position. They are required to sign a docu-  
ment to quit the Russian territory within  
four weeks. All exceptions granted by the  
local authorities have been rescinded, and  
there measures will be taken against  
Hebrews prevailing refractory.

Metz, Sept. 8.—Emperor William has  
ordered that in view of the loyalty mani-  
fested by the people of Alsace and Lorraine  
during his visit, all the exceptional laws  
forced on the two provinces since the war  
shall be abolished. After the announce-  
ment of the order Chancellor von Caprivi  
at Princeps von Hohenlohe, Governor of  
Alsace and Lorraine, held a long confer-  
ence presumably as to the details of its  
execution.

Emin Certainly Murdered.  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—Letters just received  
in England from an officer of Emin Pasha's  
expedition confirm the report of the murder  
of Emin and announce the finding of a  
box of Emin's dispatches, written just  
before he was murdered. This box is now  
on the way to England. The letters  
describe in detail the capture of Nyangue,  
which was stormed on March 4. The Arabs  
had 500 men, while only two Europeans  
were killed.

He Won't Come.  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—Col. C. E. Howard  
Vincent, M. P. for Sheffield, chief promoter  
of the "United Empire Trade League,"  
who intended to pay Canada a visit this  
autumn, and who had actually planned to  
sail by the Lucania last Saturday, has  
changed his programme. Col. Vincent, Mr.  
Howard Vincent will leave on the 21st inst.  
for Brazil and the Argentine. It is cir-  
cumstances permit they will cross the Andes  
and, ascending the Pacific coast of South  
America, return by Panama and the West  
Indies.

Spanish Anarchists Breed Trouble.  
MADRID, Sept. 8.—A bomb was exploded  
near the mayor's house in Villanueva, Cata-  
luna, last night during a street fight. Three  
houses were badly damaged, but nobody  
was killed. Yesterday a mob in Cuesada,  
Spain, threatened to lynch Deputy Abellan  
because he had used his influence to secure  
the abolition of a local judgeship. Abellan  
fled. A rioter threw a potato into the  
entrance of the deputy's house, but the  
man went out and there was no explosion.  
The disturbances in both towns were pro-  
voked by Anarchists. Troops have been  
sent to restore order.

War Between Troops and Strikers.  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—One miner was killed  
and another mortally wounded in the fight

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Bishop of Exeter—A Unionist  
Demonstration.

Canada's New Governor.  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Earl of Aberdeen  
was entertained at a banquet by the Lord  
Mayor of Liverpool today, prior to his  
departure for Canada by the Sardinian.  
The Governor-General's staff accompanied  
him. His private secretary will be Mr.  
Arthur Gordon, his cousin, who was form-  
erly the private secretary to the late Baron  
Stanley (later Sir Arthur Gordon), dur-  
ing the latter's term of service in New  
Brunswick, the Fiji Islands and Ceylon.  
His Excellency's aides-de-camp are Capt.  
Kindersley, of the Coldstream Guards, who  
will act as military secretary, and Capt.  
Urquhart, of the Cameron Highlanders, who  
will be the personal A. D. C., with  
Messrs. Erskine and Ferguson as extra  
aides.

Danger in India.  
BOMBAY, Sept. 8.—Lord Harris, Gov-  
ernor of Bombay, attended a public meet-  
ing last night and made a weighty speech  
in regard to the situation of affairs in the  
presidency. He said the Government had  
become possessed of information which  
tended to show that the recent riots here  
and other places were partly due to polit-  
ical intrigues. Agents of the Government  
were investigating this charge, and if their  
inquiries proved it to be well founded, the  
secret intrigues would have to answer for  
the lives lost in the recent religious riots.

Four thousand pamphlets of an incendiary  
character were recently seized in Bombay.  
The Pioneer, of Allahabad, an influential  
paper, says that the leaders of the agitators  
are spreading broadcast literature urging  
the natives to rise against their enemies,  
who have so long abused them. These  
pamphlets are having marked effect upon  
the ignorant Hindus, and as they have  
been circulated in most of the provinces of  
India, the danger of a widespread rising  
is not over-estimated. It warns the  
Government, unless every precaution is  
taken at once to prevent the spread of the  
agitation, which can be done only by the  
seizure of the leaders, the country will sud-  
denly witness a convulsion, in comparison  
with which the serious riots at Bombay,  
Rangoon and Aizawl will sink into in-  
significance. There is yet time, the paper  
says, to check the growing danger, but  
immediate action is imperative.

Fierce Rioting by Miners.  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—Another striker has  
died of wounds received in the fight at  
Pontefract last night. The strikers through-  
out Pontefract district are in a sullen and  
dangerous mood. Ugly mobs have been  
gathering at several points despite the  
efforts of the police and troops to disperse  
them.

Shortly after noon a mob of strikers be-  
gan to pillage shops and taverns in the  
suburbs. The troops had not arrived and  
the police were scattered by the rioting.  
The whole district around the town is now  
in the hands of the miners. The schools  
have been plundered and many of the  
miners are drunk. The respectable resi-  
dents of Wakefield are terrified and re-  
peatedly request for troops to be sent to  
the authorities, who fear that in the  
absence of a strong force the whole town  
may be given over to pillage and fire.

In Mansfield, near Nottingham, hardly  
less apprehension is felt. A long and  
dragging and infantry marched into Daws-  
burg late this afternoon. The magistrates  
throughout the district have called for  
troops.

At Hartley a magistrate was stoned and  
badly bruised while reading the Riot Act.  
Many firemen and police who tried to drive  
back the strikers were cut and bruised.  
In the neighborhood of Wakefield, west rid-  
ing of Yorkshire, the miners owners are  
panic-stricken. Last night the strikers  
went from pit to pit, wrecking buildings,  
and often setting fire to the wrecks. The  
damage done amounts to thousands of  
pounds. Troops were called for to assist  
the magistrates, who are gathered near the  
town and the police were too weak to dis-  
perse them.

Cavalry and mounted police started for  
Barnsley, near Leeds, at 2 o'clock, to attack  
the rioters, who are wrecking the White  
Lee Colliery.

A SUICIDE'S CONFESSION.  
Says He Had Robbed Everyone He Ever  
Worked For.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 8.—A strange con-  
fession was written by Thomas F. Mc-  
Quillen before hanging himself. His body  
was found suspended by the neck, in A. H.  
Tyson's stable, at Elwyn this morning. In  
his pocket was the confession, which stated  
that he was about to be married, but that  
he was unworthy of his prospective bride.  
He also said that he had robbed every  
person for whom he had ever worked, and  
that he had never done a decent act, except  
as a preface to a mean one. He was 22  
years old.

BOWDEN VS. BURTON.  
An Injured Husband Takes Summary  
Vengeance on a Catty Lover.

AGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—Eljah Burton  
died today at Cross Roads from a wound  
inflicted Sunday night by James Bowden,  
an irate husband. Bowden married a girl  
of whom Burton was enamored, and the  
latter made a practice of visiting the woman  
during her husband's absence. Bowden got  
ship from a friend to be on the watch. He  
pretended to go away, but waited with a  
gun. He saw Burton arrive, and as soon  
as the lights were extinguished Bowden  
opened the door and began firing. Burton  
was mortally wounded. Mrs. Bowden's  
eye was shot out and her woman friend  
will have an arm amputated. Bowden had  
fled.

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## The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1863.

## THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 12 pages).....\$4 00  
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1 00  
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## IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 60 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

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

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

## ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,  
LONDON, - CANADA.God's in his heaven,  
All's right with the world.  
—BROWNING.If you trust in God and yourself  
you can surmount every obstacle. Do  
not yield to needless anxiety. One  
must not always be asking what may  
happen to one in life, but one must  
advance fearlessly and bravely.  
—[FREDERICK BISHOP.]

London, Saturday, Sept. 9.

—The Montreal Star's motto appears to

be: "Let me live and die a Colonist."

—The Toronto Star, believing that little  
weight attaches to letters signed with  
fictitious names, will not accordingly.

Next:

—A motion in favor of compulsory  
voting in all elections was adopted  
unanimously at Montreal by the Do-  
minion Trades and Labor Council.  
The ADVERTISER has long contended that  
nothing would do more to reduce the cor-  
ruption that so often attends the "get-  
ting out of the vote." There is another argu-  
ment, as given by the wage-earners of  
Belgium, namely, that a law making voting  
obligatory would prevent hostile employers  
refusing permission and opportunity to vote.—At the recent meeting of the Pan-  
American Medical Congress in Washington,  
Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Ontario Board  
of Health, read an able and exhaustive  
paper on diphtheria, tracing the history of  
the disease. The disease, he said, is due  
to a bacillus or germ. His conclusions are:  
First, that diphtheria is an intensely in-  
fectious disease. Second, that a mild case  
in one may lead to a virulent case in  
another. Third, that air and sunshine  
have a direct effect on the disease. Fourth,  
diphtheria generally attacks children under  
10 years of age. Fifth, the germs of  
diphtheria have a capacity for prolonged  
existence. Sixth, in free air and sunshine  
the germs lose their virulence, and in a few  
weeks cease to be dangerous. Seventh,  
warmth and moisture assist in keeping the  
germs alive. Heads of families who bear  
in mind these facts can do a great deal to  
prevent an outbreak of the dreaded disease  
in their households.

## ROSEBURY ON "THE CHAMBER OF DEATH."

Lord Rosebury woke up the House of  
Lords Thursday by a rattling attack on  
their E. W. ships. He pointed out that the  
House of Lords had resisted every previous  
measure of reform, just as they now op-  
posed a local legislation for Ireland. They  
had talked about "rash experiments," as in  
this case, in connection with every pro-  
gressive proposal of the past. They called the  
present bill "a leap in the dark." He  
would call it "a leap in the light"—a leap  
toward the reconciliation of two nations  
too long divided. The House of Lords had  
decided in advance to oppose the Home  
Rule Bill. The discussions were acrid  
and acrimonious. With stinging epigrams, long  
to be remembered, he said the House of  
Lords could not be called a legislative dis-  
secting room so justly as it could be called  
a Chamber of Death.This powerful arraignment is only too  
well deserved by the Upper House of Great  
Britain, while it is significant of Mr.  
Gladstone's and Lord Rosebury's intention  
of making the issue between democracy and  
unjust privilege a straight fight to the  
finish.The House of Lords is essentially pre-  
judiced and retrograde, as is shown by  
the fact that it is to one Tory. So  
reactionary is its very atmosphere, that a  
considerable number of those made peers  
by the Liberals always become reaction-  
aries within a year or two after their  
entrance into the political Chamber of  
Death.The House of Lords should be made  
elective, or swept out of existence alto-  
gether.What can be a greater absurdity than a  
House of Parliament irresponsible and un-  
representative? Think of some youthful  
Jonkey, with hardly brains enough to train  
his hair to hide his ears, allowed to thwart  
the legislation of a Gladstone, a Bright, or a  
Cobden, merely because the young lordling  
is the foolish first son of a father equally  
foolish! If by accident some of the Lords  
are wise, which no doubt is the case, the  
principle of hereditary and irresponsible  
legislators is still at war with common

## LESSONS FROM NEIGHBORS.

The financial flurry in the United States,  
which has unsettled business and injured  
industry to a considerable extent, was un-  
doubtedly brought about from a variety of  
causes, all of which might have been avoided  
if an ideal system of managing public and  
private business had been pursued.First in importance in the list of hand-  
capping influences is the money question.  
Our neighbors have tried to purchase silver  
bullion and to coin and keep it in circula-  
tion at a price greater than its intrinsic  
value in the markets of the world. They  
have failed. Then their system of banking  
is not elastic enough, and it cannot stand  
keen fluctuations in business. The lack of  
confidence which the silver crisis and the  
poor banking system engendered un-  
doubtedly brought matters to a head.  
These problems will demand a fair settle-  
ment before confidence is fully restored in  
the neighboring Republic.But Mr. Erasmus Wiman, the well-known  
writer on industrial and financial problems,  
in the Canadian Magazine for this month,  
goes beyond these causes, and confesses  
that the United States is today suffering  
from a "protective" system of collection of  
public revenues. The machinery of a great  
internal commerce has been thrown out of  
gear. The cities have been enabled to  
grow at the expense of the country, and  
not, which is the case in Great Britain, as  
the result of free trade relations with the  
whole world. This disparity in growth is  
something phenomenal. In the last ten  
years the growth in cities has been 60 per  
cent, while the growth of the population  
of farmers is only 15 per cent. This  
inequality in growth would seriously dis-  
turb supply and demand even if it were the  
result of natural laws. But Mr. Wiman  
points out that the rapid growth of the  
cities has been at the expense  
of the country, and that this favor-  
itism has so disturbed the mutuality  
of interests essential to prosperity as to  
make it impossible to maintain commerce  
in a healthy condition.The fact that a vast national debt,  
amounting to nearly three thousand mil-  
lions of dollars, arising out of the late  
war, had to be paid justified a heavy im-  
port tax, Mr. Wiman argues; but whether  
the country ever really paid the debt, or  
whether it was simply shifted from the  
shoulders of the Government to the should-  
ers of the farmers and miners of the  
country, is in some minds an open question.  
The greater misfortune, Mr. Wiman con-  
fesses, lies in the fact that the taxation  
necessary for the payment of this debt  
was much augmented by the Government  
enforcing a discrimination in favor of one  
class as against another, and especially  
stimulating one class of industry at the  
expense of another, so that in addition to  
raising by taxation, within a very brief  
period, all that was necessary to liquidating  
the vast indebtedness arising out of the  
war, there has been contributed by  
taxation of one class an immense sum,  
not for the government, but for the  
benefit of another class. It so happens  
that the few in the city and not the  
many in the country have profited, hence  
the unequal conditions and incidental  
troubles that have reacted on the workers  
in the city to such an extent that a demand  
is now made all along the line for a change.Mr. Wiman's conclusions are worth re-  
cording in full. He says:  
"But a new and improved condition is  
about to prevail in the United States. The  
acute intelligence of this great people has  
already apprehended the mistaken policy  
of isolation from the rest of the world, and  
especially the evils resulting from a pro-  
tectionism in a government never created  
for the purpose of favoring one class  
at the cost of another. The existing  
unfortunate collapse shows how impossible  
it is to get rich by taxation, and it is clear  
that never again can any party control the  
policy of the country, whose claim to power  
is based on taxation, unnecessary, unjust  
and impolitic. As soon as the temporary  
troubles arising out of the silver situation is  
adjusted, as it will speedily be, the  
question of a new scheme of taxation will  
occupy a Congress especially created by a  
mighty mandate from the people for that  
purpose. The existing financial trouble will  
not have been in vain if it has taught  
that nations of the world are as dependent  
on each other as are individuals, and that  
selfishness, favoritism and paternalism are  
inconsistent in a free country, where equal  
opportunity and an even chance with all  
the world is the essential element of suc-  
cess and safety."There was some excuse for the United  
States over-taxed its people in order to  
pay off a great national debt. But what  
shall be said of a Canadian Government  
which has enormously added to the tax-  
ation of the people while at the same time it  
has piled up the national debt to a stupen-  
dous height? Our people cannot too soon  
learn from the experience of the United  
States, as well as from their own, that  
class taxation is ever injurious to the great  
mass of the people, and that it must be  
reformed off the statute book, if the  
Dominion is to make real progress.—And now the younger Tupper, of Ot-  
tawa, is made a "Sir" because of his con-  
nection with the disastrous Bering Sea  
arbitration! The elder Tupper, being a  
baronet, his son in Winnipeg (will succeed  
him. There are now two Sir Tupper—  
father and son. The elder Tupper is kick-  
ing to be made an earl. It is a question  
whether acceptance of political rewards  
from other countries is not calculated to  
make Canadians less Canadian and less  
trustworthy as defenders of Canadian  
rights. Should their acceptance be prohib-  
ited by legislation?

## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The most expensive fur is the skin of the  
black fox of Kamchatka. These animals  
are scarce and hard to kill, and a single  
skin sells for about \$1,000.Ternum, which is popularly supposed  
to be derived from coal, is according to ad-  
vanced science, more probably the result of  
the action of water on metal.The pianoforte upon which Wagner re-  
ceived his earliest teaching in counterpoint  
and composition from Theodore Weinlig,  
of Leipzig, has been added to the objects in  
the Wagner Museum in Vienna.The Carthaginians were not more savage  
than the Romans, and from all we can learn  
of them were, at the time of their over-  
throw, even further advanced in the arts  
and sciences. Punic faith was quite as re-  
liable as Roman faith.It is said that a female codfish will lay  
45,000,000 eggs during a single season.  
Piscatorial authorities say that were it not  
for the work of the natural enemies of  
fish, they would fill all the available space  
in the seas, rivers and oceans.ALUMINUM is to be used wherever prac-  
ticable. Pain relievers, arms and  
equipment of the German army. By its  
use the weight carried by infantry soldiers  
will be a trifle over 57 pounds, where now  
it is slightly more than 68½ pounds.The green ants of Australia make nests  
by bending leaves together and uniting  
them with a kind of natural glue. Cook  
saw hundreds at a time on one leaf drawing  
it to the ground, while an equal number  
waited to receive, hold and fasten it.The Indians make blankets of bark beaten  
very thin. The bark is stamped with fancy  
figures in brown and red and is trimmed  
with fur. Palm leaves are beaten together  
and are also made into blankets. An Indian  
is always cold, even in hot weather, and his  
blanket is as precious to him as our sun hats  
are to us.It seems strange that a bird will sit on a  
roost and sleep all night without falling off,  
but the explanation is simple. The tendon  
of the leg of a bird that roosts is so arranged  
that when the leg is bent at the knee the  
claw is bound to contract, and thus hold  
with a sort of death grip the limb around  
which they are placed.Ivory dust for jelly is sold in London at  
6 pence per pound. Ivory dust is the waste  
which results from the manufacture of ivory  
into various articles, and a workshop will  
accumulate from five to six pounds a week.  
The proportions are one pound of dust to a  
quart of water, boiled eight or ten hours.  
The product is a clear jelly, which is  
strained and flavored to taste, or diluted  
for soup.EUCLID, who is sometimes called the  
father of mathematics, taught this subject  
in the famous school at Alexandria. Being  
asked one day by the King of Egypt  
(Ptolemy Soter) whether he could not  
teach him the science in a shorter way,  
Euclid answered in words that have been  
memorable ever since: "Sire, there is no  
royal road to learning." Not many scraps  
of conversation have lived, as this reply  
has, for nearly 2,200 years.RECENTLY some old and musty documents  
were found in the city of Mexico, by which  
it was learned that treasure consisting of  
jewels and gold coin, amounting in value  
to \$2,000,000, is buried in the city. The  
documents state that the wealth was se-  
creted by order of Emperor Maximilian.  
The discovery of these documents produced  
a sensation among those who were per-  
mitted to share the secret, and prepara-  
tions were at once made for unearthing the  
treasure.

## Russia Seizes Canadian Vessels.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 8.—Word was  
brought last night that the sailing  
schooner Annie Seymour, W. H. Skayward,  
and one unknown vessel were seized by the  
Russians off Copper Island on July 28.

## SCROFULA 12 YEARS

Always Sore. Face Burned Like Fire.  
Ashamed to be Seen. Four  
Doctors but Little Benefit.  
Cured by Cuticura.For about ten or twelve years I have been  
troubled with scrofula. My head was always  
sore, my face was dry and scaly, and burned like  
fire. I had a great deal of trouble. My  
body had big red spots on it, and I did not know what to  
do. I went to four different  
doctors and they helped me  
at first. In the fall I got  
worse again, then I tried  
other remedies, but they did  
me no good. I was ashamed  
to go into public. I was a  
sight to look at. Every one  
would say "What is the mat-  
ter, why don't you take some-  
thing?" Even at my daily  
labor I had to wear a sort of cap to keep the dirt  
from getting into the sores. After I would  
wash, I would be covered with big red pimples  
all over my neck and face. Some two or three  
people advised me to try the CUTICURA REM-  
EDY. I did try them and am glad I have done  
so. Glad to say I am a well man, and in the best  
of health since the CUTICURA REMEDY was used.  
REMEMBER TO BUY THE  
LAWSON'S CUTICURA REMEDY.

## CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA REMEDY, the new blood and skin  
purifier internally to cleanse the blood of all  
impurities and poisonous elements, and CUTI-  
CURA SOAP, the new skin and scalp cleanser, ex-  
ternally to clear the skin and scalp and restore  
the hair, cure every disease and humor of the  
skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from  
impurity to cure from pimples to scrofula, when  
the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA,  
the Soap, 25c; the Remedy, \$1.50. TOTTEN DUGG  
250 Queen Street, New York, Boston, London.  
25c "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and  
oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.RHEUMATIC PAINS CURED.  
In the case of the CUTICURA Anti-  
Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sci-  
atic, hip, lumbar, chest, and muscular  
pains and weakness. Price, 50c.THE ONTARIO  
Loan & Debenture  
COMPANY.Subscribed Capital.....\$2,000,000  
Paid-Up Capital.....1,200,000  
Reserve Fund.....400,000DIRECTORS:  
Joseph Jeffery, Esq., President; John Mc-  
Clary, Esq., Vice-President; William Bowman,  
Esq., William McEwen, Esq., W. R.  
Hobbs, Esq.

## SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Interest allowed on deposits at the  
rate of 4 per cent. per annum, com-  
pounded half yearly.DEBENTURES  
Issued for three years and upwards. Inter-  
est payable half yearly.WILLIAM F. ELLIEN,  
MANAGER.Office—Corner Dundas street and Market  
Lane, London.1893. 1893.  
THE  
WESTERN  
FAIR.Announcement  
Extraordinary

Housekeepers,

Hotelkeepers,

Boothkeepers,

## ATTENTION!

Special prices on all lines  
of Housekeeping Goods.Crockery,  
China,  
Glassware

Bar Goods,

Bar Goods,

Bar Goods,

Knives and Forks and

Electro-Plated

Ware.

A large stock of Kitchen

Utensils and useful articles

for the household at sacri-

fice prices.

A new stock of double-

thick vitrious Hotel China

just received.

## Crystal Hall

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## Bargains!

W. J. Reid &amp; Co

We Draw Attention  
—TO OUR—  
Gents' Furnishings WindowsMany are not aware that this is a large item in our  
business. After you have carefully examined our  
windows (which by the way are the best dressed in the  
city), and have noted the low prices and the fine qualities  
walk inside and examine more carefully the goods. Our  
obliging young men in this department will be pleased to  
show you the new styles in

## Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Fall Hats

In fact all the new things in this department. The  
stock is now complete. The fat man and the slim man can  
get suited out of our superb stock. Inspection solicited.

## WHITE SHIRTS

We Ask Your Careful Inspection.

Not since we've been in business has the value been  
so great for the money. At 49c you get a really splendid  
shirt. Not many years ago this shirt would sell at \$1.

## FELT HATS

In this line we can please you. Soft or (Hard, High  
or Low. A very special line of Fedoras we are selling  
at 75c in the following shades: Black, Seal, Navy,  
Tobacco and Gray. This is a popular hat. Other popular  
brands of Soft Hats we are running at \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50  
and \$2. Such value hard to find.We Draw Everybody's Attention  
—TO OUR—  
MANTLE ROOMSFirst see our two west windows, filled with new  
Mantles, Wraps and Capes. Note the Children's Jackets.  
Always hard to find garments suitable for the wee ones  
from 3 to 6 years. We have a beautiful assortment.  
The price pleases everybody. We are satisfied to sell  
cheap though we could get more for this line. Starts  
at \$1 75, \$2, \$2 25, \$2 50 and \$2 75. Nothing like  
them to be had elsewhere, so many have told us. This  
line is going like hot cakes.We make bold to state that no house in the city will  
show you the variety nor many of the styles in Jackets  
and Capes we are now showing.

Terms Cash. Phone 791.

## CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street,

LONDON.



### Eyesight Saved

After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this: "My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood poisoned with cancer. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and he recovered his sight. It is not his very life." ABIE F. BLACKMAN, 2838 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best for constipation, indigestion, cure headache and biliousness.

### Tally Ho!

First Run of the London Hunt This Season.

The Canadian Championship Baseball Finals Open at Cobourg.

The Home Team Defeats the Toronto Dukes in a Great Game—A Tie for the London Gun Club Medal—Nancy Hanks Latest.

**BASEBALL.** The Alerts expect notice any moment to participate in the finals. They will be handicapped through not being able to play upon professional grounds. Burton, too, is laid up with rheumatism.

**THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.** Commencing Sept. 8.—The first of the series of semi-final matches for the championship of Canada, between the Dukes of Toronto and the Cobourgs, was played today in the first of the final games. It was a pitchers' game from start to finish, and the honors were evenly divided. At the end of the ninth inning neither side had scored, although the Dukes had the bases full in the seventh inning with one out, but were unable to make a hit. With two of the Cobourgs out, the Dukes went to pieces in the tenth inning. Suffering errors by Chambers, Whelan and Benson allowed two of the Cobourgs to cross the plate. Score: R. H. E. Cobourgs..... 2 7 6 Dukes..... 0 6 6

**NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.** R. H. E. Cleveland..... 7 10 0 Washington..... 0 6 3 St. Louis..... 6 9 0 Chicago..... 6 12 2 Philadelphia..... 3 5 1

**Baseball—Cleveland and Schriver; Taylor and Chambers. Umpire—Harris.**

**At Pittsburgh.** R. H. E. Pittsburgh..... 9 17 2 Cincinnati..... 0 6 3

**Baseball—Baker, McMahon and Robinson; Riden and Snyder. Umpire—McQuinn.**

**At Boston.** R. H. E. Boston..... 8 13 0 New York..... 0 6 3

**Baseball—Whitcomb and Hemming; Gast and Bennett. Umpire—Long.**

**CRICKET.** In a cricket match recently Mr. Sprout, of Liverpool, bowled out ten batsmen with the last eight of them eight wickets.

The Bankers and Barracks Cricket Club play on the London Club grounds to-day commencing at 2:30 o'clock.

**THE TURF.** A correspondent writes from Gloucester: On Tuesday evening last, a very exciting race for a small stake between the following horses, viz.: Mr. McKellar's Cabin Girl, Mr. Sifton's black stallion, Fleetfoot, and Mr. Sinfel's Sam Patch.

Fleetfoot won in straight heat, beat time 1:24. Fleetfoot is entered in the stallion race in London, and under the careful training of Phil Henry, who aspires to be one of Canada's best horsemen, he should win it with ease.

**LONDON HORSE'S FIRST RUN.** The first run of the season of the London Hunt was held yesterday afternoon. About fifteen members chased the hounds, and twenty or more spectators followed the carriage. The run started from the grounds of Joseph Marshall, M.P. The direction taken was northerly through the property of Messrs. Pridis, Watson, Jenkins, Farquhar and West, then east through that of Messrs. Seandict and Walker. The finish was at Morden's, on the Proof Line road. Among those out were Major Smith, Mr. Gibbons and two daughters, Capt. Denison, W. T. Strong, Major Dawson, Dr. Wilson and others. The next run will be on Thursday, Sept. 14, leaving the Kennels at 4 p.m. The master and Mrs. Gibbons will entertain all members of the club and friends at the Kennels.

