

Be sure and read the First Chapters of "The Other Man's Wife," by John Strange Winter,
 Author of "Bootle's Baby," etc., etc.

TRUTH

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September 20th, 1890.

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TRUTH.

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TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. X. NO. 520

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WHAT TRUTH SAYS

The committee of the House of Lords appointed to enquire into the assertion of Rev. Benjamin Waugh that "in England a thousand children a year are murdered for insurance money" are eliciting the most damaging testimony as to the influence of these societies. Two criminal judges of long and large experience, Justice Day and Justice Wills, while not prepared to say that the sole motive for child murder is the greed for money, have both declared their conviction that it is a principal cause. Two years ago Justice Day, at the Wiltshire Assizes, denounced "those deadly societies which insure children, which seem to be instituted for the destruction of children, for the perpetration of murder." "Those insurance clubs or societies," said Justice Wills at the Derby Assizes last winter, "have their agents all over the kingdom, persuading people to insure the lives of their children for sums which are a great temptation to work their destruction. Oftentimes it would be a much more correct definition of these so-called life insurance societies to say that they are death insurance societies." This witness is confirmed by coroners, clergymen and physicians from all parts of England. The coroner for Northeast London, speaking as an official and a physician, expresses the unqualified opinion that "infantile insurance is an incentive to crime." "The general rule," he explains, "is not to kill the children outright, but to let them die gradually from bad feeding, not having medical attendance, and so on." Such insurance, says a deputy Coroner of the city of London, is "an inducing cause at times, but only one out of many." The Coroner of Whitechapel reports that out of 216 inquests held by him during six months on children under 10 years old dying from violence or neglect, as many as 118 brought money to their parents. Dr. Barwise of Birmingham declares that "every year hundreds of parents are guilty of child murder in this town." The Bishop of Peterborough reports a medical man as having told him that when he was called in children's cases and found out that the children were insured he refused to take medical charge. In general, the vital statistics of the Registrar General show that where child insurance is most common, infant mortality is highest, and where two years was fixed as the age of benefiting from the policy, the mortality after that period was passed rose with a sudden bound. That the crime of child murder is frightfully common cannot, in the presence of such facts, be reasonably denied. And yet, though it is morally certain that many hundreds, if indeed, not thousands, of children are being every year murdered by their unnatural parents, it seems almost impossible to bring home their

guilt, owing to the difficulty in obtaining the requisite legal evidence. Statistics of criminal convictions of the murders show that the crime is rarely punished. As to the business of insuring children, it is not at all improbable that the committee's investigations will result in protective legislation or at least in the imposition of such restrictions as will render it criminal to do business with any parent or guardian whose present provision for his children would indicate a disregard for their comfort and happiness.

And now it is New York that is disputing the count of the census enumerators and is requesting the President of the United States to order a recount of the population. That the account is incorrect the Council infers from the statistics of the Health Department, of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, the registration of voters and the returns of votes cast at elections, all of which indicate that the recent enumeration is deficient to the extent of not less than 200,000 persons. The principal reason assigned for desiring a recount is that by the omission of so many names a substantial injury and wrong is likely to occur through the deprivation of just congressional representation by an appointment based on such defective census. Whether President Harrison will grant their request which has in view the strengthening of the Democratic party remains to be seen. Having granted the prayer of other cities, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Albany, etc., he cannot with very good grace deny the citizens of New York.

The decision of the Court of Chancery in the important case of the Attorney-General for Canada vs. the Attorney-General for Ontario settles a very intricate constitutional question as to the powers and prerogatives of the Dominion and Provincial governments respectively. The case turned upon a claim set forth in an Act of the Ontario legislature, passed two years ago, to the effect that all powers, authorities, and functions formerly vested in or exercisable by the governors or lieutenant-governor of the several provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada, are and shall be (so far as the provincial legislature has power to enact) vested in and exercisable by the lieutenant-governor or administrator for the time being of the province, in the name of her Majesty or otherwise as the case may require; subject always to the Royal prerogative as heretofore. The particular point of dispute was the interpretation put upon the Act by the government that passed it that it included "the power of committing and remitting sentences for offences against the laws of the province, or offences over which the legislative authority of the province extends." In behalf of the plaintiffs it was urged that the power to commute and remit sentences is a part of the prerogative of the Crown, and is always exercised directly by the Crown, and is a power which the Lieutenant Governor does not possess, and which the legislature cannot give to him or any other person, that the prerogative of the Crown extends to all offences, not only to crimes but to matters made penal by provincial statutes; that the prerogative power is single and indivisible; that it cannot be encroached upon without express words of the Imperial Legislature—the words must be clear or the inference must be irresistible; and that the language of the B.N.A. does not confer this power upon the Act ions.

Legislature. On the other hand in behalf of the defendants it was argued that the measure of the executive power is co-extensive with that of the legislative power; that many sovereign powers, such as taxation and the appointment of her Majesty's judges (e.g. Division Court judges and justices of the peace) are within the competence of the Provincial Executive, and an analysis of the B. N.A. Act shows that much of the sovereign power is delegated to the Provincial Executive; that the Provincial Legislatures have functions equal to those of the Dominion Legislature, and their powers in relation to the subjects over which they have jurisdiction are absolute; that there can be no objection to the conferring of powers upon the Lieutenant-Governor, who is a Federal officer and the representative of the Governor-General.

In delivering the judgment of the Court which was in favor of the defendants, that is, that the Act in question is of the constitutional competence of the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Chancellor Boyd explained at length the reasons which led him and his colleagues to conclude as they had done. His arguments went to foundation principles and showed that within certain limits laid down by the Imperial Constitutional Act, the Parliament of the Dominion and the Legislature of the province enjoy each in its own sphere and territory delegations of sovereign powers sufficient for all purposes of effective self-government; and that the power to pass laws implies necessarily the power to execute or to suspend the execution of these laws, else the convenience of self-government in domestic affairs is a delusion. "Every Act of government," he continues, "involves some output of prerogative power. The prerogatives of the Crown may not have been in any sense communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor as representative of the Queen, and yet the delegation of law-making and other sovereign powers by the Imperial Parliament to the Legislature of Ontario may suffice to enable that body by a deposit of power to clothe the chief provincial functionary with all needful commanding and dispensing capacity in order to complete its system of government." This decision which many have been anxiously awaiting, and concerning which the ordinary lay mind did not feel disposed to speculate, is another victory for the Hon. Mr. Mowat, whose legal acumen and sound judgment in respect to the constitutional powers and prerogatives of the provinces have in repeated instances been confirmed by the highest legal tribunals.

Under the plea of self-protection a number of the richest corporations in the United States have formed an alliance against strikes. The report states that among the members of the corporation are the Westinghouse System, Yale Lock Company, Bolt Arms Company, and four other factories in Connecticut. The report also states that in case a strike should occur the reasonable demands of the city are against one of the 10th numbered 89. Of all work allowed to be done by the Protestants in the city, the 10th numbered 89 is the only one that is allowed to be done. The 10th numbered 89 is the only one that is allowed to be done. The 10th numbered 89 is the only one that is allowed to be done. The 10th numbered 89 is the only one that is allowed to be done.

from 250,000 to 300,000 persons, exclusive of other interests depending on the earnings of these people. The feeling exhibited by this movement is not one to be greatly rejoiced in, nor does it encourage the hope of a speedy termination of the present industrial war. Were it not for the fact that the condition of things has manifestly improved during recent years, that the rights of employers and employees are being more clearly defined and generally respected; and for the additional fact that advancement has ever been marked by conflict and struggle the pessimists who see nothing but destruction and ruin ahead would have some reason for their faith. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing in the present situation to discourage hope. Nothing is more certain than that the struggle will quicken the popular sense of even handed justice, and that that impalpable but omnipotent thing we call public opinion will gradually force both parties to the strife to acknowledge and respect the rights of each other. As serving to show how sensitive the public conscience has already become we have only to take the existing trouble on the New York Central railroad. As first the popular sympathy was evidently with the strikers, but since the investigation into the trouble showed that justice has not been the watchword of those who directed the workingmen's affairs the feeling for the strikers has greatly declined. The day is past when any man or corporation or organization will be upheld in a course of injustice and wrong. Though none can certainly predict when the conflict will come to an end all may confidently entertain the hope that right will ultimately prevail over wrong, and that injustice will give place to that spirit which leads men to do with others as they would that others should do unto them.

According to Mr. E. V. Wright, vendor of the Great Temiscamingue silver mine, Canadian capitalists allowed a princely prize to escape them when they permitted said mine to fall into the hands of Americans. Mr. Wright points out that the wholesale value of the ore is \$110 per ton, and that the cost of production, including freight to tidal water, is not more than \$15 per ton, thus leaving a gross profit of \$95 per ton. He estimates that the mine is capable of producing 100 tons per day for at least five years, which at \$95 per ton, gives the enormous sum of nearly \$15,000,000. "For years," says Mr. Wright, "I have been begging for the sale of this mine. I hold of it at a price of \$1,000,000. I would have made \$1,000,000 for the mine if I had sold it to the Americans. I would have made \$1,000,000 for the mine if I had sold it to the Americans. I would have made \$1,000,000 for the mine if I had sold it to the Americans.

in Columbia, and who charges that a principal reason why American manufacturers have failed to secure the trade of the Columbians is that they have not taken the trouble to adapt their wares to the peculiar preferences of their customers. On the other hand, the British manufacturers, with the wisdom of the children of this world, have studied the wishes of the people, and have governed themselves accordingly. They make their goods of such form and pattern as they know the people prefer. Moreover, this same writer asserts that the business with the interior of South America involves giving long credits which the British manufacturer is enabled to grant through the favors which the natural banks confer. In this particular the American manufacturer can hardly hope to compete with his British rival, seeing that the banking institutions of America, being established on a different basis, would hardly deal as liberally as the British institutions. But whether or not this difficulty could be overcome is a question which time must be allowed to settle. Meanwhile it is interesting to witness the agitation at present going on.

Advices from the antipodes state that the New Zealand House of Representatives has rejected by a majority of twelve votes the Government's proposal to nominate delegates to the convention to be held to consider the question of the federation of the Australian Colonies. Why the scheme is not approved does not appear. Probably the reason alleged by the Governor of the island, when the matter was under discussion last winter, has had considerable influence in causing the adverse vote. "There are twelve hundred reasons," said the Governor, "why New Zealand should not enter the Confederation," meaning the 1200 miles by which the island is separated from Australia.

In addressing the Miller's Convention held in this city last week, Secretary Plewes presented a comparative statement of the wheat yields of the Dominion for 1889 and 1890 respectively. According to his figures the yield for 1890 is nearly thirteen million bushels greater than that of 1889, and that while it was found necessary to import 1,525,000 bushels of wheat last year there will probably be a surplus for export this year of over ten million bushels. Of this increase, Ontario is put down as furnishing 5,700,000 bushels, and Manitoba 7,000,000 bushels.

The report of Superintendent Hamilton re the water supply of the city shows that during the last two or three weeks the quality of this indispensable article has greatly improved. Between August 23 and September 5 the amount of organic impurity as per analytical tests declined from .56 to .15, and during and will be maintained by the Health Officer to all the water.

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The expenditure on capital account during the year was \$5,737,357. The net debt on August 31, 1890, was \$230,559,030, a decrease of debt in the twelve months of \$1,488,707. Considering the enormous size of the debt, a reduction of a million and a half does not appreciably lessen the burden which at that rate will still be pressing in some measure the shoulders of our descendants of the seventh or eighth generation. However, it is a movement in the right direction, and though small is preferable to having the balance on the other side of the ledger.

Apropos of the revenue it is interesting to note that the receipts from the operations of the post-office show decline during the year. This is what was predicted when Mr. Haggart proposed to increase the charges upon registered letters and double the rate upon drop letters. It was argued in the House by the opponents of the measure that the increase would have the effect of lessening the business, and that the English experience is that low rates favor the revenue, because they increase the business. The decline since 1888 is \$394,000 the post-office revenue that year being \$2,751,000 while last year it was only \$2,357,000.

That the old barriers which separated the different sections of evangelical Christianity are giving way and a spirit of brotherliness taking the place of that bitter hostility, which was once so common, are facts in which Christians everywhere must rejoice. The spirit of union is abroad and prompting to words and deeds which would at one time have been regarded little less than treasonable. Even that section of the Protestant Church which all along has manifested the least disposition to fraternize with others is yielding to the influence of the hour. Its highest dignitary has declared that there is a real yearning for unity, and that men's hearts are moved more than heretofore toward Christian fellowship. Only a few months ago two prominent Episcopalian clergymen were present at the installation of Dr. Lyman Abbott, who during the Lenten season gave a Lenten address at St. George's Church, New York. Certainly these are new things under the sun. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that these are typical cases of a liberality which is universally felt, or that the difficulties are all removed. Even those churches that have come most nearly together in the exercise of the fraternal spirit, e.g., the Presbyterians and Methodists, are still separated by differences, doctrinal or other, which many believe will long remain to keep the bodies organically distinct, though they may, and probably will, ere long practically unite their forces against the common enemy. Then, as to the union of the Church of England with the churches which contend for the single order in the Ministry, the Episcopate threatens to wreck any scheme that may be proposed. On this question President McCosh, of Princeton College, says: "There will be a general aversion to the Historic Episcopate, as it is understood by the Churches. Churches not Episcopal interpret it to mean that their ministers must be reordained before they can be admitted into the united Church. From a large acquaintance with the Churches of America, I know, as a matter of fact, that a large body of the non-Episcopal churches are prepared to submit to the reordination, but it is utterly useless to urge them to do so." The doctrine of the single order has already been shown to be a step toward a nearer union, and it is to be hoped that there may be some day a general concession by the non-Episcopal churches to the superior of our License Law which is generally conceded to be equal to if not superior to any measure of the kind in the world.

