

London Saturday Advertiser

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SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 10016

Slowly Sinking!

News of the Czar's Death May Come Any Moment.

The Japs Said to Have Been Repulsed on the Yalu.

The Russians Are Anxious to Divide Afghanistan in Two.

Tory Statement of a British Cabinet Split Denied.

Thousands Witness Miss Lucy Booth's Wedding—Sixteen Working Women Drowned.

Disastrous Explosion of a Cannon. LONDON, Oct. 19.—At a recent military review in Tegucigalpa a cannon burst, killing Julius Villars, a Swiss artillery expert, and five Honduran officers, and wounding 21 soldiers.

Sixteen Women Drowned. MADRID, Oct. 19.—Twenty women who were unloading the steamer September in Bilbao today were thrown from the dock in some unknown manner, and sixteen of them were drowned.

Only a Tory Roorbach. LONDON, Oct. 19.—The statement made in the Pall Mall Gazette that grave differences exist between Lord Rosebery and the Earl of Kimberley is officially denied, and it is asserted, upon the same authority, that the Premier and the Foreign Secretary are in perfect accord.

The Japs Repulsed. LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the Japanese at the Yalu river tried to surprise the Chinese under cover of darkness, but failed and retired after desultory fighting at long range. The Chinese claim that they inflicted losses upon the Japanese advance guard.

The Queen Approves. LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir R. T. Reid to succeed Sir John Rigby as Attorney-General, and that of Frank Lockwood to succeed Sir R. T. Reid as Solicitor-General. These changes are the result of Sir John Rigby's appointment to be a lord of appeal.

The Light that Failed at a Good Time. ROM, Oct. 19.—A bomb with alighted fuse was placed today at the door of the mayor of Rimini on the Adriatic. It did not explode, as the light went out half an inch from the shell. An examination showed that the bomb was heavily charged with powder and pits of iron. Three men have been arrested.

They Want Herat. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—The Novos Vremya, declares that in the event of military intervention of Great Britain in Afghanistan, Russia will be compelled to take similar action. The Novos Vremya adds that this joint action on the part of Great Britain and Russia will necessarily lead to the partition of Afghanistan between these two powers.

Miss Lucy Booth Gets Married. LONDON, Oct. 19.—Thousands of Salvationists gathered at the Salvation Army "barracks" yesterday morning to witness the marriage of Miss Lucy Booth, daughter of "General" Booth, of the Salvation Army, to "Colonel" Hellberg, a Swedish member of the army. It is the intention of the couple to go to India and engage in missionary work.

Decorating Lafayette's Grave. PARIS, Oct. 19.—Upwards of 150 Americans assembled at the tomb of Gen. De Lafayette at 3 o'clock this afternoon to perform the annual ceremony of placing an emblem upon the grave. Capt. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, the delegate of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, delivered a brief address and deposited a bronze marker and tablet, the emblem of the society of the Sons of the Revolution, upon the hero's grave.

Are We? LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, said in an interview this evening: "We are satisfied with the general outlook in Canada."

Then he went on to say: "We are coming through the depression more satisfactorily than most countries. This is evidenced by the trade returns. The tariff changes certainly were framed to encourage British trade. The fact that British exports to Canada have increased owing to the general tendency to economy and curtailed purchases, which is one of the most notable features of Canadian life just now. Moreover, Canada yearly increases her own manufactures. It is emphatically true that Canada desires to strengthen her commercial relations with the United Kingdom, the Australian and other colonies. The Ottawa conference emanated from that wish, and developed a strong pro-English sentiment. Doubtless the tendency is to look away from the States, although our attitude to them is perfectly friendly. The Behring Sea arbitration happily removed the most debatable question. The tariff changes in both countries must help the interchange of trade and virtually constitute a reciprocity treaty. Canada has responded as far as possible to every lowering of the United States duties."

Sinking Slowly. LONDON, Oct. 19.—The latest dispatches received at the Russian Embassy here state that the condition of the Czar is extremely critical. The Paris Figaro says it was discovered in Aug. 18 that the Czar was affected with Bright's disease.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the foreign offices at Vienna says the Czar is sinking slowly, and the news of his death may come at any moment.

The Courier du Soir (Paris) says it is rumored that the Czar is dead. No confirmation of the rumor is obtainable, nor can it be traced to any authoritative source.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—A dispatch sent from Livadia at 7 o'clock this evening

says that the Czar's condition has not changed in the last few hours. Keen anxiety is evident throughout the capital this evening. The streets are unusually dull, and everybody is reading bulletins or inquiring for the latest news from the Czar's bedside. Solemn prayers for the Czar were said at the Cathedral of St. Isaac tonight. Ministers, high officials and the most conspicuous members of St. Petersburg society were present.

CORINTHACZ, Oct. 19.—Private telegrams received from St. Petersburg at 10 o'clock say that the Czar's condition is slightly less critical.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "It is intended, unless events precipitate matters, to declare a governing council on the 29th, when the Senate will assemble and thus avoid the word recent. The council will consist of the Czar's wife, the Grand Duke, Michael, and Councillors Benko and Solovky."

Dispatches from all parts of the continent show that the whole European press is brimming over with articles on the Czar. The vast majority of writers praise him for his love of peace. Speculation as to the Czar's future policy is rife.

No two statements of his character agree. Many of them are exceedingly unfavorable. The censorship of the St. Petersburg press is reported as being unusually strict. The newspaper which announced yesterday that Father Ivan, better known as Holy John, had been summoned from Cronstadt to Livadia, was seized by the police.

The Allgemeine Zeitung in Vienna suggested this evening that the Czar was already dead, and that the fact was concealed as it was in the case of Emperor Nicholas I.

The Russian embassy in Rome received a dispatch tonight saying that a miracle alone could save the Czar's life.

The London Times' dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Later symptoms strengthen the belief that the Czar has cancer. It is feared that he is now too ill for the solemnization of the marriage. The Princess Alix of Hesse met her sister, the Grand Duchess Feodorovna, at Alexandrov. They will reach Livadia on the 22nd. Accounts of the grief of the imperial family are heart-rending. The anxiety in official circles is very great. All great important affairs are almost at a standstill. When the Czar arrived at Livadia he had not slept for ten nights. He immediately began to sleep and general improvement of condition fostered great hopes of his eventual recovery."

The disease, nevertheless, grew slowly, while the apparent improvement made it a difficult matter for his entourage to prevent his outlying.

The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg telegraphs: The Czar has now taken to his bed and his imperial relatives are gathering around him. Special services are being held in all the schools as well as in all the churches.

A dispatch from the Vienna correspondent of the Times, commenting upon the illness of the Czar, notes the outburst of the Russian press against Great Britain's attitude in Eastern Asia.

HONORS FOR LONDONERS.

King's Daughters Convention at Montreal—Election of Officers.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 19.—At this evening's session of the Dominion Convention of the King's Daughters the following officers were elected: Dominion secretary, Mrs. W. S. Patterson, Montreal; Ontario secretary, Miss A. M. Brown, Toronto; Dominion treasurer, Miss Carrie Fewings, London, Ont.; Ontario treasurer, Miss Jefferson, Havelock, Ont.; Quebec treasurer, Mrs. Bright, Sorel, Que. A large number of life patrons and annual patrons were elected.

Gen. Booth in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Gen. Wm. Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army arrived in this city tonight from Montreal.

Bloomfield's Mystery Solved.

BLOOMFIELD, Ont., Oct. 19.—The body of Mrs. Wm. Christy, a young married woman of this place, who was missed from her home early on Thursday morning was found this morning in the waters of West Lake, over six miles from her home. Deceased had been rather despondent of late, but not much notice had been taken of it. She was only 19 years old and possessed more than ordinary beauty and amiability. She was a devoted Christian, and had been married but seven weeks. No cause can be assigned for the rash act other than temporary insanity.

Madeline Pollard Heard From.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—On motion of Calderon Carlisle, counsel for Madeline Pollard in her case against Col. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia today ordered the defendant's name stricken from the docket on the ground that it had not been entered within the statutory time. This ended the litigation as far as the courts of the district are concerned, and leaves the plaintiff free to collect her judgment of \$15,000 and costs from Col. Breckinridge when and how she can. Col. Breckinridge's salary for the remainder of his Congressional term is exempt from seizure, and there is no provision in the laws of the District of Columbia for the arrest and detention of any person about to leave its jurisdiction without complying with the judgments of the courts.

ALL MEN

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

Please mention this paper.

Tragedy at Listowel!

The Daughter of Mr. William Keith the Victim.

Brutally Assaulted and Then Foully Murdered.

Her Body Discovered in the Woods—Escape of the Murderer.

LISTOWEL, Ont., Oct. 19.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon a daughter of Wm. Keith was returning from town by way of the railway track, which crosses their farm, about two miles from town. The section men, finding groceries scattered along the track, thought there must be something wrong, and on going to Mr. Keith's house, which was not far distant, notified Mr. Keith, and a search was made of the bush between the house and track.

DISCOVERY OF THE GIRL'S BODY. Here they found the dead body of the girl entirely nude. She had evidently been outraged and terribly cut and stabbed in different parts, the body being covered with blood.

THE MURDERER. The outrage is supposed to have been done by a tramp, who was seen near by the scene, making his way towards Listowel, carrying a black satchel and afterwards reported to have been seen near Britton station, on the way towards Stratford.

Several constables and the coroner are now out searching for the villain.

Another Account. ONLY FOURTEEN YEARS OLD. LISTOWEL, Oct. 19.—The victim of today's terrible tragedy was a girl named Jessie Keith, aged 14 years, daughter of Mr. Wm. Keith, a farmer, about one and a half miles from town. The unfortunate girl was met on the railway track as she was returning from town (where she had been to the postoffice), by a tramp, it is supposed, and outraged and murdered.

The railroad section men, returning down the track after dinner, found some newspapers and spilled rice on the track. Upon further investigation they discovered evidence of foul play, and following the tracks across a plowed field and about 80 yards into the woods, discovered the body of the girl recently.

COVERED OVER WITH MOSS AND ROTTEN WOOD.

The clothing having been removed and taken away, the body bearing evidence of the foulest of crimes.

WAITING FOR THE CORONER. The body at this writing, 9 p.m., still remains in the swamp, guarded, awaiting the coroner, who is expected from Stratford at 10 p.m., there being no coroner here at present, he being from home.

A THEORY. The perpetrator of this terrible crime no doubt came up the railroad track, met his victim and disposed of the body as stated; leaving the swamp crossed over a portion of Mr. Keith's farm directly abutting Mr. Keith's on the town line, east of Listowel, and across to the 3rd concession of W. place, where he was seen about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE SEARCH. A search party are scouring the country in all directions, and it is hoped they will succeed in discovering and bringing to justice this fiend in human shape.

County Crown Attorney (Lindsay), Sheriff Hossie and the coroner from Stratford, arrived at the scene of the murder on the night train, stopping at the swamp, and after viewing the body and surroundings had it removed to the girl's late home. A jury has been sworn in, and at this hour (10:30 p.m.) the inquest is going on. The body presented a frightful appearance.

Late Canadian News.

Fined \$2 for Asking for Liquor on Sunday.

Government Suit for \$143,881 in Connection With the Curran Bridge Frauds.

The C. P. R. will build two dairy stations in the Northwest this winter.

H. Dohy died on Wednesday at Winnipeg as the result of a fall from a C. P. R. engine.

Mr. Satelli at Quebec said there was no truth in the report that he was to be made a cardinal.

Rev. J. F. Somerville, lately of Windsor, Ont., has been inducted as minister of the Presbyterian Church at Norwood.

Little Burr, only daughter of Engineer Thomas Burr, of C. T. R. Stratford, has eloped with a machinist named Stewart Wright.

Major F. H. Bonsall, Bowmanville, was fined \$2 and costs on Wednesday for asking for liquor at the Balmoral Hotel in Bowmanville on a Sunday.

The Woodstock Fair Association is in financial difficulties. Creditors are pressing for a settlement of their claims. The board hopes to tide over the present crisis.

Wm. Page, a C. P. R. brakeman, was taken to the Toronto General Hospital Thursday, suffering from a terrible crushing received at Orangeville while coupling cars.

James M. Morrison, a stevedore, of Victoria, B. C., and three brothers, have lately become heirs to \$15,000,000, through the death of a bachelor uncle, who amassed his wealth in Australia.

The Department of Justice has again taken action in the Exchequer Court against Contractor St. Louis, of Curran bridge fame, for \$143,881, on behalf of the Railway Department, paid on account of fraudulent accounts.

It was freely stated in Montreal on Friday that the Hon. Mr. Foster's mission to the old country was principally in connection with the fast Atlantic service. The rumor had it that Mr. James L. Huddart, exiled the Government at Ottawa to send over a member of the Cabinet to help along his scheme.

Mrs. Hannah Rosevear, relict of Matthew Rosevear, St. Thomas, died Friday at the age of 82 years. Deceased had been a resident of that city for 25 years, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church for over 61 years. She had no family, but one adopted daughter, Mrs. Metairie, St. Thomas, with whom she resided.

Robt. Thompson, a Napanee cheese

buyer, who has been ill for the past few weeks, jumped from a two-story window Tuesday night and sustained injuries that will probably terminate fatally.

SUICIDE IN BRANTFORD.

A Carpenter Ends His Life With Carbolic Acid—No Motive Assigned.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 19.—Robert Turner, carpenter, aged 45 years, and residing at Elgin street, committed suicide this morning by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid. For some weeks past Turner had been drinking rather heavily. Last night he retired about 8 o'clock, and when his 14-year-old son went to his room this morning Turner was found dead on the bed. He left a note which read: "13 o'clock in morning, Brantford, Oct. 19, 1894. This is my last voyage on earth. I have been tired of life for the last five weeks. God forgive my poor wife, and all the curses of — he put upon Miss — and — and Mrs. —. God bless my little girl Moun. God bless my son Tom. R. A. TURNER." No motive can be assigned for the rash deed. The wife of the deceased is at present in the hospital, and is in a very critical condition, suffering from an attack of inflammation. Some two years ago Turner's eldest daughter was drowned while bathing in the canal down near the locks.

IN DAYS OF YORE.

How the Old-Time Apprentice Was Pledged to His Master's Interests.

Many boys of today who work for living are inclined to kick against the generally wholesome restraints imposed by parents and employers. Said to say, not a few of these lads delight to "loaf" on street corners and comment on the passers-by in terms of the reverse of gentlemanly, while too many think it mainly to assume a swaggering style and waste their pocket money foolishly.

In this connection it is interesting to note some of the restrictions to which the boys of 50 years ago had to submit when serving their apprenticeship. A London man, doing business on Dundas street (he is an expert, too), showed his indurate papers to an ADVERTISER reporter recently. The document is a formidable-looking affair, covering three pages of folio paper, written in cursive "round-hand," but phrased in the stiff and stilted style that seems to characterize even the simplest forms of legal statements.

After giving necessary names and dates, the document states that the youth in the case had bound himself with the consent of his said father unto Henry Robinson, for the manner of an apprentice to said master, from the date hereof and during the full term of seven years and three months. * * * during which time he, the said apprentice, his master shall and will faithfully serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly obey and diligently and carefully demean and behave himself towards him. He (the apprentice) shall not do, or willingly suffer to be done by others, any hurt, prejudice or damage to the goods and merchandise or other affairs of his said master, neither will he waste or lend them unlawfully to others, but the same to the utmost of his power shall hinder or thereof forthwith warn. The document here mentions some of the youth must not commit, and contains. Nor contract matrimony within the said term. At cards, dice-tables or any other unlawful game, he shall not play. * * * He shall not absent himself by day or night from his master's service without his leave. He shall not haunt ale-houses, taverns, play-houses, or any other places of debauchery, but in all things behave himself during the said term as a good and faithful apprentice ought to do. The penalty for violating these conditions was "twenty pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be recovered as a common debt."

The master, on his part, covenanted to provide the lad "with good and sufficient clothing, washing, mending, and medical attendance," with "good and sufficient meat, drink, and lodging fit for an apprentice" and to "use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause to be taught and instructed the said apprentice in the art or science of a hair-dresser as he now professeth and followeth."

Warning to Cheese-Eaters. BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Oct. 20.—The family of Andrew Anderson has been poisoned, it is supposed, by eating cheese made in a brass kettle. Ole Anderson is dead and two others are dying.

Killed Down a Well. VARNA, Ont., Oct. 20.—Wm. Lang, pumpmaker, of Varna, was killed while fixing a pump in a well. The pump hung over him and gave way, falling on him and killing him instantly. Mr. Lang was unmarried.

An Unhappy Family. CANTON, Miss., Oct. 20.—Last Sunday, Bell Bradley was given an unmerciful whipping by his 21-year-old son. Last night the old man got even by blowing the top of the son's head off with a load of buckshot.

Six Nation Indians' Fair. The Six Nation Indian Fair closed Thursday. The entries were large and of good quality. The fancy work, bread, butter and preserved fruits of the ladies were especially good. The horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, fruit and roots were of high grade, and took second place to none shown at any of the other fall fairs.

Wasn't Asked to the Wedding. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 19.—Miss Dana Douglas, whose parents live in Texas township, has died from the effects of a pistol shot fired by herself. She was employed as cashier at the drygoods house of Livingston & Block, but was not invited with the other clerks to the wedding of Miss Jessie Livingston. She locked herself in her room and fired the shot which proved fatal.

Steamers Arrived. Oct. 19. At From. Taurie.....Liverpool.....New York

Britannic.....New York.....Stettin

Laurentian.....Fame Point.....Liverpool

Baumwall.....Montreal.....Hamburg

Adam.....Liverpool.....New York

The Chrysanthemum Show of the Florists' and Gardeners' Club will not take place this year owing to a shortage of funds. There will, however, be held at 245 Dundas street, a grand show as ever seen in London, Saturday Oct. 20, we will start the ball rolling, and a grand display of elegant blooms will be seen in our window. We are doing quite a trade in design work. Our prices are reasonable, and we are giving general satisfaction. GREENWAY, Florist, 245 Dundas street. Phone 743, yrs

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Sts.

Dress Goods.

Columns have already been devoted to the details of these stocks. It seems we're always talking of Dress Fabrics of one kind or another, but it is not to be wondered at with such a collection—not such another store within your reach that shows such a wealth of Dress Fabrics. It is our gauntlet. We challenge all competition. The gathering of stylish wares surpasses all former competing collections. It isn't possible, in the limits of a newspaper, to picture the exquisite taste and unique effects of new Dress Goods. Clever genius has been at work, and improved machinery has helped to make stuffs better than they were. We'd be slow indeed to offer you this season the counterpart of what you had last. Among the more exclusive lines we would like you to see our range of Holland & Sherry's Dress Tweed Suitings and Vestings. They are confined to us for this section and cannot be had elsewhere. Of all desirable weaves this season, perhaps, those English Covert Cloths take the lead. There is a feel about them that is almost irresistible. We have them in all pretty shades of fawn, tan, brown, gray and blue, also black. English Broadcloths for street wear are among the quick-selling things. We have them in 21 different shades, 56 inches wide, 5 1-2 yards to the dress pattern, only one of a color. To finish off with, all we can say is that if you want to know what is the fashion we have here the very extremes of present styles. Not a penny wasted in buying them. It's hardly possible for anyone to own the stock for less than we, which means lower prices than others can afford. Colors are good, styles excellent, qualities perfect, and values better than ever.

Ordered :-: Clothing. FOR MEN ONLY

We are not tinkering tailors. We do not sell shoddy cloth, poorly cut and badly made. You will find us in the front rank in all requisites of fit, style and finish. You will find with us a stock of clothes that raises no interrogation mark regarding quality. You will find that by dealing here you will be able to save from \$3 to \$7 on a suit and overcoat. You will find by giving us a trial that we tell the truth.

KINGSMILL'S

LONDON.

ps to Aid Them by the Trades

Labor Council—An Important Meeting.

men met in Labor Hall and transacted a large amount of important business. The report of the committee to arrange for the relief of unemployed members of the organized labor presented a full report which was referred to the various unions. In addition, the committee meanwhile had been making arrangements for the opening conference to aid the fund.

An out of work depot will be instituted in which members out of work will be supplied with necessities at cost. The unemployed getting relief will supply their members with cards. It is expected that the merchants will co-operate and give the committee goods at very low rates. None of these goods will

The following was reported by the City Clerk:

"The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 101 N. 1st St., on Monday evening, June 17, 1908. The meeting was called to order by the City Clerk, who read the minutes of the previous meeting. The minutes were approved. A report was made by the City Clerk regarding the collection of the city tax. It was found that the collection had been completed. The City Clerk then presented a resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter of the city's financial condition. The resolution was adopted. The meeting then adjourned."

about the proposition of purchasing the assessment rolls to the electors at the municipal elections for their ratification or rejection. I was also resolved to ask the union men in the city to do their utmost to encourage the buying of Lidwai & Wernicke's boots and shoes, as they employed only union hands, paid fair wages and returned out work equal to any in the Dominion and were a home manufacturer. Their brands of goods were stamped with a hammer, and they were worthy of the approval of the kingmaker. The council then adjourned for two weeks.

Two young Americans who were
Very Kapish and Were Hailed
Solely
WOODSTOCK, Oct. 20.—Two Hamilton
young men have been creating a mild
excitement in this county this week. The
names are given as Harry Harding and
Monte James, and there address at present
is Woodstock jail. They came to Wood-
stock Saturday night in company with two
young girl, and registered at a lead-
ing hotel. On Sunday they deserted
their room, and engaging a rig at Rye
and son's livery, drove to Argonne
and Woodstock. The two black-
and Elsie Cook, aged 16 and 17 years re-
spectively. The team was not returned
but was left over night in front of the Rye

Church, and on Tuesday the quartet drove to Simcoe to take in the county hiring a rig at James Chambers', in Inso. The young men were arrested, Simcoe and brought here on Tuesday, magistrate imposing a fine of \$25 or 30 days in jail. The father, who was present at the police court door and scolded James for betraying his daughter. An outcome of the escapade these reckless people has been a marriage license was taken today to enable James to marry one of the girls he had away from him, her father insisting that this should be done. Both young people are in jail, and are expected to be warmly attended each other by their common classmate, the well known and notorious

the ceremony taking place in the jail, it is expected that the money will be raised to pay the fine and have the boy released. In the meantime the bride to be is in outside the jail waiting for the release of her young man.

GONE UP IN SMOKE.

MONTICELLO, Ia., Oct. 19.—Fire started in Millar Bros.' livery stable last evening and burned fifteen fine horses and half a dozen residences and barns. Loss \$50,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—The **Waukegan Furniture Company's** factory at Layton Park was burned last night. \$80,000; partly insured.

Mr. Mercier.
MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Mr. Mercier reported resting quietly today. He passed a restless night, but awoke and breakfast was able to eat a little.

A Great Historian Dead.
LONDON, Oct. 20.—James Augustus Froude, LL.D., the celebrated historian and writer and historian, died at 6.30 on this morning, aged 76 years.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One Boon English Spavin Liment completely removed a curb from my horse. I pleasure in recommending the remedy, it acts with mysterious promptness.

removal from horses of hard, soft, lousied jumps, blood spavin, splints, sweny, stifles and sprains. GEORGE FARMER, Markham, Ont. Sold by cross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. Barkwell and J. G. Shull.

Wide Awake Soap is the best and cheapest in the world.

**Children Cry
Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Children Cry
Pitcher's Castoria.**

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castor.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castor.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castor.
When she had Children, she gave them Castor.

**Children Cry
Pitcher's Castoria.**

In France the population averaged
157 to the square mile. In the

Files. Files! itching. Files!
Symptoms: Moisture; intense
and stinging; most at night;
scratching. If allowed to continue
firm, which often bleeds and ulcers
coming very sore. SWAYNE'S C
stops the itching and bleeding
ulceration and in most cases res
tumors. At druggists, or by mail
center. Dr. Swayne & Son, Phil
Lewist, Sons & Co., Montreal,
agents.

The sense of taste is most sens
base, tip and edges of the tongue
almost wholly lacking on its inte
face.

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$4 00
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Gods in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.

-[BROWNING.]

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground, with one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

London, Saturday, Oct. 20.

—Wheat sold at 37 cents at Dolarine, Man., on Friday. Will the end of the drop never come?

—Dr. Ryerson, Toronto's M. P., has broken out in a new spot. But the attack is no more dangerous than on previous occasions.

—Major Percival, who was dismissed by the Dominion Government for his participation in the McCreedy-Langevin scandal, has been reinstated in the public service. Does this indicate that the men in power at Ottawa now reach the conclusion that Sir Hector Langevin was alone guilty?

—So soon as he was informed of the recent diabolical crime in Listowel, the Ontario Attorney-General telegraphed to Government Detective Murray, on duty in Kent county, to go at once to the scene, and aid in the capture of the villain. This promptitude was commendable. Run the villain down if possible.

—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier continues his triumphal procession through Manitoba. At Dolarine last (Friday) night, he was received at the station by an immense crowd, and a short time later, in the skating rink, a crowded audience listened to his exposition of the best public policy for Canada. Premier Greenway and several members of Parliament also spoke.

—The Hamilton Herald (Independent) says that "the London Liberals have nominated T. S. Hobbs as their standard-bearer in the coming bye-election. Hobbs is the man who opposed Chief Justice Meredith at the last election, and as he was only beaten by 137 votes, it looks as if he might be an easy winner this time. The Conservatives will find it hard work to discover a candidate as popular as W. R. Meredith was, and Hobbs is well liked, well known, and generally respected."

—Hon. G. W. Ross, at the opening of Upper Canada College on Friday, told the assemblage that the college cannot look to the Legislature for financial aid, no matter what straits it gets into. Col. Denison defended the right of the college to receive public money, on the ground that those who sent their sons to the college were large taxpayers. Nevertheless we believe that the Minister of Education voices public opinion, and that in future Col. Denison and his friends must look to other than public sources to uphold the institution. The Province will survive such a contingency.

—The Montreal Gazette (Conservative)

say: "French-Canadians are again beginning to crowd back to the mills in the Eastern States. This time last year it was all the other way, and the exodus is hailed as a sure sign of returning prosperity across the line. Within the last three days every train for Boston has been crowded with the men and their families."

A few months ago we were told that these former Canadians returned to this country because Foster "protection" was a great improvement over McKinleyism. Now the McKinley tariff has got a blow in the neck, the exodus is the other way. High taxation is a failure in Canada.

—Are electric lights injurious to trees? In this city there is as yet no evidence that they are. But the question was recently discussed at a meeting of the eastern arboriculturists, the conclusion being that the trees need darkness in order that they may sleep, and that being continually kept awake and active they have been worn out and made prematurely old by the action of the light. That this is probably the correct solution of the mystery of the drooping leaves may be judged from the fact that similar trees in the neighborhood of those affected (though not exposed to the illumination) still retain their color and seem bright and strong. The matter is worthy of close investigation in a city so embowered with trees as London.

PROTECT THE GIRLS.

The terrible fate of Jessie Keith, which has been chronicled in our telegraphic columns, should act as a warning to parents all over the country. These diabolical crimes have in recent years become much too frequent. Their repetition suggests that so long as these men, with passions worse than brutes, are allowed to roam at large, young girls ought not to be permitted to walk alone on unfrequented highways. The worst punishment possible that may overtake the perpetrator of the heinous crime will be no compensation to the worse than bereaved family.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Our city contemporary dissents from the view that London, having been sending an Opposition member to the Legislature for over twenty years, should vary the monotony by sending a member who would give Sir Oliver Mowat's Government an independent support. Yet to most people in this fair city the proposition must commend itself as eminently reasonable.

Really it is the simplest and fairest way for those who have hitherto supported Mr. Meredith, largely on personal grounds, to get out of the labyrinth into which circumstances have led them. They freely acknowledged, on the morning of the day after the election, that Mr. Hobbs had proved an exceptionally strong candidate. They confessed that no other candidate but Mr. Meredith could have defeated the citizen nominee. Only Mr. Meredith's prestige as a then prospective Prime Minister, as a leader of Government, as a dispenser of favors, enabled him to get the small majority that was his. But to achieve even that small triumph, supporters of Mr. Meredith were compelled to hold out promises of coming offices that could never be realized, that were calculated to mislead poor voters out of work, and which in fact did mislead them. All this is notorious, and goes a long way to show why, now that Mr. Meredith, despairing of reaching the Premiership, has taken a judgeship, there is everywhere trouble in the ranks of the Ontario Opposition managers in this city. With the only man of towering ability removed from their head by voluntary abandonment of the post of leader, and a determination, if at all possible, to shunt the individual who, as early as June last, in the party caucus, laid claim to his mantle, there has been great shivering and shaking in the ranks of the Opposition party managers within the last day or two.

One action is pulling for the advancement of the self-nominated successor to Mr. Meredith; another is determined that under no circumstances shall he be selected as the standard bearer, and even going the length of sending rich emissaries around to talk financial aid to anyone who will consent to enter the ranks against him. And so the battle goes on, to the edification of those who are called upon to witness the various developments.

How welcome a relief it would be to the sadly beset managers if they could find some reasonable way out of their difficulties. Let us tell them of one that would be welcomed by the large majority of the citizens of London, and could very easily be consented to by all without any loss of prestige or injury to pride. It having been already confessed that only a man with the prestige of the leader of the Opposition, with a chance of some day becoming Premier, could defeat Mr. Hobbs, and the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat being sustained, and Mr. Meredith having retired, why should not the opponents of the Government permit the citizen candidate on this occasion to be elected without opposition? By this means they could tide over the troubles in their camp and give merchants, manufacturers and their employees a needed rest from political turmoil. They would have a precedent for their course in the action taken a few years since by the Liberal leaders, who, for reasons that were less strong than those that should sway the Conservative managers to a like step now, permitted Mr. Meredith to take the seat for London without opposition.

It may be that other counsels will prevail in the Opposition ranks at this time, and that, as they put it on the streets, "the tail will wag the dog." If that is the ultimate outcome of the present running up and down the city subdivisions, trying to secure the defeat in the caucus of the unruled member, so be it. Mr. Hobbs, with a united following of the majority of the citizens of London, has nothing to fear if his friends see to it, as they will, that the entire vote is brought out on election day.

CLEAN FIGHTING.

London seems to get its full share of elections.

The citizens have just got through a portion of their work connected with the revision of the lists for the next House of Commons contest.

A revision of the lists for the coming London election will soon have to make a start.

In June last our citizens had the contest between Mr. T. S. Hobbs and Mr. W. R. Meredith.