**A JOCKEY KILLED.** Gloucester, Sept. 8.—While training today at the race track, Jockey Houghton's horse stopped suddenly throwing him off. He was instantly killed.

**SHERBROOK RAY RACES.** SHERBROOK RAY, Sept. 7.—First race, 4 furlongs—Speculation 1, Kickerover 2, Rosa H. 3. Time, 1:30 3-5.

Second race, Futurity course—Don Alton 1, Annie Bishop 2, Mask 3. Time, 1:20 2-5.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Pactum 1, Rightmore 2, Basaris 3. Time, 1:41 1-5.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Ramapo 1, Soundmore 2, Ralston 3. Time, 1:42 2-5.

Fifth race, Futurity course—Laidy Bass 1, Stonewall 2, Roslyn 3. Time, 1:30 1-5.

Sixth race, 1 mile, on turf—Void 1, Nee 2, Marshall 3. Time, 1:43 2-5.

**NANCY HANKS' LATEST.** INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8.—Nancy Hanks stepped a mile on the track of the Indianapolis Driving Club yesterday, in 2:44. This was her fastest mile of the year, and the second fastest ever made by the daughter of Happy Medium. The breed-

### A DARING DESERTER.

His Remarkable Escape From a Kingston Barracks.

Picks One Lock, Breaks Another and Scales a Wall—Not the First Time.

**KINGSTON, Sept. 8.**—One of the most daring and cleverly planned escapes from the cells occurred last evening at Lete Depot Barracks. Gunner Donovan, of "A" Battery, sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for six months for desertion, escaped after picking one lock, breaking another and scaling a stone fence twelve feet high. He was not missed till morning.

Private Sergeant Wolfe, who had charge of the cells, looked up and slept in the vicinity of the prisoner, could not tell when Donovan had opened two locks. The lock in the cell door was picked open. When the prisoner got outside of the cell he had to walk along a corridor, at the end of which was an iron gate, fastened by a strong chain and large lock. It is remarkable that he could open these two locks without the provost-sergeant and guards in the yard hearing him. When he got free of the corridor he left the building by the back door and walked until he got a good place to scale the stone fence.

When he came to the city and joined "A" Battery he hailed from Hamilton. He enlisted in 1890 for three years but was not satisfied with life in the barracks, and one day he slipped out in February escaped by way of the ice to the United States. On the 12th of July last an excursion was run from Kingston to Prescott under the auspices of the Orangemen, and the excursionists were members of the battery. There was a picnic at Prescott, and prominent among the visitors from Ogdensburg was a Yankee soldier. He wore the uniform of the United States militia. He was recognized as Donovan, arrested, brought here and sentenced to six months.

**"HELD IN SLAVERY."** Opening of the Opera House Season—The Attraction a Good One—Large Attendance.

The Grand Opera House threw open its doors last evening, inaugurating the season's business. The attraction was the well known drama, "Held in Slavery," which is making its first tour of Canada.

The attendance was very large in the two galleries, and from the long and continued applause that greeted the different specialties introduced it is certain that the efforts of the members of the company were thoroughly satisfactory.

The troupe is a large one and the production is enhanced by beautiful scenery. The settings were realistic, especially the opening scene, that of a quay at Baton Rouge. The sell-out in a storm and the burning of a building are clever pieces of stage mechanism. In the cast are some very competent people. Martin Hayden, the author and leading actor, although suffering from a cold, carried a difficult and very taxing part through to perfection. He was ably seconded by Chas. Robinson as Teddy. The eccentricities of Walter Hawley came in for a large share of applause. The specialties included dancing by the pickaninnies, Nip and Tuck, singing by the Harmonie Trio, and song and dances by Louise Courtney, Chas. Robinson and Walter Hawley. The dancing of Miss Courtney was encored several times.

The Grand lights bright and cheerful after its previous run. Manager Roche has completed his task of making improvements which are agreeably noticeable. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Fred L. Evans, rendered a programme of new selections. They had been in rehearsal for some time past and the audience certainly appreciated the really excellent music given. The Grand's orchestra will compare with any in Canada. The company will give a matinee and evening performance to-day. The prices for the matinee are 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. Popular prices are the rates for the evening.

**TERSELY TOLD.** In New York county \$308,430,705 worth of property is exempt from taxation.

Capt. John Oades, the oldest ship builder on the lakes, died Thursday night at Detroit.

Leroy & Co.'s large mill at Cohoes, N. Y., employing several hundred hands, will start up shortly.

The Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington has adjourned to meet in the City of Mexico in 1896 or 1897.

A boy named William Pritchard has been sent to the reformatory for three years for stealing confectionery.

All the large rubber boot and shoe factories in Boston will start up on Monday at full capacity. They employ 20,000 hands.

Receiver Wm. N. Dykeman, in charge of the wrecked Commercial Bank in Brooklyn, says the institution had lost \$163,000 through investments in the St. Kevin mine in Colorado.

Three prominent lumber merchants of Belmont, Turkey, Abdullah Sayil, Yusuf, and J. E. Apin, are at Ottawa, to ascertain if a trade in lumber cannot be opened up between Canada and Turkey.

President Cleveland has nominated Albert S. Willis, Kentucky, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian Islands, and Ellis Mills, Virginia, as consul-general at Honolulu.

The board of prison managers for Minnesota were surprised and chagrined at their meeting Thursday to find that not a single inmate had received for the month of October labor from Oct. 1, 1892, to Oct. 1, 1895.

A notice has been posted at the Carnegie Steel Works at Duquesne, that all departments of the works will be put in operation next Monday. Two thousand men will be given employment at a reduction of 10 per cent, in most departments.

Mrs. Halliday, the woman charged with the murder of her husband, Paul Halliday, and the two McQuinn women, of Newburgh, at Burlington, N.Y., have been committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury.

**Eastern Ontario Dairy men.** OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—Prof. Robertson was present at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairy men's Association at Brockville. The object of the meeting was to hold a conference with him regarding the proposed October exhibit of Canadian cheese at the World's Fair.

The professor urged that steps be at once taken to make as creditable a display as possible. His department was willing to offer a bonus of \$200, to be used in defraying the expense of making a suitable exhibit of the cheese in view, it was decided to employ a competent expert to inspect all cheese that may be entered at Chicago.

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

### PRELIMINARY OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY THIS WEEK.

It is too big a step from summer to fall. Ladies do not care to wear their summer hats until the fall shapes are ready; nor would they care to wear the fall styles during this moderately warm month were they ready. They want something between the two—something inexpensive and stylish that will tide them over the remaining warm days. Knowing this we have laid in a stock of stylish hats, just the thing for early fall wear, and these we have arranged to show at the preliminary opening of our Millinery Department. This will please the ladies, we know, and they will show their appreciation by paying the opening a large number of the latest ideas in

**Tourists' Hats (felt). Sailors' Hats (felt). Tam O'Shanter. Placques, etc., etc.**

This opening is but preparatory to our big semi-annual opening, to which all the ladies may yet look forward. We will announce it later on. You will be pleased with both, so do not neglect to attend either.

Agents for the Standard Fashion Company's patterns.

### SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 147 & 149 Dundas St.

care of their morality. Politically, they have been the victims of systematic corruption, which has not failed to affect their character. But they are free from any tendency to political conspiracy or cabal. They are also free from the tendency to indulge in base and mean, it appears, good and tractable workers in the factories of New England." Prof. Smith further seeks to show that the two democracies are in all essential respects identical, that the organization of the real power under both constitutions, and that its machinery and kinds of action are the same.

### Liberal Tariff Platform.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare: That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government as a corrupting agency, whereby to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a second fiscal policy, which, while not doing injury to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to be as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fairest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

**Big Hit—Talk of the Town.** The colossal array of new magnificent presents just received by Empire Tea Company. A good tea from 35c and a 25c present free with each pound. Choice coffee for 30c, 25c or 40c; same presents to customers. Why pay peddlers and storekeepers prices and get nothing extra? We sell tons to their hundreds. Business all cash, no losses; we're tea and coffee specialists, we share profits, thousands shop here. Best quality, best value, satisfaction guaranteed. 60 pounds of granulated sugar for 25c or 13 pounds for 50c upon profit-sharing system. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, three doors from Kingmill's.

### WOODS' FAIR.

THIS MONTH'S ATTRACTIONS.

Best mixed Bird Seed, 5c per pound.

Best American hardwood, hand sand-papered clothes pins, 4 dozen for 5c.

Best patent Stove Pipe, 6 and 7 inch, your choice 8 1-2c per length. 4 piece Elbows, 10c each. 6 piece, 15c each. Also Stove Boards at popular prices.

Handsomely decorated 100 piece Dinner Sets. Just think of it! Cut to \$5.49. Don't fail to secure a set at these cut prices.

Best quality oiled linen Window Shades in all the latest tints, both plain and decorated, mounted on Hartshorn Spring Rollers with nickel pull, complete, 44c each. Those very elaborately decorated a trifle higher.

**BEST NO. 1 REFINED COAL OIL**

**10 CENTS PER GALLON.**

Delivered in 5 gallon lots, 12 1-2c per gallon.

Just Right Corset, best \$1 corset made, reduced to 59c.

Great slaughter in all Trunks and Valises for this month. Note this! No idle talk, we have said it and we mean it, and for this month you can buy Trunks and Valises fully one-third cheaper than regular dealers have ever offered them before. We have a good assortment. Now is your opportunity.

At our Branch, 123 Dundas street, we have added a fine line of Silver-Plated Ware. We do not pretend to keep all quadruple plate, but it rests with you whether you will buy the best or cheaper quality. No danger of being deceived in quality of goods, and we can sell you much cheaper than regular dealers. Sheffield Silver-Plated Knives, 79c per half dozen, Rogers' best quality, 12 dwt., Silver-Plated Knives, \$1.75, per half dozen.

We have just received over 100 cases foreign goods, bought direct of the manufacturers at the lowest prices spot cash could secure.

We doubt if ever in the past such grand opportunities were ever offered for the cash buyer to secure goods at such ruinously low prices as during the depressed state of the money market of the past few months.

We had the ready money, we secured great bargains, and we purpose to give our customers the benefit.

Will you avail yourselves of the opportunity?

### WOODS' FAIR.

200 Dundas St., Also 123 Dundas St. and Market Square.

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This is a vertical, high-contrast black and white photograph showing a severely damaged and textured surface. The material appears to be layered and peeling, with deep vertical cracks and horizontal fissures running through it. The left side of the image is relatively light and shows some of the underlying structure, while the right side is dark and shadowed, emphasizing the depth of the damage. The overall appearance is one of extreme decay and deterioration, possibly of an old book cover or a piece of weathered wood.



## FYSH'S ICE CREAM

And Ices are the best. In bulk, bricks or shapes. Special prices for garden parties.  
Fancy Cakes and Candies in large variety. Fresh daily.

220 DUNDAS ST.  
(Corner Park Avenue.)

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—NO WITNESSES required at Shuff's Drug Store, 660 Dundas street east. Residence Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT 9 p.m. at 64 Stanley street, W. H. WATSON.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 189 Dundas street, and 489 Princes avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweller, 422 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

## BORN.

GLASS—At Melita, Manitoba, on Sept. 5, the wife of Charles T. Glass, of a son, 65c

## DIED.

OSBORN—At Erie, Pa., on Sept. 5, Alfred Henry Osborn, aged 65 years.  
Funeral from his son's residence, No. 16 Mount Pleasant avenue, London West, on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 4:30, services at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

## Vaccine Points

## FRESH AT

## Shuff's

## East

## End

## Drug

## Store,

660 DUNDAS STREET.

PHONE 502.

## SPRUDEL!

Has no equal as a table water, a curative and for bar use. It is the king of mineral waters. As a table water it is the most palatable of all carbonated waters.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE BY—

J. W. SCANDRETT,

Wine Merchant, 177 Dundas Street.

**THOMSON'S**  
Always makes the  
**BEST BREAD**  
OR PASTRY.  
USE NO OTHER.  
**J. D. SAUNBY**  
257 York Street.  
TELEPHONE 118.

You bake, but common Baking Powder is not good enough for you. We make one that sells at 25c per pound. You may pay twice the price and get no better. **BOYLE, druggist, 652 Dundas street.**

## TRY OUR—

Snow Flake & Vienna Breads

CANT BE BEAT.

Parnell & Brighton

and

PUBLIC NOTICE!

NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO BUY

COAL and WOOD

I am selling the best BEECH and MAPLE Wood at \$5.50 per cord; best Stove and Chestnut Coal at \$6.50. Examine my stock before ordering your winter's supply elsewhere.

Geo. McNeil,

C. P. R. COAL YARD.

TELEPHONE 363. ywt

Smith Bros.

ARE THE—

Leading Plumbers in London.

Call and see their goods in working operation in their showrooms, and then you will know how good plumbing is done.

376 RICHMOND ST.,

Opposite Masonic Temple.

Phone 358. ywt

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH

DILLOWAY,

144 Dundas Street. Telephone 387

## CASH DISCOUNT

—OF—

25 PER CENT.

—OFF ALL—

## SILKS

ALL SHADES IN

China Silks

17 Cents Per Yard, at

Priddis Bros.

SNAPS IN TEAS

Three lbs 50c Japan Tea for.... \$1.00

Three lbs 50c Ceylon Tea for.... 1.00

Four lbs 40c Hyson Tea for.... 1.00

Five lbs 25c Japan Tea for.... 1.00

Twenty lb caddy of English Breakfast Tea, worth \$10, for. 5.00

Anderson & Barnard,

New York Store, ext

GURD'S BICYCLE DEPOT

185 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Just received another lot of fine English Pneumatic Tyre Safety Bicycles. Second hand wheels bought, sold, exchanged and repaired.