At the Trades Union Congress recently held in Liverpool, a resolution, directing the Parliamentary committee of the Congress to take measures to introduce a bill in Parliament to enforce an eight-hour day in all trades, was passed by a slight majority. On the face of it this would seem to indicate a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of an eight-hour day, inasmuch as at their Congress a year ago the idea found comparatively little favor, being overborne by the opinion that the hours of labor should be regulated in each trade by mutual agreement on the part of employers and the employed. But a look under the surface reveals the fact that the resolution does not express the preponderating sentiment of the workmen throughout the Kingdom. On the one hand the champions of an eight-hour day took pains to secure the fullest possible representation at the Congress, while those opposed to the curtailment of working hour, in all trades appear to have rested on their signal victory of a year ago. That the workmen are not prepared for so sweeping a measure is evident from the report presented at last congress, by which it was shown that out of 1200 unions invited by circular to say whether they desired an eight-hour day, only thirty-seven made any returns at all; and that in the thirty-seven responding societies, which had an aggregate membership of 178,000 the number of members voting for eight hours was 39,000, while the number against the proposal was 67,000. These facts are known to Parliament, which is not likely to grant the prayer of the resolution until steps have been taken to secure a more exhaustive and trustworthy poll of all the workmen in every trade. Nor is it likely that even then a law universally binding will be passed; if it shall be found that the members of any particular trade are very generally opposed to such a law. In such cases justice demands that legislation on the subject would exempt the objectors from the operation of the law, otherwise, it may be expected that with workmen and employers opposed to the law, an evasion of the statute would inevitably follow.

Rev. Dr. Blaikie, writing to the *Presbyterian Review* of his recent visit to Canada, says that he has been trying to correct the misapprehension of his countrymen respecting our glorious country, the extent of whose territory they had never rightly conceived until told that the Maritime Provinces were larger than the United Kingdom, that Quebec was equal to Spain, Ontario to France, Manitoba to Holland, and British Columbia to Austria, and that if the North-West Territories were not quite equal to Russia they were capable of maintaining as large a population. This is no new story, though it must be confessed it is somewhat annoying to find these people, whom we regard as being so greatly interested in us, entertaining such erroneous views concerning us and our country. And the worst of it is that even the educated are not clear in the matter—the persons of whom Dr. Blaikie speaks being the members of the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Passing on, Dr. Blaikie says "one other piece of information made a conspicuous impression—that in Ontario all public-houses and liquor shops are closed from seven o'clock on Saturday night to six o'clock on Monday morning." Then to illustrate the advantage of such closing, he cites the testimony of a Toronto labor employer "that before the early shutting he used to have many calls and complaints from the wives of his workmen that their husbands were wasting their earnings in the public-house on Saturday nights: since the early closing he had not had one." Others besides Dr. Blaikie have been impressed with the superiority of our License Law which is generally conceded to be equal to if not superior to any measure of the kind in the world.

Sarnia is at length an accomplished fact. Considering the peculiar difficulties that had to be overcome, difficulties that would have utterly discouraged ordinary men, and the fact that subaqueous tunnelling has not been particularly successful in the past, this latest achievement must be reckoned among the greatest triumphs of modern engineering science. A detailed account of all that has happened since the work was first begun, of the experiments that have been tried and the difficulties that have been encountered, while interesting as a romance would be sufficient to fill a volume. The following facts are gleaned from the accounts furnished by the *Mail*:

"The total length of the tunnel is 6,000 feet, of which 2,290 feet are under the river and the remainder under dry land. The maximum depth of the river is forty feet. The length of the tunnel under dry land on the Canadian side is 1,994 feet, on the American side 1,716 feet. The length of the open cutting and approaches on the Canadian side will be 3,100 feet, on the American side 2,500 feet, making the tunnel and approaches a total length of 11,600 feet. The amount of soil excavated is 2,100,400 cubic feet. The cast-iron lining will weigh 55,963,600 pounds, secured by 2,00,000 steel bolts seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. The walls of the tunnel are constructed of cast-iron segments, thirteen of which and a key form a circle. The dimensions of each cast iron segment are, length 4 feet 10 inches, width 18 inches, thickness 2 inches, with langes inside 6 inches deep and 17 inches in thickness. These segments are cast with 32 holes in them, 12 on each side and four on each end. The edges are planed in the workshops at the works. They are then heated and dipped in coal tar, from which they come out black and shining. They are bolted together with 2 steel bolts, and the external diameter of the tunnel is 21 feet and the inside 20 feet. No brick or stone was used in its construction, and when fully ready for use it will be simply an iron tube made of plates; 6,000 feet long and 20 feet in diameter, perfectly round and water-tight; as dry as a street in summer time, lighted by electric light, ventilated by air engines, and kept at the right temperature with steam pipes."

Eleven delegates, representing the tenant farmers throughout Great Britain, and sent cut by Sir Charles Tupper at the expense of the Dominion Government, are at present visiting in this country. Chosen with a fair regard to the probable weight which would attend their utterances amongst the communities in which they live—being chairman and members of Boards of Guardians and experienced agriculturists—they have come to inquire thoroughly into the farming capabilities of the provinces in general and the western provinces in particular. They are expected to note all they see and present a report on their return. Thus far the impression, they have formed of the country are exceedingly favorable. In a few days they will proceed to the north west where, it may be presumed the bursting granaries will satisfy them in respect to the capabilities of that almost limitless country. Indeed, they will be hard to please if they do not take back with them a glowing account of the advantages which Canada offers as a field for farming settlement, as well as of its resources and general condition. This idea of sending out men from among themselves, men whom they know and whom they can trust to bring a faithful report, is a wise one. Hitherto the difficulty appears to have been to get a fair and impressive view of the capabilities of the country before the British people. They have either not been told of what our country could produce, or have doubted the accuracy of the report. Now they will have no reason to suspect the accounts that they will hear. Consequently, it is not too much to expect that upon the return of these delegates there will be a more satisfactory immigration to this country of that desirable class of settlers, viz., experienced farmers with sufficient capital to give them a start in the North-West.

Those who have been troubled with doubts

as to whether a proper care of their bodies did not involve the regular use of a flesh diet, but who have found that owing to the high price at which meat of all kinds is sold they were unable to comply with Nature's demand in this respect, will probably thank the *Canadian Health Journal* for its opinion on this subject. It is not clear however that the men who wield the cleaver will feel particularly grateful. Says the Journal.

"If the millions of hard-working people who labour ten or more hours a day, year after year for decades, and can only earn enough to keep their family from month to month and are never able to save enough to get a home of their own, would give up the use of animal food, life for them would be vastly easier, pleasanter and more 'worth living.' As to the nutriment and sustaining value of a vegetable diet, everybody knows that the cereals contain much more nourishment, pound for pound, than does flesh meat; that whole nations and vigorous subsist almost entirely upon them, without flesh food, and that the strongest men in the world eat no flesh meat. Furthermore, some very eminent men have been long abstainers from flesh and found their brain the clearer and more vigorous by such abstinence."

At a recent congress of the American Social Science Association held in Saratoga Dr. Russell complained of the injury done to the health of timid persons by reading the newspaper reports of thunder storms, cyclones, earthquakes, and other great convulsions of nature.

"When, said he, our daily paper rehearses with enthusiasm the roar of the wind, the terrifying flashes of lightning, the crash of thunder, and the shrieks of the storm victim, the readers of that journal are already in careful training for a great fright when next a black and ominous cloud lifts above the horizon. Thousands of persons find the summer season one of terror and anxiety rather than delight from this excessive apprehension. This mental nervousness grows with what it feeds upon. These persons like to rehearse the reports of storms, and seem to find pleasure in their own fears. Many of this class actually show tangible physical symptoms of this nervous condition, which has even been dignified by Beard with its special name, *astrophobia*. On the approach of what promises to be a severe thunderstorm the tongue becomes rapidly furred, the breath offensive, the skin hot and moist. Often nervous vomiting and diarrhoea develop, and by the time the storm arrives the physical equals the celestial one. Doubtless many of these cases are constitutionally timid, but I certainly believe that most of them are developed by reading of frightful storms elsewhere."

This putting of the case raises the question, what is the duty of newspaper men in the premises? If the complaint of Dr. Russell has any significance it is that newspapers should suppress the accounts of the meteorological disturbances that are every day taking place. It is not clear, however, that such nursing of the timid ones would prove the more excellent way. A better plan would be to train them to overcome their timidity by teaching them that a will resolved not to be terrified has a mighty influence in producing a quiet spirit, and that such an exercise of their will is largely within their own power. Not repression of the accounts of these natural phenomena but clearer and more correct instruction as to the power and duty of self-control is the particular need in this connection.

Cardinal Taschereau who refused to attend the recent State dinner given by the Governor General in honor of Prince George of Wales unless he was given precedence alongside the Prince, and who is supposed to have been influenced in making his demand by the alleged precedent created by the Prince of Wales in favor of Cardinal Manning, has evidently given a wider meaning to the action of His Royal Highness than the case will warrant. As a matter of fact the position accorded to the distinguished English prelate was an act of courtesy, owing, it is claimed, to the Cardinal's years and distinguished ability. It was an act without precedent since the Reformation, and as an exception proves the rule. Neither the Imperial nor Colonial tables of precedence furnish any warrant for Cardinal Taschereau's

demand. It is true that in the Imperial table the Archbishop of Canterbury is granted a place next to the grandsons of the Sovereign, but this distinction arises from the fact that he is the head of the established church in England whose relation to the State is different from that of all other religious bodies. In the Colonies, however, which have no state churches, the civil supercedes the ecclesiastical on all State occasions, such as closing Parliament, banquets and the like. Here the Governor-General heads the list. Then come the senior officers of the army and navy; the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the order named—no provision appears to have been made for the Lieutenant-Governors of the newer Provinces—then archbishops and bishops according to seniority, then Dominion Cabinet Ministers, and soon down to Rank 22, which is occupied by members of the Provincial Assemblies. It will thus be seen that the demand of his Eminence was quite unwarranted. It will have its influence, however, for whatever may have been the real ground of his refusal the incident is almost certain to invest the question of precedence with an importance that will keep it before the public until Parliament shall have settled the question in harmony with the fundamental principle of our constitution, that in respect to the State all churches stand on the same footing. That it appears otherwise at present is owing to the fact that the Canadian table of precedence was formed under the influence of Downing street.

The new tariff law of the United States has at length been passed. That *Truth's* readers may see in what respects the new differs from the old law, especially in regard to those articles which Canadians most largely export the following list is inserted:

	Present Law.	Senate Bill.
Horses and mules...	20 per ct.	\$30 per head
Horses worth \$150 or over	20 "	30 per ct.
Cattle over one year old	20 "	\$10 per head
Cattle one year old or less	Free	\$2 "
Hogs	20 per ct.	\$1.50 "
Sheep, one year old or over	20 per ct.	\$1.50 "
Sheep less than one year old	20 "	75c "
All other live animals	20 "	20 per ct.
Barley	10c bush	30c bush
Barley malt	20c "	45c "
Oats	10c "	15c "
Oatmeal	1c pound	1c pound
Wheat	30c bush	25c bush
Wheat flour	70 per ct.	25 per ct.
Butter and substitutes	4c pound	6c pound
Cheese	4c "	6c "
Beans	10 per ct.	40c bush
Cabbages	10 "	1c each
Eggs	Free	5c per doz.
Hay	\$3 per ton	\$4 per ton
Hops	8c pound	1c pound
Onions	10 per ct.	4c bush
Peas, green	20 "	40c "
Peas, dried	20 "	15c bush
Peas split	20 "	50c "
Peas, in small pkgs.	20 "	1c "
Potatoes	1c bush	15c "
Apples, green or ripe	Free	25c "
Apples, dried, etc.	Free	20 pound
Mutton	10 per ct.	2c "
Poultry live	10 per ct.	3c "
Poultry dressed	10 per ct.	5c "
Straw	Free	30 per ct.

That Canadians will be unfavorably affected by the change it were useless to deny. According to one estimate "we send each year across the border of articles mentioned in the above list, over \$10,000,000 worth, of which \$12,250,000 worth is supplied by Ontario alone." The increase of duty upon these articles, if it does not result in their exclusion altogether, cannot fail to reduce the profits of the Canadian producer. But while candor requires this concession it does not follow that the case of Canadians will be rendered desperate by the new order of things. Happily we are not dependent for life and being upon our neighbors, there being other countries that are quite willing to receive the surplus products of our rapidly developing country.

Mr. W. J. Smith, who claims to be an experienced architect, has written a letter to the sewer committee in which he criticizes the sewage disposal scheme of Mr. and Mrs. Jamison and states that in

stages of a scheme which he has himself worked out. Among other particulars the scheme of Mr. Smith provides for drainage of more territory and admits of further provision: one line of sewer only is required instead of four as mentioned in the report, therefore only one discharge point instead of four; a construction length of about 40,000 feet of intercepting sewer instead of some 95,000 to 100,000 feet as per the engineer's system; but little damage to streets; an estimated land damage of \$25,000 as against one of \$175,000; a capital account of \$880,000 as against one of \$1,632,523; no reconstruction of present sewers at any point as in the engineer's proposal. Connections would be made with all sewers as they now exist, thereby saving a very large amount. Like many other good things this scheme of Mr. Smith is in danger of being rejected under the influence of the feeling that it is "too good to be true." It could do no harm, however, for the sewer committee to examine it and see if there is anything in it.

The person of large sympathies who is so constituted as to "feel a brother's care" will find frequent opportunity for their exercise in these days, even if he should confine his attention to the doings of the railway world. A perfect epidemic of railroad disasters seems to have visited the United States. Scarcely a day passes that does not witness one or more accidents in which precious lives are lost. No doubt these multiplying accidents are due to the attempt to carry on a first-class railway service on a third-class track. While our neighbors have been improving their service and adding to the number of trains which daily pass over their lines, they have not taken care to make corresponding improvements in their roads. On this point the *Montreal Witness* properly remarks, "that until American railway men wake up to the fact that high speed cannot be attained upon a track that is not first-class in every respect, that the business of a trunk line cannot be carried on over one line of rails, that the block system is not a fad, and that the education of train men is as necessary as that of general managers, epidemics will be frequent."