Mr. Meredith, by resigning, makes another ballot for the Ontario Legislature necessary at an early date.

The municipal elections will be due within a little over 60 days.

Early next year, in all probability, there will be a general election for Parliament at Ottawa.

This looks like a plenty of election turmoil. But it is part of our system of self-government, better, with all its human drawbacks, is better than the autocratic Russian system with its suppression of free speech and its yawning Siberia. The unresting Atlantic is better than the Dead Sea.

There is no reason why people should not have their controversial political differences and preferences; no reason why they should not contest them keenly; no reason why they should not meet the opposing side in politics with the same spirit, yet also with the same good nature and feelings of honor and of fair play, as they meet the opposing side at cricket, or curling, or whist.

But as we are all in common citizens of no mean city, and have a common desire to work hand in hand in advancing the interests of this capital of Western Ontario, there is every reason why all should throw down attempts at the introduction of personalities, vituperation, filth, or attacks on fellow-citizens whose creed or nationality may be different from our own.

MORE MEN EMPLOYED THAN AGREED TO.

The one object that the London City Council had in view when it passed the bylaw granting exemption from taxation and free water for a period of years to anyone who would establish a new industry in the city and employ a stipulated number of workmen, was to provide for an increase in the industrial forces of this city.

This was the object which the taxpayers had in view when they, in their wisdom, voted a bonus of \$100,000 to the Grand Trunk Railway a few months since, on condition that they concentrate their workshops in London.

In both cases the transaction was a business one, though not a few citizens do not believe in the principle.

One of the firms to accept the proposition of the City Council, as representing the people, was the Hobbs Hardware Company. They found the old John Elliot foundry standing idle, steadily deteriorating and likely soon to crumble away unless occupied by some industry. Though not in their line up to that date, the opportunity presented by the vacant factory and by the offer of the city, led the Hobbs Company to consider the question of introducing to London some industry hitherto confined to Toronto and Montreal. They had in mind two articles that in the then circumstances of the market it might be profitable to produce in London—plate glass mirrors and glass beveling and wire nails—though, in the event of its being impossible to carry on any one of these manufactures at a profit, and to employ the number of men stipulated in the agreement with the city, there were one or two other articles that they were ready to try.

Fortunately for the city, the plate glass mirror, glass beveling and kindred industry—one entirely new to London—has proved an eminent success. Its operation requires nearly the whole of the premises at the disposal of the firm, and its requirements necessitate the employment of 80 per cent more workmen than stipulated in the agreement with the city. Moreover, we have the best of authority for stating that the employees are among the highest paid mechanics in the city, and have had steady employment from the start till now.

It has been objected that the firm have not carried out their agreement with the city because they have not divided up their factory and their force and turned out nails as well as glass-work, etc., from the establishment. The objection, to our mind, is not well taken. It was the employment of a stipulated number of men that the city was after. The firm have employed 80 per cent more men than they undertook to provide with work, have supplied steady work and paid high wages. Wherein, then, have they not followed the spirit of the agreement? Under the circumstances, one is forced to the conclusion that the present attack on the firm is not warranted, and has for its object something else than the welfare of the industrial classes or the conservation of civic interests. We venture to prophesy that before the present campaign is over the object of the unwarranted attack will be fully revealed. But let no intelligent citizen be misled.

DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMAN DEAD.

By cable this afternoon we learn of the death of Professor Froude, the distinguished English historian, at the ripe age of 76. Mr. Froude had been ill for a considerable time, and his passing away was not unexpected. He was regius professor of modern history at Oxford University, and it is believed that the arduous task of preparing for publication his lectures on Erasmus, recently delivered at the historical society of London, hastened his death. The historian was one of the many gifted sons that Devonshire gave to the motherland, and it was to Salcombe, loveliest of the land-locked harbors, that he retired to end his days. When, in his prime, Froude liked no better recreation than retirement to the Devonshire country home of his able brother William, the naval architect whose marvelous experiments on fluid resistance and skin friction of ships' surfaces have been practically used in building every ship of the British Navy in and since his time. There his friends were accustomed to sit and enjoy the quietly-pointed stories of the historian told with infinite humor and grave, impassive face. A cable correspondent chronicles the interesting fact that by no one was the music of Froude's prose better appreciated than by the blind poet, Philip Bourke Marston, and that several of the darkest hours of that last Easton Road lodging were lightened by a friend's quiet readings of "Short Studies."

Ocular is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial. Lucy (single)—Do you think it is wicked to smoke, dear? Fanny (married)—No, dear, I'm sure it isn't. Lucy—Why are you so sure? Fanny—Because my husband doesn't smoke and if it was wicked I'm sure he would do it.

Only one-tenth of the arable land of the Russian Empire is cultivated.

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YOUNG WOMEN WORKERS.

Annual Meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. The annual meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. was held in their rooms, Nitschke Block, on Thursday afternoon. Encouraging reports of the work accomplished the past year were given by the superintendents of the different departments. Four new members were received, after which the officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President—Miss Minnie Trebilcock.
 Vice-Presidents—Misses Smith, Moore, Peel, Rigby and Ware.
 Recording Secretary—Miss Rigby.
 General Secretary—Miss Kirkpatrick.
 Corresponding Secretary—Miss Smith.
 Treasurer—Miss Jarvis.
 Superintendent of Department of News from the Field—Miss Hosen.
 Superintendent of Juvenile and Scientific Temperance—Miss Peel.
 Superintendent of Evangelistic Department—Miss Moore.
 Superintendents of Pledge Department—Misses Ware and R. Keenleyside.
 Superintendent Press Department—Miss Dempsey.

FIFTEEN YEARS AT KINGSTON.

John Warnock Sentenced at Chatham—A Seduction Case.

CHATHAM, Ont., Oct. 20.—John Warnock, who killed John Radcliffe at Tilsonburg on Sept. 10, and who was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter, was this morning sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary.

The case of Louise Babot vs. John Templeton, seduction, followed the Warnock trial. The plaintiff on being placed in the witness stand, gave such contradictory testimony that the judge promptly took the case from the jury and dismissed the prisoner.



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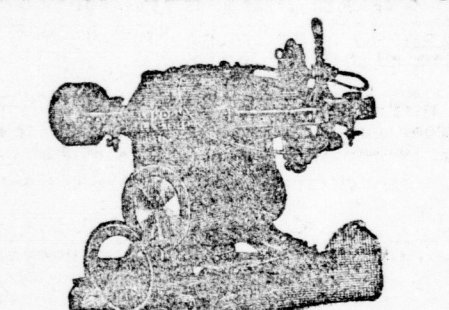
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Sold throughout the world. Price, 35c. POTTER, DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. 47-49 All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, 7c. free.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK. Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

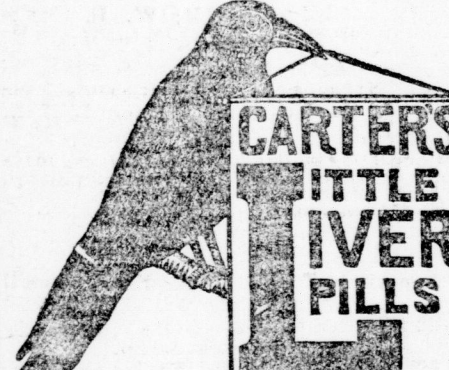
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HOSE—Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced, worth 50c, Tonight 36c.

HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced knee, heel and sole, worth 35c, Tonight 25c.

HOSE—Ladies' Heavy All-Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 35c, Tonight 22c.

HOSE—Ladies' 4-Thread Lisle Hose, spliced, worth 40c, Tonight 30c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Tan Musquetaire Kid Gloves, undressed, worth 90c, Tonight 60c.

GLOVES—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 30c, Tonight 21c.

GLOVES—Children's Ringwood Gloves, worth 25c, Tonight 19c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 5c, Tonight 9 for 25c.

SHAWLS—Fancy Wool Shoulder Shawls, worth 90c, Tonight 75c.

VESTS—Ladies' Plain Merino Vests, worth 40c, Tonight 32c.

VESTS AND DRAWERS—Ladies' Heavy Scotch Wool Vests and Drawers, worth \$1 40 each, Tonight \$1 10.

VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 25c, Tonight 16c.

SUITS—Ladies' Combination Suits, worth \$1 40, Tonight \$1 15.

VESTS—Children's Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 25c, Tonight 16c.

HATS—Boys' Felt Hats, worth 40c, Tonight 25c.

BRACES—Boys' Braces, worth 10c, Tonight 5c.

HATS—Men's Soft Felt Hats, worth \$1, Tonight 75c.

BRACES—Men's Braces, worth 45c, Tonight 25c.

TIES—Men's Ties, worth 50c, Tonight 37½c.

UNDERWEAR—Men's Ribbed Underwear, worth 65c, Tonight 45c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, Tonight 12½c.

COLLARS—Worth 12½c, Tonight 8½c.

PEARL CUFF BUTTONS—Worth 25c, Tonight 15c.

WHITE SHIRTS—Men's White Shirts, worth 75c, Tonight 65c.

HENRIETTA—All-Wool Henrietta, in lavender, Nile, lettuce, yellow, pink, cream and blue, worth 65c, Tonight 48c.

SERGE—Heavy All-Wool Serge, in navy, myrtle, D. K. brown, mid-brown, tawn and black, worth 60c, Tonight 45c.

STANLEY SUITINGS—In nice new patterns, suitable for ladies' suits, worth \$1, Tonight 75c.

STORM SERGE—1 piece Black Storm Serge, all wool, worth 40c, Tonight 30c.

BROCADE—Black Brocade Brilliant, worth 50c, Tonight 35c.

TARTAN Check Dress Goods, worth 40c, Tonight 25c.

VELVETEEN—Heavy Velveteen, in black, brown, green, navy and garnet, Tonight 25c.

PLAID DRESS GOODS—All Wool, worth 60c, Tonight 44c.

CANTON FLANNEL—Heavy, Tonight 6c.

MUSLIN—Fine Swiss Check Muslin, worth 18c, Tonight 10c.

TRAY CLOTHS—Damask Linen Tray Cloths, colored border, with fringe, worth 25c, Tonight 15c.

SHEETING—Bleached Sheeting, plain or twilled, 72 inches wide, worth 28c, Tonight 22c.

TOWELS—Damask Towels, red borders, large size, worth 20c, Tonight 15c.

COMFORTERS—Full-Sized Comforters, reversible, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1 25.

BLANKETS—Extra Large Size Blankets, only a few pairs left, worth \$3 50, Tonight \$2 75.

TABLE CLOTHS—Damask Table Cloths, large size, colored borders, with fringe, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1.

FLANNELETTE—In fancy stripes, worth 8c, Tonight 6¼c.

SHEETING—Factory Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 22c, Tonight 17c.

EIDERDOWN Flannel in plain and stripes, worth 50c, Tonight 35c.

OIL CLOTH—Table Oilcloth in all colors, Tonight 20c.

OVERCOATS—Melton and Worsted Overcoats, worth \$12, Tonight \$8 60.

PEA JACKETS—Worth \$6, Tonight \$3 95.

SUITS—Boys' Suits, all wool, worth \$3, Tonight \$1 65.

SUITS—Boys' 3-Piece Suits, worth \$4 25, Tonight \$3.

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Services—St. Andrew's Presbyterian.
Services—Talbot Street Baptist.
Services—First Presbyterian Church.
Services—Ardin Street Methodist.
Services—Queen's Avenue Methodist.
Services—St. James' Presbyterian.
Services—Dundas Street Center.
Services—Christ Church.
Services—First Congregational Church.
Services—St. John the Evangelist.
Services—St. Matthew's Church.
South American Service.
Chapman's Saturday Night Fair.
Real Estate—W. D. Buckle.
Monday Bargain Day at Mac's.
Yee Wide Awake Soap.
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Meeting—Court Magnolia.
Millinery—R. J. Young & Co.
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Grand Opera House—Roland Reed.
Grand Opera House—Miss Marie Burroughs.
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Max O'Rell's New Book—Anderson's.
Cheap Articles—Anderson & Nelles.
Eclipse Soap—John Taylor & Co.
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Watch and Chain Lost—ADVERTISER'S OFFICE.
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Hotel Card—Joe Dunn.
Entertainment—Wellington Street Church.
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AUTHOR'S SALES

Furniture, Oct. 23—J. Kenney & Co.

Furniture, Oct. 23—J. W. Jones.

Furniture, Oct. 23—J. Kenney & Co.

Property, Oct. 20—J. W. Jones.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Market Reports by Mail and Telegram.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, OCT. 20, 1914.	
C. P. R.	100
Duluth Railway common	5
Edinburgh Railway preferred	112
Grand Trunk Ry. firsts	100
Grand Trunk Ry. second	115
International Cable Company	145
Wabash	100
Wabash preferred	100
Montreal Telegraph Co.	152
Algoma Central	85
Montreal Street Railway	162
Montreal Street Railway, new	157 1/2
Montreal Street Railway, old	160
Bell Telephone Company	135
Bell Telephone, new	130
Algoma Central	130
Bank of Montreal	130 1/2
Ontario Bank	123 1/2
Banque du Peuple	120 1/2
Bank of Commerce	100
Bank of Toronto	280
Banque Cartier	163
Merchants Bank of Halifax	100
Union Bank	140
Bank of Commerce	100
N. Y. Land Company	40
Montreal Cotton Company	113
Canada Colored Cotton Co.	50
Montreal Cotton Company	113
SALES.—C. P. R. at 112; Can. Cable, 95; 114, 50 at 114; 100 at 114, 25 at 114; Mont. Street, 157 1/2 at 157 1/2; 150 at 150; 150 at 150; at 162; Mont. Street, new, 50 at 150, 112; 150 at 151, 250 at 156, 150 at 157, 150 at 157 1/2.	

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TANGLED THREADS

CHAPTER V.

A dinner-party at Dallow Hall. Arthur Bohun was in his chamber, lazily dressing for it. Not a large party, this; half-a-dozen people or so, besides themselves; and the hour six o'clock. Two gentlemen, bidden to it, would have to leave by train afterwards; on such occasions dinner of necessity must be early.

Mr. North and Richard did not approve of madam's dinner at the most favorable time; now, with all the care of the strike upon them and the trouble looming in the distance if that strike lasted; the breaking up of their business, the failure of their means; they looked on these off-putting banquets as especially reprehensible. They were without power to stop them; remonstrance availed not with madam. Sometimes the dinner was interrupted, nearly so, madam inviting afternoon callers at the hall to stay, or bringing home a carriage-load of guests with her. As was partly the case on this day.

Captain Arthur Bohun, who liked to take most things easily, dressed included, stood half-dressed in his dressing-gown, looking from the glass, and was looking from the open window. His thoughts were busy. They ran on that little episode of the morning, when madam, wearing in her carriage had seen him with Ellen Adair, and had chosen to display her sentiments on the subject in the manner described. That it would not end there, Arthur felt sure; madam would inevitably trespass her household, of her mind. It was rather a singular thing—as if Fate had been intervening with its usual cross purposes—for circumstances so to have ordered it that madam should still be in ignorance of their intimacy. Almost always when Mrs. Cumberland was at home, it chanced that madam was away; and, when madam was at the hall, Mrs. Cumberland was elsewhere. Thus, during Mrs. Cumberland's prolonged stay at Nikon, madam's presence preceded her household, the very week that that lady returned to Dallow Hall, madam took her departure, and had only recently returned. She had spent the interval in Germany. Sidney North, her well-beloved son, giving trouble as usual to all who were connected with him, had found England rather warm for him in early spring, and had betaken himself to Germany. His chief point of sojourn was Homburg, and madam, with her daughter Matilda, had been making it hers a few days. Mr. North, in the relief her absence brought him, had used every exertion to supply her with the money she so rapaciously sent home for. It would appear that the accommodation had not been sufficient, for—as was soon to be discovered by Richard—the checks shown to him by his father had been drawn by her at Homburg. And so, as Fate or Fortune had willed it, Mrs. Cumberland had been out of the way of watching the progress of the intimacy between her son and Ellen Adair.

A quick knock at the chamber-door, and madam swept in, a large crimson rose, just brought from the greenhouse, adorned with jet-black hair, her white gown rustling and trailing after her. As well as though she had already spoken, Arthur knew what she had come for. He thought that she was losing no time and must have hurried away her toilette purposing. The carriage had not long returned home, for she and Matilda had been to a distance, and remained out to luncheon. Arthur, not moving from where he was, began brushing his hair haphazard.

"I suppose I am late," he said, looking at his watch.

"Was it you that I passed this afternoon in Dallow Hall, talking to some girl?" began madam, taking no notice of his remark.

"It was me, safe enough; I had been calling on Mrs. Cumberland," replied Arthur, carelessly. "Dick also. By the way you stared, madam, I fancied you scarcely knew me."

A little banter. Madam might take it seriously, or not, she chose; but she went round to the other side of the dressing-table, and stood opposite him at the window.

"What girl were you talking to?"

"Girl! I was with Miss Adair."

"Who is she, Arthur?"

"She is Mrs. Cumberland's ward."

"What do you know of her?"

"I know her as being at Mrs. Cumberland's. I see her when I go there."

"Was he really indifferent? Standing there brushing away at his hair lazily, his apparently supreme indifference could not be exceeded. Madam scanned his face in momentary silence; he was closely intent upon two sparrows, fighting over a reddening cherry on the branch of a tree."

"Fight away, young gentlemen; battle it out; you'll have all the better appetite for supper."

"Will you attend to me for a short time, Captain Bohun?" spoke madam, irritably.

"Certainly, I am attending," was the captain's ready answer.

Just for an instant madam paused. This was not one of the daily petty grievances that she made people miserable over, but a trouble to her of awful meaning, almost as of life or death. In this, her own grave interests, she could control her temper, and she thought it might be the better policy to do so while she dealt with it.

"Arthur, you know that you are becoming more valuable to me," she said, with calmness; and Arthur Bohun opened his surprised ears at the words and tone. "Since Sidney took up his abode away from England, and cannot come back to it, poor fellow, for the present you are all I have here. If I speak, it is for your welfare."

"Very good of you, I am sure," returned Arthur, seeing she waited for him to say something, and feeling how two-edged the words were, mother of his though she was.

"What is it you wish to say?"

"It's about that girl, Miss—what do you call her?—Adair. Young men will be young men; soldiers especially; I know that; but

wrong is wrong, and it cannot by the most ingenious sophistry be converted into right. It is quite wrong to play with these village girls, as you seem to be doing with Miss Adair."

"Arthur threw back his head as though his pride were hurt. Madam had seen just the same movement in his father."

"I have no intention of playing with Miss Adair."

A green shot from her eyes—half fear, half defiance. She bit her lip, and went on in a still softer tone.

"You cannot mean anything worse, Arthur."

"I do not understand you, madam. Worse! Worse than what?"

"Anything serious. To play with village girls is reprehensible; but to intend anything serious with one would be far more so in your case. Will you profit by the caution?"

"If you wish me to comprehend the word 'serious,' you must speak out. What does it mean?"

"It means marriage," she answered, with an outbreak of temper—as far as tone might convey it. "I allude to this absurd intimacy of yours with Miss Adair. You must be intimate with the girl; your look and attitude, as I passed today proved it."

"And if I did mean marriage, what then?"

He asked the question jokingly, laughing a little, but he was not prepared for the effect it had on his mother. Her eyes flashed fire, her lips trembled, her face turned white as death.

"Marriage! With her? You must be dreaming, Arthur Bohun!"

"Not dreaming, joking," he said, lightly. "You may be at ease, madam; I have no intention of marrying any one at present."

"You must never marry Miss Adair."

"Not?"

"Arthur Bohun, you are treating all this with mockery," she exclaimed, beginning to believe that he really was so; and the relief was great, though the tactful disrespect angered her. "How dare you imply that you think seriously of these village girls!—Another aged resident of Belmont has passed away in Archibald Campbell. Deceased was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1825, and six years later he emigrated to Canada, locating in 'The Glen,' Yarmouth. He purchased a farm in South Dorchester, near Avon, where he lived until about ten years ago, when he came to the farm in the Glen, and purchased the residence in Belmont."

Mr. Hugh McEwen has sold his farm of 100 acres on lot 7, Westminster, about one mile west of Belmont, to James Sheila.

A writ has been issued on the Parkhill Town Council by J. Phipps for \$10,000 damages on account of the unsanitary condition of the creek near his residence.

Wm. Cross, who shot young Edward Hogan near postlock while playing "Joan's game," is in the county jail awaiting examination.

PERTH.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts has been conferred on Mrs. J. Grant, daughter of Rev. A. Grant, B.A., pastor of Knox church, St. John's, by the University, Toronto.

Owing to the failure of John Hannan, Senfirth, a meeting of the Patrons of the country was held, when it was decided to send representatives to Senfirth to attend the meeting of the creditors, on Saturday last, but they did not get much satisfaction, as the estate, it is said, will not pay 2 cents on the dollar. Pretty near every farmer in this section will lose, considerably through Mr. Hannan's failure.

A few days ago Miss Burr, daughter of G. T. R. Engineer Burr, Stratford, left the parental roof. She had for some time been keeping company with a young G. T. R. machinist named Wright, who was a most persistent wooer. He, however, had taken umbrage at some reference by Miss Burr about keeping late hours and had left the house rather abruptly. The engagement was a nasty marriage, in which Lizzie's father and mother had no part.

The other morning a girl by the name of Maggie Patterson, who was in the employ of Richard Bonnet, Howick, poisoned her mother-in-law, about 80 years of age. Amberside and she had been in Mr. Bonnet's employ about six weeks. She was in her 18th year. No reason assigned.

SARNIA SUNBEAMS.

Movement for a Hospital—A Shooting Accident—Personal Paragraphs.

(Agent for the ADVERTISER, D. McMaster.)

Dr. D. B. Bentley, of Watford, has removed to Sarnia and taken up his residence at No. 475 Christina street.

Nicolas, D. Hanna and Chas. McElhannon left Wednesday noon for London, to take a course in the Military School there.

Rev. Mr. Warwick, of Montreal, who is attending the convention of Quebec and Ontario Bishops at St. Thomas, will conduct the services in the Baptist Church here next Sabbath, Oct. 21.

John E. Croshaw has leased the livery stable on Lochiel street from Mr. Joseph E. Brown.

D. N. Morrison and John J. Thompson, drygoods merchants, were before the mayor on Monday charged with keeping their stores open after 6 o'clock, contrary to the early closing bylaw. They were fined \$1 and \$20 costs each.

Postmaster's merrymakers will give an entertainment in the town hall on Saturday evening, Oct. 20, under the auspices of the Twenty-seventh Battalion Band.

Sarnia Canadian Endeavour Society's Union will meet in a united capacity in the Baptist Church on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. James Beatty, of the Beatty Line of steamers, left on Friday last for a six weeks' visit to Walsh, N. W. T.

Mr. Gold's Cameron has returned from Milwaukee, where he was engaged on the large waterworks tunnel in course of construction for that city.

Mr. Robt. Simpson, painter, has left for New York city to take a course in the leading art school in that city.

Work has been commenced on the large brick sewer on east George street this week. This work will cost, when completed, about \$8,000.

The schooner Azov, during the gale on Monday, lost control of her rudder and ran into the steamer Ontario, lying at King's wharf, and smashed in her cabin and upper works considerably.

The Republican of Port Huron have organized a club to be called Lincoln Club, with a membership of 90.

Philip Lovely, son of Mr. Edward Lovely, Cameron street, met with a bad accident on Wednesday by the bursting of a muzzle-loading shot gun while shooting at some ducks on the bay. His left hand was badly injured.

The King's Daughters of St. George's Church will give a social at the rectory on Monday evening next.

A subscription paper is on the rounds for the purpose of getting enough money subscribed to have a hospital erected or to lease some building for hospital purposes.

Mrs. Fayon and family left for Nepawa, Man., to join her husband, Rev. Mr. Fayon, who went out there in the spring.

Constipation or Costiveness is caused by a sluggish state of the liver, sedentary habits, want of fresh air, astringent medicines such as opium or quinine, neglect of the calls of nature and the pernicious practice of taking pills or other strong purgatives upon every provocation. A positive cure for these troubles has been discovered in Eesley's Liver Lozenges. They do not cost more than other laxative medicines. They are 25 cents a box or five boxes for a dollar.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.

A public meeting took place at Brantford Thursday on behalf of the strikers at the cotton mill, when a committee was appointed to try and have the matter referred to arbitration.

Detective Rogers is working up evidence in the Hartley murder case.

ESSEX.

Thursday the body of a baby was found in the river opposite Charnell's at Windsor, wrapped in two towels. Drs. Fare and Casgrain said it had been still-born, and had probably been cast off a passing boat.

On Thursday the Rev. J. F. Somerville, late of Windsor, was inducted to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Norwood.

G. Straubel, a farmer, living about two miles east of Leamington, was getting into a horse-drawn carriage on the street when he started suddenly, throwing him out backwards on his head and shoulders? He was picked up unconscious, and has remained in that state since. But little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ELGIN.

A Patron convention for West Elgin will be held at West Lorne on Oct. 31, to bring out a candidate in the Patron interest for the Dominion Parliament.

KENT.

For the second time in 22 years a criminal was hanged in the Chatham jail Thursday. The victim of the whipping was a young Indian named Nelson Huff, who, for indecent assault, was given one month imprisonment and fifteen lashes. Huff yelled for mercy. The whipping produced no serious effects.

The county constabulary of Kent held a splendid banquet in Chatham Wednesday night.

LAMBTON.

Robt. Kolla, Arkosa, reports that he has made 16,000 apple barrels this season.

MIDDLESEX.

The residence of Andrew Paterson, con. 10, Caradoc, was thronged Wednesday evening by invited guests from near and far to witness the marriage of his daughter, Margaret Ann, to Ralph Ponger, of Metcalfe.

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GLENCOE.

(Agent for the ADVERTISER—John McNeill.)

Miss Annie Adams is visiting friends in Leamington.

Misses Campbell and Bowman, of the high school staff, will spend Saturday and Sunday with friends in Kilmartin.

Miss George Dobie attended the marriage of Miss Puss Brown, of London, Friday, for whom she acted as bridesmaid.

A tea meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Monday next. A pleasant time is anticipated.

Mr. Geo. Hutton, jun., who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, is now in a fair way of recovery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Geo. Young, of Exford, took place yesterday. It was largely attended from Glenoe.

Miss Mabel Bloom, of this place, who is ill of typhoid fever in Toronto, is reported to be slowly mending.

Mrs. R. Stevenson and Mrs. W. McAlpine, who have been on the sick list for the past week, are able to be around again.

An old-time race was given by Mrs. A. McCutcheon, of Mossa, on Wednesday last. About 30 ladies were present, who reported a pleasant time.

The Sarnia (Indian) band passed through here yesterday from Muncy en route for home. Their gorgeous appearance and spirited music enlivened the town during their brief stay.

A programme rendered entirely by the ladies was given in the High School Literary Society on Friday afternoon. The feature of the programme was the debate, when the pleasure-producing qualities of music and art were discussed fully and well.

Fire was discovered early Friday morning in the barn of Mr. Dan Dobie on Victoria street. The alarm was given and in a short time the multitude assembled, but only to find that the flames had been quenched and that the fire was over. The damage done was slight. The barn is supposed to have been set on fire by tramps, a number of whom were known to have slept there the same night.

WATFORD.

(Agent for the ADVERTISER, W. P. McLaren.)

Messrs. Hastings and Bruce have moved part of the Annett block, where they purpose opening a tin shop and hardware store.

Large shipments of horses, cattle and apples are being made from this station to England this season.

On Monday Rev. Robert Hay leaves for Quebec to take charge of an appointment as pastor of the Methodist Church, Mr. Hay has been pastor of the Watford and Warwick Congregational Churches for the past four years, only resigning last spring on account of ill-health due to a severe attack of rheumatism.

After a summer's rest Mr. Hay's return has been so well received that he has determined to re-enter active ministerial work. For six years prior to his coming to Watford he was stationed in Forest, so that in all he has been actively engaged in the ministry for over twenty years. He is a man of sterling worth and an ardent supporter of the temperance cause. Both he and his estimable family will be greatly missed by the community.

Some weeks ago Mr. Geo. C. McGibbon, a teacher in the township of Warwick, was brought before the local magistrates and fined in a nominal sum on a charge of unlawfully causing his pupils, the boys of the Warwick Congregational Church, to be carried an ugly bruise on the outside of the right thigh, which the plaintiff, the boy's father, claimed was caused by the whipping, although Mr. McGibbon swore positively that he did not strike the boy on that part of the leg, but with his hand, and a horse-fore could not have caused it. It now turns out that the bruise was caused by a blow from a shiny stick received while at play. The children of the school have since presented Mr. McGibbon with an address, expressing their appreciation of his past work for them and their confidence in him as their teacher, and the trustees, complying with the request of a petition numerously signed by the leading ratepayers of the section, have re-engaged him at a considerably advanced salary.

On Thursday evening Miss McWilliams a returned missionary and teacher from Indore, India, gave an interesting address to the Presbyterian Church here to an appreciative audience on her mission work. In introducing the speaker, Mr. Graham, the pastor, spoke of the work being now done by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, under whose auspices Miss McWilliams came here. Although comparatively a young organization, they already held a very important position as workers in the Presbyterian Church, having raised last year a sum of \$40,000. On coming to the platform Miss McWilliams spoke of the immensity of the work in India, of the density of the population and the many disadvantages at which missionaries work. India alone has 23,000,000 more people than all Europe. In order to teach successfully it is necessary to learn at least two or three of the languages or dialects spoken in the country. The written language is the language of only a fractional percentage of people. It is the language of the educated, but to reach the great masses it is necessary to learn the language as it is spoken. This is not altogether to be deplored. If the language could be learned from books it would be studied at home, and the young missionary going in with his western ideas would do more harm in three months than could be undone in years of consecrated labor. But being as he now is compelled to do, with his tongue practically sealed to the people, he learns much that will help him in his work while he is learning the language. There is at present a wave of interest passing over the whole of that country—a general waking up to the idea of attaining something better, and an intense desire for education. There are three classes of schools—the native schools, the Government schools and the mission schools. Nothing is taught in the native school of real practical worth. The Government schools are schools which support the British Government guarantees, although they are supported by a tax on the natives. They are taught and inspected by English scholars, and a thorough education in practical and scientific subjects is given; but they are obliged not to interfere with the religion of the pupils. The pupils are thus brought to that point where in disgust they discard everything pertaining to their native religion, but receiving nothing in its place they become infidels or atheists. The mission schools are doing a good work in education as well as in purely mission work. In these schools all subjects are taught, from the very lowest to the preparation for a university degree. Suitable solos were sung during the evening by Mrs. S. G. Brown and Mrs. (Dr.) Meldrum.