BICYCLE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

J.A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.

Sun Insurance Office.

Fire Insurance Association.

Dominion Life Insurance Co.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

Canada Accident Assurance Co.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 343.

FINE, NOT MUCH CHANGE.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 8-11 p.m.—The Gulf of Mexico storm is dispersing but the Northwest disturbance is still important. A marked increase of pressure has occurred over the lakes. The weather has cleared in Eastern Canada and it has been fine elsewhere.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Montreal, 50°-60°; Prince Albert, 52°-62°; Winnipeg, 46°-76°; Toronto, 54°-68°; Montreal, 48°-64°; Quebec, 38°-64°; Halifax, 50°-66°.

20-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Sept. 9-11 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes and region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Winds mostly easterly; fine; not much change in temperature.

Typoid Fever at the Hospital.

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—In Thursday's Police Court report



## Echoes and Etchings

## DID NOT SAY SO.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was asked not long before his death by an American preacher, the Rev. Dr. William Wright, if it was true that he once said: "Resist the devil and he will fly at you." The great preacher answered that the sentence was older than his grandfather, and so would not have originated with him, and that he never had any experience which would have justified him in repeating it.

## DANCING.

The ancients regarded dancing as a necessary accomplishment. Socrates learned it in his old age, while Plato, in his "Symposium," advocated the establishment of dancing schools. The Romans celebrated their victories and pastoral festivities by elaborate dances. They excelled in pantomime dance, from which the ballet was evolved. The Emperor Domitian forbade the senators to dance, and for so doing removed several members from the Senate. Grave statesmen and politicians of high degree have excelled in the oldest of the arts.

## MALARIA.

A few physicians in the United States now distinguish between malaria and typhoid fever in the early stages of each by what is esteemed an absolutely certain diagnosis. The blood from a pin prick upon the patient's body is smeared on a glass plate and placed under a microscope. If the characteristic bacillus of malaria is discovered the proof is taken as conclusive. This method of diagnosis will be employed more than ever this fall, as city folks are already returning from the country laden with disease germs, and the knowledge of the method is spreading among physicians.

## GLASS-MAKING.

The art of glass manufacture is probably nearly as old as the world itself. Specimens of glass work of a superior sort have been found in the ruins of the most ancient Egyptian cities, and representations of glassblowers abound in the oldest sculptures. In ancient Rome glassware was highly prized, and was cultivated. In the middle ages the great glass center of the world for many years was Venice. The city long kept the glass-making art a secret, but finally it was discovered, and then Venice had to suffer bitter competition from England, France and Bohemia. The latter was for a long time Venice's strongest rival, and up to the time of English flint or lead glass, the Bohemian glass was the finest in the world, according to the American Importer.

## SOME QUAIN EPITAPHS.

The following in Penrhyn Churchyard is refreshing in these days of deceit on account of its candor:  
"Here lies the man Richard and Mary his wife.  
Their surname was Pritchard, and they lived without strife.  
The reason was plain—they abounded in riches.  
They had no care nor pain, and the wife wore the breeches.  
The owner of this inscription, now resting in Hebburn Churchyard, was probably a democrat and had some little opinion of himself:

"This humble monument will show,  
How lies an honest man;  
You kings, whose heads are now as low,  
Are higher than I if you can.  
John Dale was a courageous man. This is the epitaph over his remains in Bakers Churchyard, Derbyshire:  
"Know posterity that on the 8th of April, in the year of grace 1647, the rambling remains of John Dale were, in the 8th year of his pilgrimage, laid upon his two wives.  
Here all three lie lovingly.  
Here all three lie lovingly.  
One epitaph in Lifford Churchyard shows faith:

"Weep not for me, my friends so dear,  
I am not dead, but sleeping here;  
My debt is paid, my grave is free,  
And in due course you'll come to me.  
Not far from this we have an example of quiet self-glification:  
"Here lies a kind and loving wife,  
A tender nursing mother—  
A neighbor free from brawl and strife,  
A pattern for all others.  
Evidently marriage was not a failure in this case.

What follows was formerly on a tombstone in St. Thomas' Churchyard, Salisbury:

"Here lies three babes dead as nits,  
God took them off in a trice;  
They were too good to live with me,  
So be took 'em off to live with thee.

Who dares utter the foul slander that it requires a surgical operation to get a joke into the head of a Scotchman? Let him or her cast an eye over the following and then sit silent forever. It is on a gravestone in Stonehaven Churchyard:

"The place where Betty Cooper lies  
Is here or here about;  
The place where Betty Cooper lies  
There's none can find it out;  
The place where Betty Cooper lies  
There's none can find it out;  
Till at the resurrection day,  
When Betty tells her tale.

—[London Funeral Directors' Journal.]

ROMANCE IN THE DIAMOND FIELD.

That truth is stranger than fiction is witnessed by the almost incredible diversities of fortune actually experienced in real life that would be regarded as too fanciful to be embodied in a romance. The career of Sir Cecil John Rhodes affords an instance illustrating this axiom more in a striking fashion, the more noticeable because of the high position he creditably fills in one of England's most progressive colonies. Twenty years ago Sir Cecil John Rhodes, ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and the richest man in Africa.

What are the causes and conditions that have behind results so diverse? There must be some capital element in the history of such a case, but just where the abides can hardly be discerned with absolute certainty. Here are three young men, probably of the same race and breeding and near enough alike in natural gifts and acquired abilities to join in a common enterprise in a new country where neither would be necessarily hampered or helped by existing surroundings more than the others, and yet one achieves the highest possible success while the others fall and fall into the extremity of disaster. What was there to favor the one and to crush the life out of the others? Why was it that the two with the same start in life should go down to destruction instead of gaining a strong foothold in the world as their companion did? They could not be, as he is, severely the richest man in Africa or severally Prime Minister of Cape Town Colony, but they might have

## WITH THE FAIR SEX.

## HOW TO RESTORE WASHED-OUT COLORS.

Colors taken out of linens by careless washing or otherwise may be restored by lustering the articles in a solution of one part acetic acid to twelve parts water. This is authoritative and worth remembering.

## MISS YONGE.

Miss Charlotte Mary Yonge, the novelist, recently passed her 70th birthday. She has given largely of the income derived from her more than 30 novels to church objects; thus £2,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," went to the building of a mission church in Auckland, New Zealand, and a great part of the proceeds of "The Heir of Redclyffe" was devoted to the fitting out of the missionary schooner Southern Cross for the use of the late Bishop Selwyn.

## WOMEN COLONELS.

In the German army there are eight women colonels. They are the Empress of Germany; the dowager Empress, wife of the late Frederick III.; the Princess Frederic Charles of Prussia; the Queen Regent Sophia, and the Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands; the Duchess of Connaught; the Duchess of Edinburgh, sister of the Emperor of Russia; and Queen Victoria of England. The duties of these ladies are confined to drawing a handsome salary and wearing of a uniform upon state occasions.

## CAPTURED BY A COACHMAN.

The mania among some wealthy young women for eloping with coachmen has spread to Russia. The only daughter of Prince Kermatoff, of Moscow, has furnished the latest instance of the craze. She has fled from the parental roof with the young man who drove the family coach, and in order to provide against poverty during the honeymoon she took 100,000 of the Prince's rubles with her. No one can account for the infatuation, but it can be seen at a glance why she should be anxious to change her name.

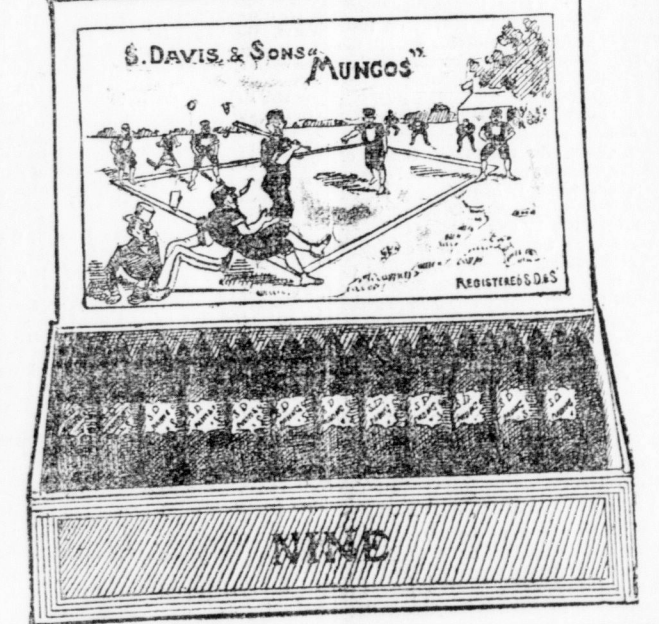
## HOW SHE REDUCED HER WEIGHT.

A young English girl afflicted with an undesirable amount of adipose tissue has succeeded in reducing herself of a large weight, without injuring her health, by following the regimen given below. She began by getting up at 6 o'clock every morning and taking a three-mile walk before breakfast, without considering the weather. At 9 o'clock she has a large cup of coffee, with very little sugar, and a slice of dry bread. Then she occupied herself as she liked until 2 o'clock, when more bread and some vegetables composed her meal. At 4:30 she was off for another long walk, followed by a cup of tea and a few biscuits. Ninety days of this regimen reduced her weight from 185 to 145 pounds.

## HONOR TO THE OLD WOMEN.

The old woman has advantages that are denied to the young. In one sense she receives the privilege of childhood, while she receives the honor and deference due to an elder. If known to be discreet, she is the recipient of many confidences, and her advice is freely sought on the most important affairs of life. If a matron, she has the pleasure of watching the progress of her children, and the joys of motherhood are renewed in solitude over her grandchildren. It does not follow, if a splendor, the existence of the old woman is either wretched or miserable. Who has not met aged spinsters whose nature seemed

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to be all the mellow and sweeter of account of ripening years, and what man has not a tender recollection of some aged aunt or other relative who helped to add to the happiness and ease the trials of boyhood? Therefore, we repeat, all honor to the old women, whether in palace or cabin, whose old age is the crown of a well-spent, womanly life.

## A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

Professor Koch, of Berlin, the great and only discoverer of the so-called consumption cure, has been for some time enamored of a young, comic actress in one of the suburbs of the city, and though married to a very fine woman, this has not hindered his traveling about during the past year in company with this young creature. Within a few months he has secured a divorce from his wife, and within a few weeks he has married the actress, telling his friends that if they want his society in future it must always include that of the present "Frau Koch," being quite accustomed to this method of procedure, but in the little Harz mountain village of Clandath, where Professor Koch was born and where he has been regarded as the man who sheds the greatest glory on the place, his conduct has raised considerable commotion. Within a few weeks five hundred women of that village, women of the mass, as they are called, many of them miners' wives—went to the place in a body, where a tablet had for some years marked the birth spot of this illustrious citizen, and with their own hands tore it down and put it away saying, "they would have no man honored in Clandath who had so dishonored his own wife." Yet would that more women would go and do likewise.—[Union Signal.]

## LOOK AT THE BLUE SKY.

One of the wisest and wisest women I ever knew once went to make her wedding call at a new suburban home, all in its bridal freshness. When the visitor rose to go, her hostess came with her to the door, and out upon the pleasant broad piazza, which, however, looked a little dusty in the corners. "Oh dear," said the youthful housekeeper, anxious to vindicate herself from any possible charge of carelessness, "how provoking servants are! I told Mary to sweep this piazza thoroughly, and now look at it!" "Grace," said the older woman, looking into the distressed young face with kindly, humorous eyes, "I am an old housekeeper. Let me give you a bit of advice. Never direct people's attention to defects. Unless you do so, they will rarely see them. Now, if I had been in your place and noticed the dirt, I should have said: 'How blue the sky is!' Then they would look at that as I spoke, and so get safely down the steps and out of sight."

The little story holds more than the immediate value. How many people habitually look at the sky every morning, actually feeling the free uplift of soul, as they glance for a moment at the broad clear arch of blue, and the slowly-sailing soft white clouds. But too many are wondering how they shall catch the 8:14 train, or have to wait till the 8:34. Too many, even then wearied and over-taxed, are planning how to get through with the labors of the hours to come.

I remember once getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning for some necessary and trying work. I forgot the discomfort in the sight of the sky. The whole broad heavens were filled with a wonderful pure, glowing and serene, glowing toward sunrise, and as I looked I realized for the first time the meaning of "the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."—[Woman's Journal, Boston.]

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- They cure without drugging, purging or robbing the system, and in fact do the very best for the patient.
- |                                               |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|
| 1—Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, etc.       | 25 |
| 2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.         | 25 |
| 3—Teething, Cough, Crying, Stomachache, etc.  | 25 |
| 4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults, etc.       | 25 |
| 5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc.             | 25 |
| 6—Nervous, Tremulous, Faintness, etc.         | 25 |
| 7—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc.     | 25 |
| 8—Suppressed or Painful Periods, etc.         | 25 |
| 9—Whites, Too Profuse Periods, etc.           | 25 |
| 10—Cramp, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, etc.        | 25 |
| 11—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, etc.    | 25 |
| 12—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pain, etc.           | 25 |
| 13—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head, etc. | 25 |
| 14—Whooping Cough, etc.                       | 25 |
| 15—Kidney Disease, Gravel, etc.               | 25 |
| 16—Nervous Debility, etc.                     | 25 |
| 17—Primary Weakness, etc.                     | 25 |
| 18—Hemorrhoids, Piles, etc.                   | 25 |
| 19—The Pile Ointment, etc.                    | 25 |

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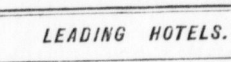
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## SOCIAL PROGRESS.