A somewhat singular incident which serves to show the wisdom of our authorities in requiring all American cattle imported into Canada to pass a period in quarantine has just happened in connection with the Exposition at Detroit. Among the exhibitors was the firm of Farmer & White of Millbury Ohio, who showed their noted herd of Ayrshires, twelve in number, headed by their celebrated bull Stanilope, which has a national reputation. On the evening that the exhibition closed Mr. White noticed that one of his best cows was not feeding well and decided to remain over until the next day being worse on the following morning he called in a veterinary surgeon who pronounced the disease Texas fever. Since the four of the herd including Stanilope had died and there is little hope of saving the remainder of the herd. It is explained that while the herd were on the way to Detroit they stood for a short time on a side track at Toledo near a car of Texas steers going east. Nothing was thought of the matter at the time but there is little doubt that the disease was contracted.

The Health Department of the city of Toronto is to be congratulated on the improvement in the sanitary condition of the city. The *Witness* of the 10th inst. reports that the number of deaths in the city during the month of August were 69. Of these 10 were Catholics and 59 Protestants. The deaths were caused by typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cholera, and other diseases. The number of deaths from typhoid fever was 10, from scarlet fever 10, from cholera 10, from other diseases 39.

The rumor is said to be current in Ottawa that Minister Dewdney is about to retire from the Cabinet and from public life. For some time things have not been going on smoothly in his department. There are numerous complaints from the North-West of the way affairs have been managed. The feeling is widespread that he is not the right man in the right place. Perhaps he is not altogether to blame for being where he is. It is said that when he accepted the office it was more to please Sir John Macdonald, between whom and himself there is a strong friendship, than from any love of the duties involved. This will explain in part his want of success in dealing with the questions connected with his department.

The Ontario Cabinet, which, since the retirement of Hon. A. M. Ross and the defeat of Ministers Drury and Gibson, has been in a somewhat shattered condition, is again reorganized, and, according to Saturday's *Globe*, is constituted as follows:—Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General; Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education; Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary; Hon. E. H. Bronson, Minister, without portfolio. The retention of Hon. Mr. Gibson in the secretaryship will of course involve the securing of a constituency for him, seeing that he is at present out in the cold. No doubt some self-sacrificing brother who was moved to seek election last June by considerations of patriotism rather than by love of office, will obligingly retire and allow the secretary to take his place.

Dr. Beacock, of Belleville, who has just returned from a visit to England, reports that when in London he met Mr. O. Curry, provision merchant, of 33 Borough High Street, London, S. E., who said that he had received a shipment of 187 cases of Canadian eggs, which had arrived in good condition and had given great satisfaction. In a letter since received by the Dr., Mr. Curry says, "It just struck me that in your travels you might fall across some people having an idea of shipping eggs to London; and if so I should esteem it much if you would give my address to any person with this intention." Let Canadian egg exporters take a note of this.

If the sentiment of the Trades and Labor Congress in respect to Chinese immigration were to prevail, Canada would soon not only have an exclusion act but a deportation law as well. Last week when in session at Ottawa the Congress sent a deputation to wait on Sir John A. Macdonald and urge upon him the necessity of more stringent legislation in regard to Chinese immigrants. The deputation consisted of... they be excluded... that it be made... fine of \$500, for... them in the mine... cause of these... for... the... the...

Death's Contributors.

GOING TO MASHONALAND.

A New Country The British South African Company Will Open.

The British South African Company was formed for the purpose of entering and settling that part of South Africa between 15° and 19° south latitude and 29° and 33° east longitude. Mashonaland is the name of this country. The company has a royal charter and a capital of \$20,000,000. The organization of this company is due to the energy and enterprise of a prominent Englishman, Cecil Rhodes by name. Mr. Rhodes was among the foremost to secure control of the diamond mines at Kimberley some fifteen years ago.

For a number of years past all travellers who have visited Mashonaland have reported that the country was not only extremely rich in gold, but also an excellent agricultural land. The climate and numerous rivers which are found scattered all over Mashonaland were said to be all that could be desired. Such reports, so many and so unanimous in praise of a country hitherto unknown to white men, were certain to attract the attention of so enterprising a man as Mr. Rhodes. About two years ago that gentleman took steps which will undoubtedly soon result in the settlement of Mashonaland and the development of its mineral and agricultural resources.

Mashonaland is ruled by the King of Matabeleland, the country immediately west. This King is Lobengula, one of the most despotic and cruel rulers of Africa. He has never permitted any white men

TO TOUCH THE GOLD

of Mashonaland or of his own country, which is also known to contain much of the precious metal. Many whites have again and again endeavored to get a concession from Lobengula. As far as I can learn only two were ever successful. One of them was the traveller Barnes, who died shortly after receiving his concession. The other man was Mr. Rhodes, who induced Lobengula to grant him the right to develop the mineral resources of Mashonaland. For a certain consideration the King willingly attached his mark to the proper papers. Lobengula has always used Mashonaland and the Mashonas, a peaceful and industrious people, to increase his herds of oxen and his vast number of slaves. Whenever he chooses he has only to say the word and one or more of his chiefs or "indunas" will head an "impir" or company of raiders and make for Mashonaland to plunder oxen from the Mashonas, kill all people not fit for slaves, and carry others back to Matabeleland to live horrible lives as Lobengula's slaves. From all this the reader will see that the policy of the Rhodes concession to the British South African Company is of the greatest benefit to the Mashonas.

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"The King killed him this morning," they replied.

Later, when the matter was mentioned to the King, he said that the boy was too smart and was learning the ways of the white man too rapidly. This is but one of the many instances which could be given of what occurs almost daily in Matabeleland. Another instance which illustrates the cruelty of the King was reported to me by a missionary who lived some years in Matabeleland. The Matabeles have a great hatred for the Mashonas, but some months ago there was a Mashona boy, one of Lobengula's slaves at the King's capital, who was especially "valiant" among some of the Matabeles. So, in order to get rid of him, they took the usual method of preferring some charge against him. They went to the King and told him that the Mashona boy had drunk some of his beer. Any one who touches the King's beer without his permission is killed. Lobengula, when told about the Mashona boy, said: "Bring me the boy." The boy was brought before him and was asked by the King, "Did you drink my beer?"

The boy being too frightened to deny the charge, which was wholly false, replied: "Yes, King, I drank some of your beer." At this the King took up a knife and with his own hands cut off the boy's lips, and then ordered his men to cut off his ears. The poor boy was killed in the night. The usual way of killing a person is to knock him on the head with a "bongusa" or club.

But Lobengula is not more cruel and despotic than his people wish him to be. In fact it is said that he is continually restraining this people from taking the lives of many whites who have of late years visited their country. Lobengula's predecessor is said to have advised him always to be friendly to the white man. This advice Lobengula seems to have heeded, for he has never been known to take the life of a white man. The Matabeles are very jealous of the

PRESENT OF WHITE MEN

in their country. They only wish to have a few traders so that they can obtain things which they use, and missionaries, so that they can have medicine. Lobengula allows traders and missionaries to settle in his country, but no one is permitted to accept Christianity. Death is the penalty for so doing. Missionaries have been at work for perhaps fifty years in Matabeleland, but they have done absolutely nothing because of the attitude of the rulers.

I was told by a man who has just spent ten months at Lobengula's court as interpreter for the British South African Company, that upon several occasions when he sat by the side of the King a number of warriors danced around him, brandishing their assegais and begging the King to allow them to kill him. The King always refused, saying: "No, he is a friend," and would sometimes add: "I see you wish to kill white men. I will let you kill white men, but you must go and kill them here I tell you. Go to Kimberley and kill as many as you like."

The King said this simply to appease the wanderers for the time being, knowing well that Kimberley or the other places mentioned were not more than a few miles away, and that it was possible for them to do as they wished.

On this subject, a quotation written by an English Major, in the course of a letter sent by him to Lobengula some months ago, is of interest. He says: "The only thing I have observed of interest in your country is the absence of such things as the usual branches of science, as well as of the history of Africa, which we see in the Dark Continent."

Kimberley was reached at 3 o'clock on

It was my intention to make Kim-

subject of a letter, but circum-

and it impossible for me to

by witch doctors. Last September and October he killed 400 people, but has never touched a European."

I mentioned the assegai as the weapon of the Matabeles. The assegai is a spear or javelin of different form, size, and weight, according to the tribe to which it belongs, for all South African natives used, or did use until recently, the assegai as a weapon of defence. It is made of iron, sometimes with a straight and sometimes with a barbed point, so that it cannot be drawn out of the flesh. Some tribes poison the tips of their assegais with an unkuown poison so deadly as to cause the death of man or beast which it penetrates. It is said that doctors find it

IMPOSSIBLE TO SAVE THE LIFE

of any one who has been wounded with the poisoned assegais of the Bushmen. The natives attain wonderful skill in throwing their assegais. It is said that the average native can throw his assegai with almost perfect accuracy a distance of over fifty yards, and with a force sufficient to cause the weapon to go through the body of a man. It was the assegai that proved so deadly to the English troops, during the Zulu war. The assegais are much more to be feared than rifles in the hands of natives. It is the custom of natives to creep upon an enemy and suddenly rush forth in great numbers and hurl thousands of assegais, preserving one for a hand to hand combat. This was the case in a horrible massacre of the English in the Zulu war.

To return to the British South African Company. The pioneer force of this company is now en route to Bechuanaland, and it is from its camp, near Mafeking, 900 miles north of Cape Town, that this letter is written. The last detachment of this force left on April 15 for Kimberley, the present terminus of the railroad. The train consisted of about a dozen cars, or carriages as they are called in this country. The carriages are made after the manner of those in England, each one containing three or four apartments which extend the entire width of the carriage, having doors on both sides. I have been utterly unable to learn or imagine why such things should be used here in preference to the American coach, except that they are English. They do very well for suburban use, but for long journeys they are certainly unfit, and are void of any comforts and conveniences whatever.

Kimberley is 642 miles from Cape Town, but if you were to take the trip, not knowing the distance, you would think it to be three times as many miles. The schedule time for this distance is forty hours. For as many as seventy miles from Cape Town there are numerous small towns and villages. One of the largest and best-known of the towns is Wellington, in which place is one of the best female schools in South Africa.

Our train reached Wellington some time before midnight. Early morning saw us crossing a country almost treeless. One peculiarity worthy of notice is that of the mountains and hills. There are many of these to be seen from the railroad, and every one presents the same characteristics, that of having flat and level tops, which look exactly as though they had been cut off by some artificial means. The

TOPS OF MOUNTAINS

of the same height appear to be cut off at about the same distance from the base. The geology of this part of Africa, as well as that of other parts which I have visited, seems to be very interesting. The same may be said of the zoology, botany, and anthropology. It is ignorance of these branches of science, as well as of the history of Africa, which we see in the Dark Continent.

Kimberley was reached at 3 o'clock on

It was my intention to make Kim-

subject of a letter, but circum-

and it impossible for me to

gather sufficient reliable material. I will, however, speak briefly of the place. On one summer's day of 1807 a white man going along the road noticed a native boy playing with a brilliant stone, which he took from him. This stone was afterward found to be a diamond. To-day the place is covered with a city of 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, all the result of the brilliant stone which the native boy found.

A large number of diamonds were found, and there are to-day some half dozen mines, all doing a large business. The mines are very rich and turn out more diamonds than any others in the world, and in fact, so many diamonds have been found that the market is overstocked, and the supply is now being limited to meet the demand. The total value of the diamonds taken from

THE KIMBERLEY MINES

has been estimated at \$9,000,000 per year for fifteen years, and the total value is fully \$135,000,000. The weight of the diamonds representing this value is about nine tons. The largest diamond ever found weighed 400 karats, but was not a first-class stone. Two stones, weighing 150 karats each, were found, and one of these was valued at \$500,000.

The men employed in the diamond mines number between 5,000 and 6,000. Our party left Kimberley for a 250-mile trip in a bullock wagon. All travelling in the interior of South Africa is done in large wagons drawn by oxen. Canadians probably have little idea of the method of travelling here. The wagons are very heavy and about twenty feet long; three or four tons would be considered an average load where the roads are not too rough. Eighteen oxen constitute an ordinary span for such a load, but often more are required.

The journey to Mafeking occupied nineteen days, but without delays it should be done in fifteen. An average of eighteen or twenty miles per day is considered good travelling or "trekking" to use the Dutch term. Two and a half miles an hour is as fast as can be done with a heavy load, and a trek should not last longer than four hours at a time. The proper time for trekking is in the night, because the oxen do much better work with less injury to themselves than when working in the sun.

Up to this date we have travelled 250 miles. After a few days' rest we shall begin another trek to a camp 400 miles north of here. After another short stop, for recruits, arms, and provisions, we will begin the final journey to Mashonaland. Our destination is less than 100 miles south of the Zambesi River—about 1,000 miles from this place. This makes a distance of 1,200 miles to be travelled in an ox wagon. Nothing can be said with accuracy concerning the time which will be required for this journey. The fact that there is no road for 600 miles and the probability of our being compelled to contend with hostile natives have to be considered.

CLAIRE A. ORR.

Russian Convicts Matiny.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs:—An interesting item of news comes from Tiumen, reporting another so-called Siberian massacre or a fight between Russian convicts and their guards, which ever title may best suit English readers, according to their views and knowledge of things Russian. On 15th May, at the 18th verst from the town of Tiumen, a party of 180 prisoners, escorted by 53 soldiers, suddenly halted and demanded carts; whether more carts, or whether they had none at all and were all on foot is not clear. Being refused by the soldiers, they are said to have attacked the latter with great ferocity. The force of their onslaught upon the unsuspecting soldiers may be guessed by the fact that four of the soldiers' rifles were smashed in the struggle, and cold steel had to be used to quell the revolt. Ten of the prisoners received bayonet wounds, and then the party proceeded on its march.

"Now, my dear," said the teacher, "what is memory?" The little one answered, after a moment's reflection—"It is the thing you forget with!"