A PRINTER'S ILLS.

A Brantford compositor has Diabetes—He Drops Forty Pounds in Weight in a Short Time—How He Was Cured.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 15.—Thomas Hazelhurst, a compositor in the Courier office in this city, has seen some ups and downs in health within the past few months. Last spring he found himself suffering from diabetes in a very severe form. In a few weeks he lost 40 pounds in weight. His system kept on running down and Mr. Hazelhurst was very naturally alarmed. After trying many remedies without benefit, he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes made a big change in his condition, and six boxes worked a complete cure. Mr. Hazelhurst is today better than he has been for years. Add one more to the list of diabetes cases cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Wide Awake people always use Wide Awake Soap.

It Makes Old Men Young.

Indisputable Testimony That South American Nervine Tends to Longevity—Many Years Added to the Lives of Those Who Use This Great Discovery—An Age of Great Old Men—What a Windsor Resident of 70 Years of Age Says.



JAMES SHERWOOD, WINDSOR, ONT.

What with Gladstone 84 years of age, Pope Leo XIII. 84, Bismarck 79, Francesco Crispi 74, Oliver Wendell Holmes 85, and Ontario's G. O. M., Sir Oliver Mowat 75, this is indeed an age of grand old men. They are holding their places with the young men nobly.

A study of the men, who, at these advanced years, perform so much intense labor, all show that care of health has been one of the essentials of their remarkable longevity. It may be that all the old men of the age have not a personal acquaintance with the invigorating and health-enlarging effects of South American Nervine, but with much in the way of testimony before us, we do know that the great medicine is touting up the systems of men and women to such an extent that their years are being lengthened beyond the allotted three score and ten. There it is something in this medicine that is peculiarly efficacious as a health builder. It operates with sure success on those who are weak and perhaps suffering from indigestion, nervous prostration, and debility in one shape and another.

Would you be healthy and live long? Then become acquainted with South American Nervine.

South American Nervine is sold by all reliable druggists, among which number in London we would mention Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Barkwell and J. G. Shuff.

I am going home with a dozen of



If that man has cheated me with any of the nasty imitations, mother will send me back with it.

Hobbs Manufacturing Company, LONDON.

Glass Paper Weights, Glass Signs for Advertising Mirrors and Store Fronts.

ASK FOR PRICES

"ECLIPSE" FIRST—THE REST NOWHERE!

Patch Grief With Proverbs

If you wish, but when the sun, air, rain or dust, have robbed your garments of their new color or appearance, better bring them around here for treatment. Dyeing and Cleaning is done well if done by

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners.

Telephone 615.
217 Dundas street, London.

Works and Head Office—
787 to 791 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

CAMERON—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 404 King street, the wife of G. D. Cameron, of a daughter.

DIED.

FOWLER—Suddenly, in this city, on Oct. 18, William J. Fowler, of Detroit, Mich., aged 75 years.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, 343 Cass avenue, Detroit, on Saturday, Oct. 20.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
Drug Store, 933 Dundas street east, London.
Dundas street east, corner William, 1410 Dundas street east. No witnesses required.

W. M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES
licenses at his office, 618 Stanley street.
No bond required.
LICENSES ISSUED BY THE S. GILLMAN
Lawyer, 424 Richmond street.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
457 York Street,
Telephone 118.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY

BOOMER'S

181 DUNDAS STREET.

WOOD

Beech and Maple Long Wood, \$4 75
Beech and Maple Blocks, - - 5 25
Beech and Maple Split, - - 5 50
Knots for box stoves, - - 4 25

Coal at Lowest Prices

GEO. McNEIL

Cor. C. P. R. Track & Richmond St.
Branch Office, - - 657 Richmond Street
Phone 353.

FARM FOR SALE!

Fine farm, 114 acres in Delaware township; first-class buildings, good orchard, all grouted fruit; also pears, plums and small fruits; well watered and drained. For sale on very reasonable terms. Apply

A. B. POWELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
437 RICHMOND STREET
LONDON, - - ONT.

Mrs. A. G. McLeod

Having attended the latest Millinery openings in Toronto is now showing the newest patterns in the trade; also a full range of

Fur Capes, Muffs, Trimmings, etc.

Gas Fixtures and Globes

A SPECIALTY AT

Smith Bros.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters and
Heating Engineers,

376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple.

Phone 533.

N.B.—A full stock of supplies always on hand.

GAS

GRATES and ART TILES.
WOOD MANTLES.

R. B. BLAND, 231 Dundas Street.



MANLEY'S

CELERY NERVE COMPOUND.

...WITH...
Beef, Iron and Wine.

A Scientific Combination of CELERY for the Nerves; BEEF, IRON AND WINE for Strength; CASIORENE and HOPS for the Stomach; and GLYCERINE (not alcohol) as a cooling, healing, laxative. A certain cure for Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness, Mental Depression, and all WEAKNESSES in Men, Women or Children.
Sold by all druggists, or write to LION MEDICINE COMPANY, Toronto.

W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT TAILOR,
EDGE BLOCK UP-STAR

DAMAGED FLOOR OILCLOTHS FOR STOVES.

EXTRA BARGAINS

Priddis Bros.

CARTRIDGES.

A LARGE STOCK of fresh loaded shot-gun cartridge loaded with Curtis & Harvey's and Schultz's Powder, all sizes of shot.

W. M. GURD & CO.
185 Dundas Street. Phone 930.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

SOME SHOWERS, BUT MOSTLY FAIR.

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—11 p.m.—Tonight the pressure is average over the Maritime Provinces and there are slight depressions over the lake region and Northwest Territories. Rain is falling tonight over a large portion of Ontario, but the weather today has been fine throughout the Dominion.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 28°—38°; Prince Albert, 12°—36°; Qu'Appelle, 28°—50°; Winnipeg, 20°—50°; Port Arthur, 30°—52°; Toronto, 38°—58°; Montreal, 40°—50°; Quebec, 30°—44°; Halifax, 34°—54°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
TORONTO, Oct. 20.—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lake region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Moderate winds; some local showers, but mostly fair; stationary or a little lower temperature.

A BARGAIN!

FINE SABLE CAPE

thirty inches long, and we guarantee it. The latest Style 91-95 in BELTZ'S window. price \$7. will be reduced \$1 every day until it is sold. Look at it when passing. It will be a bargain for whoever gets it.

The fur garments manufactured by F. Beltz meet with approval everywhere. Few garments possess such specific merits and meet with the ready sale that attend goods such as are made by this well-known house.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnston Bros.' Bread

5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 519

Dam Destroyed—Loss \$5,000 or \$6,000.

CORDEX, Ont., Oct. 19.—The dam belonging to Alex. McLaren's flour mill at this place burst yesterday morning, breaking down about seven feet of a stone wall. The power house was completely smashed and swept away by the waters, along with a bridge which spanned the stream. The loss is estimated at \$5,000 or \$6,000. The dam has been in course of construction all summer and was just completed the day before.

Wash your prints with Wide Awake Soap and notice how the colors are brightened.

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

Flowers for funerals, fresh cut ornaments and roses, at WESTLAKE'S, 201 Dundas street.

Silverware! The latest patterns and newest styles at lowest prices at ADKIN'S, on the corner, East London.

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

Spectacles! Spectacles! Gold, and gold filled, steel and nickel frames. Lenses that will suit all sights at Ward's jewelry, 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

New Drug Store—Anything you want in the drug line. Telephone, No. 1018, or call at C. SYMONDS', chemist and druggist, 304 Dundas avenue, corner Maitland street.

It is very important to know where to find fine bedroom sets at low prices. When buying call at Trafford's and you will find them. 55 and 97 King street.

WHAT!

Toothache Gum.....10c
Beef, Iron and Wine.....10c
Package Solids Powders.....10c
Camphor Ice.....10c
Corn Salve.....10c
Fellows' Syrup Hypophosphites.....10c
French Perfume, per ounce.....25c
Baby's Own Soap.....8c
Oatmeal Soap.....7c
Glycerine Soap.....6c
Lulib Syringe (Empire).....7c
Kura-Kof (large bottles).....25c

—AT—
ANDERSON & NELLES'
DRUG STORE,
240 DUNDAS STREET
LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

The time to get your Printing is now, the place is the London ADVERTISER Job Printing Department. Will our friends everywhere remember that we print positively everything, from a book down to the smallest card? Either call in or write for prices and samples. You will be gratified to find how well, how reasonably, and how speedily your order will be filled. We try to keep every promise to the hour.

O, lady in the bloomers,
How glad you ought to be,
To know that they will never
be buggy at the knee.

—Ald. Dressage has left for North Bay on a deer hunt.

—Miss Snowball, of St. George, is visiting with friends on Hyman street.

—Mrs. Fred Evans, of Strathroy, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. E. Keenleyside.

—The Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Toronto, will preach in Queen's Avenue Church tomorrow morning.

—Bishop O'Connor, Peterboro, is the guest of his namesake, Bishop O'Connor, of London.

—Rev. G. M. Miligan, D.D., of Toronto, will preach in St. Andrew's Church tomorrow morning and evening.

—Mr. A. Callahan, builder, has completed a brick residence on Central avenue for Mr. Thos. T. Mortimore.

—Messrs. Dayton & McCormick announce a new term for beginners' classes at the Palace Dancing Academy next week.

—Mrs. Wm. Buskard, of Elgin street, and granddaughter Winnie have returned from a two weeks' visit in Bradford and Ansonia.

—Village Constable Ward, of London West, had a keen eye and a steady hand yesterday. He shot eighteen black squirrels near Byron.

—At St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton, on Thursday F. G. Oliver, of the Merchants' Bank, Berlin, was married to Miss Alice G. Rice, of London.

—Miss Lily Arthur, who has been in St. Joseph's Hospital for two months, has sufficiently recovered from a very severe illness to allow of her removal home.

—A junior leaving certificate has been awarded to Miss Annie Lee, of the London Collegiate Institute, as the result of an appeal from the first report of the examiners.

—W. E. McGuffin, of Nissouri, has entered an appeal against the decision of Squire J. B. Smyth, in favor of Wm. Dunn for \$30 as wages due. The case will come before a Division Court judge.

—Messrs. Cameron and Hunt, of this city, were in St. Thomas yesterday in the interests of the company which has purchased the street railway there. They will lay a proposition before the city council at its next meeting.

—Mr. James E. Vadden has purchased from Mr. A. A. Campbell, real estate dealer, that store property occupying the northwest corner of Richmond and Ann streets. The price is private, but it is understood a good figure was obtained.

—Mr. Kenzie McCormick, city, was groomsmen at the wedding at Chatham on Wednesday of Mr. George R. Marzetti, jun., only son of A. E. Marzetti, of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, to Miss Ethel May Blight, eldest daughter of William Blight.

—Mrs. John Parker, of 463 Wellington street, was knocked down at the corner of Wellington and Dundas streets last night. Mrs. Parker was crossing the road and in passing in front of one rig was struck by another, which she did not notice coming alongside. The vehicle passed over her body, injuring her right arm.

A meeting was held in Pond Mills school (No. 4 polling place), No. 2 ward, Westminster, Wednesday evening, to appoint delegates to attend the East Middlesex Liberal Convention at London, W. E. Grieve was chairman. The following are the delegates: W. E. Grieve, G. Riddell, J. Elliott, J. Laidlaw and F. Elcott.

—James Clarkson, a rag gatherer living on lot 28, con. 1, Westminster, has been arrested by Constable R. W. Ward on a charge of theft. Mrs. Mary May, con. 5, London township, claims that Clarkson called at her house on Oct. 8, when only two of the children were at home, and stole a quantity of clothing. Bail was furnished.

—During the past two weeks the Tabbot Street Baptist Church Band of Volunteers have been actively engaged in preparing for their anniversary services, which will be held tomorrow and next Thursday evening. The pastor will preach a sermon to young people tomorrow morning, and in the evening Rev. W. B. Hinson, of Montreal, will preach. Mr. Hinson is one of Canada's most able pastors, and no doubt a great many will take this opportunity to hear him.

—Rev. John Leary, of Sarnia, will preach Sunday school anniversary sermons in Wellington Street Methodist Church tomorrow morning and evening. In the afternoon there will be an open session of the school, when addresses will be given by Revs. John Leary, J. W. Annie, M. A. Rees, John Leary, J. W. Annie, M. A. Rees, and collections for the school funds. The well known enthusiasm of the Wellington Street Sunday school always insures a grand success for their anniversary.

—Somebody with a spite against the present street railway system placed a torpedo on the track at the corner of Richmond and King streets last night. The result was a loud explosion and a great deal of smoke and excitement. The horse took it very calmly, but people ran from every direction to the scene. A trick of a similar character was perpetrated on Dundas street some time ago. It is a practice that is very likely to result in a serious runaway some day and a term in the county jail.

—The officers of the James' Presbyterian Y. P. & C. E. recently entertained the members and friends of their society to a free social given in the lecture room. The president, Mr. E. Wyatt, occupied the chair, and a good programme was rendered.

Shubal Hill Tells of Lack of Ambition and the Cure.

He writes from Hamilton, Dec. 9, 1890, as follows:
Isaac Williams Company, London, Ont.:
Dear Sirs—After suffering for a long time with pain in my back, extending to my lower parts, also no ambition to do my daily work, I was induced by Mr. Bickell to try Royal Crown Kennedy. After taking two bottles, and Mr. Bickell, as directed, I consider myself entirely cured, and can highly recommend your medicine, B. C. R. and Pills to do all you claim them to do, should be in every home. It saves hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. Yours truly,
SHUBAL HILL,
177 Cannon street, east.

including the following: Instrumentals by Miss Campbell, of Melbourne; quartets, Messrs. Armstrong and Prescott, and Miss A. Prescott, and J. Campbell; address by Mr. A. J. Clarke, president of the London Local Union, and Rev. Mr. Talling, solos by Miss Campbell and Mr. J. Gilmour; readings by Mr. Wm. Webster and J. Prescott. Abundance of refreshments, including coffee and cake, was disposed of at intermission.

On the Steady Increase.

Commissioner Grant has completed the assessment rolls of Nos. 1 and 6 wards for 1895, and many interesting figures to residents of the city in general are contained therein. The population in both wards has increased, No. 1 to the extent of 63 and No. 6 by 70. The assessment on real property has raised \$173,000 in the first ward, and \$31,955 in the sixth, while on the other hand the personal and income assessments have taken a big drop. The figures are:

First Ward assessment for 1894—Population, 4,948; real property, \$3,114,375; personal, \$889,400; income, \$309,600; total, \$4,313,375.

First Ward assessment for 1895—Population, 5,011; real property, \$3,287,676; personal, \$843,650; income, \$301,750; total, \$4,433,076.

Sixth Ward for 1894—Population, 3,825; real property, \$1,267,540; personal, \$12,850; income, \$9,500; total, \$1,289,890.

Sixth Ward for 1895—Population, 3,895; real property, \$1,299,435; personal, \$12,800; income, \$8,600; total, \$1,320,835.

That Joyful Feeling.

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

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J. A. CRODEN.

MARA'S

Bargain List

—FOR—

Monday, 22nd Oct

—OUR—

BARGAIN DAY

- 1st—Fine Navy Blue Serge, 30 inches wide, on Bargain Day only 11c per yard.
- 2nd—5 pieces 44-inch Black Cashmere, on Bargain Day only 18c per yard.
- 3rd—44-inch Plaid and Flake Effects, on Bargain Day 22c per yard.
- 4th—42-inch Wool Suitings, in black, navy, garnet, fawn, mid-brown and golden brown, on Bargain Day 35c per yard.
- 5th—42-inch Diagonal Serges and Repps, in all shades, on Bargain Day 45c per yard.
- 6th—5 pieces 45 inch Tweed Suitings, on Bargain Day for 75c per yard.
- 7th—Broad Cloth, in all shades and 50 inches wide, on Bargain Day 65c per yard.
- 8th—1 piece Black Gros Grain Silk, special, worth \$1 25, on Bargain Day only, for 92c per yard.
- 9th—1 piece Black Mervellieux, special—worth \$1 25, on Bargain Day only, for 92c per yard.
- 10th—50-inch Navy and Black Serges, on Bargain Day only, for 23c yard.
- 11th—Children's Cashmere Hose, on Bargain Day 10c per pair.
- 12th—Children's Woolen Drawers, on Bargain Day 23c per pair.
- 13th—Ladies' Fine Scotch Wool Hose, ribbed, on Bargain Day only, 35c per pair.
- 14th—"Josephine" Kid Gloves, in black and colors, on Bargain Day only, for 99c.
- 15th—"Mara's Special" Corset, on Bargain Day only, for 48c.
- 16th—"The E. T. Special" Corset, long waisted, on Bargain Day only, 95c.
- 17th—Ladies' Fancy Flannel Skirts, on Bargain Day 65c.
- 18th—Ladies' Cloth Skirts, trimmed with braid, on Bargain Day for 95c.
- 19th—Ladies' Wool Vests and Drawers, on Bargain Day only, for 45c.
- 20th—Ladies' Merino Vests, on Bargain Day 63c.
- 21st—Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, on Bargain Day only, 68c.
- 22nd—See our bargains in Gray Flannels, worth 17c, for 12 1/4c; worth 20c, for 15c; worth 25c, for 19c; worth 30c, for 25c per yard.
- 23rd—4,000 yards Heavy Flannelettes, worth 9c, on Bargain Day 5c yard.
- 24th—Heavy Canton Flannel, on Bargain Day, for 6c per yard.
- 25th—Navy Blue Flannel for Shirting, on Bargain Day for 20c per yard.
- 26th—4 pieces Fine German Flannels for Wrappers, worth 37 1/2c, on Bargain Day 22c per yard.
- 27th—See our Factory Cotton, on Bargain Day for 5c per yard.
- 28th—50-inch Table Linen, on Bargain Day for 15c per yard.
- 29th—2 pieces Cretonne, nice patterns, on Bargain Day 6c per yard.
- 30th—A few pairs of those Large Size Blankets, on Bargain Day \$1 88 pair.
- 31st—A special All-Wool Blanket, worth \$2 75, on Bargain Day \$2 25 per pair.
- 32nd—Extra Heavy All-Wool Blankets, on Bargain Day \$2 50 per pair.
- 33rd—Ladies' Stylish Beaver Jackets, worth \$7 50, on Bargain Day for \$5.
- 34th—Ladies' French Serge Jackets, on Bargain Day for \$6 50.
- 35th—Ladies' Fancy Cloth Jackets, on Bargain Day for \$4.
- 36th—Children's Jackets, on Bargain Day from \$2 50 to \$10.
- 37th—Ladies' 27-inch Black Fur Capes, on Bargain Day for \$11.
- 38th—Ladies' 27-inch Greenland Seal Capes, with double collars, on Bargain Day for \$21.
- 39th—Ladies' Black Astrachan Coats, on Bargain Day only for \$14.
- 40th—Ladies' Black Fur Muffs, on Bargain Day only for \$1.
- 41st—Ladies' Gray Lamb Muffs, on Bargain Day only for \$3 75.
- 42nd—Ladies' Russian Sable Muffs, the very rarest, on Bargain Day only for \$7 75.
- 43rd—Men's Wambot Fur Coats, on Bargain Day only for \$14 25.
- 44th—Men's Swamp Wallaby Fur Coats, on Bargain Day only for \$21 00.
- 45th—Just received, a big consignment of Ladies' Tweed Slippers, on Bargain Day only for 15c.
- 46th—Ladies' Fine Laced and Buttoned Boots, on Bargain Day only for \$1 19.
- 47th—Children's Laced and Buttoned Boots, on Bargain Day only for 50c.
- 48th—Boys' Laced Boots, on Bargain Day only for 95c.
- 49th—We have a few more Youths' Long Boots, which we will clear on Bargain Day for 25c.
- 50th—Men's Cork Sole Gaiter Boots, on Bargain Day only for \$1 49.
- 51st—Special line, Men's Fine Laced and Gaiter Boots, on Bargain Day only for 99c.
- 52nd—Boys' 3-piece Tweed Suits, on Bargain Day only for \$2 99.
- 53rd—Boys' Tweed Ulsters, on Bargain Day only for \$3 49.
- 54th—Youths' Frieze Ulsters, on Bargain Day only for \$5 25.
- 55th—Men's Scotch Tweed Pants, on Bargain Day only for \$1 50.
- 56th—Men's Tweed Suits, on Bargain Day for \$3 65.
- 57th—Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, on Bargain Day for \$3 99.
- 58th—Men's Frieze Ulsters, on Bargain Day for \$6 99.
- 59th—15 bars Best Electric Soap for 25c.
- 60th—7 bars Mara's Laundry Soap on Bargain Day for 25c.
- 61st—Excelsior Bread Knife, the best ever invented, for 25c.
- 62nd—Granite Teapots, on Bargain Day at 50c, 60c and 70c.
- 63rd—Good Steel Scissors, on Bargain Day for 19c.
- 64th—Best Bristol Hair Brushes, on Bargain Day 35c.
- 65th—Combs at 5c, 6c

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny.—(George Dana Boardman.)

Judge Senkler, of Lincoln, the commissioner appointed to investigate the burking of the St. Catharines license reduction bylaw by a majority of the aldermen of that city, has reported strongly condemning the tactics pursued. The electors of St. Catharines should remember the men who thus defeated the popular verdict.

The New York Voice, one of the most radical prohibition journals of the United States, writing of Gladstone's recent letter, in which he favors the Bishops of Chester's proposal to municipalize the saloons—something after the Gothenburg system—goes on to say: "Municipal saloons deprived, as the South Carolina dispensaries are deprived, of the facilities for social drinking, treating, etc., and also deprived of all features of either public or private profit, would be unquestionably a gain over the license system, and a change which prohibitionists could heartily welcome, even though they could not accept it as a final solution. If this is what Mr. Gladstone means, his latest utterances will prove a powerful auxiliary to the temperance cause. In any event it is a cheering indication that his personal interest has been at last so keenly aroused to the importance of the issues involved in the drink evil."

Since last week's writing we have received another English mail and the Alliance News contains a letter written by Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., for his father regarding his position on the local option question. The letter confirms the opinion already expressed by the HOME GUARD that the Grand Old Man not only favors local option, but as much more in the direction of prohibition as is now obtainable in the British Parliament. Writing for his father Mr. H. Gladstone says:

"What he thinks of local option is that it is a sound principle which has every title to be pressed on Parliament, and which will be useful whenever it is adopted. But the mischief of drink is so frightful that he is not willing to trust exclusively to a remedy which, he fears, may not be of wide operation. He thinks that the principle of sale under public authority is defensible, and it seems to be the most hopeful of the methods now attainable for producing benefit on an extended scale."

No doubt public opinion has not yet so far advanced in England that an out and out prohibition law is yet available. Mr. Gladstone, as a practical man, favors what he supposes can now be obtained, and would, we believe, go much farther if there was hope of success. Prohibition is, of course, the final goal.

Canada's Convictions for Drunkenness.

There were, according to the last published official report of the Dominion Minister of Justice, 11,651 convictions for all crimes put together. Of these Ontario led off by 3,870. Quebec came in a good second by 3,778, which was a much greater number in proportion to its population. It has also a much greater proportionate number of licensed liquor sellers. New Brunswick's list stood next highest, being 1,385. British Columbia came next, having 725, which is larger than any in proportion to its population. There is less prohibition in force in British Columbia than in any other Province in the Dominion, which accounts for it. Manitoba reported 592. It has nearly double the population of British Columbia, but has double as much prohibition territory, under the working of local option in its license law, and therefore not quite half as many proportionate convictions of that class. Prince Edward Island closes up the list of provinces, with but 233 such cases on record, being the smallest actual and proportionate number of any. Of these no less than 210 were reported in Queens county, in which Charlottetown, the capital city, is located, which was not last year under the Scott Act. The people, however, after some years of a trial of both systems, have adopted the act again by a popular vote and it is now being again enforced. We may, therefore, safely calculate on a considerable re-

duction of the number of such convictions for the coming year.

These facts go far to indicate, as has been frequently demonstrated, that the amount of drunkenness in any locality very largely depends on the number of places where facilities for drinking are afforded.

T. W. CASEY.

New Brunswick's Experience.

The Ontario liquor interests newspaper wants to make a point against prohibition by stating that "the convictions for drunkenness in New Brunswick, the banner prohibition province, are nearly double in ratio to population to what they are in Ontario under a license law."

As a matter of fact New Brunswick is not "the banner prohibition province" of the Dominion at all. Prince Edward Island can lay claim to that honor. Not a liquor license has been issued in it for years, and the whole province is now under the Scott Act, and therefore under prohibition. Nova Scotia, too, has far less licenses in proportion to its population than New Brunswick. As a natural result the number of convictions for drunkenness is far less in either of these provinces than in New Brunswick.

So far as New Brunswick is concerned, the late published official report of criminal statistics of the Dominion of Canada states that there were 1,365 convictions for drunkenness in it last year against 3,787 in Ontario. To show that prohibition does prohibit, even in New Brunswick, to a much larger extent than the liquor interests care to admit we may mention the fact that of the 1,365 convictions for drunkenness in the entire province, no less than 924 of them were in St. John alone, which, of course, is under license.

St. John does not contain one-tenth of the population of New Brunswick, though it supplied over two-thirds of the convictions of drunkenness during the year. It is needless to add to this that it is supplied with a larger number of liquor licenses in proportion to population than any other portion of the province. On the other hand, some of the old and well-settled counties, now under the Scott Act, and with a population greater, or about equal to, St. John, report comparatively few convictions for drunkenness at all. Carlton county, for example, with a population of 22,529 against 24,184 in St. John, reports but 35 such convictions. Charlotte county, with a population of 23,752, or nearly as great as St. John, had, under the Scott Act, but 37 such convictions. York county, with a considerably larger population, and including Fredericton, the capital city of the province, had but 157, or not one sixth as many as St. John.

The people of New Brunswick, where even the Scott Act has been tried, have practically demonstrated, by their deliberate verdicts at the ballot boxes, that they prefer even such a limited measure of prohibition as the Scott Act to the license system. We believe that the act has never been repeated in a single county in that province where it has once been put into practical operation. In some localities, like Fredericton, Westmorland, Charlotte and York, the liquor men have made strong attempts to repeal the act, which they would not have done if they found that more liquor could be sold under it than before, while the temperance people made strong and successful attempts to retain the law, which they would not have done had there been more drunkenness under it than before.

The experience of New Brunswick can hardly be appealed to by the anti-prohibitionists to help them in their losing fight for a continuance of the license system. That system has been long and fully tried in all the provinces and the majority of the people are well convinced that some more effectual law is needed in the best interests of the people.

T. W. CASEY.

Just the Difference.

The Templar recently contained a cartoon in which it was represented that the leaders of the two great political parties of the Dominion are equally in the grasp of the liquor power, and are therefore unwilling to make any advance towards prohibition. Its cartoons and editorial comments usually are to the purport that, so far as the prohibition question is concerned, both party leaders are tarred with the same brush.

The Advocate, the organ of the liquor interests, on the other hand, the same day represented to its readers that there is a very marked difference between the position of the two party leaders on the great prohibition question, and intimates to its patrons that there is little room for doubt which one it will be in their interests to support. It quotes from the utterances of Sir John Thompson to the prohibition deputation at Ottawa a few months ago, and then from the published report of Mr. Laurier's recent speech at Van-

couver. After doing so it goes on to comment as follows:

"This is the bold, blue-breasted fact, and the trade know exactly what they have to expect from that party."

So that the readers of the HOME GUARD may be reminded again of the position of each on this question we republish herewith the Advocate's report, which is, we believe, correct in both cases. We give them both in order that they may be compared readily:

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

For my part I believe in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and I would say this, that if the party at the next election is returned to power we shall faithfully keep to the programme which we then laid down, that is, to take the sense of the people by means of a plebiscite on the question. It will be submitted to the electorate whether or not the people want to have a prohibitory law, and all I can say for the future government of the country is that if the people determine upon having a prohibitory law it shall be the duty of the Liberals to see that their wishes are carried out to the fullest extent.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S REMARKS.

When asked by a prohibition dele-

gation if he would have a plebiscite of the Dominion taken the Premier replied flatly that he would not. "I will not," he said, "for a moment swerve from my sense of duty because of any vote that can be taken. I will not, because of any majority of votes, introduce into the House a measure that cannot be defended in the House and in the country, and defended for all time to come."

The Advocate concludes by remarking, "And that is just where Sir John Thompson stands." It has not hesitated to intimate before that the bulk of the liquor vote at the coming elections will be cast in support of the existing Dominion Government.

However the position of the two party leaders may appear to some to be very much alike with "no choice between them" it certainly does not appear that way to some others, as the above extracts will plainly show. C.

—Last week a Brantford hotel-keeper was convicted for selling liquor to an Indian and fined \$75 and costs. The lowest penalty, we believe, for selling liquor to an Indian is \$50. The consequence is that very few ever do it.

Doings of the Orders.

Sons of Temperance.

COOKSVILLE.—G. W. P. J. R. Brooks visited Cooksville Division Sons of Temperance on Wednesday, 3rd inst. In his usual pleasing manner he took part in the business of the evening, giving advice on certain points of law, etc., at the request of the division. The installation of officers under his management was highly entertaining and instructive, and needless to say, his speech filled every member with enthusiasm, especially when the compliments were expressed that Cooksville Division ranked second to none in the district. This is indeed very gratifying to know and feel that our labors and teachings are not in vain, but by walking hand in hand together prove that labor brings some reward. A. E. T.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The annual meeting of the Grand Division of Prince Edward Island will be held at Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 31st inst. The grand officers reports will show quite a large number of new and resuscitated divisions for the year. Several resolutions from subordinate divisions protesting against some Scott Act decisions, and particularly against a so-called "Charlottetown Club," which has been guilty of violating the spirit of the act by keeping liquors for the use of the members, some of these being members of parliament and men of political trusts. The Province is entirely under the Scott Act now and is trying to enforce it in every way. G. W. P.