## SHE THINGS AS THEY ARE.

It may be questioned whether the boasted quickening and brightening effects of alcohol are not always, in a less degree, that same beginning of sense and excitement of imagination which, in their extreme form, make a man such a pitiable and ridiculous sight. It is better to be dull, and see things as they are, than to be brilliant and see things larger, brighter or any way other than they are, because we see them through a mist. Imagination set a-going by such stimulus will not work to as much purpose as if aroused by truth. God's world seen by sober eyes is better than any dream of it. We need to draw our inspiration from alcohol, we had better remain uninspired.

If we desire to know the naked truth of things, the less we have to do with strong drink the better. Clear eyesight and self-command are in some degree impaired by it. The earlier stages are supposed to be exhilaration, increased brilliancy of fancy and imagination, expanded good-fellowship and so on. The latter stages are these in one lesson, when strange things dance before cheated eyes, and strange words speak themselves out of lips which their owner no longer controls. Is that a condition to be sought after? If not, do not get on the road that leads to it. —[Alexander McLearen.

## AN APPEAL TO THE BALLOT.

Talk about freedom when the neck is bent under the galling yoke of slavery. Talk about liberty when a headgear worse than a thousand times worse than the slavery that existed 30 years ago is upon us. That darkness a few of our Southern States; that spreads its leathern pinions over all our land, marring the beauty of hill and valley with foul places of iniquity born of the accursed liquor traffic.

And we who pride ourselves on our free government, our grand institutions of learning, our churches with it, is said, over 30,000,000 members, are so stupefied with the fumes arising from this seething cauldron of hell that we do not seem to realize the awful bondage of soul and body we are under.

A respectable (?) man owns a saloon near by. My boys and my neighbors' boys meet there occasionally. They learn to drink, and by-and-by they come home ashamed to look mother and sister in the face.

This goes on until habits are formed and the appetite for strong drink has perhaps become master. Now let me ask: What can we do to stop the sad state of affairs? Simple. Stop the traffic. Who, then, is to blame, the liquor-seller or the Government that grants the privilege to sell? We say both, first of all the law, or the government, if you please. And every man is responsible to God and his country for the vote he casts. Is it right to license crime and punish the criminal?

Does it pay the Government to grant a \$500 license, and then perhaps spend five times that amount in suits brought on by the traffic? For be assured that the money would be shown the writhing serpent of the still if they could express their wishes by the ballot. —[Sophia Hottenstein.

## HOME VS. SALOON.

The "liquor traffic" is something we do not need to define. Almost everybody knows what it is, how it thrives. Efforts have been made all along the years to regulate and restrict it, and the only reason it has not been prohibited is because its moral and financial waste has not been fully appreciated by the people.

The direct waste of the liquor traffic in 1891 was \$1,200,000,000, and the indirect waste even more, so that putting it at low figures the total waste was \$2,400,000,000.

Who pays this waste? The people. Every drinker pays his nickel, dime or dollar a day to this waste; his wife, though not a drinker, pays toward this waste, not in dimes from her hand, but in dimes that ought to be in her hand, and his children contribute to the payment of this waste by doing without food and clothing that they ought to have.

The indirect waste is the prosecution of criminals and building of jails in which to retain them; also the building of reformatories and state prisons.

Again, our taxes are paid toward this waste in building and maintaining insane asylums, houses of refuge and orphan homes, each of them largely inhabited by victims of the legalized liquor traffic.

We are nominally a Christian nation, and yet we allow the liquor traffic to exist because we want the revenue not stopping to investigate the means to ascertain the fact that the money paid toward the waste far exceeds the revenue derived. If we did investigate we would find that three out of every four dollars of our taxes we pay because we allow the traffic to exist.

Due liquor traffic ruins homes, breaks hearts, starves children, makes murderers of wives and murderers of children, and is a school of crime in which nothing is too base to be taught. At the judgment bar of God it will appear that not only he who drinks but he who sells shall lose eternal life, but he who permits it to be sold.

O, that this fact might so ring in the ears of all readers that they could not find rest for their bodies nor sleep for their eyes until they all arose as one man to wipe this abomination from our nation.

Moral suasion is good as a preparatory, but we do not expect that alone to accomplish any other good, or to destroy any other evil. Some one has said: "We shall never have any better moral suasionists than Murphy and Reynolds and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but during the last eight years the statistics of our government show that the manufacture of intoxicating liquors has increased three times as fast as the population."

The men of this nation know that to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants is right, and many are praying for prohibition, but they can help answer their own prayers by casting a ballot for "God, home and active land," and that means for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. —[Northern Christian Advocate.

## Don't You Know

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take the Lord's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder, which will rid you of all kinds of humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives you nerve strength.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 10.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxviii, 20-31. Memory Verses, 28-31—Golden Text, Rom. 1, 16—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

20. "For this cause therefore have I called for you to see you and to speak with you, because that for the hope of Israel I am bound with this chain." During the three months at Malta many miracles were wrought in the name of the Lord Jesus, and many must have heard the gospel (verses 1-19). In due time arriving at Rome, Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him, and after three days he called together the chief of the Jews and made known to them why he was a prisoner and why at Rome. Before he had spoken of the hope of the promise made of God unto the fathers as something concerning the 12 tribes (xxvi, 6, 7).

21. "And they said unto him, We neither received letters out of Judea concerning thee, neither any of the brethren that came shewed or spake any harm of thee." They did not have daily papers with the news from all the world in each issue. It may have been some comfort to Paul to know that tongues in this part of the world had not yet opened fire on him. He had been enjoying his share of it elsewhere and had found some pleasure in it (II Cor. xii, 10).

22. "But we desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest, for as concerning this sect we know that everywhere it is spoken against." In chapter xxiv, 15, the followers of Jesus are called the sect of the Nazarenes. If Paul had not been spoken against at Rome up to this time, it would now be evident to him that his Master had, and his fellowship would be sure to come. But Paul was ready, for his prayer was to know Him, and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings (Phil. iii, 10).

23. "He expounded unto them the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus both out of the law of Moses and out of the prophets from morning until evening." Having gathered unto him in his lodging a company of Jews, he, as his custom was, preached unto them Jesus as the Son of David and coming King from their own Scriptures (chapter xvii, 2, 3; xix, 8; xxiv, 14). Doubtless Acts xiii, 16-41, is a fair sample of his preaching and reasoning. He sought to convince them that Jesus of Nazareth was indeed the promised Messiah, and that it was all foretold that He should die and rise again, and that now they were to receive Him, serve Him patiently and faithfully and wait for His return (Acts iii, 19-21; I Thess. i, 9, 10; Titus, ii, 13-14).

24. "And some believed the things which were spoken, and some believed not." We are nowhere taught that the good news were to be universally received in this age. Some seed will fall by the wayside and some on rocky soil but in portion will find good ground; some will be saved, and the church shall be completed (Math. xiii, 18-23; I Cor. ix, 23; Eph. v, 27). Even in the next age, when Satan shall be bound, there will be deceivers who will only yield a feigned obedience and will follow Satan when he comes out of the pit (Ps. lxxviii, 3; margin; Rev. xx, 7, 8).

25. "And when they agreed not among themselves they departed after that Paul had spoken one word, Well spake the Holy Ghost by Esaias the prophet unto our fathers." That it was not the prophets who spoke or wrote, but God by His spirit through the prophets is everywhere taught. Compare Acts i, 3; ii, 37, 45, and notice who it is that speaks. David in his last words said, "The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and His word was in my tongue" (II Sam. xxiii, 2). Peter says it was the Spirit of Christ who spoke through the prophets (I Pet. i, 10, 11).

26. "Hearing ye shall hear and shall not perceive." It was not very encouraging to the prophet to be told that the people would neither perceive nor understand his message, but Jeremiah and Ezekiel had the same prospect before them. "They shall fight against thee." "The house of Israel will not hearken unto me" (Jer. i, 19; Ezek. ii, 7). The messenger of the Lord has only to deliver the message faithfully (Jer. xlii, 28), sure that it will accomplish the Lord's pleasure (Isa. lv, 11), and take refuge and comfort in Luke x, 16.

27. "For the heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes have they closed, lest I should heal them." The difficulty is not on God's side, but wholly on the side of man, who will not listen to God. It is written that the Lord hardened the heart of Pharaoh and also that Pharaoh hardened his own heart (Ex. x, 1, 20, 27; viii, 15, 23). The Lord did it by giving him a command which he would not obey, and Pharaoh did it by refusing to obey the Lord's command. God is always right, but man is wrong.

28. "But it knoweth therefore unto you that the salvation of God is sent unto the Gentiles, and that they will hear it." Compare chapter xiii, 46, 47. "To the Jew first," was Paul's motto and custom (Rom. i, 16). Had it been continued to this day who can tell what the results might have been? Obedience is our part. Results are with God, and He will see to it. That God would gather from Jews and Gentiles without distinction and on the ground of simple faith in Christ those who would form the body of Christ was a mystery revealed to Paul (Rom. xvi, 26, 27; Eph. iii, 1-13).

29. "And when he had said these words the Jews departed and had great reasoning among themselves." The word preached does not profit unless it is mixed with faith in those who hear it (Heb. iv, 2). The weapons of our warfare are intended to cast down reasonings and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God and bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ (II Cor. x, 5, margin). To profit by the word we must receive it with meekness (Jas. i, 21).

30. "And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house and received all that came in unto him." Doubtless accomplishing the will of God and glorifying God as much as when journeying through Asia and Macedonia. Being no longer able to go to people, God brought people to him, and though he was bound he rejoiced that the word of God was not bound (II Tim. ii, 9).

31. "Preaching the kingdom of God and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ with all confidence, no man forbidding him." The adversary cannot hinder beyond God's permission, and it was His pleasure that for these two years Paul should have no hindrance. He opens with Jesus between His resurrection and ascension preaching the kingdom, and with the question of the disciples, "Lord, wilt Thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" (Acts i, 6, 8). It closes with Paul at Rome in a hired house still preaching the kingdom. After these 1800 years we are still more or less bound, but preaching Jesus Christ and still waiting for the kingdom while we continue to pray, "Thy kingdom come." If we had more of Paul's spirit and faithfulness, we would do more to hasten the kingdom.

Center's Little Liver Pills must not be confused with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are extremely mild and in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.



## BUILDING A CREAMERY.

More of the Small Creameries Are Successful Than the Large Ones.

There's money in a creamery located in a dairy neighborhood when properly built, but the money in it is for the man who sell milk there and not for the stockholders. Creamery stocks are if anything more risky investments than mining stocks, and it is a good thing for the farmer that they are so. There is only one case where a man would be justified in investing in creamery stocks, and that is where a neighborhood needs a creamery and the farmers expect and intend to make their profit by selling milk and not by getting dividends on the stock.

No creamery has a right to pay a stock dividend. That money belongs to the farmer. At the same time there are neighborhoods where a creamery is needed, and the proper plan here is to arrange for each patron to take stock in proportion to the number of pounds of milk he sells. One very successful creamery in Pennsylvania requires every patron to own a share of stock for each 10 cows or fractional part of that number. The stock is worth at par \$10 a share, and if a man quits furnishing milk and wishes to sell his stock it is bought by funds from the treasury. It pays a small dividend yearly and has a reserve fund, but intends to pay such a price for milk that no profit will be made.

Creameries owned by individuals always are more profitable than stock creameries for the simple reason that the individual creamery is run on more exact business principles. An old saying holds good here—that "too many cooks spoil the broth." In putting up a building for a new plant there is much more danger of getting it too large than too small. As a general thing there is little danger of crowding in a creamery. The closer the machines are together the fewer steps are required to run from one to the other, and the less fuel is required in winter. At the same time I would not recommend putting the boiler in the icehouse nor the engine on one corner of the butter works.

There are more successful creameries built for \$1,500 than there are for \$5,000. With the former sum a building can be put up and furnished, exclusive of the cost of the land, that will do the work for 700 cows, and if every creamery in the country were getting milk from 700 good cows there would be few failures except through gross mismanagement.

If there are not 800 cows to contribute to the creamery, the safest plan would be not to build. Build on a hillside, and if possible near a good spring of water. The hillside creamery can be so arranged as to do away with almost all lifting of milk and butter. Build a good \$1,500 creamery, put a good \$100 a month man in it, and then try to drown him out with an excess of milk.—R. H. Sharples in Field and Farm.

## Fed on Green Cheese.

In the summer home consumption of cheese a great deal of the product is cut up before it is half cured. Country and village storekeepers buy of local factories a few cheeses at a time, and these are cut up and retailed to customers comparatively green. A great deal of such cheese is also retailed from factories, generally only to the patrons. Merchants and others who retail this product without a pleasure and a benefit on their customers by having cheese held in the curing rooms of the factories until at least a month old before cutting.

I have heard many complaints on this subject about the difficulties experienced by country consumers in obtaining mature cheese for the table. Cheese of proper maturity is nutritious and digestible, but when it is scarcely passed from the curdy state it is poor stuff to put into the human stomach. Many people with weak stomachs complain that cheese does not agree with them at all. It is generally because they never obtain the article when it has reached the right stage of fermentation or curing. Very old cheese is also as deleterious as that which is very new.—George E. Newell in American Cultivator.

## Dairy and Creamery.

The dairy that has become such a post in our fields in many places has been utilized at last. It makes an excellent food for fattening calves, but will not do to feed to milk cows. So it is said.

A young cow must be treated very gently and kindly. The treatment should begin when she is a week old. She can be trained to the long milking habit by keeping her in milk as long as possible after her first calves.

In the island of Jersey none but the native breeding cattle are allowed, yet the inhabitants must send abroad for meat. Hence they let common, vulgar steers from other districts pasture and fatten there.