"But I must insist that you mount my horse, and let me walk."
 "I won't do anything of the sort," she laughed; "I am used to walking."
 "Then, I shall walk too."
 "You shall do as you please about that, of course, but it is not wise in you, for I know you are not used to walking long distances. I'll tell you what we can do then,—take turns, as children say."
 "Well, I'll agree to that. Your turn first of course. Let me help you mount."
 But she sprang lightly into the saddle without his aid.
 "You can ride well, I suppose?" he said.
 "O, I don't know. I manage fairly well. I dare say I can ride bare-back, and gallop in a gentleman's saddle as easily as I can in a lady's."
 "You must be a splendid horse-woman."
 "All Southerners ride well," she said simply; "they are accustomed to it from baby-hood."
 "Perhaps that is what makes the women of the South so graceful."
 "Possibly."
 "I am—"
 "Excuse me," she interrupted, "Listen. That is the first 'Bob White' I have heard this year."
 He listened, and faintly the bird's notes came to him.
 "Bob White. Poor—Bob—White."
 "Wait! I will imitate him," she said eagerly.
 "Bob White. Poor—Bob—White," and Lawrence actually thought for a moment that it was another bird. The "Bob White" was evidently under that impression also, for as Hay repeated the notes again and again, he came flying joyously towards them, expecting to meet a brother or friend.
 "Poor little thing," said Hay, turning a flushed, laughing face to Lawrence, "it was cruel in me to deceive him that way."
 "I don't see how you can do it; it is simply unheard of. I actually thought at first that it was another bird."
 "O, I can imitate almost all birds. Listen," and she trilled note after note, till the almost bewildered lawyer, the woods seemed full of cat-birds, mocking-birds, sparrows, and numberless other species.
 "Why, you astonish me—you overpower me!" he exclaimed, "your vocal talent is truly astounding. Miss Hay, are you not going to have it cultivated?"
 "Did you not hear my father say that I was going to stay with him? Come, it is your turn to ride now. You must, Mr. Carew. There's no. I cannot go away from father."
 "But why not? You were away two years."
 "Father is getting old, Mr. Carew. He must be sixty-nine, or seventy. He needs me, and I cannot leave him."
 "But, Miss Hay, Mr. Wood spoke of your learning piano music. How will you keep it up with no instrument to practice on?"
 "There is a lady living about five miles from the foot of the mountain who has a piano, and she lets me go there twice a week and practice upon it. I am going to try and keep up my French and German by myself."
 "I admire your ambition," he said approvingly, "but I think it is your duty to cultivate your great talent."
 "Yes," she returned, looking up at him with an earnest light in her dark eyes, "yes, but there is a yet greater duty which I must perform to the exclusion of the other. I must take care of my father, Mr. Carew. You don't know how often I have wished that I could have my voice cultivated, but I can't do that. If you only knew how I have dreamed—but we won't talk of it. It can't be done, certainly."
 "It is very noble in you," he said slowly, "you may be right."
 "Noble? It's only what I ought to do. I have often wondered why the performance of one's simple duty should be called noble. The very most we can do is only what we should."
 "O, but how many people on earth do their duty? We take our standard from what the world is not from what it should be."
 She shook her head like a meditative child, "but that's not right, Mr. Carew," she said gravely.
 "Well," he replied cheerfully, "as many another has observed, I can not reform the world: Neither of us can, Miss Hay, so we must just sweep along with it, and enjoy ourselves as best we can. And now it's surely your turn to ride."
 "But don't you think your remark sounds rather selfish?" she asked as she leaped into the saddle.
 "Perhaps it does, but it's a natural and sentimental."

"Yet, why must it be world-wide?"
 "O, I don't know. We are a flock of sheep which follow the leader, Fashion. We have always done it; we will always do it. It's not a good plan to trouble one's head about the world, Miss Hay. It's generally all one can do to take care of one's self."
 "Well, I shall do the best I can in my little sphere," she said brightly, "and I hope to do some good."
 "I have no doubt you will," he replied, "and now, Miss Hay, to return to a subject we were speaking of awhile ago. You say you are going to keep up your languages. I am pretty well up in them. May I not come, now and then, and act as your teacher whilst I am here?"
 "O, how kind of you," she said, clasping her fingers together, with a little, childish gesture; "I hardly know what to say. It will take so much of your time."
 "It will be a great pleasure to me," he said earnestly, "I wish to be your friend, Miss Hay."
 "Thank you," she said impulsively reaching him her hand, "I accept you as friend, and teacher."
 "Thank you," he replied, smiling. He liked this girl very much, he concluded. She was so—so refreshing, so altogether delightful.
 So in pleasant converse the time passed, and they soon, rather to their mutual regret, reached Mr. Garth's.
 This man was of the usual sturdy mountain build, and possessed an honest ugly face, not improved by loosely-set, massive jaws.
 "Walk right in, Mr. Carew," he said, "yer brother a'e a-waitin' fur you, and Haysie, Miss Garth a'e a-waitin' fur you, too. Jes' come in."
 Hay slipped away to join Mrs. Garth, and Lawrence greeted his brother. The lawyer did not see the girl again, to his regret, but he determined to call as soon as he could, and began his new office of teacher.
 (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Experience in Potato Digging.
 When to dig potatoes is a question considerably discussed, and generally decided in the wrong way, according to my experience. Scientific authorities have taught the farmers that as the rot fungus first attacks the foliage, and follows down through the stems to the tubers, it is best to dig the crop as late as possible, so that all tubers inoculated with disease will be visibly affected, and may thus be rejected at digging time. But I think it is too easily assumed that the fungus will always reach the tubers through the stems. Certainly, if it always does so, it is difficult to see how the crop ever escapes.
 My observation leads me to the belief that the progress of the fungus downward to the tubers may be arrested in several ways. If it makes its attack late in the season, the tops may mature, and dry up before it reaches the stage of growth when the thread like mycelium which travels down the stem is developed. Or, as in the past season, blight may attack the plant almost simultaneously with the rot fungus, the action of which seems limited to the foliage, anticipates the rot fungus, and prevents it from reaching the tubers.
 My experience, as a potato-grower for more than forty years, has led me to the conclusion that the sooner the crop is out of the ground after the leaves are dead the less rot there will be. Some growers have thought to anticipate the progress of the fungus towards the tubers by moving off the tops soon after the fungus appears; but experience hardly justifies the practice, as the tubers grow and ripen a good deal after the fungus begins on the foliage. With the early varieties it frequently happens that the tops die, and become dry so early that the fungus perishes before the mycelial threads are developed.—Dr. Hoskins in Examiner.

To My Pipe.
 Out of the sails hang useless in the air,
 But idly shaken by the long ground swell,
 And white clouds drift across the heaven far,
 Ah! then, my pipe, I love thy fragrance well.
 Not more than this, when, on a summer night,
 As perfumed zephyrs softly kiss the trees,
 Upon my back I lie in half moonlight
 And hear sweet music wafted on the breeze,
 Or gentle rustlings, sighing of the wind
 Through foliage thick with leaves and
 flowers of June,
 Or murmuring through the vines and trees
 entwined,
 A far off, dreamy, melancholy tune,
 Ah! then I love to lie in solitude
 And watch my curling smoke in peaceful mood.

THE DEVIL'S ARMY.
 An Awful Experience in the Wilds of Central America with Tarantulas.
 I have just returned from an expedition into the interior of Yucatan and Campeche, during which I met with an adventure so daring and unusual that I think my friends in San Francisco will be much interested in an account of it.
 In the latter part of May last I came to Central America from San Francisco at the request of the Munich Society for Prehistoric Research, of which I am a member, to investigate the ancient ruins which cover this country, with a view of obtaining, if possible, some clue to the period to which they belong. I got the clue I sought from some hieroglyphics among the Conquistador ruins, which, according to my theory, are about 8,000 years old, but, of course, absolute proof is not available. I had as a guide a most intelligent half breed, Manuel Mesero, and he informed me that, according to the traditions of his Indian progenitors, there were some ruins of still greater antiquity some 110 miles to the northward, near the Rio Seca. Indeed, he said that this dry basin was once the bed of a river that had been turned from its course by the inhabitants of these same ruins. Thinking that I might possibly find some corroboration for my theory among these earlier relics of the lost race, I started to find them, accompanied by my faithful guide. It was very hard traveling through the jungles, and we made hardly fifteen miles a day. The difficulties were multiplied by the enormous number of snakes and poisonous insects that infest this section. We lost one of our pack mules through a bite or a sting of some sort on the third day.
 On the afternoon of the fourth day we camped in a little opening, clear except for grass. This we soon burned off.
 We had just finished supper, and I was sitting at the base of a tree smoking my pipe, when an enormous tarantula came out of the grass into the cleared circle. He was positively the largest specimen I had ever seen, and as the slanting rays of the sun caught him I noticed a curious dull, indefinite, reddish line down his back. I regretted that I had not the means to preserve it, but Manuel settled my regrets by crushing it with a billet of wood. It had hardly ceased moving when another and equally large one appeared at the end of the burned patch. I did not fear them much as I wore heavy leather leggings reaching to my hips.
 "We have made a bad camp, Manuel," I said; "there seem to be many tarantulas."
 "One place is about as bad as another," he answered in Spanish; they usually go by twos."
 He appeared more troubled, however, than his careless answer seemed to indicate, and while I killed the second unwelcome visitor he began to poke around in the grass with a long branch. He uncovered more of the great spiders and killed them: when he turned around there were fully half a dozen of them in clear space. They fastened on to the dead ones and seemed to suck their blood.
 "We must get out of this," screamed the Indian.
 At this moment our remaining mule began to struggle and kick. He soon broke his picket rope and disappeared. Then I became aware of a steady rattling in the grass. More tarantulas came out.
 "I have heard of it from the Indians," cried my guide. "It is a devil's army. They say that the people who lived in the dead cities were killed by them, and that no one can live there now. They come by thousands, like red ants, and leave nothing alive where they pass. I thought it was a squaw story. We must fight them with fire."
 He seized a flaming brand from the camp fire and yelled to me to do likewise. He tried to fire the grass on all sides of us, but where the trees grew it was too rank and wet, and the fires we started would not go. Meanwhile the spiteful spiders became more and more numerous. I crushed one at least of them every step I took. Many of them bit at my leggings, and hung there by their fangs. We turned our firebrands to crushing the tarantulas, but they seemed to come thicker than we could destroy them off.
 "I am bitten," I heard the Indian say. I passed him my flask. I could do no more for him, and dropping my firebrand I started to run. Every step in the grass seemed to bring me into contact with a tarantula. I tried every direction, but they were everywhere. I noticed that they were on the bushes and on the trees, so I leaped through the brush, and on the ground I found myself surrounded by at least a dozen of them.
 Terrified as I was, I tried to run, but they were everywhere. I noticed that they were on the bushes and on the trees, so I leaped through the brush, and on the ground I found myself surrounded by at least a dozen of them.

black with them. Poor Manuel was down on his knees and the great insects were all over him. He seemed crazy, and I have no doubt his mind was nearly gone with terror and the pain of the bites.
 I could barely keep the tarantulas from getting above my leggings. Suddenly it occurred to me that I might find safety in one of the trees. I knew that I would soon be exhausted if I remained among the black beasts, and that would end it. In a moment I had my arms about a small tree: I crushed the insects that clung to my legs against the bark as I dragged and scrambled up. A dozen feet from the ground there was a branch from which we had hung some small game I had shot. I pulled myself up on to this branch, and got the first moment's rest I had had since the tarantulas first appeared. I had had no time to think before this, but now I began to realize what had happened. It seemed more like a nightmare than anything real. I looked down and almost fell off my perch at the horrid sight below me. My Indian was now fairly on the ground. I could not see him for the poisonous things that covered him, but the irregular black mass wiggled and squirmed like a wounded snake, and I knew he was not yet out of his agony. On every side were more tarantulas hungrily searching for more victims. Their crushed fellows were almost torn to pieces, so fierce were they in their hunger. They were all enormous; some of them were as big as turtles, and when the sun struck them I could see the red line that distinguished them from the non-gregarious species that are familiar in other places. They crawled over one another in their desire to find something into which to sink their fangs. Poor Manuel's writhing body was the objective point of most of them. They fought fiercely for a spot of flesh where they could strike, and every movement of the still living man seemed to make them yet more fierce.
 It did not take me as long to notice all this as it does to describe it, and I soon saw that I was not yet safe from the horrid fate that had overtaken my guide.
 The insects began to crawl up the tree, though not in any considerable numbers at first. I brushed them down with a small branch, and those that were hurt at all were immediately set upon by their fellows.
 My recital of these things may seem tame, but I have no pen to describe the awful horror of it all. There were about two hours of daylight left me. I knew this, and I wondered what I could do in the dark. Then I remembered reading that snakes or centipedes would not cross a hair rope, and I thought that perhaps the same rule might apply to tarantulas.
 The game was swinging from the branch by a horsehair rope, and it took me a very few minutes to cut the rabbits loose and wind the rope about the trunk just below me. Pretty soon more of the big spiders came up. Manuel was quiet now at last and they wanted another victim.
 My hair rope did some good. They could not swarm over it in such number that I could not sweep them back with my branch. How long I stayed there fighting the insects I do not know.
 But the light was fading when I noticed a commotion among the tarantulas. At the same time I observed a number of blue-black wasps darting about. I recognized them as belonging to the Hymenoptera family and realized that they were the tarantula hawks of which I had read. In ten minutes the four or five wasps had become hundreds, and five minutes later there was not a tarantula to be seen, except the numerous dead ones at the foot of the tree.
 Manuel's body, swollen and distorted by the venom of the spiders, started up. I waited an hour and then came down. It took me eight days to get back to San Francisco, and on the way I did not see a single tarantula.

ELECTRICAL.

The idea, suggested some time ago, of utilizing electricity for canal boat propulsion is now assuming practical shape.

A telegraph system can be arranged on the poles used in supporting the trolley wires, and in addition to propelling the boat the electric current will do all the cooking required, as well as the heating and lighting of the cabin.

It is now found by the makers of quick-firing guns that firing by electricity is under certain conditions preferable to any other mode.

In some hospitals in Europe it is customary to allow visitors to converse on certain days by means of a telephone in a waiting room with patients in the wards.

It is said that an electrical riding school is shortly to be equipped in Paris. This intention is doubtless attributable to the success which attended the opening of the electrical riding school in Nice last year.