KETTLEBY, ONT.—Kettleby Division held an open session on Saturday evening, 6th inst. There was a large attendance of the fraternity and of the general public. The new officers were installed by J. M. Walton, grand treasurer, assisted by W. C. Bogert, as G. C. Bro. A. Hambleton is W. P., Miss J. Davis, W.A., and W. Clarkson, R.S. The audience had a capital evening's entertainment. Among those taking part were Misses Hilburn, Magill, Rush, and Messrs. Clarkson, Crawford, Sinclair, Heacock, Walton, A. McCallum and J. Laskay.

LASKAY, ONT.—On Tuesday evening, 2nd, the officers of Laskay Division were installed by Grand Treasurer Walton assisted by W. C. Bogert, Bro. J. Graham is W. P. and D. McCallum, W. P. An excellent programme was rendered during the evening in which addresses were delivered by W. C. Bogert, D. O'Brien, H. D. Wells and J. M. Walton. A pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The following recently appeared in Forward, the organ of the Sons of Temperance of that Province: "The order was introduced into Nova Scotia in 1847. There are at present 242 divisions and 100 bands of hope in active operation in this Province, with an aggregate membership of 17,000. The following is a summary of the work done during the 25 years ending October, 1892: Public meetings held by G. D. agents, 5,979; visits to schools, 2,786; new divisions organized, 330; divisions reorganized, 246; bands of hope organized, 153; tracts distributed, 177,592; miles traveled by lecturers, 111,521; collections and donations to agency fund, \$16,444; expenditure of agency committee, \$35,994.

ONTARIO ITEMS.

Oshawa Division held a very successful open meeting on the 8th inst. Among the speakers of the evening was Bro. Edward Carswell, P.M.W.A., who is recovering from his recent sickness.

The regular session of South York District Division was held at Agin-

court on the 8th inst. There was a good attendance and an interesting session. Among those present were J. P. Brooks, G.W.P., J. K. Morley, John Milne, George Elliott, Latham, J. E. Elliott, Maginn, Elliott, Milne, White, Bell, Scott, Patterson, Loveless, Duncan, Davis, Ionsou, Coulson, and other prominent workers. Much important business was transacted, and places arranged for future work. A mass meeting was held in the evening when an interesting programme was furnished by visiting and resident members. Rousing addresses were given by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., J. K. Morley, J. Milne, and others.

Ontario Division, Toronto, proposes to celebrate its 45th anniversary by an entertainment on 20th inst.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P. assisted by John Patience, organized Eden Grove Division No. 227 on the 11th inst. Thomas H. Crawford, W.P., Miss Ada Cornett, R. S., D. R. Latimer, D.G.W.P., Landsdowne, P. O. Meets Wednesday evenings.

Uxbridge Division, Uxbridge P. O., H. Nolan, W.P., C. E. Rainey, R. S., shows a net gain of 24 in membership for quarter ending Sept. 30.

Elmira Loyal Crusaders under the auspices of Elmira Division—Miss Berta Snyder, W.C.—are in a prosperous condition, as are also the Loyal Crusaders under the auspices of Palmer Division—Mrs. M. McCrimmon, W.C., and those under the auspices of Blackstock Division—Mrs. Ida L. Morton, W.C.

The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, has just returned from a successful trip to Leeds county. The following D. G. W. P.s have recently been appointed by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P.: J. W. Atkinson, Avon Division, Avon P. O.; J. E. Auglin, Maple Leaf Division, Battersea P. O.; D. R. Latimer, Eden Grove Division, Landsdowne P. O.; W. H. Rock, New Road Division, Springfield P. O.; H. G. Smith, Niagara Division, Fort Erie P. O.; Provincial D. G. W. P., Rev. J. S. Stewart, Kilmount P. O.

Among the divisions returning satisfactory gain in membership for the quarter ending Sept. 30 are the following from returns just to hand: Elmira Division, Elmira P. O., R. V. Clement, W.P., Ezra Fry, R.S.; Wellington Division, Wellington P. O., J. D. McCummings, W.P., Miss Ethel Chase, R.S.; Sylvan Division, Sylvan P. O., George Nicholson, W.P., Miss Susie Sadler, R.S.; Harvest Home Division, M. S. Hare, R.S., Don P. O.; Stratfordville Division, Mrs. M. Mason, W.P., R. McCurdy, R.S., Stratfordville P. O.; Anchor of Hope Division, Miss Mary Brodie, W.P., Arthur Wright, R. S., Widder P. O.; Orono Division, Orono P. O., Edgar Souch, W.P., Geo. Beer, R.S.; Baldwin Division, Baldwin P. O., D. M. Chapman, W. P., W. J. Boynton, R.S.; Unionist Division, Rugby P. O., John S. Lister, W. P., Miss Nellie Robertson, R.S.; Alvinston Division, Alvinston P. O., Camby F. Newall, W.P., Miss Nettie L. Pray, R.S.; Granite Division, Perth P. O., Thos. Latimer, W.P., Norman Miller, R.S.; Wilfrid Division, Wilfrid P. O., Wilmot Lloyd, W.P., J. S. J. Wilson, R.S.; Harwood Division, Harwood P. O., G. W. Clary, W.P., B. E. Farr, R.S.; Zephyr Division, Zephyr P. O., G. E. Kay, W.P., Seymour Keller, R.S.; Franklin Division, Myrtle P. O., Miss Lulu Scourab, W.P., Miss M. C. Taggart, R.S.; Flesheron Division, W. C. Irwin, W.P., Mrs. Geydrum, R.S.; Vroomant Division, Vroomant P. O., James Glendenning, W.P., Samuel St. John, R.S.; Edgar Division, Edgar P. O., Miss May Jamieson, W.P., Miss Maggie Jamieson, R.S.;

LIFE INSURANCE.

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

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

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

Rev. W. J. Thompson, now employed as an agent there, is reported to be meeting with excellent success.

The Home Guard's Reply.

The following letter was sent in reply to the following questions asked by the secretary of the Manitoba Prohibition Convention:

Question 1. What are the best means of educating the people and rousing popular sentiment in favor of the temperance reform?

Answer.—Through press, pulpit and platform. Enlist these agencies. How best to do it, must be left to people in earnest, if there be any such, in each locality.

Question 2. What may prohibitionists expect from the old political parties, and what should be their attitude toward them?

Answer.—The "old parties" are made up of nearly the whole population. Stir up the individuals in the community, and you thereby stir up the mass—the lesser being included in the greater. You can expect—whatever public opinion is prepared for.

Question 3. How should prohibitionists organize for political action?

Answer.—A difficult question. The simplest and best way, perhaps, would be to have a meeting of sincere well-wishers of the temperance cause, in each locality, comprised of both parties, to discuss quietly, without heat or rhetoric, how best to proceed. Then let Liberals and Conservatives allot themselves, separately, to influence, in time, their respective party conventions. This is not a thing to be left to the last moment. If this is done sincerely, by such persons and in such ways as will show an absence of self-seeking, a vast amount of good can be effected both directly and indirectly. The aim should be to have both candidates Prohibitionists, so that prohibition will secure an advocate, no matter which side comes out uppermost.

Question 4. Do you favor the formation of an independent prohibition political party?

Answer.—We do not. Such a course would be suicide for the prohibition cause. Under our British system there will never be more than two parties. The historic parties with their historic names will hold the field, but they will be modified from time to time in favor of prohibition or of anything else that a majority of the people show that they want. If you are to have your prohibition law enforced after its being placed on the statute book, you must either get a dominant party to make itself responsible for the enforcement of the law, or in some way make it a non-party measure to which both parties shall consent or be committed. In any case, to form an independent prohibition political party is clearly the way not to do it. The third party propaganda has been in full blast in the United States for many years, with the result, after enormous expenditure of money and effort that there are not today even a handful of Prohibitionists in either Congress or Senate. Why is so much deference paid in Canada by both political parties to prohibition sentiment, and why so much readiness to amend license laws according to the request of the temperance people? And why is the temperance sentiment treated with comparative disrespect by the "old parties" of the United States? Because in Canada the bulk of the earnest temperance people have not committed the mistake of withdrawing themselves and their moral influence from the historic parties. If the Christian electors in both parties were to take actual trouble to ask earnestly for candidates sound on prohibition, they would not long have to ask in vain. But they have never done so—except perhaps through that androgyne of conscience, a batch of rhetorical resolutions. If we once get the idea into our minds that in railing at the "old parties"—i. e., the mass of the people—we are simply railing at ourselves, and that our own shortcomings are the real stumbling-block, rapid progress on this and other moral reforms will not be long delayed.

Siloam Division, Miss Ida Widdifield, W.P., Miss Nellie Widdifield, R.S., Siloam P. O.; Starlight Division, W. J. Stewart, W.P., W. G. Montgomery, R.S., Nottawa P. O.; Forester's Falls Division, Thomas Eady, W.P., Thos. Elliot, R.S., Forester's Falls P. O.; Queen's Division, Oil City P. O., T. M. Brightwell, W.P., Nelson Windsor, R.S.; Charlesville Division, Aultsville P. O., G. W. Markell, W. P., C. R. Tonsaw, R.S.; Progress Division, Sand Bay P. O., Ernest McCready, W.P., Miss Florence Herbyson, R.S.; Olive Branch Division, Kemptville P. O., W. J. Hill, R.S., Miss Nina Brownlee, W.P.; Nottawa Division, D. L. McDermid, W.P., L. H. Currie, R.S., Nottawa P. O.

The following divisions recently organized show good progress at the close of the quarter ending Sept. 30: Sylvan, Anchor of Hope, Baldwin, Hope, Alvinston, New Road, Avon and Queens.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., is spending a few days in Lambton county in the interests of the order.

The next session of Durham District Division will be held at New Castle Nov. 23.

The next session of Northumberland District Division will be held at Centerton Nov. 13.

Zephyr Division held an entertainment on the 16th inst.

Edward Carswell, P.M.W.A., the celebrated lecturer, having nearly recovered from his sickness has left to fill a series of engagements in Pennsylvania.

The annual session of the Grand Division of West Nova Scotia will be held at Buffalo on 23rd and 24th inst. Among those who are expected to be present are Edward Carswell and J. B. Brooks.

Ontario District Division special committee will meet at Greenbank on the 20th inst. for action upon matters pertaining to work within the district.

Anchor of Hope Division, Widder P. O., held an entertainment at an early date. The G. W. P. has been invited to attend.

The annual session of the Grand Division of Ontario will be held in Victoria Hall, Prescott, commencing Tuesday Dec. 4. The usual reduction in railway fares will be given upon the certificate plan to members attending the session. Particulars later. Let there be a grand rally to the annual session at Prescott.

Every division should have a correspondent to send items of interest to the HOME GUARD and an agent to procure and forward subscriptions therefor.

The Good Templars.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Rev. D. Stiles Fraser, G. C. T. of Nova Scotia, is one of the best-known temperance workers among the Presbyterian ministers of his Province, and that is saying a good deal. He recently preached a very able and earnest temperance sermon in his own church from Galatians v. 19 to 23.

JUVENILE TEMPLARLY.—We have not received from Mr. J. E. Wilson, the new Ontario general superintendent, any report of what is being done, as we would like to do. We notice, however, that a new temple has been organized to meet in Broadway Hall, Toronto. It is working in connection with Albion Lodge of that city. At Liverpool, England, there was a grand celebration last month, being in connection with the twenty-second anniversary of the introduction of the order in that country. It was a splendid success.

ENGLISH ITEMS.—The last received number of the English Alliance News contains the following Good Templar items. Some of them ought to be valuable hints to Canadian workers:

1. "A scheme of monthly lessons on every phase of the temperance question has been inaugurated for the 1,400 Good Templar lodges throughout England." That is a decided improvement on the "entertainment programme" of many lodges we know of.

2. "Successful special sessions of the Grand Lodge of England have just been held by G. C. T. Malins at Exeter, Plymouth, and Truro, followed by rousing public temperance meetings in each place." How would some such experiments do in Ontario?

3. "W. P. Hanny, of Bradford, died on the 25th ult., aged 93 years. He was a Good Templar and was Chief Templar of his lodge when 90 years old. He abstained from tobacco as well as liquor." What grand old man can some of our Canadian lodges boast of—past 70 years, for example? Let them report to the HOME GUARD.

The Royal Templars.

Rev. J. W. Bell, missionary superintendent, recently organized a new council at Wheatley, a small town in Essex county.

Two new councils have been reported in the Northwest Territories, one at High River and one at Pincher Creek.

Three new councils were reported last week in the Maritime Provinces.

W. C. T. U. Department.

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

The Provincial Convention.

To the Women of the Western Peninsula:

Dear Comrades,—By this time you have all received or seen the call for our Eighteenth Provincial Convention. You have read it, perhaps, as you would the announcement of a W. C. T. U. rally in England—with a mild curiosity to ascertain the provisions made for the profit and pleasure of the fortunate attendants, but with no thought of being one of these yourself. Cornwall is so far off, you say. Why should such a distant point be chosen? Well, that is just the way the Cornwall women felt when Chatham opened its homes and churches to the Provincial Union. This change of sections brings each year a new element into touch with the skilled workers and abounding enthusiasm of the yearly meeting.

But why should you settle down into the idea that your county, or local union, will not be represented at Cornwall? No funds, do you reply? Then hold a public meeting and raise them, or see what each member will contribute towards such a laudable object. If you are a county worker, find out if each local union will not give a little to help send the president (who is an ex-officio vice-president of the Ontario Union) to her proper place on the executive board.

Do you feel that the return would not be adequate compensation for the outlay? That is another side of the question. Let me say that it is the opinion of all the great W. C. T. U. leaders that conventions are the best schools our workers can attend. Unions that undervalue them are rarely a credit to us. Ignorance of what can be done, and how to do it, lies at the root of most failures.

To be sure the character of the delegates you send will have much to do with the benefits to be derived from their visit. Don't elect drones, and expect them to come home queen bees. Choose your material with care—let merit, and not appearance, govern.

But let me give you the dates again before we take a glance at the programme. The call says, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 2, with an executive meeting Monday night, Oct. 29.

Of course there will be the usual routine business. More than twenty Provincial superintendents will make report of their year's work, and as each must devote at least three minutes out of the ten allotted her to suggestions for new work, and as each report is to be followed by discussion, much information and benefit must be derived from this source.

Thursday afternoon will be under the charge of the Provincial superintendent of schools of method. Four or five departments will be taken up in papers and discussions, and a drill and question box will close the proceedings. Mrs. (Dr.) Edwards, of Ottawa, Dominion superintendent of franchise, Mrs. Bigelow, of Aultsville, Ontario's official Union Signal reporter, Miss Dougall, of Montreal, member of the Montreal Witness editorial staff, Miss A. Gordon, of Ottawa, Provincial superintendent of evangelistic work, and others will contribute to the success of the school.

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. Pratt, of Hamilton, Provincial superintendent of juvenile work, will conduct a children's meeting.

The evening meetings are three in number. Tuesday night will be a general jubilee; Wednesday, Evangelist McKie will conduct a service; and Thursday Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw, of Boston, gives her latest lecture on the enfranchisement of women.

Mrs. Paul Cameron, of Cornwall, is secretary of the billeting committee, and will be glad to receive the names of delegates as early as possible.

The usual rates—fare and a third—have been secured from the railroad companies, but you must secure your certificate from the agent at your own station, before starting.

Hoping to find our western women, as usual, holding their own in point of attendance. Cordially yours,

MAY R. THORNEY,

President Ontario W. C. T. U.

W. C. T. U. Essex County Convention.

The Essex County W. C. T. U. Convention met in the Baptist Church at Leamington on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 26, and continued until Thursday afternoon. There were 22 delegates in attendance from Amherstburg, Essex Town, Kingsville and Leamington.

At the first meeting of the executive, committees were named on "credentials," "resolutions" and "courtesies." The programme for the day was also perfected.

During the first afternoon the county treasurer read reports of each local union and of the county union.

Receipts of the county society—\$39 00
Disbursements—32 18

Balance on hand—\$ 6 82

On motion the report presented was adopted, subject to the audit.

Rev. Mr. Bell, Hamilton, was introduced and addressed the convention. He was pleased to be present, had been elected an honorary member, was glad

to see that all the unions had a balance of funds on hand, and urged that the ladies should not only belong to the W. C. T. U., but to the Royal Templars, because there were several things in connection with the Templars that were especially woman's work. The only form of permanent success is caused by intelligent conviction. The people must be educated up to the fact that prohibition must succeed. The reverend gentleman gave several reasons why woman should be allowed the right of franchise—and that everybody with sufficient brain power, unless barred by a breach of the law, should at proper age be allowed the franchise. He thought the ladies made good financiers. The chief business of politicians these days seems to be to invent ways and means to fool the temperance people, but they will learn that they can't fool all the people all the time. He was opposed to raising a revenue by means of the liquor traffic.

He was heartily cheered at the close of the address. Mrs. Naylor, of Essex county, corresponding secretary, reported: Number of unions, 5; number of active members, 129; number of honorary members, 63; number of meetings held, 72; number of public meetings, 5; total amount of money received, \$239 29; total affiliation fees paid, \$37 70.

Amherstburg reports having two evenings "At Home." Invitations were sent to each active and honorary member, with the privilege of bringing one friend each. Also an excursion by boat, which brought in \$26. The band of hope, aided by the union, entertained their friends and received \$6 85.

Under the auspices of the County Union a public meeting was held in Essex on Sept. 25, which was addressed by Mrs. Livingstone, subject, "What Women Are Needed." A collection was taken which amounted to \$2.

On motion the report was adopted. Mrs. Livingstone, president of the Oxford County W. C. T. U., and superintendent of press work for the Province, was introduced and addressed the meeting.

By motion Mrs. Livingstone was made a member of the convention.

The county corresponding secretary was then called to the chair and the president, Mrs. Maxwell, made a splendid address on the work done during the past year, giving good advice as to the best way to conduct the work. The text of her address was, "We learn to do by doing." After the reading, which was very impressive, the report and address were adopted.

The convention adjourned until 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION was largely attended and proved enjoyable and also profitable, the county president in the chair.

The proceedings were opened by a portion of Scripture being read by Rev. J. B. Scott, after which the same gentleman made a few appropriate remarks.

Rev. A. L. Russell led in prayer, and the secretary read letters of regret at not being able to be present from Rev. Mr. Saunders and Rev. Mr. Deacon.

During the evening the quartet choir of the Baptist Church rendered several excellent selections, the soprano of Miss S. Smith and the bass of Mr. R. Marcotte being very favorably commented upon.

Mayor Fuller was then called upon to deliver an address of welcome on behalf of the town of Leamington. He referred to the hard work in which the ladies of the W. C. T. U. are engaged and the unreasonable arguments advanced by the opponents, the greatest of which he considered the money argument. He emphasized the fact that money gotten from the liquor traffic was always blood money and could do no good. If the ladies all stand true to their positions the time will not be long till the liquor traffic will be driven from the land.

Mrs. Livingstone, of Tilsonburg, responded and expressed her pleasure at seeing a man of Mayor Fuller's standing take the W. C. T. U. platform and speak as he had done. It was something which could not be said of the mayors of all towns in the Province. What the cause needs today is strong stalwart men who are not afraid to come out in support of prohibition even against the party whip.

Mr. Robert Moran, president of the Baptist Young People's Association, read an address of welcome from that society, and Mrs. Campbell, of Essex, responded.

Mr. W. H. Parnall presented the greetings of Y. P. S. C. E. of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Salmoni, of Amherstburg, responded.

Mr. George Russell welcomed the delegates to Leamington on behalf of the Methodist Epworth League, to which Mrs. Maxwell responded.

Mrs. Livingstone, of Tilsonburg, then delivered the address of the evening, during which she explained the aims the ladies of the W. C. T. U. have in view and the methods they employ to accomplish these ends.

The session was closed with the doxology.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Meeting opened on Thursday morn-

ing with a half-hour prayer meeting. The roll being called each delegate responded with a Scripture verse. There were thirteen delegates present; five absent; eight members of the executive present, and two absent.

Resolutions committee reported, and on motion of Mesdames Golden and Scott, each resolution was considered by itself.

1. Resolved, that the Provincial Union request the Government to have the saloons and all places where liquor is sold as a beverage, closed on all legal holidays.

2. That so-called native wine contains alcohol, and is likely to create an appetite for stronger drink, and should be classed with liquors.

3. That we rejoice that Sir Oliver Mowat and his Cabinet have been re-elected, thus giving an opportunity to fulfill promises made temperance people, and that we trust they will promptly show their sincerity in these promises.

4. That we agree to try some form of reception service when taking active members into our unions, as suggested by Mrs. Thornley in a leaflet recently published.

5. That we urge our women to read and think earnestly and prayerfully on the question of woman's franchise, believing that the influence will be helpful.

6. That we approve of the Provincial W. C. T. U. asking the Government to appoint women factory inspectors, also to have Provincial instead of local inspectors of mercantile establishments.

7. That we heartily indorse the action of the Minister of Education in requiring scientific temperance to be taught in all public schools.

8. That we request each local union to have members visit the schools and aid the teachers in every possible way to make the one hour per week given to this work interesting and instructive.

9. That we urge teachers to secure information on the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human body, and faithfully teach these truths in a way that will impress the child mind.

10. That we suggest that each local union hold a union meeting once a quarter on the subject of dress reform, and at the close of such meeting distribute Dr. Davis' leaflets and Dr. Kellogg's pamphlets.

This resolution created a good deal of discussion, after which Mrs. Salmoni moved, seconded by Miss Atkin, that it be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Mrs. Livingstone, seconded by Mrs. Fox, that we strike out the time, which was carried by a majority of two.

The resolutions presented were adopted, with the exception of 3, 4, 5, which were referred back.

The following officers were elected by ballot:

Mrs. Maxwell, of Amherstburg, president.

Mrs. Vining, of Windsor, vice-president.

Mrs. E. E. Adams, of Leamington, recording-secretary.

Mrs. C. E. Naylor, of Essex, corresponding-secretary.

Mrs. Helms, of Kingsville, treasurer.

Report of Woman's Journal was given by Mrs. Salmoni, showing county subscription of 46.

Mrs. Scott read a paper on "Franchise," which was adopted.

Mrs. Campbell reported only one band of hope in the county, with a membership of 96.

On motion report was adopted.

Adjourned at noon.

THE EXECUTIVE.

An executive meeting was held at 1:30 p.m., all present except the vice-president.

On motion the recording-secretary was appointed auditor.

The following superintendents were appointed: Press, Mrs. Helms, of Kingsville; Woman's Journal and purity in art, literature and fashion, Mrs. Salmoni, of Amherstburg; juvenile work, Mrs. Campbell, of Essex; literature, Mrs. Minto, of Windsor; franchise, Mrs. Scott, of Leamington; lumbermen and sailors, Mrs. Thorpe, of Windsor, or one appointed by her from that union; Sabbath observance and evangelistic work, Mrs. Hobbey, of Amherstburg; narcotics, Mrs. Smart, of Kingsville.

CLOSING SESSION.

The afternoon meeting opened by singing, Scripture lesson and prayer.

On motion, the superintendents appointed by the executive were indorsed.

The question box was opened and Mrs. Livingstone answered all questions introduced.

Moved by Mrs. Scott, seconded by Mrs. Helms, that the corresponding secretary write to the candidates nominated in Essex county for the House of Commons and ascertain their attitude on the temperance question. Carried.

On motion, the sub-treasurers are requested to report to the county treasurer five days before the annual meeting.

Mrs. Livingstone read for a short time papers on "Dress Reform" and "Consecration."

Rev. Mr. Alexander was introduced and addressed the convention.

A large number of the public school children and some of the teachers entered and short addresses were given by Mrs. Livingstone and Mrs. Maxwell.

Rev. Mr. Saunders also addressed the convention.

The following resolutions were submitted: Resolved, that as a conven-

tion we express thanks to Mrs. Livingstone, to the members of Leamington Union, who completed arrangements for this meeting, to the friends who opened their homes for reception of delegates, to the societies who offered words of greeting, to the trustees for the use of the church, to the choir, the caretaker and to Mr. Hilborn who so kindly contributed flowers. On motion the resolution was adopted.

Mrs. Livingstone then read resolution No. 3, making the latter part to read—and that we respectfully urge them to redeem those promises as far as the courts will permit. On motion No. 3, as amended, was adopted.

The remaining resolutions were laid over until next annual meeting, which will be held at Kingsville.

The sub-executive was authorized to make arrangements for a meeting in the spring.

This concluded the work, the members joined in repeating "The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another" and the convention adjourned.

Here and There

CANADIAN.

—James Britton, a collector for a large Toronto business firm, reported one day last week to the police that he had been knocked down and robbed of \$35 on Elizabeth street. After the police had worked on the case a time he went and confessed he had lost the money in a whisky dive. It was Saturday evening.

—At Toronto on Monday night last George Seymour, a laborer, got drinking with two or three companions, and during the drunken fight which so often occurs in such connections, one of his eyes was gouged out. The assailants are under arrest. There will be the usual hospital and police expenses for the taxpayers to provide for.

—The Renfrew Mercury says that Mr. Connolly, license inspector for South Renfrew last year, entered 27 prosecutions for infractions of the license law, secured 17 convictions and collected \$502 in fines. This had its effect in much better law observance. This year, so far, 6 convictions have been made and \$140 in fines imposed.

—The trial of Charles Green for the murder of Cosgrove at Cornwall took place last week and Green was acquitted. His statement at the trial was that he had told his chums that he struck the murdered man, but it was untrue. He says, "they were all drunk." Whoever was the murderer, it is evident enough the tragedy came out of a drinking spree.

—M. W. N. Hayles, a much respected Toronto barrister, has just been appointed principal of the Ontario Law School. Mr. Hayles is a well-known Christian and temperance worker. He was a leading spirit for years in the Church of England Temperance Society in Toronto. He has been an active worker in the social purity movement, and also in Sunday observance efforts. It is fortunate that all young law students in Ontario will come in contact and under the influence of a gentleman of his stamp.

—Rev. Dyson Hague, formerly of Toronto, and now one of the most popular and successful Anglican ministers of Halifax, has recently returned from a visit to England. In a sermon since he said that in the city of London he saw a fearful congregation of poverty and woe—one immense stream of beer-drinkers pouring in and out of the public houses. He was amazed at the lethargy with which the general public looked on the terrible sight of women going into the public houses and too often coming out in a drunken condition.

—Detective McCrae, of the Ontario Government service at French River, was in Toronto last week and gave a reporter a statement of the shooting of William Perault last September. He states that there are several Perault brothers, who are drinking fellows, and when under the influence of drink they are a terror to the people. At the time of the Provincial election they got drunk and terrorized things at French River, for which they were all fined. Then on Sept. 7 they got on another spree, drinking from tavern to tavern. When he attempted to arrest one of them they all set on, and in the fight that occurred in consequence the one was shot dead. McCrae was exonerated of all blame at the coroner's inquest.

The Hamilton papers report a most deplorable instance of the results of drinking in that city. Police officers found on Hughson street in the "home" of Andrew Kennedy, the father and mother both intoxicated and two little girls, aged respectively 7 and 10 years, all but naked, and nearly starved for food. The stench of the place was terrible. The mother was arrested and sent to jail a month to sober up; the father made his escape and the two children were handed over to the Children's Aid Society. The future of citizens with such girlhood surroundings—the direct result of a law-sanctioned traffic—is a serious outlook for society. Their cases are similar to many others, even in favored Ontario.

UNITED STATES.

—Recently the old soldiers at the Soldier's Home at Dayton, Ohio, received their pension money. A number of them visited the dives in

the vicinity of the home and were robbed, and on the Sunday afternoon two of them were found murdered in a public road.

—A Mrs. Carrie Armstrong, a widow, has recently recovered a verdict of \$2,000 damages against a saloon keeper who sold her husband liquor on which he became intoxicated and was then run over by a railway train and killed.

—The New York Witness says that a woman was beaten to death in that city by her lover because she wished to sleep in an archway instead of going home. It is said that the man tried in every way to reform her, but she could not leave liquor alone, and the man finally followed her tracks. Both were drunk when the murder was committed.

—Another of the Roman Catholic bishops has been joining in the crusade against liquor-selling members in his diocese. Bishop Keane has issued an official circular in which he says: "Surely it is time for them (the conservative prelates) to notice that the bartender is but a panderer to vice, and the saloon the gate to every species of depravity and crime."

—At the recent State elections in Arkansas the question of licenses or no licenses was voted on by counties. The result was that no license majorities were given in about three-fourths of the counties of the entire State. In consequence of this result it is said that over 4,000 square miles of territory will be now under prohibition. The recent vote nearly doubled the prohibition area of the State.

—Kate Field's Washington, a strong anti-prohibition journal, makes mention of the fact that public statistics show that an average of one glass of beer a day for every man, woman and child is manufactured in that country, besides large importations of foreign manufacture. It then inquires "Who drinks all the beer?" Large numbers are total abstainers from principle. Large numbers are children too young to drink. Large numbers of others use other kinds of liquors. The inference is that the downright swilling of beer drinkers is something dreadful.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—The temperance people of Glasgow are taking a high hand in the city council elections which will be held next week. Several of the present members are temperance men and an effort is being made to oust them on that account.

—In his fifth annual report on certification of lunatics for the year ending May, 1894, Dr. Carswell, the certifying physician to the Glasgow Barony Board, says the majority of the uncertified cases are caused by drinking, and in that particular vice he supposes men excel women.

—In Great Britain the Government have been obtaining statistical information regarding the proportion of liquors now consumed in public houses and at home, or on other private premises. The Scottish returns show that the quantities thus consumed are about equally divided. In the country, drinking at home seems largest, but in the large cities it is the other way.

—Mr. Henry Irving, in the course of an address last week on "The Municipal Theater," said: "There are endless schemes for establishing popular control over the drink traffic. Some reformers advocate the Swedish plan of municipal public houses; others, headed by a bishop, wish to organize a trading company for the acquisition of such property and the application of the profits to purposes of public utility. No bishop considers the theater a fitting institution for this or a similar enterprise, though it might strike a social reformer that the drama is of at least equal importance with the dram."

—At a public meeting in Leeds, England, not very long ago, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., in a public speech remarked: "We have the question of habitual drunkards to deal with." Just here some one in the audience shouted, "Give over making laughter. The speaker responded by saying: "Yes, that is quite true, and I should like to join you in that work; but, unfortunately, you have got a lot already made, and a lot of others who have the tendency in the blood, and who, unless you watch and guard them very carefully, may lapse into the condition of drunkards. I am in favor of compulsory detention of habitual drunkards." It would be no greater violation of personal liberty to favor the "compulsory detention" of those engaged in a business making drunkards than in the detention of drunkards themselves, and it would prove a much more effective remedy.