Envious experts have figured up that the more than half ton of butter made by Signol's Lily Flagg cost Lily's owner not less than 25 cents a pound in feed.

The head butter maker at the World's fair is Mr. Dewitt Goodrich of Port Atkinson, Wis.

A great cow, like a great man, must have a perfect digestive apparatus. Perfect feeding is the only way to maintain both. A single dose of overfeeding, underfeeding or improper food works injury.

Breed a heifer in November or December, so that she will drop her first calf in the fall. Thus will you get a good winter milk.

The late Senator Stanford gave orders to his head trainer to knock any man down that should be caught kicking one of the horses. The same treatment and more of it should be accorded to the fellow who will kick or otherwise maltreat a cow. He ought to be kicked all round the stable yard.

Frank Cooper always leads in the way of artistic photography. Have you seen his photo etchings? They are the best.

## THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.

An Interesting Chat With the Secretary of St. Mary's.

She Explains Why the Sisters and Their Pupils Are So Healthy—Due to Strict Rules of Hygiene and the Medicine Used in the Home—Information of Value to Everybody.

[From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.] Four miles to the northwest of Terre Haute lies the beautiful and picturesque village of St. Mary's. This is a Roman Catholic institution which has attained something more than national celebrity. Fifty years ago it was established by six Sisters of Providence, who came from the shores of France to lay the foundation for this great charitable order. It now consists of the home of the Sisters of Providence, known as the Providence House—a large female seminary, one of the finest chapels in the United States, and a rectory in which the priests make their home.

A reporter of the Express, while being shown through the establishment recently, asked Sister Mary Ambrose if there was any apparent reason for the good health with which the sisters and their pupils are blessed.

The answer was that particular attention is paid by the sisters in charge to the health and happiness of the students. "Dedicated," she said, "cannot help but have its effect on the mind. In order to keep the mind bright and active and perfectly clear at all times the student's condition must be as nearly perfect as possible. Some time ago there was more or less ailment noticeable among the sisters and students, which was probably due to atmospheric causes, though, of course, I do not know just what its origin really was. Shortly after this became noticeable a friend highly recommended a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and so urged upon me to give them a trial that I ordered some of them, and they have since been used by the institution ever since. A few days ago the manufacturers wrote me for an opinion of Pink Pills, and my reply was as follows:

"Respected Sir,—In answer to your request for my opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I am pleased to say that these pills were so highly recommended to us that we were induced to try them, and we think our repeated orders for them are sufficient evidence that we find them all that we could desire. They are a blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic. Yours very respectfully, SISTER M. AMBROSE.

Medical scientists concede that weak blood and shattered nerves are the fruitful cause of nearly every disease to which human flesh is heir, and if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are, as Sister Ambrose says they have found them, "a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic," the source of good health at St. Mary's is easily traced. Sister Ambrose said they are never without Pink Pills, and that now they order a gross at a time.

This is certainly a very high recommendation for the medicine, for there is probably no class of people that give more attention to the physical health and welfare of its members than the Sisters of Providence, and they would not use anything in which they did not have unbounded faith.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are truly one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age. They are the beginning of a more healthful era. Every day brings reports of remarkable cures that have resulted from the use of this wonderful medicine. In many cases the good work has been accomplished after eminent physicians had failed and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred at all corners. They cost boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment as inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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Don't Forget

YOUR CAKE OF

Surprise Soap

FOR THE NEXT WASH, NOR TO

READ the directions on the wrapper

127

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR. THAT IS WHY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

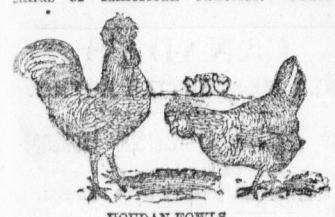
F.C.B.C.



# FARM GARDEN

HOUDANS AND CREVECEURS.

Two French Breeds of Fowls That Are Popular With American Fanciers.

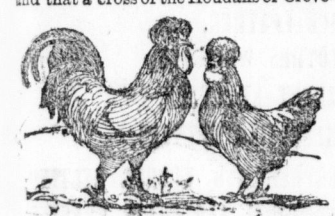


HOUDAN FOWLS.

Fowls are now grown to great perfection, and at our annual poultry exhibitions the two best varieties of French fowls we have ever had are seen in large numbers and bred to a nice point as to form, color and size.

They are, however, pre-eminently "fancy fowls," says the Poultry World, from which the cuts here given are reproduced. The peculiar formation of their heads, crests, combs, etc., makes them unique and specific in character and unlike any other domestic breeds of poultry in this respect. They have been found fairly hardy when pastured in the open, and are of average good weight at maturity. In Paris these birds are exceedingly popular at the hotels and restaurants as table poultry, their flesh being juicy, tender and short grained. Some of the best capons to be found in the French city markets are made of young Houdans, Creveceurs and La Fleche cockerels, grown in the suburbs. They average in size about that of the best Black Spanish, and in many respects they strongly resemble that breed.

We have not yet produced them in this country in such quantities as to know much of their value as a market fowl here, but those who have given attention to the cultivation of the French varieties the longest assert that they are a very desirable class of stock to keep, and that a cross of the Houdans or Creveceurs upon the Cochins or Brahmas gives in the progeny a very superior product for family use—whether for consumption, as layers or as early market chickens. They fatten rapidly, they breed prolifically, and the hens of the two breeds specially mentioned are nonsetters. It must be confessed, adds the authority quoted, that the chickens are tender and in the coldest weather are not easily reared.



A PAIR OF CREVECEURS.

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**Harvesting Wheat.**

The time to harvest wheat is when the wheat grains have passed the milk state and are hard and firm. The condition of the straw is not always a good index of the condition of the grain. Farmers who judge by the straw will sometimes find that they make a mistake. An examination of a few heads of wheat will soon convince one as to whether or not the grain is firm enough for cutting. Cultivators who add that wheat ought to be cut when quite ripe, and it should be gathered within three or four days after cutting to prevent its getting very rusty. This will make quite a difference at thrashing time. The dust tends to injure both grain and straw.

Wet weather is apt to make the wheat harvesting long, and sometimes it seems impossible to get the wheat in within a short time. To make this possible it is better to bind in small, loose bundles and not in large, tight ones. The grain and straw will dry quicker in this way, and very often with two good days intervening between the storms we can get the wheat dried out of the field.

Where the reaper and binder is used it is always better to let the wheat get very ripe before cutting. For the bundles are tied quite tight by the machines. By letting the grain get good and ripe it can be carted from the field in a very short time, as it will not need so much drying in the sun. When the field is unevenly ripened, it is also better to wait until the field is good and ripe, but not until the grain becomes hard and dead ripe. The grain portion as a rule will ripen up well enough in the shock or even in the barn and stack. The dew having very little bad effect either upon the straw or grain, and if the wheat was dry the night before it can be carted early in the morning with impunity, according to the authority quoted.

**Cutting Oats.**

When the grain is beginning to harden is a good stage to cut the oats. This will be before the straw is fully ripened. Oats cut at this stage should be cured four or five hours at least before being shocked up. In binding it is not a good plan to make the bundles too large, and they should be set up in small shocks. Generally a dozen bundles make a very good sized shock and will lessen materially the danger of molding, says a Prairie Farmer correspondent, who adds: Under ordinary conditions oats should stand in the shock several days to cure before hauling in. At the same time it is quite an item to get them shocked or moved away without getting wet. Like clover, if they once get thoroughly wet it is often quite a task to dry out thoroughly; hence care should be taken to haul in as soon as they will do.

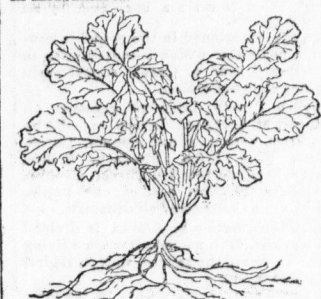
To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla. For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla. For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## THE RAPE PLANT.

As Grown in the United States—Adaptability of Soil—Place in the Rotation.

There is a season after corn has been harvested and before the advent of winter during which we must depend on grass as the source of food for our flocks and herds; otherwise we must draw upon winter stores to feed them. The need of some useful fodder plant of this season has long been recognized, and now Thomas Shaw, professor of agriculture at the Ontario college, gives the assurance that the rape plant is adapted to large areas in the United States. In a report to the department of agriculture he says:

The soils of the prairies will doubtless be found suitable for this crop where the summers are not too dry and warm. And in large sections in all parts where the climatic conditions resemble those of Ontario it will doubtless be found that rape will grow readily. This would mean that rape can be successfully grown in all the states bordering on the Dominion of Canada and in several of those that lie farther to the south. Whether it would furnish winter pasture in the more southerly states and whether it would grow as a paying crop in these can be determined only by actual test. The rape plant is adapted to large areas in all the states bordering on the Dominion of Canada and in several of those that lie farther to the south. Whether it would furnish winter pasture in the more southerly states and whether it would grow as a paying crop in these can be determined only by actual test.



THE DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

The place that should be assigned to rape in the rotation will depend on many conditions—the use for which it is grown, the nature of the soil and the nature of the rotation. Like other hood crops, it should be grown as a cleaning crop when sown in drills; hence it is peculiarly fitting to grow it upon fields which require to be cleaned. It will therefore more commonly come after a grain crop and ordinarily should be followed by another grain crop sown with grasses and clovers. It may generally be grown with much advantage after a crop of winter rye which has been pastured or cut at the earing stage for hay or in the blossoming stage for the silo.

In climates that are suitable and in seasons that are sufficiently moist it will also make a good growth after early maturing crops. As rape feeds ravenously on organic matter, it usually grows well on a freshly overturned soil possessed of sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. It may therefore be grown on land which has been pastured in early spring and on overturned clover fields after the first cutting of the season has been removed. As a catch crop it may be sown at any time when opportunity offers until within, say, eight weeks of the close of the growing season. As a grown manure it may also be sown at any time, but for this purpose it is more common to sow it in conjunction with the bare fallow or after some crop of the season has been removed. The Dwarf Essex, or English variety, shown in the cut is, according to the authority quoted, the only kind of rape that has hitherto proved a success as a fodder plant in North America.

**Sowing Rye.**

John Gould, one of Ohio's progressive farmers, tells, in a letter to Country Gentleman, that for three years he has been sowing more and more rye among the corn at the last working. This year all of the corn is sown to rye, and there will be not only some fine fall feed, but in the excessive Ohio fall and spring rains there will be no washing of the land or carrying away of fertility. Then in the spring one has a field of rye to seed down to clover and have a year in the rotation, or, what is pretty well up to clover, a rye seed to turn under for a succeeding crop.

**Pastured Clover For Seed.**

American Cultivator says that where sheep are kept to eat the clover growth close to the ground there is a constant checking of the clover growth which predisposes it to seed. It produces a heavier seed crop than does the common practice of allowing the first crop to grow until in blossom and then cutting it close to the ground. But if the clover is fed off, Canada thistles and other biennial weeds in it should be mown down to the surface with a scythe.

**Agricultural News and Notes.**

And now it is reported that the phylloxera in France has at last been subdued.

A beet sugar factory is proposed at Eugene, Or., and experiments on a considerable scale are, it is said, to be made this year in the surrounding country.

It is now proposed to build silos complete and then ship the parts to any portion of the country ready for setting up.

Indiana claims a fine wheat crop.

The American Bee Journal is authority for the statement that there will be a large yield of honey this year.

There is a scarcity of fodder reported in Great Britain, France and Germany, all of which countries are importing large quantities of the United States.

Butchers in various parts of New York city are beginning to experiment with electrical fans. They say that meats remain fresh longer in a room where the air is kept in motion, and they also find that the revolving of the little fan blades keeps away the flies.

Information given by the department of agriculture makes it appear that the winter wheat crop will not exceed 250,000,000 bushels and may be more than 200,000,000. The condition is 74. The spring wheat condition is also very poor, and its yield will not exceed 150,000,000 bushels.

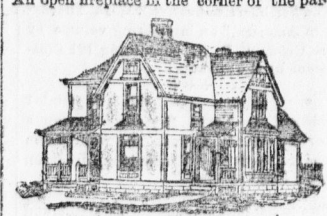
Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What is done once it will do again.

## A DESIRABLE HOME.

Commodious Nine Room Cottage, Including Plumbing, For \$2,000.

(Copyright, 1896, by American Press Association.)

This is a very desirable cottage of nine rooms, with necessary halls and closets, and needs but little explanation. It is well suited to the requirements of a small family. The convenience of the interior is revealed by a cursory study of the plans. The principal architectural feature of the hall, which is of goodly size, is an ornamental staircase of neat design, open to the first landing. The parlor on the right is quite large for a dwelling of this class and is connected with the hall and dining room by wide sliding doors. Thus these rooms may be thrown together for entertainment. An open fireplace in the corner of the par-

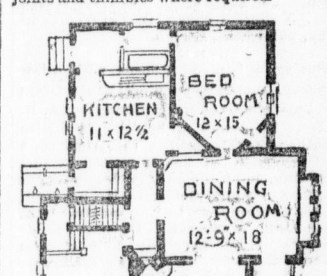


PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

lor is provided with a new wood mantel, set with beveled mirrors, rich tile facings and an appropriate grate and ornamental brass fender complete.

The dining room may be entered from the front hall, through the parlor or lobby, or from the outside by the side porch. The hall is connected with the dining room and kitchen through a corridor. A well fitted china closet is placed so as to be accessible from the kitchen or dining room. The pantry, from the kitchen, is well fitted with all conveniences. A small bathroom is provided in the rear, through which is intended the passage to the outside from the bedroom. A cellar is provided under the left half of the building and is reached from the corridor.