At the recent medical congress in Berlin the discussions on electrical subjects were productive of intense interest. Electricity is being used in surgery to an extent little dreamed of outside the profession.

The verdict which was pronounced on the use of electric light in war after the recent night maneuvers in England, has been fully confirmed in France, where a series of tests were carried out for ascertaining the value of the electric light for discovering the advance of an enemy seeking to surprise a position by night.

The efficacy of artificial respiration as a

means of restoring animation in persons struck by lightning has been shown in an incident which occurred at Aldershot. Some soldiers, who had been watching a game of cricket, took shelter from a storm under a tree.

It is said that the electric compass is having an excellent effect on the sailors on ships in which it has been adopted, as the steering in such cases has markedly improved.

The problem of improving the power of the arc light to pierce fog has been solved by Llewellyn Saunders of Kingston, county Dublin. In the course of a series of experiments Mr. Saunders found that by introducing into the arc minutes quantities of intensely heated hydro-carbon vapor a beautiful sunshine-yellow light was enormously increased.

The satisfactory plating of aluminum by electro-deposition has hitherto been regarded as virtually impossible. It is stated, however, that arrangements have been made by a prominent electrical firm in England having in view the acquisition and development of a newly invented process for the deposition of aluminum and of some new alloys.

A new use for electric light has been revealed by an Idahoan, who says that at home he takes the cheerful little electric bulb to bed with him. It keeps him warmer and snuggler than all the rubber bags and tin boilers known.

The Bristol Road, Birmingham (England) electric tramway has been installed on such sound lines that the result of its working will be received with much interest in this country. The road is operated by accumulators, and has curves and grades of sufficient magnitude to give trust worthy indications of what may be expected of accumulator traction in its present stage.

The Electrical Engineer takes up the cudgels for electric heating as superior to steam, and shows that an electric street car can be comfortably heated by the expenditure of one horse-power of the electric energy.

The illumination of one of the corridors in the Bridewell prison, Chicago, affords a good illustration of some of the advantages of the electric light. The lamps are placed upon the walls, and shine into the cells. They are entirely out of reach of the prisoners, but under the instant eye of the keeper, who finds his labor materially lessened by having everything full in view.

electric light in prisons, where it is also said its cheerfulness has a distinctly beneficial effect on the prisoners.

A NAPOLEONIC RELIC.

The Last of the Grand Arme.

The Italian papers report the recent arrival at the railroad station of Barotto, near Reggio, central Italy, of a strange looking personage that was the object of considerable curiosity.

In reality this mysterious old man was an Italian named Lino, born at Saretto 105 years ago, and perhaps the last living relic of the Grand Arme of 1812.

On the outbreak of the terrible storm, which was destined to carry off to Russia the power of the French-Italian youth, Napoleon called under his victorious eagles his old soldiers. Lino rejoined the service as sergeant of the Grenadier Guards.

At the close of the war he obtained as the reward for his services a little piece of ground, which he cultivated. When he was forty five years old he married a young Polish girl named Kowalska, who died in 1855.

He lived at all hazards to return to his native land and there pass the remainder of his peaceful years. Through the influence of the French ambassador at St. Petersburg he was sent home to Italy at the expense of the Italian Government.

Horrible Death in a Train.

Papers to hand by the steamship Rimata, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday from New Zealand, contain particulars of a shocking accident which occurred at Melbourne on the evening of the 1st ult.

FALL FUN.

A rattling game—dice. An echo is a kind of hollow mockery, A pretty time of night—moonlight.

Money has some human characteristics. It talks and it gets tight.

She started the fire in kerosene, Blow up and hasn't since benzine!

There is a double significance in saying of a dead shoemaker that he has gone to his last home.

If the conceit was taken out of some people there wouldn't be enough of 'em left to hang clothes on.

"I loved you once," he said, in a reproachful tone. "Well," she responded, "I don't want the earth. Once is enough."

It is a sign that her husband is making money when a woman begins to get the look on her face of looking at you without seeing you.

The unsuccessful actress who married an architect had the satisfaction of knowing that she at least had a husband who could draw houses.

"What is the foremost ambition of a boy?" "To be a man." "And what is the leading ambition of a man?" "To be one of the boys."

Mable (relenting a little, but still a trifle angry)—"Anything I have of yours I will return at once." Charlie (giving her a kiss)—"Well, there's your opportunity."

The bootblack now appears less blue, Nor mourns a luckless fate; He's happy for the russet shoe Is getting out of date.

Susie—"Papa, isn't it murder to kill a hog?" Papa (who is a lawyer)—"Not exactly. Murder is assaulting with intent to kill, the other is killing with intent to salt."

Landlord—"I want to tell you before you move in that I like to have the rent paid promptly on the first day of each month." Tenant—"That's my style. Either punctually or not at all."

Winter is cold and bleak and dreary, Spring is winter in thin disguise Summer is hot and makes us weary; On Autumn surely there are no lies.

"Do you know what Bismarck's scheme of the progress of creation is?" asked the Major. "No. What is it?" asked the Judge. "First there was the Creator, next germs, next Germans."

Friend—"You have only been married two weeks and you are fighting already, so I hear, Mrs. Young—"Yes, life's too short to waste any time. I ought to have tackled him two weeks ago."

"And may I go to your father, darling, and ask him the same question?" "Oh, dear, no. He would refuse." "Refuse?" "Certainly. If you asked him to be your wife, what else could he say but no?"

Undeniable Evidence— The weather seems pleased to give proof of its power When most unprepared we may roam; The man's always caught in the heaviest shower Who leaves his umbrella at home.

Fred—"Yes, the old gentleman will soon have another wife to support." Henry—"What? You don't mean to tell me he is going to marry another wife while your mother is alive?" "No, but I am going to get married, you know."

There lived in the city of Worcester A man who could grow his hair in Worcester. But as he grew old He often caught cold And then couldn't grow any more.

Amy—"Fred, I'm in love with Mike." "Yes, it is." "I built on that." "I thought you were a fool."

Health Department.

BEER AS A TONIC.

J. H. Kellogg, M. D., of Battle Creek, Mich., recently treated this subject at considerable length, in an able lecture, of which the following is a comprehensive extract:—
The question is often asked, Is beer beneficial for persons weak from old age or other causes, and for those troubled with insomnia, as often recommended by physicians? We know that the use of beer is often recommended in such cases by members of the medical fraternity; and we have heard of people who take beer to make them sleep, and beer to keep them awake, take it in the winter as a protection against the cold, and in hot weather, to avoid feeling the heat. Alcohol claims to be a good stimulant, but it really makes people weak; it claims to build a person up, when it really undermines his constitution. It is recommended to put people to sleep, but it does not remove the cause of sleeplessness; it only acts as an anodyne.

It is a fallacy very commonly held that alcoholic liquors are excellent for old people, although it is admitted that they are bad for the young. The same argument might be used, practically, in favor of the tobacco habit. Nearly every one says that tobacco is very bad for boys, and there is hardly a tobacco user so depraved that he will teach his own boy to smoke; yet middle aged and old men think they need it, or at least that it does them no harm.

Now, what change takes place between youth and old age which makes a thing which is harmful and poisonous in youth—for alcohol is a poison—beneficial and strengthening in old age? In old age there is a natural lessening of the bodily vigor, and a lowering of the vital powers. Fatty degeneration of the tissues begins to creep on. By means of it the walls of the blood vessels are weakened, and especially there is a deposit in the small blood vessels of the brain, which robs them of elasticity as well as of strength. A sudden rush of blood to the head from any cause—excitement, passion or stimulation—may prove immediately fatal, or at least hasten dissolution.

The physiological effects of alcohol in any form, are to quicken the action of the heart, flush the face, and overcharge the brain with blood. The danger of apoplexy then is very great, to say nothing of other serious consequences. Alcohol accelerates the degeneration of tissue which is incident to old age; consequently, an aged person needs specially to abstain from stimulants; he needs to be more careful than a young person to avoid anything which taxes or overloads his system.

The advocates of alcohol for an old person, say that the bodily machinery is slowed down too much, and needs quickening. Nature has purposely put on the brakes, because there is always danger in high pressure upon an old machine. Certainly no engineer would take a nearly worn out engine to run a lightning express train. Nature puts the brakes on the human machine when it becomes enfeebled through the taking away of some of the natural energy, by making the muscles so weak that there shall be less temptation to work hard, or to run, or to do any violent thing which would quickly bring on heart failure. Then it is wise to take off the brakes which nature has put on? That is exactly what alcoholic stimulation does. It paralyzes the nerve centres of the brain, which control and regulate the blood vessels, and they relax, and the heart runs at too rapid a rate. It also acts like a clock which the pendulum has been allowed to run down.

body adapts itself to conditions more or less abnormal. It is lucky for the average man that physiological laws are not of Medo-Pernic inflexibility. He can violate them to a limited extent without incurring the penalty though he finds that, if he goes beyond that point, the punishment is swift and sure.

Careful investigations prove that the daily "destructive metabolism," or in plain words, the inevitable waste and wear of the body, which is the measure of the work it does, varies but little for different occupations. A diet of from twelve to fourteen ounces of chemically dry food, if the ingredients are in proper proportion and readily digestible, is sufficient to keep the average worker in good health. One part of nitrogenous to seven or eight parts of non-nitrogenous food is found to be a fair combination. A very small addition of stimulants appears to increase the amount of possible work; but moderately free drinking diminishes it. Women eat less than men, after making allowance for difference in weight and work. Where a man eats nineteen ounces, a woman of the same weight and equally active habits eats only fourteen or fifteen ounces. This latter allowance, as will be seen from the figures given above, is more than enough for a hard working man, even when all meat is excluded from the diet. It is no uncommon thing, however, for a man of average size and activity to eat double this amount, or from twenty-five to twenty-seven ounces of chemically dry food in a day. We are inclined to think that excess in eating is at least as common in this country than in England. The abundance, variety and cheapness of food are naturally favorable to this over-indulgence. The palate is tempted to intemperance by appetizing dishes, when it would be fully satisfied with a normal amount of plain and wholesome food.

Convulsions.

Not frequently convulsions occur in infancy in consequence of some internal difficulty of a temporary nature, and are never repeated in after life. But where they are of frequent occurrence in childhood there are grounds to fear that the sufferer will sooner or later become epileptic. Indeed, a large proportion of these troubles may be traced to the frequency of infantile convulsions. It is very difficult to discriminate between those early attacks, which are simply accidental, and not likely to recur, and those which are but the beginning of a life-long epilepsy. Hence, it is always requisite that the utmost care should be taken to prevent their recurrence. It is doubtless true, that in many instances, children born with an epileptic tendency are cured of it by the intelligent care and nursing of parents, whereby their bodily weaknesses are strengthened, and their entire nervous system greatly changed for the better, even to a state of successful resistance of the threatened evil. All parents are under a serious responsibility in respect to all matters affecting the present good health and future well being of their natural offspring.

A Strange Mania.

Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—A strange instance of mania has just been made public here. One Caspar Eiler has lately been caught by a policeman in the act of drawing at the same time two handkerchiefs from two ladies' pockets. Fifteen other handkerchiefs were found about him, being the booty of the day, and no fewer than 434 handkerchiefs were discovered in his house. Caspar Eiler, it appears, steals ladies' handkerchiefs only. He has never stolen anything else, it is said, nor committed any other crime in his life. He does not sell or make any money from the handkerchiefs. He only collects them as for a museum, and it appears is delighted at their sight and flavour. He was for long a baker of repute and was wealthy. Even then Caspar Eiler used to buy up any handkerchief he could find from ladies of his acquaintance, frequently paying enormous prices to those who were hesitating to sell. He thus lost his fortune and went into the bankruptcy court, but the ruling in favour for handkerchiefs remained, and he had no longer to buy them he took to stealing. He was obtaining mastery in this line, and he was the second time that he was arrested and had been indulging in this trade for several years.

LADIES' JOURNAL Bible Competition!

NO. 26.

The Old Reliable again to the fore. A splendid list of Rewards.

Don't Delay! Send at Once!

Competition Number Twenty Six opens now at the solicitation of thousands of the old friends and competitors in former contests. The Editor of THE LADIES' JOURNAL has nearly forty thousand testimonials as to the fairness with which those Bible Competitions have been conducted.

This competition is to be short and decisive. It will remain open only till the 15th day of December inclusive.

The questions are as follows:—Where in the Bible are the following words first found, 1 HEN, 2 ROBE, 3 GARMENT.

To the first person sending in the correct answer to these questions will be given number one of these rewards—the Piano. To the next person, the \$100.00 in cash, and so on till all these rewards are given away.

FIRST REWARDS.

- First one, an Elegant Upright Piano by celebrated Canadian Firm. . . . \$500
- Second one, One Hundred Dollars in cash
- Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Teachers' Bible. \$8. 45
- Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement \$60 . . . 420
- Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet. . . . 55
- Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$10 . . . 200
- Next one, Twenty Dollars in cash. 20
- Next five, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces. 750
- Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service of 68 pieces. 200
- Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Elliot's works, bound in cloth, 5 vols. \$15. 75
- Next seven, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Open Face or Hunting Case Watch, \$30. . . . 210

MIDDLE REWARDS.

- To the person sending the middle correct answer of the whole competition from first to last will be given the fifty dollars in cash. To the sender of the next correct answer following the middle will be given one of the ten dollar amounts, and so on till all the middle rewards are distributed.
- First, Fifty dollars in cash. \$50
 - Next five, each \$10 in cash. 50
 - Next three, each a fine Family Sewing Machine, \$50. 150
 - Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$50 250
 - Next ten, each a Fine Triplo Silver Plated Tea Set, (4 pieces) \$50. 400
 - Next twenty-one, each a set of Dickens' Works, Beautifully bound in Cloth, 10 vols. \$20 420
 - Next five, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, by Powell, Bishop & Stoner, Harnley, England. 250
 - Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service, of 68 pieces, specially imported. \$10 200
 - Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Elliot's works bound in cloth, 5 vols. \$15. 75
 - Next eighteen, each a handsome Silver Plated Sugar Bowl, \$5 90
 - Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$40. 250
 - Next fifty-five, each a handsome long silver Plated Button Hook. 55

CONSOLATION REWARDS.