GENERAL.

—The New York Sun says: Wonderful, indeed, have been the world victories of beer within a half century. We printed the statistics of them a few days ago. Even the French have become prodigious beer drinkers since the battle of Sedan. The Japanese are getting to like beer, and so are the Brazilians and also the Africans. There are drinkers of it in Jerusalem. The lager brew was unknown in this land until the Germans brought it here, over 40 years ago, and now the American output is 34,000,000 barrels per annum, or more.

—The October Review of Reviews says: The New Zealand Legislature, which is the product of the vote of both male and female citizens, is displaying a very creditable determina-

tion to discharge its business. The lower house has banished all intoxicating drinks from its bar, and has passed a resolution limiting the duration of speeches. Henceforth no one may speak more than four times. Another measure which has been approved of by the Lower House is a bill simplifying the entrance to the legal profession and admitting women to practice at the bar.

—The following table of dates when leading international total abstinence societies were established will be useful as well as interesting to our readers:

Independent Order of Rechabites.....	1825
Sons of Temperance.....	1842
Templars of Honor and Temperance.....	1845
Cadet's of Temperance.....	1840
Good Samaritans.....	1847
Independent Order of Good Templars.....	1851
Juvenile Templars.....	1867
Sons of Jonadab.....	1867
Royal Templars of Temperance.....	1869
Catholic Total Abstinence Union.....	1872
League of the Cross.....	1872
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.....	1877
Blue Cross Society.....	1877
Templars of Temperance.....	1883

LIZARDS IN THE STOMACH.

A Reptile Swallowed While Drinking in the Dark.

Excruciating Agony Suffered by Mrs. Westfall—Nerves Shattered and Death Looked for as the Only Relief.

[From the Trenton Courier.]

The editor of the Courier having heard of this strange case of Mrs. Simon Westfall, made inquiry and learned the following facts: Mrs. Westfall said that one evening some three years ago she went to the well and pumping some water drank a portion. As she did so she felt something go down her throat kicking and told her mother as at the time, Little she thought of the agony in store for her through drinking water from a pump in the dark, for a female lizard found its way into her stomach and brought forth a brood. After a while the sight of milk would make her tremble and she had to give it up. The disorder increased so that the very sight of milk would produce convulsions. She lost her appetite, but would feel so completely gone at the stomach that she would have to eat a cracker and take some barley soup frequently to quiet the disturbance within. She took medicine for dyspepsia and every known stomach disease, but got no relief. She changed doctors and the new doctor having had an experience of this nature before, gave her medicine to kill and expel the lizards. For three years the poor woman suffered all kinds of physical and mental agony. Her whole system, kidneys, liver and stomach, were all out of order. Her heart would flutter and palpitate so faintly as to be imperceptible, and a smothering feeling would come over her, that it was often thought she had given her last gasp. Her memory was almost gone, her nerves shattered so that the least sudden movement would bring on collapse through extreme weakness. Sitting or standing she would be dizzy and experience most depressed feelings and loss of spirits. After the doctor sanctioned the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and she took three boxes but found no apparent relief. She then gave up their use believing she was past the aid of medicine. At this time a Mrs. Haight, who suffered twelve weeks with a gripe, and who was completely restored by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, began the use of Pink Pills again. She did so and soon she perceived their beneficial effects. Her appetite began to improve and for two months she has steadily gained strength, health and steadiness of nerve and memory. She can now do her household work and feels as well as ever. She says she cannot speak as strongly of Pink Pills as she would like to, and feels very grateful for the great good resulting from the use of this wonderful medicine.

Mrs. Haight, before referred to, is enthusiastic over her own perfect recovery from the after effects of a gripe, feeling as well as ever she did in her life. She also corroborates the above statement regarding Mrs. Westfall's cure.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

DEAN'S CURE.

USERS TELL ITS WORTH. WE DON'T NEED TO.

WM. DEAN, Esq., Dear Sir: I have taken six bottles of your remedy after suffering intensely for several weeks with Sciatica. During that time I used almost everything recommended, but found nothing to relieve me until I took your remedy. In ten days after commencing it I was able to go about my work, but continued taking it until I was completely cured. I have had no return of it since, and would most earnestly recommend it to every sufferer from this painful disease. Yours truly, WILLIAM DEAN, Esq., Ont.

This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in St. Louis, or six for \$5. Do not suffer nor permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.

WM. DEAN, DUNN AVENUE, — TORONTO.

BEST

Place in Canada to get a Business Education, Short-hand, etc., at the Central Business College, Toronto, Ont., and Stratford, Ont. Unquestionably Canada's Greatest Commercial School. Catalogues free. Mention this paper. Shaw & Ballant, Principals.

DR. ROZELLE V. FUNNELL — M.D. Professor of Electro-Therapy, Queen's University, announces her removal from West Park Sanatorium to

10 Wilton Crescent, TORONTO.

Trained nurses in constant attendance on resident patients. Massage in addition to electrical and medical treatment. Office hours from 2 to 6 p.m. daily.

Dr. Roselle V. Funnell.

LADIES

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

A WOMAN'S TOOL BOX.

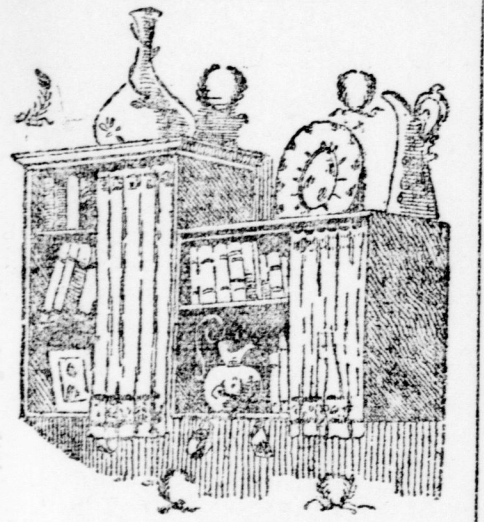
HOW TO MAKE SOME PRETTY PIECES OF FURNITURE.

A Very Little Experience in Domestic Upholstery Will Enable Clever Fingers to Work Household Wonders—A Hanging Cabinet and a Model Shoe Box.

The women of this country seem to take great interest in manufacturing odd bits of decorative furniture for their homes, and many are the pretty and useful things that have been constructed by them.

The only tools necessary for this work are a hammer, small saw, medium-sized chisel, an awl, plane and nails of assorted sizes. With these implements she can do a great deal toward beautifying an unpretentious home.

To make a shoe-holder and seat, as depicted in one of the illustrations, obtain a grocery store an ordinary soap box



HANGING CABINET.

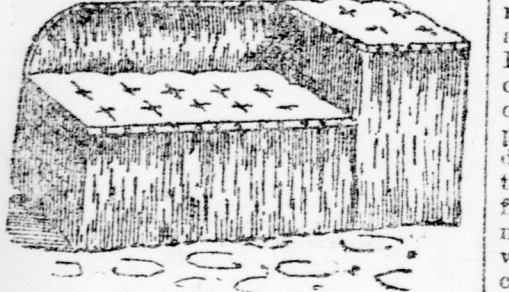
and let this form the end upright box. Get another packing case of the same width but longer, and arrange on top a lid with hinges so it may be raised. Use the cover to the upright one for two shelves, nail them securely in place and let them be an equal distance apart, so they will accommodate shoes and slippers.

Fasten these boxes together securely with screws. Next obtain a board and after rounding corners of screw it fast to the back of the boxes and you will have as a result the frame-work for the seat.

The hinged lid of the low box will act as a seat, the board with the rounded corners forms the back, while within the box rubbers and heavy boots shoes and slippers.

After long experience in domestic upholstery, denim, in its rich assortment of colors, is found to be superior to all other materials. It combines artistic beauty with astonishing durability, and is heartily recommended to the amateur cabinet-maker.

The tops of the boxes should be covered first and tufted. This may be accomplished by spreading curled hair on the wood



A MODEL SHOE BOX.

and tacking the material over it and at regular distances apart catch a button to form a tuft. This is done by boring two small holes through the wood side by side, and having threaded the eye of the button with a bit of twine, pass the string through the holes and tie the ends tightly together at the under side of the lid.

The material is to be tacked all around to the outer edge of the tops with ordinary carpet tacks driven close together.

Next upholster the back, placing some curled hair behind the material and give it a cushioned appearance and in turn drape the sides of the boxes.

To do it nicely, slip several yards of the material on a cord and then tack the string fast all around the upper edges of the boxes.

Around the top edge of each box and to hide the joint where the covering meets the draping material, fasten a piece of wide gimp with large oval-headed upholstery tacks driven an even distance apart. This will lend a good finish to complete a charming and useful piece of furniture.

The very attractive hanging cabinet shown here is also made of a couple of packing cases.

Two shallow oblong boxes are needed, and should be fastened securely together with screws, the end of one to the side of the other as the drawing shows. Around the top of the upright box a narrow strip of cornice molding, that can be obtained from a carpenter, is to be fitted and fastened with nails, while the top edge of the other one may be left plain by way of contrast.

Two shelves should be arranged in the upright box and one in the other. The entire inside and outside of the boxes are painted with several successive coats of some good color, light shades being preferable. Or they may be chrome-plated, and when dry arrange a small brass rod at the top of each box from which a curtain may be suspended on rings.

Silkoline or an inexpensive silk of an art color will wear nicely for drapery. Along under the bottoms of the boxes a few hooks can be fastened from which tapestries may be hung, while on the top some odd bits of bric-a-brac, if tastefully arranged, will lend greatly to the appearance.

This cabinet ought to be securely fastened to the wall with long screws passing through the plaster and taking firm anchorage in the building. This fastening should be particularly good if the cabinet is to sustain such weight as a number of books would amount to.—J. Harry Adams, in Chicago Record.

Flies on the Wing.
A Russian has discovered by patient research that the wings of a fly vibrate 230 times in a second, from which he infers that a fly can perform the distance of one kilometre per minute, which is the rate of speed of an express train. By flying straight in one direction without stopping, a fly could travel round the world in less than twenty-eight days.

A Lesson in Gender.
Isaid to Johnnie, one day in class: "The masculine form of 'dutches' give." And what do you think his answer was? "Was 'Dutchman'—just as true as you live."

How to Grate Nutmegs.
Begin grating nutmegs at the stem end in order to keep them solid.

WHAT REAL TASTE IS.

Merely a Clever Appreciation of "the Eternal Fitness of Things."

From whence that most suggestive and admirable phrase, "the eternal fitness of things," is derived, I must own myself at a loss to say, but whatever first originated it deserves our heartiest thanks for expressing so clearly and in so small a compass what we instinctively feel to be a great truth. For, though Eternal Fitness is probably one of the mighty laws which govern this universe itself, it is so all-embracing that it applies with equal force to our own little lives, and ought to regulate even if it does not—our mode of garbing ourselves and decorating our homes. Indeed, if only some of us could remember oftener than we do, that such a quality does actually exist, this world would be a good deal freer than it is now from the ridiculous mistakes and terrible eyesores which are continually annoying us!

For instance, who has not experienced a feeling of vexation at seeing some such error in taste as a too lavish display of jewels at the breakfast table, or a silken and trailing skirt in the street on a particularly muddy day? Worse still, do not many of us number among the houses we visit one or two where somehow the tout ensemble is not restful or pleasing to the eye, where the furniture is too aggressively new, the plate too self-evident, and our hosts herself over-dressed? The explanation of all this is generally not far to seek—the eternal fitness of things has been violated—that is all. But strangely enough the mere parvenus are not the only sinners in this respect, for people of culture, and what they are pleased to consider taste, have been known even now to commit the most terrible solecisms. I am writing none particularly about mistakes made in furnishing, and, as a passing remark, let me venture to say that attempting to improve what already approaches as nearly as possible to perfection is one of the snares we most easily fall into. Many an Old World drawing room, once haunted with dim, sweet memories of the First Empire, has been transformed into something like a bric-a-brac shop by an inartistic crowding of Japanese or Indian curios! And many a tiny modern room has been tortured into a caricature of the aristocratic Empire salon, with an utter obliviousness of the fact that this style demands lofty ceilings and long perspectives! A terrible instance of mistaken energy of this kind came to my notice the other day.

I was visiting a friend's house in England and as it was a historic one, where, it is reported said true, "good Queen Bess" had once actually dined, and the young Pretender sought refuge from his enemies, I expected to find it both quaint and interesting. Upon entering the long, low hall, with its hangings of exquisitely tinted tapestries and wealth of blue china displayed above the old-fashioned chimney-piece, it seemed as if my most sanguine expectations were about to be fulfilled; but alas! a downward glance showed that the beautiful oak floor was almost entirely hidden by staring Indian rugs, and in one corner stood a terrible Japanese jar, doing duty as an umbrella stand.

But the drawing room was a sight to make angels—at least those endowed with things like artistic proclivities—weep. It was a small room, paneled from floor to ceiling, and it had a magnificently carved chimney-piece, in the centre of which the portrait of some ancient worthy had evidently once been framed. Not that a trace of it remained now, for it had carefully been removed and replaced by a meaningless square of flowered brocade, while every scrap of oak paneling and carving had been painted ivory-white! "And is it not too utterly charming?" inquired my volatile friend, as the writer of this article stood speechless with what she doubtless thought was admiration. "You cannot have any idea how different this room looks since I took it in hand," she continued. "It was all that horrid, dark oak, you know, and looked ever so curvy, but it really is wonderful what a difference enamel judiciously applied will make, and the whole effect is quite modern now, is it not?"

Insistent. This was indeed a case where "eternal fitness" had been compelled to give way before a fashionable craze. Taste is not a peculiar property which some people may have and others may lack, it is merely a true appreciation of the "eternal fitness of things," and this everybody by the exercise of that most precious gift, common sense, may obtain.

Fashions in Waterproofs.
There are such an infinite variety of shapes and materials in waterproofs that all a woman has to do is to select one that suits her figure. They are made to look



A FASHIONABLE WATERPROOF.
well on thin or stout women, and come in all prices, from \$1 for the poorer kind to \$20 or \$25 for the best. Between those prices one is sure to find something that will suit.

The heaviest mackintoshes are not always the best, as they have a tendency to grow stiff when not used for some time. They become so unwieldy that it is impossible to wear them with any comfort.

Some women like a cloak that they can put on over their cape or cloak, and for them there is a stylish long cape falling in pretty folds from the neck to the bottom of the skirt. These have a fitted collar at the top and look well on tall, slight women. They are hardly so comfortable for general wear as those cloaks without sleeves, as to some extent the arms are confined.

A Furniture Fad.
Tea tables are made in all sorts of quaint shapes.

MANNERS IMPORTANT.

AND HOW MUCH THEY MEAN IN THIS WORLD.

In Every Walk of Life—How About Yours?—The Greatest Scholars, Rulers and Saints Should be by Inference the Greatest Gentlemen.

Manners are important. They mean much in the world. They form a large element in the success or failure of life. Yet, like all good things, they are both over-valued and under-valued. It is a human characteristic to judge by appearances, and from them to draw conclusions, even though the experiences of life should teach us differently. When we see a man with an attractive personality and refined manners we have no hesitation in deciding that his inner self, his character, must correspond with his outer self, for few people are able to resist the charms of polished and agreeable conduct. Happily the natural conclusion is most often the true one, but we should not forget that appearances are deceitful, and that the old saying that the broadcloth coat hides the rogue is not always untrue. On the other hand, some of the truest and best people in the world, men and women who are widely known for their genuine excellence, their intellectuality, their goodness of heart, possess only the most in different and unattractive manners. Even though they stand pre-eminent in ability and character, we are apt to harbor unpleasant judgments against them because of abrupt and unpolished conduct.

When we understand this we should realize that a man's personal deportment is not a safe guide. We shall learn that manners, while unquestionably to be desired and cultivated, should neither be over-estimated nor under-estimated. There is a happy medium, a fortunate union. Of course character is to be preferred to polish in genuine worth, but there is no good reason why the two should not be united. While such undue prominence should not be placed on manners as to make them the chief qualification of success, they should not, on the other hand, be deemed as frivolous or foppish accessories to earnest manhood. To forgive a man every social vice, to condone even his offences against honor or honesty, to sympathize with his well-merited punishment, because of his manners, which attract and please all coming in reach of his influence, are attitudes of society highly dangerous to that perception of truth and fact which is necessary to all right thinking. A fascinating address is allowed to cover too much mental and moral turpitude, and the owner of such personal gifts should only be held to stricter account for misusing so potent a means of inspiring affection and confidence in his fellow-men. Yet this is not an argument for rudeness, for good manners should be held as absolutely indispensable. They mean to the handsome man greater beauty, to the intellectual man greater mental power and wider influence. Perfection—that is, human perfection—is impossible without refined and careful manners. Their value is absolute, not fictitious. "Rudeness is a social sin, for it transgresses against the charity which avoids from principle the giving of needless offence to any one." There is no excuse for intentionally giving way to one's own arrogance and petty personal tyranny; to allow the coarse, selfish part of one's nature to hide and overpower the better self. Good manners may be artificial and assumed, but they are better than rudeness if rudeness is natural and spontaneous. There are some things in nature which should never be in evidence, and of these one of the most important is rudeness. On moral grounds it is unchristian, for it transgresses the golden rule, sins against justice, and causes the passions of anger and ill-feeling in the one to whom it is addressed. Mentally, it is a want of sense and judgment, for a clear perception will show that it is opposed to intellectual justice, and socially it is a bad policy to pursue, for it alienates friends and creates enemies. It may be added, moreover, that good manners show a sense of self-respect and a recognition of the respect and rights due to others, marks of courtesy which alone distinguish the true gentleman. People of position and influence stand as patterns for their inferiors; hence, to them good manners are essential. The religious person loses the best part of his religion if he forgets that kind and uniform courtesy which is the companion of all true charity. In brief, those who stand in any degree as leaders and men of influence should realize their most complete possibilities by cultivating courtesy as a distinguishing characteristic. "The greatest scholar, the greatest ruler, the greatest saint, ought to be by inference the greatest gentleman."

French in Germany.
Tourists in the Black Forest this autumn have been astonished at finding such numbers of Frenchmen traveling upon German soil. It used to be said, before the war, that the French tourist knew only three places in Germany—Baden-Baden, Homburg and Wiesbaden. It is said that the first of these places has suddenly regained its ancient attractions for the Frenchman upon his summer tour, although the former delights of the gambling hell have been abolished. The real cause of this new rush of the French across the Vosges into the German health resorts is probably due to the generous action of the Kaiser in the matter of the French officers.

The Queen and Fire.
Queen Victoria has a great horror of fire, and has arranged quite a complete fire brigade among her servants, so that it is at hand whenever she is in residence. They had a very successful "false alarm" the other day at Osborne, and everyone was at his post, according to order, as if on board ship. Prince, Henry, among his other useful domestic roles, is chief of the little brigade. The Queen has taken the greatest interest in the whole concern, and frequently amuses herself by watching the drill. The firemen are chiefly stalwart young stablemen, grooms and footmen.

Who'd Be a King?
I hear, says a writer in the Lady's Pictorial, that a great deal of anxiety is felt in the Russian Imperial family just now on account of more than one alleged Nihilist conspiracy against the life of the Czar. Curiously enough, autocracy or democracy seems to make little difference to Anarchists and their kin, for M. Casimir-Perier, like the Czar, is in daily peril of his life, and is surrounded by the army of detectives and secret police which now has to take the place of that "divinity" which was once supposed to "hedge a king."

Royalty Wheeling.
The little King of Spain is destined to belong to the world wide legion of cyclists, for he is being taught to bestride one of the machines that are apparently as much abhorred in England by pedestrians as were footpads in the good old days. The young king is being instructed by a competent rider, and his steed is provided by an English firm of manufacturers.

Made Entirely of Caracul.
What do you think of a skirt and coat entirely made of caracul, the very fine, soft, light-weighted sort of astrakhan or Persian lamb? These are very fashionable in Paris just now. We were shown one at Blank's the other day. The effect is, as you may imagine, very rich and handsome, and for the weight is very little.—London Truth.

London in September.
A broiling sun—a cutting blast. With lots of dust, then mud. A sky serene and bright and fair. Then hot, oppressive, sultry air. With thunder's heavy thud. Next, drenching showers and stones and hail. And next some other freak. For autumn, summer, winter, spring. Each holds its own and has its fling. Within one little week.

A Cause for Thanks.
It is fortunate for mankind that the question of woman's rights has not yet reached that stage when wives waver fall hats on the results of elections.—Baltimore American.

LOST THE POINT.

Even the Best of Stories Misses Fire When Awkwardly Told.

Last year while a certain distinguished English lady was traveling in this country she expressed astonishment at the vast fields of corn presented to her during a journey through Indiana and Illinois and she wondered what the Americans did with the enormous crop. To this a bright young American girl in the party answered: "We eat what we can and can what we can't." The witicism would have been lost upon her ladyship had it not been for the friendly offices of others in the party, who, by dint of labor, diagrams, chisels, etc., finally got her ladyship to see the point of the joke. Then her ladyship was so pleased she put it down in her note-book to spring it upon her friends at home. This is the way the witicism sounded when it was let loose at one of her ladyship's dinner parties: "In America, you know, they have so much maize that they eat what they can, and tin what they can't."

When the Knights Templars journeyed to San Francisco the most felicitous toast offered at their splendid banquet was in these words: "The ladies—God bless them! what would our Knights be without them?" An Englishman present was so delighted with the pleasantry—for the British adore punning—that when he got back to Australia he attempted to perpetrate the toast at a local banquet, and he wondered why there was no outburst of hilarious applause when he arose solemnly and cried passionately: "The ladies—God bless them! what would our Knights Templars be without them?"

We have all heard of the German who (having been fooled by a joker who pointed to a church steeple and asked: "How is that for high?") immediately went home, called his wife out into the yard, and, pointing to a neighboring steeple tower, asked with ill-suppressed mirth: "How high was dot?"—Chicago Record.

A German's Impressions.
A German critic has been giving his views of England and English life in the Cologne Gazette. He talks of "Savoy's Restaurant," and of that place, as, indeed, of all places where man eats and drinks, he has a peculiar and extensive knowledge. There was some sherry at the Reform Club which appealed to him very strongly, and what impressed him very deeply were the "perambulating tables," as he calls them, on which joints were carved for him. He enjoyed lounging in the Park, which he compares with the Bois de Boulogne, saying that what strikes him most in England is, "What a deal of money these people have!" while in France the first reflection is "What a deal of money these people spend!" He approved of the healthy look of the athletically developed English ladies, but he thought they had large feet!

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HERE'S A LESSON.

Love Often Goes Out as Money and Social Cares Come In.

"Did nobody ever tell you that in some far pre-historic time I was in love with my husband?" said Mrs. Romaine carelessly. "Well, I was. I used to go to afternoon services in Lent and pray for that love to last, because the sensation was so much to my taste. I used to have ecstatic feelings when his foot was on the stair, and I sat sewing little baby clothes. We lived in a plainish way, then; \$8 spent in two theatre tickets was a tremendous outlay; and we walked out to dinners—I tucking up the train of my best gown under a long cloak, and laughing if the wind snatched it away from me at the corners and whipped it around my feet. Then he grew richer, and we broadened the borders of our upholstery, and then—how—when—dear knows if I can remember, we grew farther and farther away from each other. Now, when he is at home, I am aware of it, because he is there behind a newspaper, but that is all! When our lips meet, it is like two pieces of dry pith coming together. I have a perfect unimpaired power of annoying him by my presence. I know nothing of his affairs, nor he of mine. Our interests are his, not mine. Our home is mine, not his. All my tastes are 'fads,' but so long as I don't disgrace him, he does not interfere. I have money in abundance. Money—money—who cares for money when a man's heart and soul and brain have gone into it? How long it takes him to have thought I could want anything from him but a check! But ah, if I were you, and Gordon were my suitor—! knowing what was to come, I had it all to live over again—I think I would take the bitter present for one taste of the old sweet that never can come back!"—From "A Bachelor Maid" in the Century for October.

Teach Them to Swim.
In view of the many and harrowing deaths by drowning that are always among the distressing incidents of the summer season, it would seem as though parents should consider it far more necessary to have their children taught to swim than to spend so much care and trouble on accomplishments that are of no earthly value to the latter who gets into water over his or her head.

This little precept is not meant in any way to run down the advantages to be derived from the highest mental training, but what good will diplomas and honorary degrees be if in a moment of impulsive recklessness, or owing to some unforeseen accident, the student learns, alas, that it is sink or swim, with nine chances out of ten in favor of the former, if there has never heretofore been given, along with the other thought to be necessary lessons, a single one in one of the most important branches of human education?

Bismarck's Last Waltz.
Mme. Carnet relates it thus: "Count Bismarck stood in a corner watching the dancers in the ballroom; the thought came to me that I might offer him a bouquet of roses, and thus compel him to dance with me. Herr von Bismarck was at that time the subject of universal interest. He accepted my bouquet and without hesitation responded to the invitation that went with it. He danced a waltz with me in a manner quite beyond criticism. This incident, which seemed to harmonize so little with Count Bismarck's seriousness and the important part he was already playing in state affairs, amused immensely the kings and princes who were present. As he escorted me to my seat after the waltz he took a rosebud from the buttonhole of his coat and gave it to me with the remark: 'Madame, please keep this bud as a memento of the last waltz that I shall ever dance. I shall never forget it!'

Take Precautions.
A kerosene oil stove should not be left burning while no one is in the room, unless clean, and the wick carefully adjusted; accidents have several times resulted from a neglect of this precaution. When called away, it is best, to insure safety, always to put out the fire and re-light it on your return. If the stove rests on the cooking stove, there is little danger, if left in burning order.

Wash Your Face.
Nothing is so destructive to the fair complexion as the habit of going to bed with an unwashed face. Remove the dust, open the pores and give nature a chance to do its work through the medium of the skin.

Actors, Go to Russia.
Russia has few stranded actors. When a manager takes a troupe on the road he must make a deposit with the Government to pay the way home for the members in case they become stranded.—Dramatic News.

I WAS CURED of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I WAS CURED of a bad case carache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I WAS CURED of sensitive lunge by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

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

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Is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing, and economical—as far superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow dip. It asks only a fair trial, and a fair trial will convince you of its value. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

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The N. K. Fairbank Company,
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MONTREAL.

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Tea, Coffee or Cocoa,

has become quite universal. It

Nourishes and Strengthens.

If served iced, during warm

weather, it is most

Delicious and Invigorating.

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Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are sold by all druggists and chemists, and are the only ones of the kind that are sold by the bottle with a full description of the use of each specific. Every cure without charge. The only ones of the kind that are sold by the bottle with a full description of the use of each specific.

LOST or FORGOTTEN.
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GLORY OF THE VIKINGS.

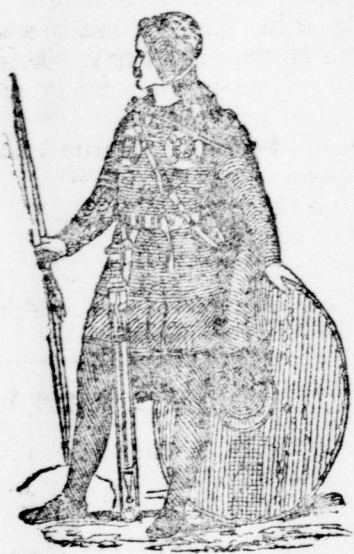
THE GREAT SEAFARING ABILITY OF THE OLD NORSEMEN.

Paul Du Chailly Writes of the Archaeological Treasures of a Once Wonderful Race—He Declares That Anglo-Saxons Were Never a Seafaring People.

What a glorious history is that of the Vikings or Norsemen! Their civilization rose upon that of fallen Rome and their regenerating blood gave new vigor to many of the countries of Europe. The seafaring tribes of the north who conquered part of Gaul and Britain, whose might the power of Rome could not destroy, who overran Germania, who knew the art of sailing in the Mediterranean before the Christian era, who led their conquering hosts to Spain, Italy, Sicily, Greece, the Black Sea, Palestine, Africa, and from the Baltic sailed through the present Russia to the Caspian, then ascended the Oxus and later crossed the broad Atlantic to America, who were undisputed masters of the sea for more than twelve centuries, were not barbarians. Civilization was aggressive in those days, as it is in our own time.

The Vikings were the bravest, most daring and best seafaring men of ancient days. Their descendants have inherited their love of the sea and are the best sailors of our own times.

One of the most important factors in the life of the Viking was his ship. Their ves-



VIKING OF SECOND CENTURY.

sels are minutely described in their literature. Their war ships were classified under the several names: The dreki (dragon), skeid, snekkja, skuta, buza, karfi. The dragon ships were the most powerful and finest and could carry a crew of 600 men. The fighting power of all the ships was known by the number of their benches. The Viking ship that came to the 18th world's fair is a fourteen or fifteen footer, a skuta, one of the very smallest of their crafts. There are ships mentioned in the sagas of twenty to twenty-five benches, and others from thirty to sixty-two benches; the length of these must have been over 400 feet. Many of the dragon ships and skeid were sheathed with gold above the water line.

From the Icelandic records we find that some of the fleets of the Norsemen exceeded sometimes 3,000 vessels. The Frankish chronicles in the times of Charlemagne mention fleets of 800 vessels and more. Thousands of these ships were on the seas at the same time. Their crews must have numbered 1,000,000 men.

The Viking was not only a seafaring man, but a land warrior. Cavalry was used extensively by them in their expeditions. Their country is thus described by Eginhard, the historian of Charlemagne:

An arm of the sea of unknown length (the Baltic), but exceeding nowhere a hundred thousand paces in width, and in many places narrower, extends from the western ocean toward the east. Many nations inhabit its shores. The Danes and the Sueones, whom we call Northerners, occupy the northern shore and all the islands. From the Baltic the earliest seat of their power, they gradually extended their discoveries eastward. The ancient Friesland—part of the present Holland and Belgium—according to Frankish historians, they considered as belonging to them. They conquered a great part of Britain and northern Gaul, discovered the Orkneys, the Hebrides, Iceland, and later America.

When a powerful chief, known for his great bravery and luck, undertakes an expedition he made it widely known, sometimes a year or two before the time, and warriors from every part of the Norselands came with their ships or fleet to join his standard.

In 885 the Vikings came before Paris with a fleet of several hundred large ships and a multitude of smaller ones called barques and landed 40,000 men, and soon after all the rivers of France were attacked by them. Between the years 985 and 1015 they discovered Greenland and America, making several voyages to the western hemisphere.