The construction is shown in the following abstract of the specifications: Dimensions, 32½ by 40 feet, not including the two feet of the front porch. Height of ceilings, cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet; second story, 8½ feet. The cellar is excavated to a depth of four feet, and the loose earth used to grade around the house at completion, leaving two feet of the foundation exposed to view on the outside. The foundation is of good rubble stone, laid in good mortar 18 inches thick to top of ground, from which it batters to eight inches at top, neatly pointed. Corners of the foundation are of hard brick and mortar, laid with close joints and timbers where required.

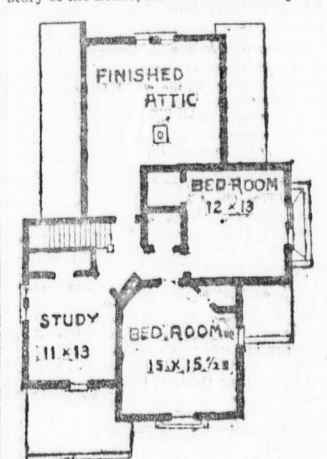


FIRST STORY.

The interior side walls and ceilings of the two stories are hard finished on two coats of best brown mortar and seasoned lath. The frame is of sound timbers, properly framed, raised and secured. Studding, beams and rafters are placed 16 inches from centers. The beams are well bridged. All windows have seven-eighths inch sashes and timber sills of clear pine. The sashes are 1½ inches thick, glazed as indicated on plans and hung to balance weights with steel cords.

The outside of the upright frame is first sheathed over with shiplap sheathing, next covered with rosin sized paper and finally enclosed with half inch pine siding. The sliding doors have four-fifths of their width to the weather. The porch is constructed of clear pine, with ceiling of narrow yellow pine and turned six inch columns. The roof is of 18 inch cypress shingles laid in inches on the weather on No. 2 fencing. The ridges are saddled with pine boards. Secret gutters of tin are laid in the projection of the roof cornice around the left wing, and three inch conductors lead all roof water to the ground.

The porch floor is of 1½ by 4 inch clear t. and g. pine, inside floors of 1 by 6 inch t. and g. pine, all thoroughly nailed to each bearing. The outside floors are laid in paint. All door jambs are rabbeted plank, with 1 inch grounds and 3½ inch reeded casing, with foot and head blocks. Panels are formed under the windows in each story of the house, and the base in all parts.



SECOND STORY.

matches the trim. The doors are shelled and hooked in the usual manner. The doors are seasoned pine, paneled and molded, the outside doors being 1½ inches thick; inside, 1¼. The front door outside is heavily molded and has heavy butts, locks, knobs, light back and bolts. All other doors have reliable butts and mortise locks, with brass bolts and keys; sash fastenings to all windows.

All outside work usually painted has two coats of best paint, inside filled and hard colored on the second. The house is prepared for furnace to be placed in future. Recently erected at Carthage, Ill., at a total cost of \$2,000. E. A. FAYNE.

Ich on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodruff's Sanitary Lotion Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

## PROTECTING THE FARMERS.

(Toronto Globe.)

The farmer of Canada is now giving the protection advocates no end of trouble, though not nearly so much trouble as their system is inflicting on him. They know that the tariff imposes upon him the burden of maintaining a dependent class. They know that the duty on farm products, even if it does enable him to increase the price of such as are consumed within the Dominion, affords him no adequate compensating advantages. The bulk of his produce must be exported, and the tariff has no other effect than to increase the cost of the things that are to him raw material. And, what seems to be still more distressing, the protection apologists realize that the farmer has found it out. How to argue in the face of this obvious fact is a troublesome problem, severely testing the ingenuity of the theorists. It is common for them to ask what free trade has done for the farmers of England, and it may be worth while to explain that the goods he wants in the best markets, thereby enabling the manufacturer to perform the taxing act for himself, the case is precisely the same, and the less and waste are greater owing to the more complicated process adopted. The farmers are asked to submit to the latter process of exploitation that their exploiters may be able to buy more largely from them—an absurdity which has worn surprisingly well. It is not claimed that free trade would do anything for the Canadian farmer, but it would relieve him of the burden of maintaining a class of men confessedly dependent and unable to support themselves.

O, this dull, depressing headache, That won't wear off, This hawking and this spitting, And this backing cough, I've lost my sense of smiling, And I'm going, too, I know certainly what ails me, But—what shall I do? My hawking and my hawking, Keep up a steady drip, I'm haunted by the fear that I am going to drop in, I feel supremely wretched, No wonder I'm blue, I know my health's falling, But—what can I do?

Do? I'll tell you what to do, my friend, If you'll lend me your ear for a minute, Go down to the drug store and buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and take it according to directions given, and you'll soon find that this miserable headache is a thing of the past; the hawking, hawking and spitting, the backing cough, as well as your self, will come to an end, and in a short time you will feel like a new man. A new man—think of that—and all for 50 cents, which is the price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, the unfailing cure for this terrible disease.

**Filias Filis! Itching Filis.**

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

At the time of the Persian wars all Greek men were long hair, tied on the top of the head in a knot and fastened with a hairpin. Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. Callard and all druggists.

Men with gray and blue eyes are usually better marked than those with dark eyes. **Winkley's Liniment** cures Eczema, Dermatitis, the longest animal known to exist in the torrid, which averages 100 feet in length. Nothing impure or injurious contains the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general correctives, Dr. Theobald's Eucalypti Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Medieval doctors considered chips from the gallows on which somebody had been hanged a good remedy forague.

**During the Past Fifty Years.**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF OTHERS FOR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE GUMS, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. "Twenty-five cent bottle."

The climate of the southern polar region is much more severe than that of corresponding regions to the north.

**How to Cure All Skin Diseases.**

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

It was the vogue at one time in Venice to glid the rolls of bread and the oysters on the sinner table. The candles were also coated with gold.

**A Wonderful Cure.**—Mr. David Smith, One Hill, Ont., writes: "For the benefit of others I wish to say a few words about Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. About a year ago I took a very severe cough, had a violent sore on my lips, was had with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. I tried almost every conceivable remedy, outwardly and inwardly, to cure the same, but to no purpose. I had often thought of trying Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, so I got a bottle and when I had used about one half the sore showed itself. By the time I had used the bottle was done I had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast. I was always of a very bilious habit and had used quinine and lemon juices with very little effect. But since using three bottles of the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY the biliousness is entirely gone and my general health is excellent. I am 60 years old. Parties using it should continue it for a month after they think they are cured. It is the best for the best health restorer I know." 31

## No! No!

You need n't go to Florida, but take

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

It will STRENGTHEN WEAK LUNGS, STOP THE COUGH, AND CHECK ALL WASTING DISEASES. A remarkable flesh producer and it is almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure to get the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

## WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when falling or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be discouraged if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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MONTREAL.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS for Arts, Applied Science, and for entrance into the Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts will begin as follows:

FACULTY OF ARTS (including the Special Course for Women), Thursday, Sept. 14, at 9 a.m.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.—Friday, Sept. 15, at 9 a.m.

The lectures will begin as follows: Faculty of Law, Sept. 4; Faculties of Arts and Applied Science, Sept. 20.

Intending Students can obtain all necessary information on application to the undersigned.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B.C.L., Acting Secretary.

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—BUTCHER—

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Having added two more stalls to my shop, I will make a specialty of SAUCES. We use the English sheep cheese only.

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

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New Goods. Prices Low. Work Guaranteed. Inspection invited.

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IT ALWAYS PAYS.

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Offers advantages that cannot be given in any other similar Canadian schools. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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Direct importation. Best Canadian and American cements. Fire brick, fire clay, etc. Lowest prices.

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## PURE PORK SAUSAGE NOW READY

Very Cheap for Cash Only.

All orders for delivery must be given before 10 o'clock every morning.

We buy large quantities of hogs, delivered at the packing house every Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock.

We pay highest price for hogs between 160 to 220 pounds, live weight.

The Canadian Packing Company,

Office: Alben Buildings, Room 6.

Telephone 969.

## RIPAN'S TABLETS





## A HORSE STATEROOM.

Now Blue-blooded Equines are Brought Across the Atlantic.

The picture below, reproduced from The Breeder's Gazette, shows a high priced hackney on his way to America to his new millionaire owner.



## HORSE STATEROOM.

His quarters are much more comfortable than those of the steerage passenger, who comes with nothing but a pair of willing hands to this country and in time develops into a millionaire, or at least the father or grandfather of a president. Oh, yes! The horse has it much better than the steerage passenger.

The illustration is from a photograph and is a fine picture of the beautiful Hackney head. You will observe he is tied at each side of his halter rein, so that in a sudden lurch of the ship he may not be thrown against the wall and cut his eye or knock out some of his teeth, as unfortunately happens once in awhile to a human saloon passenger of even first cabin rank.

## Mutton Lamb Notes.

The most profit is made from the quickest sale of any product, and especially of such as must be fed expensively. And there is no quicker product and none other that is so profitable as the early lamb. One sells for as much in May as two in November, and the farmer not only gets the better price, but he saves twice or even four times the feeding. Any large town or city furnishes the market for them, and the early sale makes it possible to fatten the ewes after the lambs are sold and market them out of the way for another flock in the fall.

The kind of lamb, however, is to be thought of. The best of all is a cross of a Shropshire ram on the native ewe—that is, considering the profit, for the pure lamb is to be preferred before the cross were it not that the pure ewes are too costly to be made into mutton, as with the common ones. And the disposal of the ewes and the loss first cost make the larger profit. The ewes should be purchased early in September, so that the lambs may not come later than February, and if the flock is gathered in August so much the better, for the earlier they are in the market the more they bring. In this business one has three dividends and the first cost returned within a year—the lambs, the fleece, the profit on the ewes and the first cost returned. This is a profitable business.—American Agriculturist.

The fattest lambs are a cross of Merino and Southdown. They are not the largest, but the plumpest and heaviest for their size of all early lambs, and the black faces and legs of the sire render them dear to the heart of a butcher, who will readily give more for such lambs than for larger white faced ones. He points to these black marks with pride and calls the special attention of his customer to them as proofs of their Southdown lineage, "the finest mutton sheep in the world," as he tells his exacting purchaser. The Merino, however, has something to do with the fatness and tenderness of these lambs, and its early fleece gives the appearance of fullness and roundness to the plump little carcasses.

The Dorset must have the most skillful attention, and the shepherd who thinks sheep are able to take care of themselves through winter as well as summer will be very much disappointed if he tries the Dorset to experiment with in this direction. The Christmas lamb is like the Christmas strawberry, a hot-house creation, and those breeders who do not understand this method of forcing lambs will do well to get lambs later and at less cost and yet make quite as much profit out of them. It is quite possible to average \$8 to \$10 for a lamb in March and April, or even in May, and this with the Merino-Southdown cross.

When a lamb is 2 weeks old, it may be taught to eat a little dry food by means of the hand. A mixture of clean, heavy oats, corn and linseed in equal parts, finely ground together and slightly salted and sweetened with sugar, will be taken eagerly and will help the growth very much. At the same time it is advisable to nourish the lambs through the ewes, by liberal feeding of grain, of which a mixture of rye and buckwheat coarsely chopped together will be found better than corn, and if anything else is added it should be bran. This will increase the milk in quantity and quality and so help the lambs. By and by the lambs will take their meals themselves if the proper facilities are afforded by means of a small pen with creep attached to it and set in the fence.

The creeps consist of openings in the fence just large enough for the lambs to creep through, and to prevent tearing of the wool the sides of the openings are guarded by rollers fitted into a sliding bar placed in the fence, by which the rollers may be drawn nearer to each other or widened, as may be necessary to fit the lambs. The food is placed in these pens, and the lambs soon learn to creep through to get the meal. These hints are especially useful for the feeding of market lambs, which need to be forced as much as possible to make a rapid growth and lay on fat.—Henry Stewart.

The United States has a lower percentage of blind people than any other country in the world.

## COLIC.

## Its Causes in Horses and Mules—Remedies and Preventives.

Bulletin No. 25 from the agricultural college of Mississippi by Dr. Tait Butler treats of the causes and remedies of colic in horses and mules. Its chief points are the following:

Nineteen out of every twenty cases of colic are chargeable to irregularity in food or water. The rules for watering are:

Use only pure water.  
Water before feeding.  
Water frequently (from three to five times daily).

Never give a large quantity at one time, especially if the animal is very warm or about to undergo severe exertion.

The quality and quantity of food and the regularity with which it is given are of the greatest importance. Oats are the best grain for horses or mules, though corn is more commonly used in this state and is a good food if used with discretion. Oats are better because they are more easily digested and possess the essential constituents of a good food in better proportions, and therefore, by throwing less work on the digestive organs, are less liable to cause indigestion and colic. They should be dry, clean and free from mold. If cut before they are too ripe, their value is greatly enhanced. While corn is a fruitful cause of colic, yet it is a good food for working stock, but should be fed with caution.

Oats and corn may be fed whole to a grown horse while his teeth remain good, but for colts and old horses they are better if ground. Bran, linseed meal, etc., if fed in small quantities and with other foods, are beneficial in keeping the bowels loose and in good condition. Almost any of the varieties of hay in common use may be fed with safety if they are cut before becoming too ripe, are well cured and free from mold. Now hay should never be fed to working stock, as it is very apt to cause derangement of digestion, and so cause colic. The quantity of food to be given must depend largely upon the amount of work required from the animal and his individual peculiarities. From four to eight quarts of oats, or from 8 to 15 ears of corn two or three times daily are about the proper limits. The quantity of hay required is usually from 10 to 20 pounds daily.