For those who are too late for any of the above rewards the following special list is offered, as far as they will go. To the sender of the last correct answer received at LADIES' JOURNAL office postmarked 15th December or earlier, will be given number one of these consolation prizes, to the next to the last, number two, and so on till these rewards are all given away.

- First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash
- Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Family Bible, beautifully illustrated, usually sold at \$15. 225
- Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement \$60 . . . 420
- Next nineteen, each a Set of a Dozen Tea Knives, heavily plated, \$10. 190
- Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch \$50. 250
- Next fifteen, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Gem Ring, \$7. 105
- Next forty-one, each an Imitation Steel Engraving, Ross Bonheur's Horses, Fair \$2 82
- Next twenty-nine, each a Complete Set of Dickens' Works, Handsomely Bound in Cloth, 10 vols. \$20. 80
- Next twenty-one, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet, new design. 5
- Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$10 . . . 200
- Next twenty-five, a Teachers' Fine, Well Bound Bible, with concordance. 100

Each person competing must send One Dollar with their answers, for one year's subscription to the LADIES' JOURNAL. The LADIES' JOURNAL has been greatly enlarged and improved and is in every way equal at this price to any of the publications issued for ladies on this continent. You, therefore, pay nothing at all for the privilege of competing for these prizes.

The prizes will be distributed in time for Christmas Presents to friends, if you wish to use them in that way.

The distribution will be in the hands of disinterested parties and the prizes given strictly in the order letters arrive at the LADIES' JOURNAL office. Over 255,000 persons have received rewards in previous competitions. Address, Editor LADIES' Journal, Toronto, Canada.

THE CAPTAIN'S REVENGE.

Flogged for Breaching Sabbath Rules He Whips the Magistrates.

The following anecdote gives an interesting insight into the prejudices common among certain people in America in connection with the Sunday question many years ago. The story is told as follows in the *Universal Magazine* for 1775: "Some years ago a commander of one of his Majesty's ships of war stationed at Boston had orders to cruise from time to time, in order to protect our trade and distress the enemy. It happened unluckily that he returned from one of his cruises on a Sunday, and as he had left his ship at Boston, the moment she heard of the ship's arrival she hastened down to the water's side in order to receive him. The captain on landing embraced her with tenderness and affection. This, as there were many spectators by, gave great offence and was considered as an act of indecency and a flagrant profanation of the Sabbath.

The next day, therefore, he was summoned before the magistrate, who, with many severe rebukes and pious exhortations, ordered him to be publicly whipped. The captain stifled his indignation and resentment as much as possible, and as the punishment from the frequency of it, was not attended with any great degree of ignominy or disgrace, he mixed with the best company was well received by them, and they were apparently good friends. At length his time at the station expired and he was recalled. He went, therefore, with seeming concern to take leave of his worthy friends, and that they might spend one happy day together before their final separating, he invited the principal magistrate and selectmen to dine with him on board his ship upon the day of his departure. They accepted the invitation, and nothing could be more joyous and convivial than the entertainment which he gave them.

"At length the fatal moment arrived that was to separate them; the anchor was hauled, the sails were unfurled and nothing more was wanting but the signal to get under way. The captain after taking an affectionate leave of his worthy friends, accompanied them upon deck, where the boatswain and crew were in readiness to receive them. He here thanked them afresh for the civilities they had shown him of which he said he should retain an eternal remembrance, and to which he wished it had been in his power to have made a more adequate return. One point of civility only remained to be adjusted between them, which as it was in his power, so he meant most justly to recompense them. He then reminded them of what had passed, and ordering the crew to pinion them, had them brought one by one to the gangway, where the boatswain, with a cat-o-nine-tails, laid on the back of each forty stripes save one. They were then, amid the shouts and acclamations of the crew, shoved into the boats, and the captain, immediately getting under way, sailed for England."
—[Cassell's Magazine.]

Dentistry by Night.

A new wrinkle for drawing custom is the keeping open of dental establishments all night for the special accommodation of those who have to work all day and can not afford to lose time by spending it in a dentist's chair. The idea is a practical success. The first week shows a patronage of almost, if not quite, as large as during the day. Operators say they can do just as good work by the aid of the incandescent light as by the light of the sun, and that the quiet of the streets by night has a soothing effect on the nerves, which are not so sensitive to pain as when tensely strung by day and by the excitement of daylight surroundings. All night dental parlors seem to have come into obedience to a popular demand, and it looks as if they might become as common as the all-night restaurant or as is the work of building by incandescent light.

There is a parson so fond of money that, it is said, after paying a man's bill he walks home with him, so as to be near the money as long as possible.

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

Publisher's Department.

TRUTH, WEEKLY, 32 PAGES, issued every Saturday, 10 cents per single copy, \$3.00 per year. \$1.00 for three months. Advertising rates—30 cents per line, single insertion; one month, \$1.00 per line; three months, \$2.50 per line; six months, \$1 per line; twelve months, \$7 per line.

LADIES' JOURNAL, monthly, 16 page. Issued about the 20th of each month, for following month, \$1 per year, 10 cents per single copy. A limited number of advertisements will be taken at low rates.

THE AUXILIARY PUBLISHING CO. printing 165 Weekly Papers and Supplements for leading publishers in some of the largest as well as the smaller towns in Canada. Advertising space reserved in about 120 of these papers and supplements. Rates—\$1 per single line; one month, \$3.00 per line; 3 months, \$8 per line; 6 months, \$13 per line; 12 months, \$20 per line. The largest and best advertising medium ever organized in Canada.

S. FRANK WILSON, proprietor, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

THE WILSON ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Manufacturers, Wholesale Merchants and other large advertisers will advance their own interests by getting our estimates for any advertising whether for long or short dates. Advertisements inserted in many papers published in Canada at Publishers' lowest rates. As we pay "spot" cash for all orders sent to publishers, and the class of advertising we handle is all of the best, publishers much prefer dealing with our establishment to any other.

A FREE VOYAGE TO ENGLAND AND RETURN.

We will give free to the person sending us the largest list of words contained in the name of THE TORONTO TRUTH a First Cabin Ticket to England and return from Montreal, by the Allan Steamship Line. This offer will only remain open till the last day of September, inclusive. Therefore send now. In addition to the above everyday till further notice a fine China Dinner Service, of 101 pieces, will be given to the person sending in the largest list of words made from the same name, THE TORONTO TRUTH. Send one dollar for a four months' subscription, with your list of words, and your subscription will be extended four months. Address, The Publisher of TRUTH, Toronto, Can. Webster's Dictionary will be used in deciding who are the winners. No proper names allowed, and no letters in any one word to be repeated oftener than they occur in "The Toronto Truth." Each person will please add up the number of words they form. If the winner desires it the cash equivalent instead of the ticket to England will be given.

The Samhro Lighthouse

is at Sambro, N. S., whence Mr. R. E. H. rit, writes as follows:—"Without a doubt Burdock Blood Bitters has done me a lot of good, I was sick and weak and had no appetite, but B.B.B. made me feel smart and strong. Were its virtues more widely known, many lives would be saved.

Linen lawns and airy sheer organzies are this Summer in favor. Lace, inserting, flouncings and velvet ribbon form their trimming.

The Horse—noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as his master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

The very latest style of boa is a heavy ruff formed of tulle, white, gray or black, with a picot edge, and tied behind with long ends of ribbon.

Deafness Cured.—A very interesting 132 page illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address, DR. NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Crape is the most popular fabric for evening wear this season. The skirts have perceptibly lengthened, and the return of the demi-train is prophesied.

RESTLESSNESS, MORBID ANXIETY, and a fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dyspeptic. These mental indications show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their non-physical cause, dyspepsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Blood Purifier is used with unvarying success. It also remedies Biliousness, Constipation, and Impurity of the Blood.

An accordion pleated parasol is one of fashion's fancies. They are also made of silk mull and crepe de chene.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader go thou and do likewise.

Leather trimming studded with steel or gilt will be worn on Winter garments. Entire jackets of supple leather are hunted at.

If you feel out of sorts Take Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. If your liver is sluggish Take Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. If your kidneys are inactive Take Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Large Bottles 50 cents.

Elderly ladies gracefully wave black lace fans mounted over white gauze, and with tortoise shell sticks.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, BIRTH MARKS, Moles and all facial blemishes permanently removed by Electrolysis. DR. FOSTER, Electrician, 133 Church street, Toronto.

A pretty house dress is made of small figured silk, with straight skirt, round waist and large sleeves.

How to cure Indigestion.—Chew Adam's Tutti Frutti Gum after meals. 5 cents.

"TRUTH" Census Competition NO. 1.

Large Cash Prizes for the nearest calculations to the population of Ontario in 1891.

Send Now. As these offers may be closed anytime. The First Correct Estimate in takes \$1000.

The publisher of Toronto TRUTH, in order to extend the already great circulation of that popular weekly magazine, will give a series of cash prizes for the persons who first send him now the nearest calculation, guess or estimate of what the population of this great Province of Ontario will be in 1891.

The Dominion Government, it is well known, take the Census of Canada every ten years. It was taken last in 1881; early next year it will be taken again. Now, whoever guesses the nearest to what the population of Ontario will be then, as given by the official figures, gets the first prize of One Thousand Dollars in cash. The person who comes the next nearest gets the Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, the next nearest gets the Five Hundred Dollars, and so on till all the prizes are given away.

No one knows now what the population will be, therefore, you have as good an opportunity as any to strike the nearest figures. Even the government census enumerator himself knows no more than you do.

What do you think it will be in '91? Send in your figures to the publisher of TRUTH at once. Don't delay, for if there is more than one correct answer the first in will get the \$1000.00.

Here is the statement of population of Ontario at the last three census takings, as a guide for you:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1861, 1871, 1881), Population (1,300,001, 1,620,651, 1,923,228), and Percent Increase (To 61.47%, To 71.17%, To 81.19%).

If the increase is the same from '81 to '91 as from '71 to '81, the population will be about 2,288,651, but figure it out yourself and send in your own estimate, it is as likely to be correct as your neighbor's.

Now then, here are the cash prizes, which will be paid in gold, if you like it better than bank notes:—

- 1 First Prize \$1,000.00
1 Second Prize 750.00
1 Third Prize 500.00
1 Fourth Prize 250.00
1 Fifth Prize 150.00
2 Prizes of \$50 each 100.00
10 " " \$25 each 250.00
20 " " \$15 each 300.00
30 " " \$10 each 300.00
100 " " \$5 each 500.00
200 " " \$3 each 600.00
250 " " \$2 each 500.00

We said up above somewhere, that these cash prizes are given in order to increase the circulation of TRUTH. Everybody therefore who sends in an estimate of population must accompany it with one dollar for four months' subscription to TRUTH, which you will find is well worth the price without any of the prizes. But if your guess is the correct figure or nearest to the correct one, you will get the \$1,000. So hurry in your estimates. You can guess one or more times, but one dollar must be sent with each calculation and TRUTH will be mailed to any address or your term extended. \$5 for a full year's subscription with four guesses, and \$5 for two years' subscription with six guesses.

Clubs of ten may be raised and for the \$10 thirteen guesses can be sent in, and if any prizes are won the cash may be divided equally among the ten members if so agreed. Clubs of twenty and thirty members may have twenty and thirty guesses respectively. Clubs of fifty sending fifty guesses, and clubs of sixty sending sixty guesses. The Publisher will not decide who the winner is, but the official figures of the Dominion Government will settle the matter. Prizes will be paid over at once on being made in Parliament and published in THE TRUTH. Address and name of the person sending in the estimate to THE PUBLISHER, TRUTH, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

These prizes will be sent to the person who sends in the correct estimate. Any guesses not used will be given to the person who sends in the next nearest estimate.

in who might be in a position to know the exact figures before they are given to Parliament. All, therefore, may be assured of the utmost fairness. A variation of one figure may win or lose a prize; but try it, you are as likely to be right as anyone else for no one knows. Copyrighted—All rights reserved.

Notice to Prize-Winners.

Successful competitors in applying for their prizes, must in every case state the number of the competition in which they have been successful, and also the number and nature of the prize won. Attention to these particulars will facilitate matters, and save a good deal of time and trouble. Prize winners must invariably apply in the same hand-writing in which the original answer was sent, so that the letter and application may be compared before the prize is given out. The following sums must accompany applications for prizes, whether called for at the office or delivered by express or freight:—Pianos, \$20; Cabinet Organs, \$5; Sewing Machines, \$2; Tea Service, \$1.50; Gold Watches, Silk Dresses \$1; Other Dress Goods, 50c; Cake Baskets, 50c; Rings, 30c; Books, Spoons, Brooches and other small prizes, 20c; Knitting Machines, \$1.00; Family Bibles, 50c; Baskets and Eliot's Works, 50c; Tea and Dinner Sets, \$1.00.

ERRATA COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack where there is a weak point. We may escape many a sharp shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished system. Civil Service Gazette. Made simply by boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocery, labelled.—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

Travelling dresses for Autumn are made of dust gray mohair, with pleated skirt and jacket coating.

Henry Chantel Almonte, writes:—"For a long time I was troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit until a gentleman who was cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts, and bruises, it has no equal."

Mother Graves' Worm Expeller has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes:—"I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and the feeling has all gone, and food does not weigh on my stomach. Oh, how I feel myself with best result."

Beginner:—"Please send me a copy of your book. My wife is very ill. My name is W. M. Jones. Address, 123 St. John St., Montreal."

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Our Young Folks.

THE PRINCESS HANNAH.

Ellie had the cookies to make for the next week's supply. She was already in the large cool storeroom, sleeves rolled above her elbow, large white work apron tied about her waist and her hair tucked under its pretty cap, ready for work, when Clara Houston, with her roll of embroidery and her rose-colored silks, looked in at the window.

"Oh! are you there? What a nice cool place. I've come with my work. What is your work, making cookies? Do you like to cook? I think I should hate it. I'd like the mixing and musing well enough, but when it came to the baking I should want to be excused. Can't I come in there and sit? I can bring this little sewing-chair from the piazza, and I won't be in the way a bit."