The Vikings had excellent laws. Women in her days held property in her own right. At her marriage the dowry given to her by her father and her husband was her own; her husband could not touch it, neither could he use the property inherited during her life, and she would her estate. Her husband could not take her out of the country against her will. She was also entitled to a third of the wealth acquired by her husband. Thieves were punished, and when a man was caught three times stealing he was called thief-born, and was hanged, for such a man was called irredeemable. To me this law was to the point; so their country was never overrun by thieves.

The monuments which these seafaring tribes of the Romans have left behind them are those to tell where their people lived and of the countries they overran.

First from these monuments we find that the legends of Hengist, the "stallion horse," the "mare," given to us as fact by historians as being the first people that came to England, is a myth as truthful as the former history of Cyrus. The monuments show unmistakably, with their Roman coins found with them and Norse or Viking antiquities, that the Norsemen had been settlers long before that period in which Britain had begun their peaceful settlement and their settlements were few and far apart.

The antiquities found in the graves where we learn that the Vikings, the Christian era, dressed with as well as their women. The material for clothing seems to have been for both sexes, linen, wool, furs. The materials were dyed with gold and silver. Considered, blue, red, green, and were the colors most in vogue for every day.

worn at very early Christian era—and had them, over what

were shoes. Over the linen or woolen shirts was the coat of mail.

Over the shoulders a cloak was worn, resembling that of the Romans or Greeks. These cloaks were fastened by costly fibulae or brooches.

The men wore their hair long, hanging over their necks, and parted it in the middle. Slavery existed from the earliest time. Captives in war formed the only supply of slaves, who consequently came from many different countries. The slave was recognized by his closely cropped hair; his dress was of coarse white woollen stuff, called vadmal; he could not wear a muscacha. Such was his badge of servitude. The women were captured generally on account of their good looks. The Viking represented is dressed with the antiquities found in the Norse lands. His helmet is of solid silver.

The finds, as well as the sagas and Roman records, fully corroborate the fact that the Norsemen were a very warlike people.

Their arms of offense were the sword, the axe, the spear, the bow and arrow, the shield, the helmet. The hilts of the swords were of iron, bronze or wood, often ornamented with gold, silver, precious metals, garnets, ivory. The Viking knew the art of damascening before the Christian era and some of the blades found show that they were of exquisite workmanship. The scabbards were ornamented with gold. Axes and spears are found to be inlaid with gold or silver.

Their chain armor was of exquisite workmanship. The Trojan column shows no chain armor. The helmets of the chiefs were often of gold or silver. Their shields were sometimes sheathed with gold or silver or gorgeously ornamented with precious metal.

PAUL DU CHAILLY

WATER THE CURE-ALL.

Father Kneipp's Discovery and Simple Remedy for Disease.

Father Kneipp, with his water-cure, can safely be said to be the most celebrated as well as popular specialist in the world. All so-called "nature, or water physicians" divide into two classes: one who has made the healing of the bodily ills of his fellow-men at large an important adjunct to the spiritual care he gives his own parishioners. Let nobody for a moment suppose that this man is in any way to be mentioned in the same breath with the thousands of self-styled physicians advocating some eccentric fad or other. Father Kneipp's original calling is that of a priest, and even today he administers to the spiritual needs of his congregation in Worshofen, an insignificant little village in Bavaria. Born of poor parents he had reached his 21st year when he, with the assistance of a good-hearted priest, was enabled to begin his studies. These he kept up with an indomitable courage and indus-



FATHER KNEIPP.

try, though suffering the most bitter privations. At this labor, he says himself, came near being in vain. Before he had passed his examination for the priesthood his health had, on account of over exertion and neglect, become so completely shattered that he was beyond the aid of physicians. While he was in this pitiful condition he chanced to come across an old book about the "Art of Curing by Water." "I turned the pages forward and backward," writes Father Kneipp. "Here written incredible things. The thought flashed through my head: 'You might find your own condition described in this book.' I kept turning the pages. Sure enough here was what I had been looking for, my own case described almost to a hair." This was the birth, one might say, of the now famous treatment. Father Kneipp began to treat himself according to the instructions of this old book. At first with little or no success, but gradually he noticed the change. He became stronger and was able to resume his studies. A few years afterward he passed his clerical examination and was ordained priest. After being connected with the educational institution a few years he came to Worshofen, and has for more than forty years been in charge of this parish.

Ever since he through this water treatment regained his, as he thought, irrevocable lost health, Father Kneipp has been indefatigable in his endeavors to make known this wonderful form of healing. The Kneipp cure is replete with the application of water in every possible way. You are treated to whole baths, half baths, sitting baths, foot baths, douches, washings, compresses, etc. Father Kneipp's strong point seems to be the local application of water, that is to say, he will sometimes only treat a particular part of the body. He often refrains from prescribing the whole bath, though he in many cases approves of it. For healthy people he earnestly advocates cold baths as the very best thing for strengthening the body. The shorter the bath the more efficacious it will be. He says that a cold effluvia will be given three minutes' time. He is particularly emphatic that you must not wipe yourself after the bath. Only hands and face may be wiped dry with a towel, but the other parts of the body must dry of themselves after the patient has dressed himself and regained his normal temperature through exercise.

There is one feature of the treatment which is very important and at the same time raising the strength of the patient, establish a counterbalance against the weakening influences of the disease. He has a number of ways for thus fortifying the "barefoot" cure. He ardently advises everybody to at least a few minutes a day go barefooted, either in or out of doors. Such a promenade is particularly beneficial if made out of doors in wet grass. Worshofen most of all Father Kneipp's patients are compelled to at a certain hour daily walk barefooted. There are several large meadows set aside for this purpose, and these are kept well watered, so as always to be very wet.

ACURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF DR. ROUX' THE FRENCH SAVANT.

The Serum of the Blood of Horses Has Saved Thousands of Lives in France—An Infallible Remedy for the Dread Disease If Taken in Time.

In a comfortable laboratory, flooded with sunshine, in the Pasteur Institute at Paris, Dr. Roux is the hero of the hour from the fact that he has discovered a cure for diphtheria.

His dark, serious face lighted up with a winning smile as your correspondent lived him as "the man who is saving 30,000 lives a year in France alone."

"Pardon," he said, quickly, "you exaggerate. It is true that diphtheria, and the group claim more than 30,000 victims every year in the mortality. It is also true that out of 118 children whom I have recently treated for one or the other of those terrible maladies I have saved 116. That is, we think, a very pretty reduction of the mortality of the old rates."

"It is so wonderful that the mothers of France ought to build you a monument of gold."

The smile swept over the dark face again. "Yet we are only on the threshold of success. At the Trousseau Hospital, where the mortality among the children used to be 63 per cent.—think of it, monsieur, 63 per cent.—it has been reduced since the introduction of our treatment of diphtheria and group to 24 per cent."

"At the Hospital of the Enfants Malades," continued the doctor, "where I have been experimenting with my—shall I call it my discovery?—has been lowered from 11 to 1 per cent. This is a good confirmation of the value of our remedy."

The young savant's face was now aglow with enthusiasm. Here was a man who took as much pride in saving life as successful generals take in destroying it.

The correspondent asked Dr. Roux to tell how he came upon the astonishing and beneficial discovery.

"Briefly, what do you claim?"

"I will repeat substantially what I said at the Medical Congress at Budapest the other day. My co-workers, MM. Martin and Chailly, and I, maintain, after a series of careful experiments extending through three years, that by the use of the serum separated from the blood of horses which have been previously vaccinated against diphtheria we have succeeded in lowering in such large proportion the mortality of children attacked by diphtheria or group that the malady may be considered as conquered. We are beyond peradventure now. But what we wish specially to do is to impress upon the minds of mothers everywhere the need of flying at once to the remedy, the moment the diphtheria declares itself. Otherwise we shall continue to have such discouraging results as at the Trousseau Hospital."

"This is what should be done," he went on. "When a child complains of a sore throat an examination should be instantly made. If the mucous surface shows little white spots scattered over it a physician should be called without delay. The white spots may be indications of a simple quincy, or they may be the first symptoms of group."

"In either case, the physician should at once give the child a sub-cutaneous injection of the anti-diphtheric serum. If the attack is one of quincy simply, the remedy will infallibly effect a cure."

"Infallibly?"

"I have just told you that the statistics at the Hospital of the Enfants Malades show that since the use of the serum in



DR. ROUX.

diphtheria cases where there is no complication with other maladies, the average of mortality has been lowered from 11 to 1 per cent. Contrast this with nearly 70 per cent. of mortality where the old-fashioned treatment alone is used."

Dr. Roux is deeply in earnest. "Give us just the chance that we ought to have—a fair play against the disease," he says, "and we will conquer it every time."

The correspondent remarked that diphtheria is a disease about which every mother has a different theory.

"There are many vulgar errors concerning it," said the doctor. "Nine times out of ten diphtheria does not kill, as is generally supposed, by suffocation. The false membranes which develop at the back of the throat rarely cause total obstruction of the respiratory canal, and even if they did, tracheotomy could save the patient."

"But the diphtheritic microbe, which swarms on these false membranes, secretes a poison that, sooner or later, according to the virulence of the attack, must contaminate the blood. My pupil must claim to have been the first to discover this 'toxin,' and to have proved that diphtheria patients die from poisoning."

"Now, the sub-cutaneous injection of the anti-diphtheric serum confers immediate immunity, but acts as an antidote only at the end of several hours, so that if the ravages of the 'toxin' are too far advanced (and this is pretty generally the case among poor children here when the fatal doctor says that the attack has become too serious for him and that the patient must go to the hospital), the remedy is given in vain. Neither must it be supposed that the serum has any power to cure other diseases which the sufferer may have concurrently with diphtheria."

"How did you happen to hit upon the serum of the blood of the horse as a remedy for diphtheria?"

"We never came upon anything by chance here," answered Dr. Roux. "Everything is the result of patient, even wearisome research. I first became connected with Pasteur when he was experimenting with a view to the discovery of the anti-hydrophobic vaccine. Naturally we experimented upon all kinds of animals, and I came on some facts about the horse which led me later to choose this

animal as the one for the anti-diphtheria experiments."

"Then came the moment of those terrible first experiments upon human beings with Pasteur's new vaccine matter. The good old savant, engrossed in his researches, had omitted to put himself right with the local faculty of medicine in the matter of his grades, and he was forbidden to practice the vaccination of persons who had been bitten by mad dogs without the assistance of a doctor who would assume the responsibility for the operations."

"Did you feel any trepidation when you undertook the task, and supervised and made yourself responsible for the first vaccinations?"

"I never had a moment's hesitation, nor an instant's doubt. And the triumph of Pasteur's principles in successfully grappling with hydrophobia by vaccination was a proof to my mind that the other victories now at hand could be achieved."

"And how do you obtain the serum?"

"Well, we will now return to our friend the horse. The great number of experiments made in our laboratory showed that of all animals capable of furnishing anti-diphtheric serum in large quantities the horse was the easiest to vaccinate. He supports the 'toxin' much better than the dog or than ruminating animals. Nothing is



PROCESS OF DRAWING BLOOD.

easier than to draw from the jugular vein of a horse, as often as one wishes, great quantities of pure blood from which a perfectly limpid serum separates."

"Not at all. The operators of the Pasteur Institute have horses from the jugulars of which they have drawn blood more than twenty times, and the vein remains as supple as at the first 'drawing.' The animals used for this purpose are nearly all young horses, sound and with excellent appetites. They are bled once a month, and at each operation a little more than four quarts of blood, capable of furnishing half that quantity of serum, is taken from them."

"Is there any cruelty in the operation?"

"Mon Dieu! No! The bleeding causes no pain, and the animal is not much enfeebled if the specified quantities are not exceeded. There is a 'but'—and here the doctor paused.

"Some drawback, do you mean?"

"The drawback of expense is the only one. I was about to say—'But' if we are to be expected to cure all the cases of diphtheria and group in Paris, we shall need a smart cavalry brigade. You see, it requires nearly seven-eighths of a pint of serum to cure the group. The preparation of serum is costly, and our hospitals for children would find the new cure a tremendous drain upon their resources were it not for the public subscription which the Figaro has started, and which has already yielded nearly 50,000 francs."

"The money is to be used in providing sufficient quantities of the serum. Baron Edmond de Rothschild alone has given 20,000 francs for this purpose."

The Figaro subscription list has on it the name of nearly every celebrity in Paris, and probably the sum raised will reach hundreds of thousands. "It will be worthy of imitation elsewhere," said the doctor. "And it is for the best of uses—the saving of young lives! What is more mysterious touching than the struggle of a poor little child with the group? What more dreadful than the anguish and despair of the mother? And think of 30,000 little lives annually snuffed out in France—perhaps twice that number in America—by the insidious malady? Think of the lives that may be saved in ten years!"

"As for the serum," continued Dr. Roux, "we have demonstrated that it will keep for a year if protected from the light. We hope to show that its possible duration is much longer. At any rate it can soon be had in proper quantities almost everywhere. No nobler disposition could be made of surplus money by a millionaire than to secure the supply of the precious fluid which will every year save tens of thousands of young lives."

Scene at Dr. Holmes' Grave.

As Dr. Holmes was laid away in his grave at Mount Auburn, the homely old couplet was irresistibly recalled:

Blessed is the bride that the sun shines on; Blessed is the corpse that the rains falls on.

Of course, it was only a coincidence, but kindly nature was in her most tearful mood.

The rain drizzled dully, and the burial site being on top of a hill, the gusty wind had full sway. The storm added the one touch that made the scene a fitting, an adequate finish to this long and busy life. There could be nothing more of sadness.

There was his own now sadly thinned family circle; the servants who had ministered to him simple wants; the old friends, many aged and gray, who had laughed with him and now paid the last personal service they could pay to their wise counselor—these and no more made up the funeral cortege.

Not a hint of pageantry or pomp. Just the simple dignified ceremony which one may be sure would suit the dead poet.

While the necessary offices of the undertaker were attended to, the Weber quartet sang "Praise! Jehovah!" "Thou of Light," "Rise! My Soul!" and "For All the Saints."

The coffin was lowered through the evergreen boughs that had the gaping grave, and the cheery "Autocrat" was "committed to earth."

As in life, the poet is in death near to the friends of his youth and manhood. Longfellow is on the neighboring hill, to the west; Lowell in the valley between that and the hill whereupon Dr. Holmes is buried.

The grave is on Lime avenue, just south of Iron Lake, and in the Jackson lot. There is not a more beautiful site in the cemetery. Three great oak trees shade the place of sepulture, standing around the lowly home-like sentinels.—Boston Herald.

An Autumn-Time Worry.

The great Canadian citizen is again discovering how close a man can come to setting up a stove and fall.

Savors a Good Deal of Anatomy.

Many insects hear and breathe with the same apparatus.

Advice to the Boys.

Boys, a homely girl will love you best.

A pretty girl is so vain that she is of no account.

A POSTMASTER'S STORY.

A Strange Attack and the Dire Results That Followed.

Mr. Robert Sharp, of Starkville, Tells of His Sufferings—Lost the Use of Both Hands and Feet and Was Forced to Give Up Business—The Timely Action of a Friend Pointed the Way to Renewed Activity.

(From the Bowmanville News.)

Mr. Robert Sharp is a well-known resident of Starkville, Durham county, who has been living in Canada for about thirty years. He is by trade a blacksmith, and on coming to this country located in the township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland. After working there for a time he purchased a residence and shop at Starkville, where he worked at his trade and established a nice business. Being both courteous and obliging he was well liked and was appointed postmaster for the place. He was in the best of health and with the exception of a slight asthma trouble had no complaint of any kind. In the month of March, 1892, he attended an auction sale in the neighborhood and came home in the evening apparently all right, but during the night was taken with a chill, accompanied with a violent pain which gradually grew worse and before morning he went into convulsions and became unconscious. A doctor was summoned who bled him freely, which seemed to relieve him for a time, and next day he seemed better and the doctor told him he would be all right in a few days. This, however, was not verified, and although he could go around he was fast failing in health and at times would be in an agony of pain. One doctor said he had sciatica, and another told him that his trouble was rheumatism of the spine and that he would never be better. He tried many medicines, but all failed to do him any good. At this time he was so weak that he could only hobble around with the assistance of two sticks, and had to give up work.

The pain continued day and night and finally he lost the use of both hands and arms and even longed for death to relieve him of his suffering. About this time Mrs. Sharp wrote a letter for him to a friend for whom he had worked when he first came out to the country, and this friend sent him a couple of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urging him to give them a fair trial. Before the second box was done he felt somewhat better and purchased another supply. To hasten the story, Mr. Sharp continued the use of the Pink Pills until he had taken fourteen boxes, by which time he had completely recovered, and is now as well as ever he was, and has lost all the asthma troubles as well. He is now able to do a hard day's work, and is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills. As the reporter was leaving a Mr. Stark, an intelligent farmer who lives close by, called, and verified all that Mr. Sharp had said, and referred the reporter to others in the neighborhood who knew the circumstances as well. One who had never seen Mr. Sharp before would not think, looking at him today, that he had come through the ordeal he has, as he seems the very picture of health, and both he and Mrs. Sharp attribute the whole cure to Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis spinal and locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatments. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pallid cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

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THE

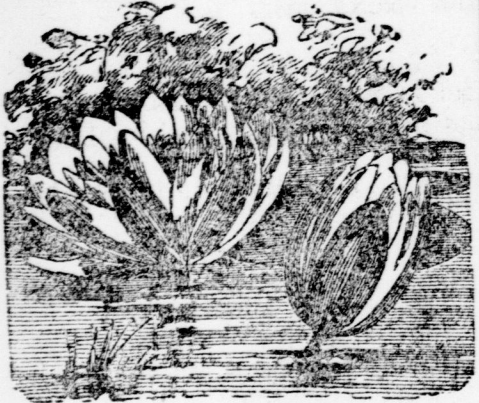
Ward Commercial Agency



THE POND LILY.

Webb Donnell Tells How to Acclimate Them Anywhere.

Those who do not live in regions that have among their flora the delightful *Nymphaea odorata*, or pond lily, as it is commonly called, have missed one of the most pleasant experiences of flower-gathering. One who has had such an experience, and has gathered great handfuls, and even baskets, of these daintiest and sweetest of all water-flowers, dripping with sparkling drops as they are brought from the water, can feel decided sympathy for those who do not live near to these lovely floating blossoms. The common sweet-scented pond lily—hardly "common," however, except in the Eastern States—is not difficult to transfer from its natural habitat in some sluggish moving pond or lake to a new situation, pro-



NYMPHAEA ODORATA.

vided one has a bit of water on his premises that offers conditions somewhat similar to those this lily delights in—slowly moving water and a muddy bottom, where the long, prostrate root-stocks may have a chance to anchor themselves.

I have never tried them in tubs of water sunk in the ground, but I am quite confident that if proper care were exercised, the plants would adjust themselves to such new conditions. At all events, they are such delightful little friends that the experiment would well be worth the trial by any one whose home is not in the vicinity of their natural abiding place, as is my own home, fortunately for me. A faint blush of pink is sometimes seen upon the pond lily, and much rarer still is seen a suggestion of blue. There is another member of this branch of the water lily family, the *Nymphaea tuberosa*, that is common in the West and South, while still another is the blue water-lily of Egypt, which is tender, and cultivated in this country only by artificial means.

Planting Orchards.

A recent bulletin issued by the Cornell experiment station treats this important subject at some length. We condense some of the more important paragraphs as follows.

Preparation of land.—It is generally best to put the land in good crops the season before planting, as most soils need the cultivation to bring them into a mellow and uniform condition. If the subsoil is hard and impervious, plow very deep, and in some cases, as for dwarf pears, subsoiling will pay well. Lands which hold surface water must be tiled, whether flat or rolling.

When to plant.—Fall planting is generally preferable to spring planting upon thoroughly drained soils, particularly for the hardy tree fruits, like apples, pears and plums; and if the ground is in good condition and the stock well matured, peaches can sometimes be set in October with success. The trees for fall planting should be well matured. Some nurserymen strip the leaves from trees before growth is complete, in order to put the trees on the market for September delivery. This weakens the trees and is the cause of many failures. Place your orders for trees in August and September, with orders to let the trees stand unmolested till the leaves begin to fall. Get everything ready, and plant the trees as soon as delivered, without heeling in. Trees are mature enough to take up, in this latitude, in late September or early October. Unless all conditions are right, spring planting is safest.

Distance apart.—Do not set too close. Trees are wide feeders. Roots on branches should interfere. Do not set outside rows close to fences. Trees must be sprayed, and they should be planted so as to be most easily accessible. The following represents the outside average limit when the trees are allowed to take their natural form:

Apples.....40 ft. each way.
Pears, standard.....20 to 25 ft.
Pears, dwarf.....12 ft. to 1 rod.
Quinces.....1 rod.
Peaches.....20 ft.
Plums.....20 ft.
Apricots.....20 ft.
Grapes.....6 x 8 to 8 x 10.
Currants.....4 x 6 to 6 x 8.
Blackberries.....4 x 7 to 6 x 9.
Raspberries.....3 x 6 to 5 x 8.

Where the soil is strong and the grower makes a thorough work of cultivating, fertilizing and pruning, these distances may be reduced somewhat, except with apples. In general it is not best to plant short-lived trees between, but a first-class orchardist may do so with profit.

How to plant.—Plow the whole land first, and fit it well. Level culture is best. Dig holes by hand, broad and ample; in hard soils make the holes larger than in loose, mellow soils. Set the trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery. Dwarf pears should be set three to six inches below the bud. Get the soil thoroughly firmed about the roots. Leave no air spaces. Fill the hole full enough to carry off surface water and stamp the earth firmly about the tree.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

Some Hints That are of Value at This Time of Year.

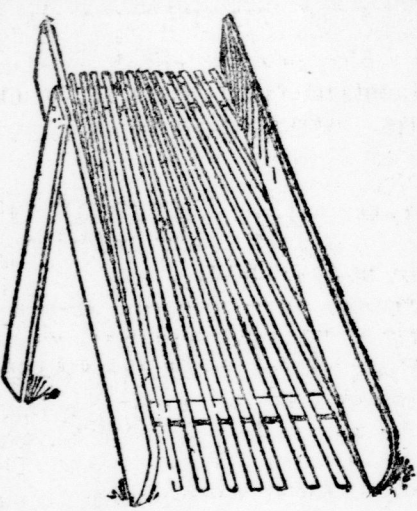
In all places where a general collection of plants is maintained, there will be an abundance of work on hand in the green house as well as in the ornamental department. In many places slight frosts and lower temperatures have given ample warning of the approach of colder weather, so the cultivator should be very careful to have all plants placed beyond the reach of danger, and all half hardy plants such as hydrangeas, pomegranates, crape myrtles, etc., should be removed to their winter quarters before they are injured by excessive cold and wet. The green-house or conservatory at this date should be properly arranged for the winter. If not, lose no time in placing everything in order, and in arranging the plants carefully studying their requirements as to light, air and temperature. As this is the beginning of a new season under glass, it is advisable to give as much ventilation as possible whenever the opportunity offers; yet at the same time the proper temperature must be maintained. It is well to avoid fire heat as long as possible, but in continued cool or wet weather it must be employed. Close attention must be given to watering and syringing, and it is very important that all dead and decaying flowers and foliage be promptly removed.

In the flower garden and ornamental department constant attention will now be necessary to have everything as neat and attractive as possible. The lawn should be mown as often as necessary, says the Country Gentleman, and the walks cleaned and rolled. Remove all plants from the beds and borders as soon as they are much damaged by frost. Keep all beds and borders smooth and clean and their edges trimmed so that the beauty of the remaining plants may be fully enjoyed in the bright fall weather.

As soon as the first frosts have given a check to vegetation, the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible so that the roots may get a start before the ground becomes frozen. The planting of hardy perennial plants should also be completed as early in the month as possible.

For Sorting Potatoes.

Sorting potatoes by hand is very tedious. With the illustration given below the smaller potatoes are easily and



FOR SORTING POTATOES.

quickly separated from the larger ones suitable for market. It is a very simple and cheap apparatus that can be made by anyone. It consists of a slatted trough 5 or 6 feet long, provided with legs or standards of proper length to keep it so inclined that when potatoes are shoveled upon it they will roll down. The slats may be of inch stuff attached to the two bottom cleats, their centers 14 inches apart, a little closer at the top and a trifle further separated at the bottom, so that the potatoes may not become wedged in the spaces. A suitable width for the trough is 30 inches, with sideboards 8 inches high. When unloading potatoes from the wagon place the trough at the side or rear and shovel them directly upon it. Those of suitable size will run into the basket, while the smaller ones, with the heart, little stones, etc., will fall upon the ground or into any receptacle placed to receive them.—Farm and Home.

Fruit Storage.

There is some hope that sanitary reasons will banish the cave under our houses that goes by the name of cellar. But there are other reasons why a storage room for fruit and vegetables should not be under a house in which people live. The ideal cellar for fruit should have an even temperature and does not require ventilation. In fact, apples will begin to rot rapidly as soon as windows are opened in April. Keep the cellar closed. But it must be added that to keep apples well a cellar must be slightly damp; not wet or moldy but moist. This is not the right atmosphere to have under our habitation rooms. Besides a moist air cannot be had in connection with a furnace. The object of the moisture is to balance the natural waste by evaporation or drying of the fruit. Such a cellar as described, moist and close, preserves fruit far better than one that is ventilated. The apples are then placed in bins or hammocks that rise in tiers one above another; leaving the fruit not over six inches deep anywhere. These, after careful sorting and handling with tenderness, are stored as little as possible till spring. A cellar such as described is easily constructed under a barn or carriage house, or as a separate building.—American Agriculturist.

Flowing Potato Ground.

When the potato field is plowed in the fall, a considerable number of fair-sized tubers may frequently be profitably gathered by a boy following the plow. The succeeding harrowing often uncovers many more potatoes, which should be gathered.

Valuable in Orchards.

The vetch or tare is found to be a good plant to grow in orchards, being sowed at the rate of about a bushel of seed per acre. The trees make an excellent growth, and the land is left in good condition.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 28.

Text of the Lesson, Mark ii, 1-12.—Memory Verses, 9-12.—Golden Text, Mark ii, 10.—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And again He entered into Capernaum after some days, and it was noised that He was in the house." The leper who had been healed blazed the fact abroad so much that Jesus could no more dwell in the city, but had to find a resting place without (chapter i, 45), but wherever He went the crowds flocked to Him. Does not that leper and the lepers of II Kings vii, 9, put us to shame, for surely we have good tidings, and yet how many hold their peace? When Jesus came into Capernaum, it soon became known. In chapter vii, 24, it says, "He could not be hid." How is it that many who bear the name of Christian can so hide Him that no one would know from their conduct or conversation that Christ is in them?

2. "And straightway many were gathered together, insomuch that there was no room to receive them—no, not so much as about the door—and He preached the word unto them." One would think from the many devices resorted to nowadays to draw the people to church that there was no longer power in Jesus nor in His gospel. Were it not for Heb. xiii, 8, one might think He had greatly changed. But knowing that with Him is no variableness, neither shadow of turning, we are compelled to conclude that many preachers do not preach the word; hence the need of such exhortations as Jonah iii, 2; II Tim. iv, 2. "Preach the preaching I bid thee," "Preach the word."

3. "And they came unto Him bringing one sick of the palsy, which was borne of four." When those who know Jesus thus earnestly labor to bring their friends to Him, it is good evidence of their faith in Him, but what shall we say or think of those who profess to know Him, yet never put forth an effort or say a word to bring another soul to Him? Can it be that they have a name to live, but are dead or lukewarm and ready to be spewed out of His mouth (Rev. iii, 1, 16).

4. "And when they could not come nigh unto Him for the press they uncovered the roof where He was, and when they had broken it up they let down the bed wherein the sick of the palsy lay." In Luke vi, 19, it says, "Into the midst before Jesus." Like the poor woman whom no physician could help, they felt if they could only get to Him He would surely do it for them. What blessed confidence in Jesus! Such trust is never put to shame. We must seek without wavering. Have faith and doubt not (Jas. i, 6, 7; Mark xi, 23, 24).

5. "When Jesus saw their faith, He said unto the sick of the palsy, Son, thy sins be forgiven thee." How such faith does please Him! Hear Him concerning the centurion, "I have not found so great faith—no, not in Israel." And to the woman of Tyre and Sidon: "O woman, great is thy faith. Be it unto thee even as thou wilt" (Math. viii, 10; xv, 28). See how the great physician goes right to the root of the matter and attends to the soul before the body. A sick body is often, but not always, the result of a sick soul (III John, 2).

6. "But there were certain of the scribes sitting there and reasoning in their hearts." This mode of treating His words or His doings will never bring light or peace. All reasonings must be cast down (II Cor. x, 5). It is only the entrance of His words that giveth light. His word must be received with meekness and received, as it is indeed, as the word of God (Ps. cxix, 130; Jas. i, 21; I Thess. ii, 13).

7. "Why doth this man thus speak blasphemies? Who can forgive sins but God only?" If they had not been so hardened against Him they might have said to His glory and to their souls' good, "This must be God, for only God can forgive sins." They might have thought of Isa. xlii, 25, and said, "This must be the Lord God of the holy prophets, even our Messiah."

8. "And immediately, when Jesus perceived in His Spirit that they reasoned within themselves, He said unto them, Why reason ye these things in your hearts? For that He could read their thoughts and tell them what was passing in their minds should have convinced them that He was none other than the one who said long before, 'I know the things that come into your mind, every one of them' (Ezek. xi, 5), even the great searcher of reins and hearts (I Chron. xxviii, 9; Jer. xvi, 10).

9. "Whether it is easier to say to the sick of the palsy, Thy sins be forgiven thee, or to say, Arise and take up thy bed and walk." The last would seem to many to be the greatest, for bodily infirmity is to many a more grievous thing than unforgiven sin. What numbers there are who would give all they have for health of body who are not at all concerned about the forgiveness of sins! They are blind and dead to spiritual things and to the unseen and eternal realities of heaven and hell.

10. "But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins (He saith to the sick of the palsy)." Here is the truth to be proclaimed around the world. "The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins." He receiveth sinners; He casts out none who come to Him; He blot out all sin and will remember it no more. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin (Luke xv, 2; John vi, 37; Isa. xlii, 25; John i, 7). Many in China have received the glad tidings the first time they heard them, and multitudes in all countries are vainly seeking rest of soul concerning this because they know not of Him. Where is the faith and seal of these four friends?