If a horse is required to do more work than usual on a given day, it is a common custom to give him more food. This is a great mistake. Owing to the fatigue consequent to the increased exertion, the animal is less able to digest a large feed and therefore should be fed less instead of more. Again, it is decidedly improper to give a horse a large feed, especially of corn, immediately after undergoing severe exercise. If a large feed be given immediately before active exercise, the blood which is required by the digestive organs in order to carry on their proper functions goes to the muscular system, digestion is impaired, and colic is a possible result. If a large feed be given immediately after active or prolonged exercise, the animal is weak, and the blood is drawn upon largely for the rebuilding of the muscular waste, and the digestive organs suffer accordingly.

A change of food should be made with caution. If a change must be made, a smaller quantity of the new food should be given for several days, and the amount increased gradually. In no case should a change of food and work be made at the same time. A good rule is, never give a horse a full feed on a change of work, nor full work on a change of feed.

Instead of feeding a large number of mules together, giving the grain in large quantities and using foul water—and that only when convenient, as is the common practice—if the following method be pursued the great loss of mules by colic now experienced by Mississippi planters would be reduced at least three-fourths: The mule should be watered and then fed at least one hour before going to work in the morning. In the middle of a long forenoon he should again have water. At noon he should be fed watered and then allowed to eat hay for a short time before receiving his grain, which should be given him at least one hour before he is again put to work.

In the middle of the afternoon he should be watered again, and in the evening his grain should not be given him until he has first been watered and allowed to eat hay for at least an hour. The trouble and loss of time required to water working animals in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon may in some cases render it impracticable, but frequent watering will be found advantageous to the stock in all cases and a powerful factor in the prevention of colic.

So long as the animal will drink it no water is considered too foul for either horses or mules. Not only is this neglect on the part of stock owners responsible for many cases of colic, but many other diseases also are directly traceable to impure water. An unlimited supply of good pure water is essential to the health of all animals used for farm work. Pools formed from surface drainage where large quantities of organic matter are carried into them, and wells or pools contiguous to barnyards or manure heaps, are especially to be avoided.

Sudden changes of temperature, unduly severe exertion, parasites (worms, etc.) in the intestines and feeding on green grass when the animal is not accustomed to it are frequent causes of colic.

**Live Stock Points.**  
The horned Dorset is the sheep for winter lambs.  
Millet, when sown for green fodder, may be put in as late as August.  
In England it is the custom to breed horned Dorset ewes to Southdown sires for Christmas mutton.  
Give green food as long as it can be had to all your live stock, from chickens up to horses.  
September is the month in which to breed ewes for winter lambs. Some breeders begin by the middle of August.

The fastest railroad watches are to be had at the finest jewelry store, 700 Dundas street east. Fine repairing.

Paris fruit dealers color their green wares to make them appear ripe.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.



## PROPAGATING PLANTS.

Multiplying Fuchsias, Begonias, Etc., by Slips and Cuttings.

Many desirable plants are readily propagated from slips and cuttings. What the florist terms "greenwood cuttings" are more commonly employed than those from the mature wood, as they "strike" more quickly. "Slips" are greenwood cuttings, but the term is often restricted to designate those which are made by pulling or slipping off a small side shoot. All soft wooded plants and many ornamental shrubs are increased by greenwood cuttings. There are two general classes of greenwood cuttings—those made from the soft and still growing wood, and those made from the nearly ripened green wood, as in azalea, indica, cleander, etc. House plants, as geraniums, coleus, carnations, fuchsias, and the like, are grown from the soft young wood. Sometimes truly hard wood is used, as in camellia.

In making cuttings from soft growing shoots the first thing to learn is the proper texture or age of the shoot. The test for beginners is the manner in which the shoot breaks. If on being bent the shoot snaps off squarely so as to hang together with only a bit of bark, it is in the right condition for cutting, but if it bends or simply crushes it is either too old or too young for good results.

Soft cuttings are usually cut below a bud or cut to a heel. Cuttings demand for best results a moist and uniform atmosphere. Cuttings should be shaded for a week or two. Oleanders usually root best when mature shoots are placed in bottles of water. Amateurs who have not the florist's conveniences of propagating by fungoid diseases, and the grapes set and ripen perfectly, bagging the clusters of fruit may be unnecessary, but wherever mildew or rot prevails bagging is necessary. "What is bagging?" some may ask. It consists in taking common manilla paper bags and placing one over each cluster of grapes just about the time they are out of bloom. The mouths of the bags are closed and folded over and pinned to the branches as you see in the illustration, and they are never unfurled until the grapes are ripe. Within these bags the berries swell and mature as well as in the open air, retaining their bloom perfectly. The bags are a partial protection from mildew and rot, and they save the berries from being battered or littered by storms, burnt by

bagging grapes.

In regions where the vines are not affected by fungoid diseases, and the grapes set and ripen perfectly, bagging the clusters of fruit may be unnecessary, but wherever mildew or rot prevails bagging is necessary. "What is bagging?" some may ask. It consists in taking common manilla paper bags and placing one over each cluster of grapes just about the time they are out of bloom. The mouths of the bags are closed and folded over and pinned to the branches as you see in the illustration, and they are never unfurled until the grapes are ripe. Within these bags the berries swell and mature as well as in the open air, retaining their bloom perfectly. The bags are a partial protection from mildew and rot, and they save the berries from being battered or littered by storms, burnt by



## NAGARA GRAPES IN BAGS.

unsuspected, picked by birds or injured by early frosts, and while the small boy doesn't hesitate to pluck a bunch of grapes from an open vine he will hesitate to touch the grapes that are in bags.

A firm point in favor of bagging the grapes is the fact that those who grow fine grapes for market are the most pains-taking in bagging them. Well, if these growers for market cannot afford to grow grapes without bagging them—because the bagged grapes are so much finer than the others—can the amateur, who grows a few grapes for his own family alone, afford to ignore the bags? Thanks are due to Gardening for the accompanying illustration, which is from Life.

**Treatment of Hydrangeas.**  
Hydrangeas that have been forced and which will be wanted for forcing again next winter should, according to Gardening, be treated as follows: Cut the old flower heads off, but don't cut back the shoots at all; keep the plants out of doors and give them lots of water all summer long, keeping them fresh and plump and their leaves fat and green. If they are in pots or tubs, plunge these part way in the ground to save watering so much. Don't report them till September or October.

**Things That Are Told.**  
It pays to thin grapes. Pinch out the extra bunches any time after blossoming is finished and fruit is set.  
Mechan says that the wistaria grows from root cuttings. Layering, however, is a very good method where there is room for it.  
A landscape architect of New York says that the tulip tree stands at the head of all native trees, not only as an ornamental, but as a clean tree—that is, freedom from insects.

The Rural New Yorker makes a point that among all evergreen trees on the Rural grounds nothing is more valued than the oriental spruce. A feature of this tree, it states, is not its appearance, but its beautiful little scarlet cones that resemble strawberries in shape and color.  
Narcissuses of all sorts live well in the ground year after year, multiplying and strengthening if the ground is good.  
Success With Flowers says that the red spider will not flourish in a room whose air is kept properly moist. Moisture is his especial aversion. The only thing that will put him to rout is water applied freely and frequently. Be sure to see that it gets to all parts of the plant and especially the under side of the leaves.

Paris fruit dealers color their green wares to make them appear ripe.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

## Attractive Reading.

The Novel in New Books and the Month's Magazines.

An American in London has just bought for \$1.175 a copy of the first edition of Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler."

A revised edition of Andrew Carnegie's "Triumph of Democracy" is in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is based on the census of 1890.

The Scribners announce "With Thackeray in America," an interesting volume by Eyre Crow, A. R. A., containing 121 illustrations by the author.

There appears in the September number of the North American Review a paper by W. H. Crane, the well-known comedian, entitled "Playwriting from an Actor's Point of View."

Two important articles on "England and France in Slam," written, respectively, by Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P., lately British Under-Secretary for India, and by Macanese Adam, appear in the September number of the North American Review.

The boys of Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, now issue a very creditable monthly, entitled "Our Boys." The first number contains a first-class picture of the Howland, chairman of the committee of management, Mr. Wm. Black, a graduate of the ADVERTISER, is the typographical artist.

The Pansy for September embraces among its contents much of interest both at home and abroad. It is an exemplary number throughout, its stories and character sketches, as well as its other well-known features, helping to sustain the high order of this popular young folks' magazine. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

Babyland for September has a charming frontispiece, "Blowing Bubbles." "Through the Farmyard Gate" tells a pretty story about the Wise Pigeons. Then there is a story about Ethel, and something about Betsykins, who does such droll things, and a dainty story in verse, besides pretty pictures and rhymes. The price is 50 cents a year, 5 cents a copy. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

Outing for September opens with a fascinating, complete story—"Donald Grey; the Luck of a Good-for-Nothing," by A. B. Ward. Thousands of bright youths have run the same fatal course, thousands more will follow to be finally ruined by turf gambling, and many an ambitious reader of Outing can study the story for his good. It is a warning note to life and free from twaddling sentiment. Other notable features of an excellent number are "Tennant's Canon," a picture of California sport, by E. S. Van Dyke; "Our Sailor Soldiers," by E. B. Merce; "Football on the Pacific Slope," by John Craig; and "A Wolf-Hunt," by Patty M. Selmes.

The Century, we are informed, has just come in possession of one of the most unique historical documents. It is a record of the daily life of Napoleon Bonaparte on board the English ship which bore him into captivity at St. Helena, as contained in the hitherto unpublished journal of the secretary of the admiral's change. The report of many conversations held by the admiral with the deposed Emperor, regarding his important campaigns, are given with great fullness, and there is much about the bearing and personal habits of Bonaparte during the voyage. The Memoirs of La Caze contain the story of the Emperor's deportation as told by a Frenchman and a follower; this diary is an Englishman's view of the same memorable journey. It will be published in early numbers of the Century.

Lady Henry Somerset has come to be the most influential woman in Great Britain in movements for social and moral reform, and she has a singularly attractive personality. By far the best account of her life, career and work that has ever appeared is Mr. W. T. Stead's brilliant character sketch contributed to the September number of the Review of Reviews. This magazine which as a rule keeps so close to current news, has an occasional surprise for its readers in the nature of an article as remote as possible from the events of the preceding four weeks. For instance, this September number contains, immediately following the Lady Henry Somerset character sketch, a stirring review of the wonderful story of the salvation of France by Joan of Arc, with numerous beautiful illustrations. Lady Henry and Joan of Arc form charming companion articles.

The September New England Magazine is full of matter of timely interest. First and foremost is James T. Cutler's "Literary Associations of Berkshire," capably illustrated with views of Massachusetts' most picturesque county and portraits of men and women who have made it famous. Not less instructive is A. B. Ward's description of the workings of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst, where scientific methods are designed to aid the farmer and revolutionize the future of agriculture. This article has many interesting illustrations. The picturesque old town of Fryeburg, Maine, the birthplace of many distinguished New Englanders, is pleasantly described and illustrated by John Stuart Burrows. "Mrs. Partington's" delightful reminiscences are continued, as is the story of John Ballantyne; and there are two excellent short stories—one a pathetic love story of the Maine coast by Nathan Haskell Doley; the other a pleasant echo of the present cooking craze—altogether with verses by some of the younger American poets, go to make up a number of unusual merit. New England Magazine. Warren F. Kellogg, publisher, 5 Park Square, Boston.

SHILOH'S CURE.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

## THE CITY DUDE.

"Have you dug your grass?" asked the city chap.

Of the starving farmer man:  
For he thought he would not crush the swain  
Beneath his social ban.

"What time of the year did you dig your grass?"

"Did the weevils hunt your peas?"  
And "Did the canker worm destroy  
Your young cucumber trees?"

"I felt would be a simple swain  
And drive my yoke of cows  
And rest at noon beneath the shade  
Of the railroad bridge."

"The whole of the livelong day,  
Or start at noon with the rustic hoe  
To dig the hills for hay."

"And if at noon I grow faint  
From my labor, strain and rush,  
I'll mix the milkweed's luscious milk  
With mushroom's luscious mush."

"I'll pick the pineapple from the pine,  
Through the parsnips meadow push,  
And rest at noon beneath the shade  
Of the bending cabbage bush."

A wonderful new combination is R. Stork's Headache, Neuralgia and Liver Powders, nice to take and perfectly harmless. Mrs. Mary Keate, 88 Main street, Hamilton, says: "For English Spavin I have been troubled with severe headaches. I have tried all the remedies I could hear of, and have been treated by many doctors, but with very little good results. A friend recommended your Headache, Neuralgia and Liver Powders some time ago, and I tried them to me—in fact, I can truly say they are perfectly good for me. I was cured of my severe headaches, which I had for at least three years. Price, 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers."

The mite mentioned in the gospel in connection with the widow's contribution to the treasury was a Greek copper coin weighing eighteen grains.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or callosal Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Price, \$50.00. Use of one bottle. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

The Chilkat nation in Alaska is divided into sections, each named after some living thing. There are the ravens, wolves, eagles, snails, bears, etc.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband; but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Liver Pills, she can be cured. If they will make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too.

By mixing a saturated solution of carbonate of soda with ordinary carmine ink, red lines may be successfully drawn on blue prints.

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

**TRY BALA LICORICE FOR THE VOICE.**

**AFTER SICKNESS** to tone up the system and bring back a healthy appetite, physicians recommend the use of  
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**PER THE SS. GERMANY.**  
Two cases Cycles for WM PAYNE, London. One case to be forwarded to his customer in Victoria B.C. Also one "Velocipede" for an orphan child in Victoria. \$100 was raised by the collector children to purchase the above machine.

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**269 DUNDAS STREET.**

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If you are Bilious, Constipated or have a Disordered Liver, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**

If Complexion is Sallow, or you Suffer Distress after Eating, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**

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R. W. HARRISON.

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