This plan was carried out, to the disadvantage of the cookies. I am afraid, but the girls enjoyed it, and Ellie's mother had not the heart to object. The storeroom was a pleasant place, and she said to herself "it might be the nearest approach to learning something useful that giddy Clara Houston would ever make."

By which means you have discovered that Ellie's mother had not the highest opinion in the world of her daughter's friend. If she had overheard some of the conversation she might have had a lower opinion still.

"Why, I like her real well," Ellie said, turning with one hand filled with a nice little yellow ball of dough, and letting the flour from the other hand trickle over her apron while she expressed her surprise, "she is so good-natured and accommodating, always ready to run back and shut doors, and hunt for lost things—and she generally finds them, too."

"She may be accommodating enough, in fact I suppose she thinks she must do those things in order to be tolerated at all. The truth is, Ellie Porter, she is very much out of place in our school. Now don't you honestly think so?"

"I'm sure I never thought of such a thing! Why, she is the best scholar in the history class, and does as well as any of us in grammar."

Clara made an impatient movement, and took a false stitch in her embroidery.

"I most believe you are making believe stupid!" she said, as she twitched at her embroidery silk. "Who is saying anything about history or grammar? What I am talking about is her position in society and her dress. Who wears calico to school nowadays except that girl? And it is faded at that, and too short for her. The next thing it will be patched at the elbows. I see they are wearing out. And her shoes are thick enough for a cow-boy's, and mended. Of course I don't care, if she chooses to wear such things, only I say I should think she would feel out of place among us girls. The Twelfth Street school is the place for her; only nobodies go to that school."

"I suppose they are poor," said Ellie thoughtfully, giving little skillful pats to the yellow ball on the cake board.

"Poor? of course they are! She belongs to those people who live in that tumble-down house at the foot of Marston's Lane, and her mother goes out to iron, or to clean house—does anything she can get to do—and Hannah was actually nurse-girl to the Marston part of the time last summer. What do you think of that for a girl in our own history class? For my part I can't see why she doesn't prefer to go to the Twelfth Street school at home, rather than be so out of place as to come here. I don't intend to invite her to our school, it makes it real awkward."

"If I have any more of your kind of cookies to make, I'll like to see you in the kitchen, and I'll like to see you with your hands in the dough."

"I'll be glad to see you, but I'll be glad to see you in the kitchen, and I'll be glad to see you with your hands in the dough."

the window, and Ellie's brother Willis lifted his cap gallantly from his handsome boyish face and bowed; "I heard voices as I passed, and was tempted to look in. This is a new reception room you have chosen, is it not, Ellie? A pleasant one, I must say. Do you know how warm it is out in the garden?"

Clara answered gracefully Ellie's brother, who was eighteen, and a college boy, and led his class, was very much admired by all the girls. She thought it very "nice" in him to stop under the window for a chat.

"Didn't I hear you two talking about Hannah Brewer as I came up?" he asked presently. "You are mistaken in her position. The family is in a little disguise here, I believe, but they belong to the royal line; Hannah is a princess, don't you think?"

"Why, Willis Porter?" exclaimed Clara, laying her embroidery entirely down, while Ellie cut out cookies very rapidly, a sparkle in her eyes, and a pretty twitching about the corners of her mouth which Clara did not see.

"Fact," said Willis Porter gravely. "I have it on the best authority. She is in this country for a little while; the family all are, for state reasons, you know, but they are going home after awhile, and Hannah will be presented at court and wear some of the crown jewels, and all that sort of thing. The fact is, her future prospects are enough to drive some of you girls half-wild with envy."

"I never heard of such a thing in my life," gasped Clara. "How did you hear about it? I should think she would wear something decent now, if that is where she belongs."

"O, well! that is a mere matter of convenience while she is away from home; not much consequence here, you know. But there are elegant robes being prepared for her at her father's palace, I am told. Yes, sir, I am coming. Uncle Charles is calling me, so I must say good-morning," and Willis was off.

"Did you ever hear of such a strange thing in all your life?" asked Clara; and then, catching sight of Ellie's face, "Ellie Porter, I believe you knew about her all the while, that accounts for your wanting to invite her, and thinking she is so nice. I declare, I didn't think you would cheat me in that way."

Ellie laughed merrily. "Is it possible," she said, "that you do not understand what Willis means? Hannah is a princess because she belongs to the 'royal family' in heaven, Clara. Willis means that she loves the Lord, and has been made one of his children; and he says, you know, 'they shall be his when he makes up his jewels.' Willis often talks that way, Clara, so I understand him. He is a boy who thinks a great deal about such things, and plans about what a wonderful thing it will be to go to heaven, just as some people plan about going to Europe. I think it would be 'nice' to feel that way, don't you?"

But Clara was not ready to reply. Her cheeks were very red, and she was trying to decide whether Willis Porter had deceived her, or whether she herself had been a weak-minded simpleton.

PANSY.

An Atrocious Crime.

A horrible murder has been committed near Narni in Umbria. About twelve miles from the city of Narni, on the side of a mountain, is an ancient convent called Lospeco. It was in the woods near it that St. Francis of Assisi used sometimes to wander about in contemplation. The convent, however, was only inhabited now by five friars, who were greatly respected by the people in Narni for the good which they were always doing. On Sunday morning two of them went off to celebrate mass in a village near by, it being the feast of St. Lawrence. The other three, Padre Natale, Padre Alfonso, and Padre Emilio, towards twelve o'clock went as usual to their dinner in the refectory. While they were eating they were surprised by four individuals with their faces masked and armed with long knives and sticks, with which they attacked the poor friars. A terrible fight ensued, with the result that one of the friars was beaten to death. Another was killed by having his throat cut, and the third was stabbed. A boy of 15 years of age, who also lived in the convent, ran down the cellar to his mother, who was followed and beaten by the assassins. The mother then fled, and the assassins returned to their village. No reason for this atrocious crime, or for the murder, was known. It was not stealing anything from the church; but it is evident that the intention was to rob, and to frighten the people. The assassins were found by all.

IN AWFUL SUSPENSE.

Conductor Wood's Life Saved in a Way That Seems Almost Miraculous.

One hundred feet in the air, with the falls roaring beneath him and a heavy train rumbling above him, was the position in which William Woods, a conductor on the J. M. and L. Railroad, found himself last Friday at midnight. Yet, by a miracle, his life was saved.

Mr. Woods had charge of the bridge freight train, which hauls the loaded cars from Kansas city to the Jeffersonville yards on the way to their northern destination. On Friday night his train consisted of about thirty cars drawn by a Mogul engine. There were two brakemen beside himself, and at midnight the start was made. Woods was at the front end of the car next to the engine, and was climbing down the ladder to stop on the tender. Before he gained a foothold, however, the ladder, which was an old one, gave way beneath the weight upon it. Like a flash he disappeared between the cars, and fell through the narrow cross-ties of the bridge. Fortunately he succeeded in grasping with both hands a projecting iron bar, to which he hung while the train passed over him.

Mr. Woods is not a strong man and before half of the train was over his strength was nearly exhausted. He called loudly for assistance, but the roar of the falls and the rumbling of the train drowned his cries, and it is doubtful if a man passing on the footway could have heard him. Several times he was on the point of releasing his hold, and had he done so his body would have been dashed to pieces on the rocks below. But the thought of his wife and children at home, he says, imbued him with additional strength at the critical moment, and he managed to hold on.

When the last car had passed his arms were stiffened and almost numb. Besides, he was so weak that he could not draw himself up between the ties, and it seemed as if he had only escaped death under the wheels to meet an equally horrible fall upon the rocks.

Just as he had resigned himself to his fate and his stiffened fingers were slipping from the iron bar to which he held, there was a football on the pine boards above him. Several glimmering lights appeared, and a moment later he was lifted to the top by strong hands. The other trainmen it appears, had missed him soon after the accident and five minutes later they had stopped the train and began searching along the train for him. He had probably hung there ten minutes before they discovered him and had they not done so just at the moment they did he would probably have never been found. The bracing air soon restored him, and he was able to walk back to the caboose. It will be several days, however, before he is entirely himself again.

If all the Eggs of the Ood Matured.

Fish that take much care of their offspring naturally don't need to produce eggs in the same reckless abundance as those dissipated kinds that leave their spawn exposed on the bare sandy bottom at the mercy of every comer who chooses to take a bite at it. They can afford to lay a smaller number, and to make each individual egg much larger and richer in proportion than their rivals. This plan, of course, enables the young to begin life far better provided with muscles and fins than the tiny little fry which comes out of the eggs of the improvident species.

For example, the codfish lays 3,000,000 odd eggs; but anybody who has ever eaten fried cod's roe must needs have noticed that each individual ovum was so very small as to be almost indistinguishable to the naked eye. Thousands of these infinitesimal specks are devoured before they hatch out by voracious fish, thousands more of the young fry are swallowed alive during their helpless infancy by the enemies of their species. Imagine the very fractional amount of parental affection which each of the 3,000,000 must needs put up with.

On the other hand there is a paternally-minded group of catfish known as the genus *Arius*, of Ceylon, Australia, and other tropical parts, the males of which carry about the ova loose in their mouths, or rather in an enlargement of the pharynx, somewhat resembling the pelican's pouch; and the spouses of these very devoted sires lay accordingly only very few ova, all told, but each almost as big as a hedge-sparrow's egg—a wonderful contrast to the tiny mites of the codfish. To put it briefly, the greater amount of protection afforded the eggs, the larger the size. And conversely, the larger the size of the egg to start with, the better fitted to begin the battle of life is the young fish when first turned out on a cold world upon his own resources.

This is a general law, indeed, that runs

through all nature, from London slums to the deep sea. Wasteful species produce many young, and take but little care of them when or so produced. Economical species produce very few young, but start each individual well-equipped for its place in life, and look after them closely till they can take care of themselves in the struggle for existence. And on the average, however many or however few of the offspring to start with, just enough attain maturity in the long run to replace their parents in the next generation. Were it otherwise, the world would soon become one solid mass of herrings, eels, and mackerel.

The "Yearners" in Africa—How Noble They Are.

Trade enterprise has made a little too much of its yearnings to free the black man from his bonds and lift him out of the darkness of superstition into the light of Christian teaching. And not only a little too much—a vast deal too much. There was a time when all Europe mocked at the hypocrisy of a commercial nation which cloaked the avarice of trade under a desire to carry the blessings of civilization and Christianity into the dark places of the earth. It was not all hypocrisy, it was not all cant; but in the exuberant pretensions of British commerce at that time there was a pharisaic self-deception most unlovely to the view, which a younger generation had reason to hope had been dropped for good and all.

As a matter of fact, however, no sooner were these scoffing Continental nations seized with the colonial expansion fever than they began to pine for the civilization of the negro, and to mourn the obstruction which the greed of other nations posed to their right of sharing in the privilege of redeeming him. To be sure, the German yearner was so new to the business, and so near in point of sentiment to the earlier pioneers of British commerce beyond seas, that he publicly spoke of the bullet as an indispensable accessory to the Bible. But that was in a moment of difficulty, and when a cool of chastising the natives had somehow arisen. Besides, it may be supposed that, in seeking the secret of British success in trading with barbarous tribes, our competitors fancied that there might become some sort of magic, after all, in what they used to condemn as mere hypocrisy.

With them, however, we have nothing to do at present. What concerns us is the return flood of civilization and Christianity sent upon ourselves. The partitioning of Africa, its claims, its claims, its sphere, its sphere, have been discussed on all sides, and from first to last with a vast deal too much mouthing about the bonds of human brotherhood, the sacred cause of civilization, British philanthropy, and the blessing of heaven, which is far above dividends. What need was there for "this stuff? What was the call or what the excuse for it? We know by this time how much civilization and Christianity accompany trade into "the dark places."

Our experience has been wide enough to assure us that it is a variable quantity; and that if contact with European civilization advances and elevates in some places, else where it conveys degradation and hastens a miserable decay. That is not a reason for cutting off all barbarous peoples from means and opportunities of rising into a higher stage of existence, but it should have some effect in restraining such language as we have lately heard about the noble, the in-spiring, the irrenunciabile mission of commerce among African tribes.

Balloonizing to the North Pole.

It has been announced in the Paris journals, the *Standard* Paris correspondent telegraphs that M. Georges Besancon, director of the Superior School of Aerial Navigation, and Gustave Hermite, astronomer and meteorologist, nephew of the President of the Academy of Sciences, propose to make a scientific expedition to the North Pole. With that object they intend to construct a balloon of lined silk, 30 metres in diameter, and having a cubic capacity of 14,121 metres. The balloon will be covered with a special varnish, which will ensure its absolute imperviousness. It will be filled with pure hydrogen, and its car will be constructed on a novel plan, especially suitable for this Polar Expedition. It is calculated that the aerial journey will last from four to five days, to be commenced at Spitzbergen, and it is hoped that it will end happily on the North American Continent, or in the northern portion of Asia, a journey of some 3,000 kilometres.

Somebody says that politeness is like an air cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it saves our joints wonderfully.

Obedience to the Death.

The editor of the Globe in his last issue... Napoleon made the first test... 'I will care for them. Forward!' And the Guards-Mercantile with a military salute...

The Sultan at the Play.

Next to being Louis XIV., who reigned what should be trumped at what is his own royal hand, I should like to be the sultan of Turkey at the play, says a writer in the London Illustrated News...

All Men

young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak or exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart...

Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken and cost one nothing but pen, ink and paper. I consider them as draughts upon good breeding, where the exchange is always greatly in favor of the drawer—(Chesterfield).

For Lung Diseases only those Emulsions which are scientifically prepared can expect to succeed. STODUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, compounded at their manufactory in Toronto, Ont., has, from the start, won a place in public confidence which surpasses any success achieved by a like preparation.

"Julia, what is the best thing to feed a parrot on?" asked an elderly lady of her bachelor brother, who hated parrots. "Arsenic," were gruffly and John.

One dose of Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine will instantly stop a severe fit of coughing.

Brown, the disappointed, says that it requires about as long to get a girl well out of her twentieth year as for a horse to get beyond "eight years old this spring."