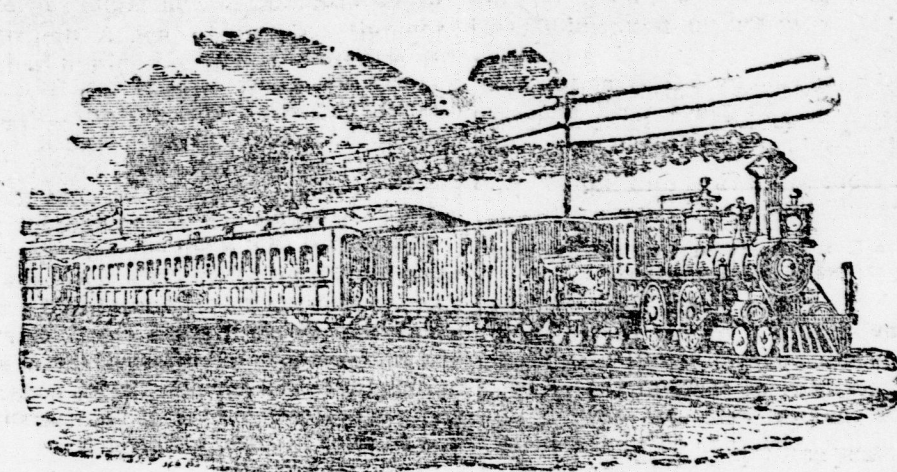
11. "I say unto thee, Arise and take up thy bed and go thy way into thine house." This is the word that has all power in it, the word that at creation spake and it was done, commanded and it stood fast (Ps. xxxiii, 9), the word that said, "Let there be light," and there was light. It is the "thus saith the Lord" of the Old Testament. The same voice is saying to many today, "Arise, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light" (Eph. v, 4), and will ere long say to Israel, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee" (Isa. lx, 1).

12. "And immediately he arose, took up the bed and went forth before them all, insomuch that they were all amazed and glorified God, saying, We never saw it on this fashion." A clean soul and a whole body—how suggestive of the resurrection morning, when, having been preserved blameless, we shall be presented faultless. We shall be like Him, even our bodies like His glorious body (I Thess. v, 23; Jude 24; I John iii, 2; Phil. iii, 21). More confidence in Him and more yieldedness to Him would bring more of His power even to these mortal bodies, to His great glory and our great joy.

Dangers Ahead of the Iron Steed.

Locomotive Engineers and Their Tremendous Responsibilities.

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Locomotive engineers shoulder tremendous responsibilities as their impetuous iron steeds bound through cities, towns, forests, mountain passes, and over rapid streams and torrents. While they hourly carry their own lives in their hands, they are really the custodians of other people's lives. Notwithstanding the fact that Parliament has enacted laws for the protection of railway travelers, and that progressive and honest railway corporations have in use the most modern appliances that can conduce to the safety of trains; yet, with all these measures of protection, the engineer is the all-important agent. He must have courage, good judgment, a clear head and brain, steady nerves and quick eye, in order to insure safety to all who are compelled to use our fast express and mail trains.

Fortunately for us the large majority of our locomotive engineers possess all the necessary qualifications for their important work. They shun strong drink and evil habits, and as a rule they keep themselves

in good health. When any troubles arise, when symptoms of sickness and disease are felt, the wise and prudent engineer has his friend and protector, Paine's Celery Compound, near him in his cab. As he uses the lever of his engine to regulate its movements, so he uses Paine's Celery Compound to banish the seeds of disease, and to regulate all the movements of the intricate machinery of the nervous system and brain, from which originate the majority of human troubles.

By adopting this wise course the body is strengthened, digestion is kept perfect, nerves are steady and reliable, eyes keen and judgment is always right.

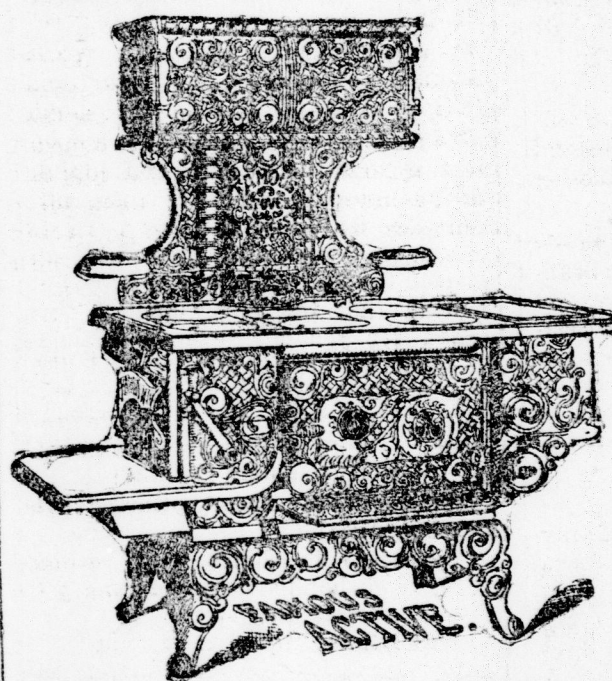
An old railway official recently remarked: "Locomotive engineers who are teetotallers, and who use Paine's Celery Compound when physical derangements occur, are the men most appreciated by railway companies, as they contribute more to the safety of trains and human lives than any other class of employees." The truth of this statement is apparent to all who are fully posted in railway matters, and who thoroughly understand the heavy responsibilities of engineers.

The above important facts should deeply interest all those whose work and duties call for clearness of head and brain, steady nerves and general good health. Success, in these days of rush and cutting competition, can never be achieved in any department of work by sickly, nervous and dull-brained men. Paine's Celery Compound does the same good work for professional men, merchants and mechanics, that it does for the brave man who controls the powerful steam steed, and who daily has the safety of hundreds in his hands.



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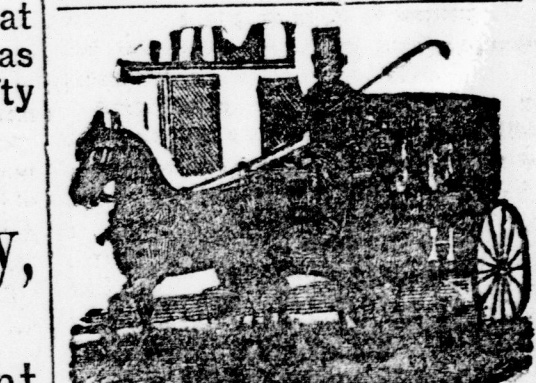
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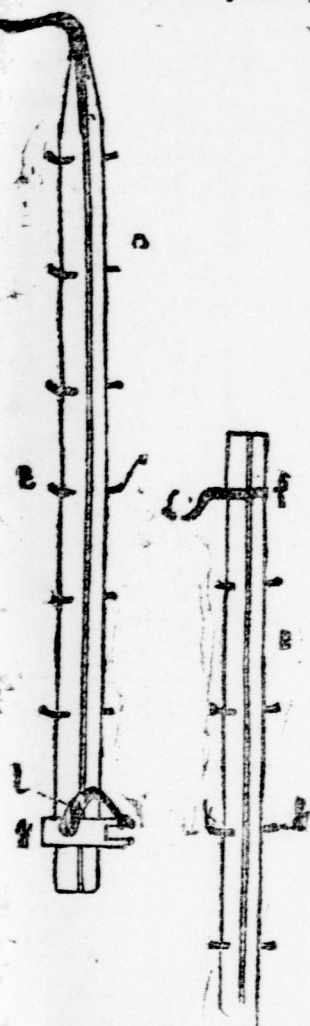
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AN EXTENSION LADDER.

Two Views of a Handy One That Can Be Made at Home.

Fig. 1 shows a ladder that is made for putting up tracks to hay carriers where it is necessary to get into the peak of a barn at any set of rafters. The long hook is made to run over the rafter between any two roof boards. For two seasons we have used one to advantage in fruit gathering. By running the long hook over a limb a little higher from the ground than the length of the ladder, the weight of a person on the ladder brings the lower end onto the ground and the spring of the limb steadies the upper end. It is readily made, easily



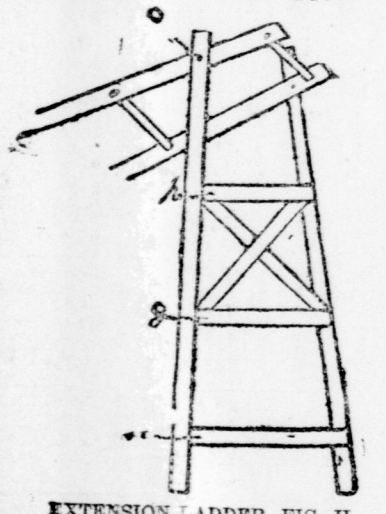
EXTENSION LADDER, FIG. 1.

handled, and on large trees, or even small ones, fruit can be picked from it where no other ladder would answer the purpose. One piece that we use, 18 feet long with long hook and splicing attachment at bottom, weighs 26 pounds. Its construction is as follows:

For standards 1 1/2 in. tough hickory, planed on all sides and well cornered. The long hook is flat where it is inserted into the upper end of standard A, and fastened by two bolts passing through both standard and hook. The part of long hook inserted may be 1 1/2 in. and the same amount of iron rounded by the outer portion, or for fruit picking only, may be flat and rounded on the under side. The rounds are of 1/2 in. rod, 9 inches long, with the outer end slightly turned up. These might be made of wood but would need to be larger, which would weaken the standard and be dangerous when they had been used a season.

The standard may be of any convenient shape and size, even 2x4-inch scantling worked edgewise. It may be more convenient in some cases to have two or three short pieces and in some it may be necessary to have two or three long ones. For such, the extension attachments are provided. Piece f is made of 1x1-in. iron and passes around on three sides of standard B and the ends drawn into a hook to hook over rounds e and c (for example) and is fastened with one bolt passing through standard. The piece j is of 1x2-in. iron and in a similar way passes around standard A. The ends are crocheted so as to admit rounds h and k and is fastened to standard with one bolt.

Hook i drops over round k and a corresponding one on the opposite side



EXTENSION LADDER, FIG. 2.

drops over round h, which, of course, is the other end of round k, but lettered for convenience. These attachments must be the same distance above and below the last round on the standard, as the rounds are apart so that they will fit one place as well as another.

Another convenience I have to-day been using with much satisfaction. We had a ladder that had been on the place at least twenty years. The side-pieces were white ash 2x4 at bottom and tapered from bottom to top, and 12 feet long. One rainy day the past summer (we had a very few such) I took it into the shop and re-dressed the side pieces and rimmed the holes from the inside tapering. I turned all new large rounds out of seasoned white ash and hickory and fitted each end to a certain hole and put a rod with a bar on one end and drew the side-pieces onto the rounds until they were as firm as the spokes in a new wheel. I then painted it, which made it good for another twenty years.

To-day I was picking pears from a standard tree, and a high standard, too, which was heavily loaded and the

small limbs spread so that neither the extension ladder above described nor the 6-foot step ladder were available. I took two 1x3-inch by 13 feet, seasoned red beech pieces, and fastened to the top of the 12-foot ladder as shown in Fig. 2. I put on three cross-pieces 1 inch thick and fitted in an X for braces. Cross-piece p is only long enough to allow the side-piece to turn freely on bolt o. Piece r is 4 feet long and piece g short enough to draw the side-pieces a little to that point.

I like this ladder because I can stand on the highest round and reach the otherwise tantalizing fruit 18 feet from the ground. It took two of us only about twenty minutes to put on the whole thing, and when not needed can be quickly removed by taking out the two bolts (one on each side) at top and laid up in a dry place until another fruit season.—E. E. Boyne, in Ohio Farmer.

THE HARROW.

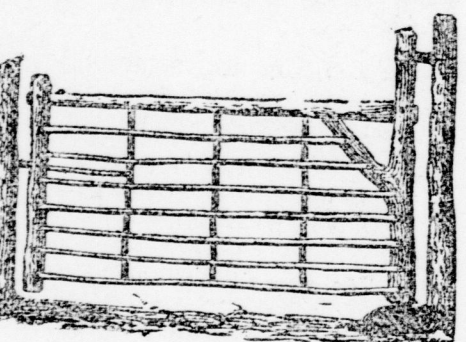
Its Free Use Advocated by Prof. Thomas Shaw of Minnesota.

The harrow has never been used to anything like the extent to which it ought to be in our systems of agriculture. The necessities of some of the prairie soils of the far west are compelling many of the farmers to do what science and good judgment should have taught them long ago. I refer to the harrowing of the grain after it has appeared above the surface of the ground. Owing to the persistence with which they have grown wheat on the same lands from year to year, those lands are becoming very foul with weeds. Two ways of cleaning them have been resorted to. The first is through the instrumentality of the bare fallow, and the second is through the free use of the harrow after the grain has appeared above the surface of the ground. The latter practice has not been resorted to very generally, but some farmers have tried it, and with results that are most encouraging.

When the grain appears above the surface, numerous weeds present themselves at the same time, and these grow to such an extent as to seriously interfere with the yield of the grain at harvest time. Those weeds, if left alone, will steal from the grain what it ought to have by way of nutriment; hence it must be injured just to the extent to which the weeds draw from the soil. Introduce a harrow of the right make at such a time. The teeth will put those weeds into a tribulation from which they will never recover. The whole surface of the ground will be so stirred that the weeds which are shallow rooted at such a time, will be torn from their place, and in consequence will perish in the hot rays of the sunshine. Another advantage follows. The surface of the ground having been thus stirred and mounded, the dust blanket formed in this way arrests the ascension of ground moisture; that is to say, it prevents its escape, and holds it for the advantage of the crop.—Thomas Shaw, Minn. Ex. Station.

A Farmer's Gate.

"I send you a style of farmer's gate," writes a subscriber of the Country



FARMER'S GATE.

Gentleman; "it is made from the woods at small cost except the labor, and cannot sag in use."

The heel post has a rod or pivot turning in a hole in a stone. The upper bar is mortised into the right-hand branch of it and the uprights are mortised into the top bar. The horizontal slats are of split poles.

Restoring Fertility.

"Having rented out 30 acres of my land for several years, it having been planted in corn each year, was almost unfit for anything. I concluded to try to restore it to productivity. I sowed it in wheat, then in the spring in clover. When I cut my wheat I found a very poor stand of clover. On July 20 I began to plow again for wheat, using rolling coulters and chains, so as to hide everything in the way of the drill. I began to sow my wheat Sept. 10. When I cut this wheat I had about a half stand of clover. In September following I sowed in wheat again, having begun my plowing on July 25. The plowing under the clover seemed to make the ground fresh and new. After cutting this third crop of wheat I had a perfect stand of clover.

"The first crop of wheat yielded about eight bushels per acre the second crop yielded twenty-two bushels, and the third crop twenty-eight bushels per acre.

"This, the fourth year, I have planted the thirty acres in corn, having plowed the land in the fall and, notwithstanding the severe drought, I have a splendid prospect for first-class corn.

"I do heartily recommend plowing under clover as a fertilizer."—W. H. Glascock in Journal of Agriculture.

Sub-Satting.

We think it most advantageous to subsoil just before the ground freezes up, so that there will be no beating rains on it before freezing solid. Under these conditions the soil is most benefited and is filled with moisture by the winter snows melting and gradually working into the ground. If the ground can then be seeded in the spring before it is beaten down so that the roots can get growing downward with the gradual setting in of ideal conditions of growth are furnished for vegetation of all kinds. No soil is nicer to work than well subsoiled land just after the frost has left it and before beating rains have impacted it.—The Homestead.

EDITOR FROM HAWAII.

SOME OF THE QUEER EXPERIENCES OF W. S. SMITH'S CAREER.

He Conducted a Paper in the Domain of "Queen Lil," and Found Journalism Not a Bed of Roses—Some of the Things He Has to Tell of Other Experiences.

Walter G. Smith, the young editor who made such a stir in Hawaii in his conduct of the Star, which he founded and used fearlessly in his attacks on Hawaiian royalty and its supporters, returned recently to his former home, Sherwood. His old friends greeted him enthusiastically, and have been listening eagerly to the narratives he has told of the many exciting episodes in Hawaii during the time of suspense which the American government inflicted upon the residents there. Mr. Smith has also brought home some amusing anecdotes. The system of the jail management in the islands is peculiar. It is the custom there to rent out the prisoners to citizens as laborers at so much a day. Every one who pretends to any social standing in Honolulu has a telephone in his house, and a conversation over it like this is said to be of frequent occurrence: "Is this the jail?" "Yes."

"Well, won't you please send up a murderer to the house to-day? That burglar you sent up yesterday was not satisfactory."

The prisoners are required to return to the jail before 6 o'clock every night. Mr. Smith is said to have asked the keeper what he did when the prisoners failed to return.

"What do I do?" said the keeper in surprise at such a question. "Why, sir, I lock 'em out!"

It will be remembered that Mr. Smith was threatened with assassination by Paramour Wilson because Smith dared to give expression to Wilson's scandalous relations with the royal house. Upon receipt of the news to expect death Smith went out on the street armed, and exposed himself purposely to meet his antagonist. The other man didn't shoot. "But Smith was none the less ready for emergencies."

It turns out, however, that it wasn't Smith's first experience of this kind in newspaper life. Before Smith went to Hawaii he edited a newspaper in San Diego, Cal. There was a tugboat captain there who came from Smith's native place, Sherwood. One day the editor found in a paper sent to him from his old home an extract from a letter that the tugboat captain had sent home, and which, because of the glowing account it gave of the writer's success, got into print as an instance of what push would do in the far west. The tugboat captain referred to himself as the captain of "a large steamer," and so exaggerated his position in life that he appeared to be one of the magnates of the town. Smith, in a spirit of fun, reprinted the article without comment.

Soon after its publication a sound of heavy feet was heard rushing up the stairs to the editorial rooms of the paper. The excited tugboat captain dashed in and inquired for Editor Smith. He hadn't come down yet, the boy said. "Well, you tell him," said the captain, "that I shall be here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to shoot him dead. I give him warning."

Smith received the message, and has acknowledged since that he did not like it. Still it would not do to show the white feather. He procured two large revolvers, had them cocked and hidden under a newspaper on his desk that had been thrown down carelessly, as it seemed, and tried to show no concern when on the following day the lookout reported that the angry captain was headed for the office exactly on time. He burst into Smith's office, and the latter's right hand stole under the newspaper and grasped one of the cocked revolvers. With a tremendous amount of profanity the captain shouted: "What did you mean by printing that thing about me?"

"You wrote it, didn't you?" asked Smith, as his hand stole under the paper and grasped the second revolver, and both hands began to tip up the muzzles for instant use, the editor at the same time trying to conceal his trepidation.

"Yes, I wrote it, but what the blankety, blankety blank did you mean by printing it?"

"If I choose to reprint such an article," said Smith, the points of the revolvers coming up still more and his hands shaking a little more, "I have a right to do so."

"You have, have you?" "Yes I have."

"Well, do you know what I am going to do?" asked the furious captain. "No. I don't," said Smith, prepared now to shoot and kill if his trembling hands would permit him to hit the mark.

"Well, I am going to go down stairs and stop my paper."—New York Sun.

No Rice Throwing Allowed.

The Vicar of Cropely, an Oxfordshire village, has had the following notice attached to the church door with regard to rice throwing at at wedding: "It is particularly requested that no rice be thrown at the conclusion of weddings when the bride and bridegroom leave the church. The bride's house, and not the church, is the right place for observances which have no connection with the religious ceremony, and are sometimes a cause of disorder and irreverence."

The Relationship.

There is the same relationship between faith and works that there is between the fruit of a tree and its roots.

Perversity of Sex.

The fact that a woman doesn't "care" for a man she might have had. Does not, when he weds another fair, keep her from getting mad.



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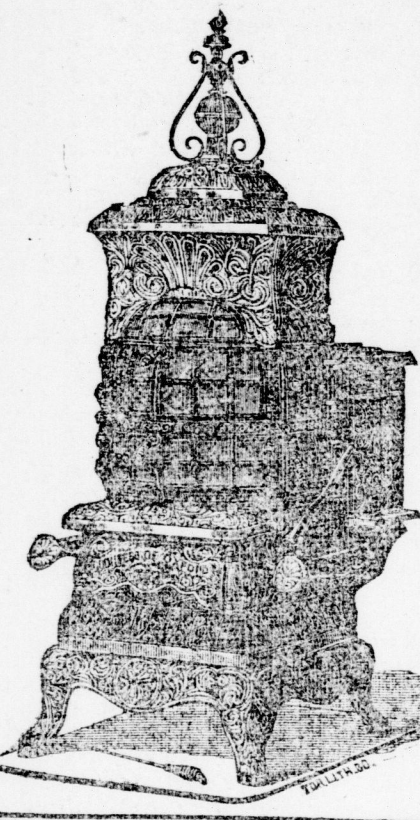
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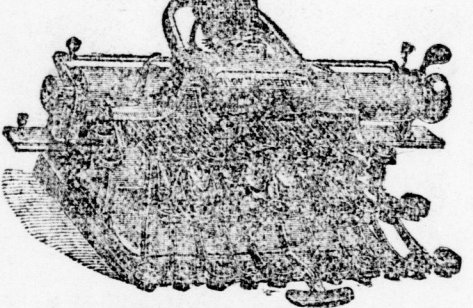


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This advertisement accepted as \$5 with cash order.

DR. TALMAGE

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IS TO BE PITIED

who, because they cannot afford to get \$5,000 or \$10,000 get none at all; a case of cutting off your satchel to spite your pocket. Get all you can, and keep all you can, for in these days of commercial ups and downs the most safe and enduring investment is life insurance.

And do not insure until you have seen one of the unconditional policies of the Manufacturers' Life. That's the kind of policy you ought to get, and anyway you can easily satisfy yourself upon application to

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ETHURIA.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 9 a.m.

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UMBRIA.....Saturday, Dec. 8, 9 a.m.

ETHURIA.....Saturday, Dec. 15, 9 a.m.

CAMPANIA.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 9 a.m.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, Dec. 29, 9 a.m.

ETHURIA.....Saturday, Jan. 5, 9 a.m.

CAMPANIA.....Saturday, Jan. 12, 9 a.m.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, Jan. 19, 9 a.m.

ETHURIA.....Saturday, Jan. 26, 9 a.m.

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—TO— Midland, Ponchartraine, Muskoka Lakes, North Bay, Mattawa and Nipigon Districts.

On Oct. 19 and 20, 25 and 27, and Nov. 2 and 3.

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First cabin, Berry

Our Young People.

False Kindness.

The softest little fluff of fur!
The gentlest, most persuasive purr!
Oh! everybody told me that
She was the "loveliest little cat."
So when she on the table sprang,
And lapped the cream with small red tongue,
I only gently put her down,
And said, "No, no!" and tried to frown;
But if I had been truly kind,
I should have made that kitten mind!
Now, large and quick, and strong of will,
She'll spring upon the table still,
And, spite of all my watchful care,
Will snatch the choicest dainties there;
And everybody says, "Scat! scat!"
She's such a dreadful, dreadful cat!"
But I who hear them, know, with shame,
I only am the one to blame,
For in the days when she was young,
And lapped the cream with small red tongue,
Had I to her been truly kind,
I should have made that kitten mind.
—Harper's Young People.

A Modern Hero.

(A True Story by Mary Willis.)
The children had decided that a day in the woods was the one experience that they must have to complete their happiness. It was so easy to meet their desires that I smiled when they presented it as a difficulty.
The very next morning they were surprised to find baskets packed, blankets strapped, everything ready for the picnic.
We had decided where we were going—into woods that had stood on a far-away hill, with all possibilities of an unknown land. A few gravestones marked a spot we had promised we would visit again when we left it last year—a weird place that seemed forgotten by everybody. We arranged our baskets, got the water, gathered sticks for a fire, and made the fireplace; then we started to explore the woods and visit the graveyard. Last year the youngest member of the party had been distressed because a lamb on a little tombstone had lost its head; she wanted to see whether it had been fixed.
The lamb's head, with the nose gone, lay on the ground beside the little tombstone. At the lower end of the graveyard the haycocks stood about, and we sat down, leaning against them. One of the children commented on the neglect, and concluded that the people did not care for their dead as city people do. Her attention was called to the long hours of labor, the little money, the distance that must be traveled from any house we knew, the absence of water, the stony soil. "I don't believe they care for their families as we do, anyway," continued the little skeptic. A wave of memory recalled a story about the family in the little house on the other side of that wooded mountain, and it was told to the children.

About sixteen years ago a widow and her son lived in the house. By hard work and care in the use of everything about the place these two managed to pay their way. One winter the boy saw that his mother could not work as she had been working. She made no attempt to care for anything outside of the house. The weeks went by and one by one the household cares were assumed by the boy, only 16 years old. He saw that his mother was growing thinner and whiter; but these two did not talk to each other about their feelings. The boy grew more and more bewildered. The nearest neighbor lived two miles away, over a rough road and had a large family and many cares. At last his mother could get up no longer. The boy said nothing to his mother, but when the morning's work was done one morning he started for his neighbor's and asked her to stay with his mother while he went for the doctor, living in the village nine miles away. He started with a heavy heart. By quick walking and a ride he was back before sundown. He said nothing of his errand, but he knew by the expression in his mother's eyes that she knew where he had been. The next day the doctor came. He could do nothing; the only hope for the mother was in an operation, and the doctor would have to be brought from a distant city to perform it. It would cost \$400! The boy gasped. For a few days he walked about in a dream. The sweet smile of his mother was the only gleam of happiness in his life. He could not lose it. One day, with a piece of pencil and brown paper, the boy seated himself behind the barn and wrote a letter to an uncle he had never seen, asking him for \$200 as a loan, and telling him why he wanted it. The neighbor took a mortgage on the farm for \$200, but before this was the money from the uncle reached the boy. He was radiantly happy. It was as though great wealth had come to him; he did not think of years that must pass before he would be free again.

On the journey to the doctor was the boy and the arrangements made for the operation. The boy had scrubbed the

floors in the little house, he had polished the stove, and made the house shine in his effort to help his neat mother. Then he washed and dressed her in her plain garments, whose rough lines told of untutored fingers in laundry-work. When the neighbor came she found everything ready, and mother and boy keeping each other's courage up. There was the noise of wheels, and the great doctors were entering the little house. The boy waited until all was in readiness, and then he found his favorite seat back of the barn. An hour later the neighbor came to him with a white face. He had no mother. He walked into the house and took the money from his pocket and handed it to the doctors. He did not let his little world know how he felt; he lived in silence. The years went by; the boy lived in the little house, and worked harder than ever. At 23 he had paid the debt, and was married to the neighbor's daughter.

"Why, if he had known, he need not have spent the money," said the little skeptic.
A brown-eyed boy lying on the grass turned with flashing eyes, saying: "That would have made no difference; such a boy would have done it even if he had known." He recognized a born hero.

The next week, without telling the children, I took them along a road that passed the little house on the mountain where love had made a hero. On and on we climbed; at first we came to the level at the top, and there was a little house, with flowers growing all about it—gay, old-fashioned flowers.

Opposite the house, on the other side of the road, stood a barn, with doors painted green—one of one shade, and the other of such a different shade as to appear almost blue. Through the doors came a man, tall and thin. He wore blue overalls crowded into boots that wrinkled round the ankles; one suspender held them over his shoulders. A torn straw hat was on his head. A shy-looking little girl held his hand. Just then a woman came out on the side stoop, and walked with a pail toward the well. Before she could reach the sweep the man sprang over the fence to help her. When he passed into the house, I said, "Chicks, that's the boy who paid the doctors—and the neighbor's daughter!"
The boy with the brown eyes hurried through the gate, carrying his hat in his hand, and asked for a drink. He did not put his hat on again until he reached the road.

The little skeptic said, "You said he was a hero. I think he's homely." And the boy with the brown eyes flushed and turned to speak, but did not. I wonder what he wanted to say?
—[The Outlook.

Inconveniences.

It's funny I can never find
A pen of just the proper kind;
One such as makes the letters well,
And knows correctly how to spell;
Which just exactly fits my hand,
And writes things folks can understand;
Not stupid scrawls, which make one think
Some careless child has spilled the ink.
—Youth's Companion.

A Cat and a Dog.

Teddy was about six years old. He had blue eyes, short curls and a little figure which looked very well in his knee pants and jacket. His papa sometimes said he would make a fine-looking fellow.

Rover was about six months old. He had big, awkward limbs so loosely hung together that you would think he might go to pieces any minute. He had a coat of brown fur, great floppy ears and brown eyes. People said he would make a fine-looking dog, but nobody thought him so now.

Rover lived in the house next to Teddy, and there was no fence between. Teddy was afraid of him. Every time that Rover came rushing about, tumbling all over himself, with a good-natured "Wow wow!" Teddy would scream and run away.

There was a kitten at Teddy's house—a very small one indeed, scarcely longer than a good-sized baker's roll. For the first few days after Rover came Teddy tried his best to keep kitty out of his way.

But one day Rover came tearing around the house as if ready to devour anything that came in his way. Teddy ran up the piazza steps and inside a window.

Then, as he looked out, his heart stood still with fright. Kitty was out on the walk.
"Bow wow wow!" Rover rushed after Kitty and Teddy held his breath, expecting to see her swallowed alive.

What did Kitty do?
She just turned her small self and looked at Rover. Her tail stood up and every hair she had bristled till she was as large as a five-cent loaf.

What did Rover do?
He turned about and walked away, his tail between his legs and his ears hanging down.

"Ho! ho!" laughed Teddy, "I guess I'll try that on you myself."

As he grows older Teddy will find that many fearful things will lose their terror if he makes a bold stand against them.—[Sydney Dayre in Youth's Companion.

Perhaps your Master knows what a capital plowman you are, and he never means you to become a reaper, because you do the plowing so well.—[Spurgeon

With the Poets.

Miss Annie's School.

While Johnnie searches Asia o'er,
To find the Hoang Ho.
I shut my eyes and see once more
That school of long ago.

It was no kindergarten shoot,
That child of modern rule,
Academy nor institute,
But just "Miss Annie's school."

Miss Annie's face was round and fair,
Her eyes were big and blue,
And everything we did declare,
In all the world she knew.

She always tried to make it clear
With gentle word or kiss.
"What country's south of Turkey,
dear?"

Oh, Polly Ann will miss!

But no! Miss Annie smiled. What's that

Lies under in the pan

When mother roasts the turkey fat?"

"Tis Greece!" laughed Polly Ann.

Such grand excursions as we had

On continent and sea,
The while we held, with hearts so glad,
That charmed geography.

"The Mississippi River take,
For voyage of to day,"

Each pencil sought Itasca Lake,
And then we sailed away.

One blissful hour we journeyed south,
No craft so swift could run—
And then we landed at the mouth,
And lesson time was done.

But in that hour what things we saw,
What people strange we met!

The painted warrior and his squaw,
The black-robed Jesuit.

All passed like figures in a dream,
With buffaloes and deer,
And left beside that mighty stream
The hardy pioneer.

We heard the slave in rice-fields speak,
And felt his pliant was true;
The tears rolled down Miss Annie's cheek,
And we—yes, we, cried, too.

Oh, shade of old De Soto grave,
All honor be your due!

And stern La Salle—who else so brave?
I take no praise from you.

But as in thought once more I view
The Mississippi free,

I know it was Miss Annie who
Discovered it for me.

—Ruth Siddons in Youth's Companion.

At Last.

My little son, who looked from thought-

ful eyes

And moved and spoke in quiet, grown-

up wise,

Having my law the seventh time dis-

obeyed,

I struck him and dismissed

With hard words and unkind—

His mother, who was patient, being

dead.

Then, fearing that his grief should

hinder sleep,

I visited his bed,

But found him slumbering deep,

With darkened eyelids, and their lashes

yet

From his late sobbing wet;

And I with moan,

Kissing away his tears, left others of

my own;

For, on a table drawn beside his head,

He had put beside his reach

A box of counters and a red-veined

stone,

A piece of glass abraded by the beach,

And six or seven shells,

A bottle of bluebells,

And two French copper coins, ranged

there with careful art

To comfort his sad heart.

So when that night I prayed

To God, I wept and said,

"Ah, when at last we lie with tranced

breath,

Not vexing Thee in death,

And thou rememberest of what toys

We made our joys,

How weakly understood

Thy great commanded good,

Then fatherly, not less

Than I, whom thou hast moulded from

the clay,

Thou'lt leave thy wrath and say

"I will be sorry for their childishness."

—Coventry Patmore.

The Commonplace.

"A commonplace life, we say, and we

sigh;

But why should we sigh as we say?

The commonplace sun in the common-

place sky

Makes up the commonplace day.

The moon and the stars are common-

place things,

The flower that blooms and the bird

that sings;

But sad was the world and dark our

lot

If flowers failed and the sun shone

not;

And God, who sees each separate soul,

Out of commonplace lives makes his

beautiful whole."—

—Susan Coolidge.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning

and restlessness during sleep. Mother

Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleas-

ant, sure, and effectual. If your drug-

Where Was the Garden of Eden?

The Garden of Eden has been located almost everywhere on the earth's surface; at the pole, at the equator, in Siberia, in Peru, by the Caspian Sea, on the banks of the Ganges. In an extended article on this subject in the American Ecclesiastical Review, October, the Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C., University of Notre Dame, tells us that Livingstone sought for Eden in Africa, and hoped to find it at the head-waters of the Nile. Prof. D. G. Brinton, in a recent lecture, expresses his belief that the first home of our race was either in Western Europe or Northern Africa. Columbus thought he had found the site of Paradise in what is now Venezuela or Colombia.

A writer in La Nouvelle Revue argues that the Desert of Sahara embraces what was once the Garden of Eden. Dr. Zham gives very many of the views held on this subject, and then comes to his own conclusion, which is that the true site of Paradise is the land intervening between the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf. He says:

"Here, then, at the long last, we have found the object of our quest. In the basin drained by the Shatt-el-Arab, on the northern border of the Persian Gulf, at the extreme south of old Babylon, so famous in history—the theater of so many political, social and religious revolutions, and the trying place of humanity's first intellectual jousts—must we locate the garden of Eden."

"This sacred spot, while answering fully to the description of the Genesis narrative, at the same time meets all the requirements of theology, and satisfies all the exigencies of history and science."

"All the indications of authentic history point to this spot as the cradle of our race. It was here, indeed, that history was first written; it was in this land that the first libraries were formed; it was in the capitals of Mesopotamia that literature essayed its earliest flights."

"From this spot went forth those streams of humanity that have long since reached every nook and corner of the habitable earth. From this quarter of the globe have come all our most useful plants and cereals—wheat, rye, oats, barley—and most of our domestic animals."

"It is toward this point that all the lines of human thought converge as to their natural center. Thither must linguists look for a solution of many of its riddles. To this favored portion of the world must ethnology go if it would read aright the affiliations of the various races and the countless tribes of humankind. Here alone have the traditions of the great Euphratean Valley their proper interpretation, and here alone have the myths which have so long puzzled Orientalists their full significance."

"The Garden of Eden is not then a bit of mythical geography, as it has so often been denominated. It is a fact, and one of the most interesting and important and suggestive facts of all history; the open sesame which explains many facts that were else an enigma; the thread of Ariadne that prevents us from losing ourselves in the labyrinth of fanciful theories and in the chaos of conflicting opinions, in which the lot of the modern searcher after truth is cast."

"And, strange irony of fate! It is in close proximity to the spot here indicated for the seat of paradise that those who are most opposed to the Biblical account of man's origin have been compelled, by the over-mastering indications of science, to locate the birthplace of our race. For not far to the south of the lower Euphratean basin is situated Haeckel's hypothetical Lemuria."

They Don't Talk Politics.

Nowhere in Russia do politics enter into the life of the people. Politics in Russia are the Czar, and whatever he does is right. You cannot induce a Russian, at least in Archangel, to touch on politics even in friendly conversation. When the Czar's "name-day" comes round, as it did the other day, the houses are decorated for the event. But even this is controlled by the authorities. "Two flags for this house, three for yours, hang them out of the window," and it is done.

They worship the late Czar—they have made of him a saint, as they have made a Messiah of Alexander III. Ask them when the St. Petersburg railway is to be made, when the poor are to be better paid, when the children are to play in the sunshine instead of slaving in gangs in the ships—"When the Czar comes," is always what they say. The Czar will never come. I think they might take that as established if they would, though the other Czar has come, passing up that way on their pilgrimage to the Holy Isles.

—[Longman's Magazine.

Father—That cat made a dreadful noise in the garden last night.
Son—Yes; I think that since he ate the canary he can sing.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

A Smile and a Laugh

An Irishman who had on a very ragged coat was asked of what cloth it was made.

"Bedad, I don't know!" said he; "but I think the most of it is made of fresh air."

Precise Maiden Aunt (trying to amuse Kate, who has come to spend the day)—Oh, see pussy washing her face.

Infant (with scorn)—She's not washing her face, she's washing her feet and wiping them on her face.

Tender-Hearted Damsel—I think fishing is cruel. The idea of putting a worm to the torture of having a hook run through him is awful to me.

Witherby—It doesn't hurt the worm.

Tender-Hearted Damsel—How do you know?

Witherby—How? Why, I've put worms on hooks dozens of times and never heard a murmur from 'em.

Little Louise is only three years old, but full enough of mischief for several little girls.

"O dear, Louise," exclaimed her big sister one day, after the little one had been in mischief, "do you think it would make you good if I put you in the flour-barrel and left you there awhile?"

"I'm 'fraid not," replied Louise, soberly; "but, sister, you may put me in the cookie jar if you want to."

WORST OF ALL.—"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," is one of the old sayings that are never out of date.

"You have been very naughty, Nelly," said a writer of children's stories to her little daughter one day, "and I shall have to punish you."

"What are you going to do to me, mamma?" inquired the tearful Nelly. "Shall you put me to bed now, in the middle of the day?"

"No," replied her mother.

"Well, I don't think anything else would be so bad," said the child, with renewed cheerfulness; "unless—O mamma!" she wailed, as a sudden thought struck her; "I haven't got to sit still and hear you read one of the stories you've written, have I?"

The simple process of discovering the meaning of a foreign word or phrase by the virtue of its sound sometimes leads to peculiar results.

"Shure, an' fwa't is this brigg-brag the mistress is all the toime talkin' to yez about, an' tellin' yez to be so careful av it?" inquired the cook of the housemaid in a large family mansion. "Fwa't does brigg-brag mane, Oi dunno?"

"It aint brigg-brag, it's bricky-brack," returned the housemaid, moodily; an' Oi'm thinkin' if 'twas yersilf had the care av it, yez wouldn't be long foindin' out what it meant. It's Frinch for breakety-break, that's what it is. It's a lot av little ornamin'ts an' joogs an' vases jist made fer ketchin' in the duster an' draggin' thimselves off onto the floor, an' smashin' into bits before a poor harrd-wurkin' gell's oyes. That's what bricky-brack manes, an' a good name it is for the whole lot av 'em!"

HIS LETTER.—A fond mother sent her small boy into the country, and after a week of anxiety received the following letter:

"I got here all right and I forgot to write before. It is a very nice place to have fun. A fellow and I went out in a boat, and the boat tipped over and a man got me out and I was so full of water that I didn't know nothing for a long while."

"The other boy has to be buried when they find him. His mother came from home and she cried all the time. A horse kicked me over, and I have got to have some money to pay the doctor for mendin' my head. It was broken a bit."

"We are going to set and old barn on fire tonight, and I am not your son if I don't have some real fun. I lost my watch and I am sorry. I shall bring home some snakes and a toad, and I shall bring home a tame crow if I can get 'em in my trunk."

A Book for Young Men.

An immeasurable amount of suffering and injury to the human race is due to the ignorant violation of the physiological laws by the youth of our land. Ruinous practices are indulged in, through ignorance of the inevitable injury to constitution and health which surely follows. By every young man, the divine injunction, "Know Thyself," should be well heeded. To assist such in acquiring a knowledge of themselves and of how to preserve health, and to shun those pernicious and most destructive practices, to which so many fall victims, as well as to reclaim and point out the means of relief and cure to any who may unwittingly have violated Nature's laws, and are already suffering the dire consequences, an association of medical gentlemen have carefully prepared a little book which is replete with useful information to every young man. It will be sent to any address, securely sealed from observation in a plain envelope, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of 10 cents in stamps (for postage) if inclosed with this notice.

False Faith Debasing the Women of Asia.

The fascinating author and unceasing traveler, Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, recently made an address, in which she said:

"As a traveler, and not as a mission worker, do I speak of what I have seen of the desperate needs of the unchristianized world. I have visited the Polynesian Islands, Japan, Southern China, the Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, North India, Cashmere, Western Thibet, Central Asia, Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor. I lived much with the people in their own houses and among their tents, always with a trustworthy interpreter, sharing their lives as much as possible, and to some extent winning their confidence by means of a medicine chest which I carried. Wherever I went I saw sin and sorrow and shame."

"I think that we are getting into a sort of milk-and-water view of heathenism, not of African heathenism alone, but of Buddhism, Hinduism, and Mohammedanism, also, which prevails in Asia. Missionaries come home and they refrain from shocking audiences by recitals of the awful sins of the heathen and Moslem world. When traveling in Asia it struck me very much how little we heard, how little we know, as to how sin is enthroned and deified and worshipped. There is sin and shame everywhere. Mohammedanism is corrupt to the very core. The morals of Mohammedan countries are corrupt and the imaginations wicked. How corrupt Buddhism is! How corrupt Buddhists are!"

"Just one or two remarks as to what these false faiths do. They degrade women with an infinite degradation. I have lived in zenanas and harems, and have seen the daily life of the secluded women, and I can speak from bitter experience of what their lives are—the intellect dwarfed, so that the woman of 20 or 30 years of age is more like a child of 8 intellectually, while all the worst passions of human nature are stimulated and developed in a fearful degree—jealousy, envy, murderous hatred, running to such an extent that in some countries I have hardly ever been in a woman's house or near a woman's tent without being asked for drugs with which to disguise the favorite wife, to take away her life, or take away the life of the favorite wife's infant son. This request has been made of me nearly 200 times."

"The whole continent of Asia is corrupt. It is the scene of barbarities, tortures, brutal punishments, oppression."

An Old-Time Boarding-School.

Here is a glimpse of an old-fashioned boarding-school for young ladies, which may well make our modern girls equally thankful for the present scientific methods of instructing their minds and for the liberty and athletic training accorded to their bodies. The unfortunate little maiden of 10 who records her impressions as a pupil was not, happily for herself and the world, long condemned to such a repressive existence. She was in after years known as Mary Somerville, the great mathematician.

"Although Miss Primrose was not unkind, she had a habitual frown which even the elder girls dreaded. My future companions, who were all older than I, came round me like a swarm of bees, and asked me if my father had a title, what was the name of our estate, if we kept a carriage, and other such questions, which first made me feel the difference in station. However, the girls were very kind, and often bathed my eyes to prevent our stern mistress from seeing that I was perpetually in tears."

"A few days after

Nature's Most Invincible
Creatures.(As described by Eugene M. Aaron in the
Scientific American.)

We are apt to consider ourselves the most powerful and all-conquering members of the animal world, and next to us we range such creatures as the lion, tiger, grizzly bear, and elephant, as capable of maintaining their own against all others in an open hand-to-hand or mouth-to-mouth fight. Yet in doing so we err greatly, simply because we consider mere bigness or muscular force, forgetting the energy and the intellectual powers that make one of nature's tiny creatures, when combined in the vast numbers in which they are always found, by far the most formidable animal force known on land. Therefore, when the question is put to us, "Which do you consider the most irresistible of all animals?" it is always safe to reply that, if warlike manifestations are referred to, the soldier or driver ants are far and away the most terribly invincible creatures with which we can be brought in contact.

Monsieur Coillard, a French missionary in the Barotse Valley of South Central Africa, thus writes of the terrors there: "One sees them busy in innumerable battalions, ranked and disciplined, winding along like a broad black ribbon of watered silk. Whence come they? Where are they going? Nothing can stop them nor can any object change their route. If it is an inanimate object, they turn it aside and pass on; if it is living, they assail it venomously, crowding one on top of the other to the attack, while the main army passes on, business-like and silent. Is the obstacle a trench or a stream of water? Then they form themselves at its edge into a compact mass. Is this a deliberating assembly? Probably, for soon the mass stirs and moves on, crosses the trench or stream, continues in its incessant and mysterious march. A multitude of these soldiers are sacrificed for the common good, and these legions, which know not what it is to be beaten, pass over the corpses of these victims to their destination." Against these tiny enemies no man, nor band of men, nor lion or tiger, nor even a herd of elephants, can do anything but hurriedly get out of the way. Among the Barotse natives a favorite form of capital punishment is to coat the victim with grease and throw him before the advancing army of soldier ants. The quickness with which the poor wretch is dispatched is marvelous when it is considered that each ant can do nothing more than merely tear out a small particle of flesh and carry it off. Yet in a surprisingly short time the writhing victim will have been changed into a skeleton of clean and polished bones that will make the trained anatomist envious.

All are familiar with the tales of how these armies of ants enter a tropical village and take entire possession of it, driving its inhabitants out in terror, and at last in a few hours or a day or two abandoning it cleaner than the arts of the most orderly housekeeper could ever make it. These are not travelers' tales. The most gifted pen must fail to give an adequate idea to the uninitiated of just how thorough and searching these creatures are in ridding a house of every bit of animal or vegetable matter in it. Perhaps, however, the narration of the following bit of personal experience may help to illustrate it. I had returned from a day's tramp in the hills, laden with trophies in the shape of tropical insects, some of them, perhaps, new to the eye of scientists, and all of certain value, when I was called out of my house by the cry, "The driver ants, the driver ants." Hastily placing most of my collections in glass jars and tin boxes, so as to be out of the reach of the invaders, and gathering such clothes as I would need for a day or two, I made a rather undignified retreat. After I had done so I remembered that I had left some rare beetles pinned in a box that was in the pocket of my collecting coat, but as the coat had been placed in a strong chest and this chest was heavily scented with naphthalin or "tar camphor," and the lid fitted down very tight, I felt that they were safe. The next morning when I went back, after a night spent in my hammock in a tamarind tree, I found that of a bunch of bananas, consisting of a thick stem and about 100 of the fruit, there was no trace whatever, save the dangling string with which it had been hung from the ceiling; and not a vestige of bread, chocolate, coffee, and other eatable odds and ends could be found on the thoroughly cleaned shelves on which some food had been left. Even the cracks between the floor boards had been cleaned out, the particles of edible matter having been carried away or devoured and the mere dust left where it could easily be swept away.

This was not so bad, for a good cleaning never hurts a house in the tropics, but when I came to examine my chest and found that a hole quite two inches in diameter had been torn in one end through an inch board of hard wood, that the box in my coat pocket had also been pierced and every one of the pins on which my beetles had been arranged stood in place as empty and clean as when taken out of the paper, I had a better idea of the thoroughness of these wondrous, tiny scavengers of nature than ever before. Life in the tropics is a continuous revelation, from day to day, of new wonders of a life in all its phases.

One Great Bargain.

It is, or ought to be, a pleasure to us to see other men happy, and therefore we feel certain that a rather unusual scene described in the Fergus Falls Journal will be enjoyed by all sorts of readers. A Dutchman came into the clerk's office, with a broad smile on his face, and asked for a marriage license. "An old Dutchman of about 50," the Journal says, but the word "old" must have been an inadvertence.

The paper was made out, and the German produced his pocket-book.

"Two dollars and a half," said the clerk.

"Zwei tollar und a holf! Mein gracious, but dot vas cheap!"

The clerk looked a little surprised. He had known men to grumble even at the cost of a marriage certificate.

"Yah, mynher," said the happy customer, "dot vas cheap. For zwei tollar und a holf I gets me ein frau—"

"Yes."

"Und four shildrens—"

"Yes."

"Ein goot home—"

"Yes."

"All dese tings for zwei tollar und a holf? Mein gracious, but dot vas cheap!"

The clerk wished him joy and a long life, and he went away rejoicing.

Each present conviction, each secret suggestion of duty constitutes a distinct and separate call of God, which can never be slighted without the certainty of its total departure or its fainter return. The power which is not wisely spent must be wildly wasted. Our true opportunities come but once; they are sufficient but not redundant; we have time enough for the longest duty, but not for the shortest sin.—James Martineau.

Witty Retorts.

The late James G. Blaine was credited, even by those who disliked him, with remarkable command of temper, and his courtesy was unflinching.

On one occasion a decision which he made as speaker of the House greatly enraged a new member, who waited on Pennsylvania avenue after the House adjourned, with some friends, declaring he would "have it out or fight."

"You can't," said one of his friends. "Nothing you can say will get the better of Blaine's good humor and politeness."

"We'll see!" said the enraged man, as he caught sight of the stately figure of the Speaker coming slowly toward him. He stepped forward quickly and stood across his path.

"Mr. Blaine," he said, loudly, "I don't know you. I am no acquaintance of yours. But I take the liberty of telling you, sir, that you are a fool and a jackass!"

"Indeed!" said Blaine, mildly.

"Now I wonder," regarding him thoughtfully, "what kind of a liberty you would have taken if I had been one of your intimate friends?" and bowing courteously, he passed on, while the companions of the Congressman burst into a shout of laughter.

A Cruel Affront.

When Gen. Thiebault, then a young man, was with the French army in Italy near the close of the last century, he had for one of his comrades La Salle, a brilliant soldier, but capable of all manner of strange and foolish pranks. One such escapade is narrated by Thiebault in his memoirs, recently published.

At the head of a small body of troops La Salle entered Perugia at nightfall, on his return from some expedition. As he rode through one of the streets he noticed a house lighted from top to bottom. A passer-by told him that it was the residence of Madame So and So, a beautiful young widow, who was giving a ball to the elite of the city.

La Salle was seized on the instant by one of those strange whims for which he was famous. He halted his squadron, and covered with dust as he was, rode to the door of the house, mounted the steps and rode into the hall. Then at the risk of breaking his neck a hundred times, as Thiebault expresses it, he put his horse to the marble stairs, and rode across the marble tiles of the second-story hall into the parlor.

He entered the ball-room "at a gallop," and took his place in the middle of the floor. He had plenty of room, for the dancers, as was naturally to be expected, hastened to make way for him. The orchestra had stopped playing, but he ordered them to resume, and still on horseback he went through the quadrille.

Then he helped himself to punch, gave his horse lemonade and cakes, drove to the window that his men could see him, made a low bow to the widow and her guests, rode down the stairs and rejoined his command in the street, where he was received with acclamations.

Whether the beautiful hostess and her gay companions were able to resume their festivities, we are not informed.

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

About People.

It appears certainly true of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon that his works live after him. His publishers report that the demand for his sermons continues to increase, notwithstanding that this is the 40th year of publication, and that there are yet as many unpublished sermons as will require another ten years to get out.

A Dominican monk, named Pere Didon, has created quite a sensation in Paris by his preaching. Whenever he preaches he attracts crowds, not only of the faithful, but of the intellectual lights of society, attracted by his wit, eloquence and learning. But he is of very questionable orthodoxy; he directs his hearers to the study of Christ in the New Testament, and it is not improbable that mother church will feel called upon to investigate.

Bishop William Boyd Carpenter, of Ripon, England, is the court preacher. A story is told of him that when he was asked how he managed to address so exalted a person as the sovereign and yet maintain his composure he replied that he never addressed her at all. He knew there would be present the Queen, the princes, the household, the servants, down to the scullery-maid. "And," said the bishop, "I preach to the scullery-maid, and the Queen understands me."

Queen Margherita of Italy had a narrow escape from a tragic death the other day. She was crossing a glacier under the Matterhorn, and was fastened by a rope in the usual way with the guides and the other attendants. One of the latter, Baron Pecoz, who led the line, suddenly fell dead of heart disease, and the whole party were dragged by the weight of his body to the edge of the precipice. The Queen behaved with remarkable courage and presence of mind, when she might well have been excused for womanish agitation.

The Queen is an Anglican in England, but a Presbyterian in Scotland. Last year her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the new parish church at Crathie, near Balmoral. The building has been completed, and last Tuesday a bazaar was opened in aid of the building fund by Princess Louise. One of the stalls was presided over by Princess Beatrice, and several members of the royal family sent articles for sale. It is even reported that the Queen herself contributed articles in plaited straw, worked by her own hands. The drawings for the day were over £1,280, the contribution of the royal stall being £307.

"How Doth Death Speak."

We often hear it said that an excellent rule in speaking of others is to say only what we would say of them if they were present. A still better one is to speak always of people as we would if they were dead. This disposition to look upon the best side of those who have gone is very beautiful, but how much happier all would be if everyone would speak of the living with as much kindness and gentleness as they do of the departed. Many have acquired a habit, almost unconsciously, of making sharp speeches without really intending or expecting to be taken in earnest; but O! the harm they do, these little stinging arrows!

An incident lately occurred in a family well known to the writer, which illustrates what has been written. One day the conversation at the dinner-table turned upon a lady who was so unfortunate as to have incurred the dislike of certain members of the household because of some little peculiarities. After several had expressed their views in no gentle terms, the married sister added:

"I can't endure her, and I believe I will not return her call if she comes here again."

Her husband who had hitherto remained silent, replied:

"She will not trouble you again, my dear, as she died an hour ago."

"You do not mean it. Surely you are only teasing us for our uncharitableness."

"She is really dead. I learned it on the way to dinner."

Overwhelmed with shame the little group realized for the first time the awful solemnity of such sinful conversation. Let us take warning, and speak of those about us as we will wish we had done when

Death sweeps their faults with heavy hand

As sweeps the sea the trampled sand.

—Christian-at-Work.

A MAN kicked his wife to death a few days ago over in Jersey City. She was too ill to sit up; her four little ones were hungry and crying for bread; she had a few dollars in her possession which she intended to spend for food. The husband came home late at night and demanded the money. The wife refused to part with it, whereupon her husband dragged her from her bed to another room, and kicked her until she died. He was drunk, and wanted to get drunker. We license the traffic that prompts to such deeds as this.

If you feel languid and bilious try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and you will find it one of the best preparations for such complaints. Mr. S. B. Maginn, Ethel, used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and cured a severe bilious sick headache which troubled him for a time.

Gladstone on Temperance Legislation.

So much has been written in the various Canadian journals about Mr. Gladstone's recent letter to Lord Thring regarding temperance legislation it may be of interest to give extracts from English papers that have come to hand since our remarks appeared in the HOME GUARD. The fuller reports confirm the opinion we then expressed that the venerable statesman has not condemned local option in principle, but given expression to the strong conviction that a good deal more than that is required to prove an effectual remedy to the existing evils of the drink traffic.

What Mr. Gladstone wrote was as follows:

"For many years I have been strongly of opinion that the principle of selling liquors for the public profit only offers the sole chance of escape from the present miserable and almost contemptible predicament, which is a disgrace to the country. I am friendly to local option, but it can be no more than a partial or occasional remedy. The mere limitation of numbers, the ideal of Parliament for the last twenty years is, though pretending to the honor of a remedy, little better than an imposture. The growth of the system of tied houses continually aggravates the prevailing mischief. Of details I do not speak, but in principle you are working on the only lines either promising or tenable. I am glad to see that Mr. Chamberlain is active in your cause."

Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., an old friend and supporter of Mr. Gladstone, wrote as follows to the Manchester Guardian: "If the liquor traffic were to be nationalized or municipalized tomorrow it would not weaken by one jot the necessity and urgency of our demand for the popular veto on the liquor traffic, as substantially embodied in Sir William Harcourt's bill. It would be just as cruel to force a degrading and ruinous traffic on resisting localities if that step were taken by the national executive, or by a municipal authority, as though it were taken at present, by the magistracy. Mr. Gladstone himself, speaking at Chester, on June 25, 1892, on the eve of the general election, distinctly described the demand of the workingman in this matter. He said, 'He' (the working man) 'demands no more than this, that in areas reasonably defined and marked out the population shall have the power of regulating the conditions under which the liquor traffic is to be dealt with, and that that power shall extend even to the local extinction of the traffic.'"

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., a leading Liberal and co-worker with Mr. Gladstone for years, wrote as follows to the London Daily Chronicle: "If Lord Rosebery were to do what your correspondents advise, and use Mr. Gladstone's letter as a flimsy excuse to turn his back upon his solemn pledges, there is no man living who would ensure him more sternly than Mr. Gladstone himself, who by his own words to the deputation from the Covent Garden Convention, which waited on him and Sir William Harcourt at Downing street, on Dec. 7 last, bound the present Government to its Direct Veto Bill by ties that cannot be broken. Mr. Gladstone's letter to Lord Thring has been used by the enemies of the temperance movement in a way he himself would be the first to condemn, were it worth while. It is clear that he may wish well to such an experiment as the Bishop of Chester wishes to try, without backing down on a measure to which he stands committed by having been Prime Minister of the Government which introduced it, and which is not traversed in any way by the bishop's proposals."

Mr. James Whyte, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, said: "Now, it has for long enough been the contention of the Alliance that the mere limitation of the number of licenses in any district would be a very inadequate way of dealing with the liquor traffic, and it is undeniable that the organization has always taught that the self-interest of the liquor traffickers is a great obstacle in the way of the honest and efficient administration of the laws for controlling the traffic. Such being the case, I am unable to see why Prohibitionists should be agitated because Mr. Gladstone greatly prefers a method of regulating the liquor traffic intended to eliminate the publican to a method which would not do so."

The British Weekly, one of the leading journals of its class in England, writing on the subject, remarks: "The Gothenburg system may or may not be a good one, but nobody should mistake its meaning. It means the sanction and perpetuation of the moderate drinking, and will be, if adopted, the heaviest blow ever dealt against total abstinence."

"I think my boy is going to be a great mathematician," said Lemmony. "He's wonderful at it. He can multiply five by three and make twenty out of it every time. I don't see how he does it, but it seems as simple as can be to him."

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A Parliamentary Awakening.

Questions to be Asked Candidates—A Northwest Plebiscite.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Dominion Alliance, held at the secretary's office on Thursday afternoon, proposed questions to be asked by Prohibitionists to Parliamentary candidates were framed. Dr. J. J. MacLaren, Q.C., presided.

It was resolved that the following be published as suggestions of forms of questions to be addressed to candidates in different constituencies with the recommendation that Prohibitionists should support in conventions and at the polls only such candidates as would give affirmative answers thereto:

1. Are you in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic?

2. If elected to the House of Commons will you support and vote for a prohibitory liquor law?

3. Will you co-operate with the other members of Parliament who favor prohibition to secure the introduction and enactment of such legislation at the earliest possible opportunity?

The idea that is held by many people that a plebiscite is at hand in the Northwest Territories is erroneous. Mr. F. S. Spence said recently. The real state of the question is that a straight prohibition resolution was introduced in the Legislature up there. It was defeated in favor of a resolution declaring for prohibition when the people should have expressed their desire for it. But nothing was done to provide for the plebiscite which was understood to be implied if not promised. Now the elections are coming on nothing can be done.

Their Choice.

People who find it tiresome to read a book more than once will scarcely credit the story which is told of one of the Seilly Isles. The entire library of this little island consisted, a century or more ago, of a single copy of the "History of Dr. Faustus."

As most of the inhabitants were able to read—provided words were not too difficult—the conjurer's story had been handed from house to house, until from perpetual thumbing very little of his enchantments or his catastrophe was left legible.

When this alarming state of things became evident, a meeting of the principal inhabitants was called to discuss what could be done to remedy it, for the people must have something to read.

A proposal was made and carried, that as soon as the season permitted any intercourse with Cornwall, a supply of books should be ordered. The question arose what these books should be, but at last it was settled amicably that an order should be transmitted to Penzance for another copy of the "History of Dr. Faustus." And then the meeting joyously broke up.

Habit Determines Character.

Prof. William James, of Harvard, in his text-book on psychology, says: Could the young but realize how soon they will become mere walking bundles of habits, they would give more heed to their conduct while in the plastic state. We are spinning our own fates, good or evil, and never to be undone. Every smallest stroke of virtue or of vice leaves its scar. The drunken Rip Van Winkle, in Jefferson's play, excuses himself for every fresh dereliction by saying, "I won't count this time." Well, he may not count it, and a kind heaven may not count it, but it is being counted none the less. Down among his nerve cells and fibers the molecules are counting it, registering and storing it up, to be used against him when the next temptation comes. Nothing we ever do is, in strict scientific literalness, wiped out. Of course, this has its good side as well as its bad one. As we become permanent drunkards by so many separate drinks, so we become saints in the moral and scientific spheres by so many separate acts and hours of work.

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