One of the most striking and attractive exhibits at the Toronto Exhibition this year, was that of Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co., Queen City Oil Works, manufacturers of the Peerless Machine Oil and other well-known brands. The pleasing combination of colors shown in the arrangements of the many grades of fine Oils, Wax and Greases, made the exhibit one of unusual beauty and interest.

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LEATHER BELTING. Best value in the Dominion. F. E. DINON & Co., Makers, 70 King Street East, Toronto. Send for Price Lists and Discounts.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.

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FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS CURED Send at once for a FREE BOTTLE and a valuable treatise. H. G. ROOT M. C., 125 West Adelaide St. Toronto, Ont.

KEEP YOUR EYE AND HAND ON THIS "THE DOLLAR KNITTING MACHINE" MANUFACTURED BY CREELMAN BROS. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

THE PATENT Pinless Clothes Line. Hold clothes in any weather, does not rust or corrode them, being galvanized, the clothes do not freeze to it. No clothes pegs required.

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Drinking Impure Water Causes Much Disease. Often so dangerous that it will deprive people of the use of limbs and reason. The only natural water safe to drink is mineral, so says Sir Henry Thompson.

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A FREE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. The people are all educated and cultivated to such a degree, that in the heart of almost every one there is a longing to see foreign countries and to see the places whereof so much has been written and said. THE HOME FASCINATOR, MONTREAL.

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BEAVER LINE STEAMSHIPS. Sailing Weekly between MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL. Saloon Tickets \$10, \$20 and \$50. Return Tickets, \$30, \$50 and \$110, according to steamer and accommodation. Internum date \$30. Storage, \$20. Apply to H. E. MILLER, General Manager Canadian Shipping Co., 4 CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE, MONTREAL, or to Local Agents in all Ports and Cities.

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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

Hints For Making Presents

The arrival of the busy Christmas season usually finds almost every one with an accumulation of unfinished presents on hand, things that must be finished, too often at the expense of sleep, or also others bought as substitutes; and with this hurry invariably comes the determination to "begin earlier next year." But the months roll by, the resolution is forgotten, and the same unfinished accumulation stares one in the face at the last moment.

A good plan is to make a memorandum of any new thing you see and may want to copy, and when you find yourself with leisure time, during the summer months, consult your memorandum, and make one thing at a time. You will find use for all you make, and Christmas giving will not be the task you have usually found it.

For a gentleman, quite a pretty and useful present for Christmas or birthdays may be made of the little, transparent drawing-states, which can be found at all toy stores.

Get one of these about 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches in size, the frame rather wide, and with little metal corner-pieces if you can. Take out the pictures, and in place of these cut a piece of heavy writing-paper to fit. On this print with pen and ink a gentleman's complete laundry list, leaving a wide margin to the left of the list.

Gild the frame by using two coats of liquid gold. In the top of the frame put a little brass ring and screw, such as are used on window shades, by which to hang it up. Draw a yard of very narrow ribbon through this ring and tie it leaving one end a little longer than the other. To one end attach a small piece of fine sponge, and to the other one of the tiny lead pencils with a ring in the top, such as are used on programmes, first gilding it to match the frame.

Make a pretty bow of ribbon about one and a half inches wide, and fasten this on the upper left-hand corner of the frame, using a small tack. Now insert your list under the glass, leaving the rough surface of the glass up, and you will be pleased with the effect.

These are very pretty if some graceful floral design be painted on the natural color of the wood, and then a coat of white varnish given it.

You might also add another use for it by inserting a card with "Memorandum" or "Engagement" printed on it, so that the recipient may use it for whichever purpose he chooses.

A dainty spectacle case, suitable for young or old, may be made at very small cost.

Get three-quarter of a yard of ribbon three and a half inches wide. Fringe on end about an inch, then fold a tuck two inches deep, so that the edge will just meet the fringed part. Overcast very neatly the three edges of the ribbon together, leaving the folded edge and the top of the tuck free, so that it forms a pocket. Now make another one just above this, leaving a space of about an inch between the two. Cut two pieces of bolting cloth the size of the pockets, and on one paint an owl's head in the shades of golden brown, and on the other a pair of spectacle frames in gold. Paste these on the pockets—the owl's head on the top pocket—finish the edges with bronze and gold tinsel cord.

Hard Riding in the East.

During the last century when long journeys, called riding posts, were much in vogue in Europe among the aristocracy and wealthy sporting men, a match was made between Mr. Shafts and Mr. Maywell for 1,000 guineas, Mr. Shafts to find a man who would ride 169 miles per day for twenty-seven consecutive days.

There was a great deal of money bet on this thing, principally against it being done. It was well known, however, that distances of 800 to 1,200 or even 1,500 miles had frequently been covered at the rate of from 100 to 120 or even 150 miles per diem, but the knowing ones thought that the enormous distance of 2,700 miles at 100 per day would be likely to break any horseman down. Nevertheless, Mr. John Woodcock, who was selected to ride by Mr. Shafts, performed the feat without any extra fatigue or punishment. He used thirty horses, and rode three or four of them each day.

In Turkey the Sultan's mails and despatches from outlying provinces used to be carried by Tartars riding post, with relays of horses changed every twenty or thirty miles, and are now in some parts of the country where telegraph has not been established. The same man in charge went the whole distance; these couriers would often perform great feats of endurance. From Bagdad to Constantinople is 1,600 miles, not over a level or rolling prairie, but frequently crossing mountain ranges, along precipices, across torrents, etc., and there is not a mile of made road the whole way, yet

the ordinary time the Tartars took to perform the distance was a fortnight, and on urgent occasions it has been done in twelve days and even in eleven days.

There is no doubt whatever about this, because the route through Asia Minor, from the Persian Gulf, was in former days, before the Red Sea route was established, often used by officers and others who did not mind rough travel and were in a hurry to get home or to get out to India, and they often rode with the Tartars from end to end besides which the British Resident at Bagdad, or rather the residency, was for more than a century in the habit of transmitting dispatches from India to Constantinople and Europe by these same carriers. As much as 150 miles per day has often been done for eight or ten days by the Tartars. They only rested four hours out of the twenty-four, and pushed on the rest of time at a rate of six to ten miles an hour.

An Electric Man.

George R. Moore, a retired mill owner, says a Lowell special to the Boston Herald, has constructed an electric man that walks about with every appearance of life, and is made to be useful as well as ornamental, by pushing a perambulator. The chair over which he presides is a light wicker work affair, like those of a half grown trotting sulky. There is a footboard, which is used for carrying the batteries which put the propelling power into the electric man's muscles of wood and steel. The man stands directly behind the chair. If he were flesh and blood he would just come inside the limits as a light weight sparrer, and as far as all appearances go would be about 25 years old. He is connected with the chair at about the point at which the human diaphragm is popularly supposed to be located. There is a pulsing bar above this, on which his neatly gloved hands rest; but this is more for vanity than utility. He is dressed in the height of fashion, being attired in a new suit of gray mixed goods, white shirt, with collar and cuffs to match, and a soft felt hat. He has a number of changes of clothing, and can be dressed for Fourth of July or Christmas weather, just like any man. He wears a number 6 shoe, 4 wide and sports a Louis Napoleonian mustache. Met upon any thoroughfare he would be marked for his general style and dignified bearing. Just at present his complexion is a little off color, but he is to have this treated with the most approved toilet preparation that the paint pot can produce. The action of the feet and legs, which the inventor has reached with his machine, is a remarkable imitation of that of a human being. There is none of the jerky motion that is so commonly seen in mechanical figures. Each foot, as it leaves the ground, rises naturally on the toe, with the same springy motion that is characteristic of the grace of walk among men and women. As in the taking of the foot from the ground, so in replacing it at the end of the step, the motion is free from jog or jar and is entirely natural. The electric man is provided with a six horse power battery, which is amply sufficient to enable him to push the fattest dowager up a hill. It is Mr. Moore's intention to make his electric man polite as well as useful, and to that end his right arm, which is said to have more joints and bones than the corresponding member of the human body, will be so arranged that he can raise his hat gracefully as he receives a fare.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become a consumption. For Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

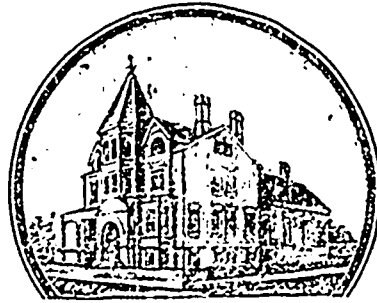
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ONE Package EQUALS FIVE OTHERS of the same kind.
If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not satisfied after a trial. Five colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to do more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.
Same Prices as Inferior Dye, 10 Cts
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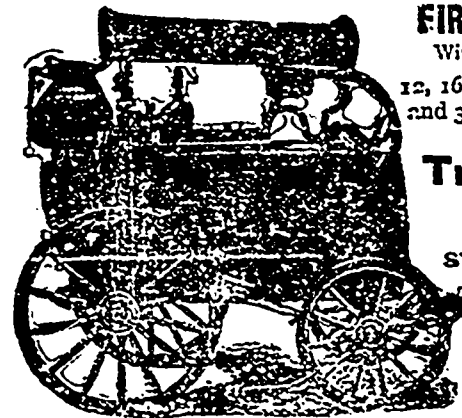
The Matriculation Examinations in Arts and Applied Science, and for entrance into the Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts, and also for Exhibitions and Scholarships, will begin

Monday, Sept. 15th, 1890,
AT 9 A.M.

THE LECTURES

Will commence on **Friday, Sept. 19th**. Intending students can obtain all necessary information on application to the undersigned.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B.C.S.,
1st Sept. '90. **ACTING SECRETARY.**



FIRE-PROOF CHAMPIONS

With Upright or Horizontal Boilers.
12, 16, 20, 25 } Suitable for all work
and 30 H.P. } Threshing, Sawing,
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Traction Engines

12, 16 and 20 Horse-power.

STRAW-BURNING ENGINES
For the North-West.

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This Company undertakes agencies of every description, and trusts, such as carrying out issues of capital for joint and other, converts, and other securities, will give careful attention to management of estates, the collection of loans, rents, interest, dividends, debts, mortgages, debentures, bonds, notes, coupons, and other securities, will act as agents for buying or selling, or carrying certificates of stock, bonds or other obligations. Receipts for sinking funds and interest money generally for others and offers the best terms for every dollar invested with the company. THE INVESTMENT BONDS of the company are of all amounts of \$100 and upward and offer unparalleled inducements for accumulation of small amounts monthly or at larger periods for terms of years in five years or more. Not only absolute security against loss of a single dollar, but a constant and certain income. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.
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Confederate
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Police
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THE NEW

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THE TOWN OF TOKAY BURNED.

Something About Its Famous Wines - A Long Kept Art.

The town of Tokay, in the country of Zemplin, Upper Hungary, was on Monday the scene of a most destructive conflagration, which has laid all but a small portion of the place in ashes.

The site of Tokay is on the slopes of the Hegyala Mountains, which are of volcanic origin, and are entirely covered with grapevines of the particular variety which has made the name celebrated.

The best qualities of Tokay, which are among the most famous desert wines in the world, are only drunk by sovereigns and princes.

Japanese Encamped on the Clyde.

A very strange and interesting sight is just becoming familiar to the busy and thriving community of Clydebank, and is attracting the attention and arousing the curiosity of the observant among the crowds of steamboat passengers sailing up and down the river.

The world-wide fame of the Messrs. James and George Thomson, Limited, was the means of bringing to their ship-building yard at Clydebank an order from the Japanese Government for a gunboat, which is to be named the Chiyoda.

three or four times a day, the last parade being held about five o'clock in the afternoon. In their military evolutions and exercises they follow the French and German system, but in their purely naval work they copy the British pattern.

Will Man Ever Fly?

The giant birds of geology, such as the ducornis, the extinct moa of New-Zealand some of which stood more than ten feet high were most of them wingless, just as still the great ostrich is a running, not a flying, bird.

Helmholtz has observed that, though many small birds which are granivorous fly swiftly, the great birds that are potent on the wing are fish and flesh eaters, not needing extensive organs of digestion for their concentrated food.

Under these circumstances he concludes that it is scarcely to be considered probable that man, with the most skillfully contrived mechanism, to be moved by his own muscular power, would ever be able to raise his own weight into the air and sustain it there for any time worth speaking of.

The desire involved, however little it may be formulated, in those aspirations, is for the capacity to cleave the air like a merlin or to skim over the waters like a swift, and for ability to do this or something like it freely on the impulse of the moment, not after consultation with the gas works and a fee to the electrical engineer.

Fight Over a Coffin.

At Westminster on Tuesday, Lydia Viel, aged twenty-eight, a shirt dresser, giving an address in Vauxhall Bridge Road, was charged before Mr. Sheil with being drunk and disorderly in Victoria Street, Westminster, and with violently assaulting Edward, Ernest, and Sydney Coomber, undertakers, of 8 Stratton Ground.

What do you say to all this? The prisoner only said, "God have mercy on me," and Edward Coomber said to me, "I just touched him with the coffin down, and he was there struck dead."

A Wonderful Meteor.

In a paper printed in the new number of the Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, Mr. Taylor White describes an extraordinary meteor which he saw at Wimbledon, Hawkes Bay, on May 4, 1883, between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M.

Mr. White is unable to fix the number of orange streamers but would guess ten as probably correct. The colors blue and green were also certainly present. No sound was audible while the meteor was in view.

"The time which elapsed till the sound was heard was from three to five minutes." Various New Zealand daily journals gave full descriptions of the phenomenon at the time.

The King and the Hymn.

The King of Greece was fearfully bored, when at Aix, by the sets made at him by professional beauties who had not the talent to conceal their art. One of them hired the flat near his lodging, and a piano. Her musical education was neglected.

The Gordon Highlanders.

The World says:—The Gordon Highlanders have left Belfast on the Assistance en route for Carragh, where they have been stationed for three years. Great lamentations are expressed over their departure.

Physicians strongly recommend Wyeth's Malt Extract, (Liquid) To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, to invigorate the System. 40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla, It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum. Large Bottles, \$1.00.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM For CONSUMPTION. Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs. In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA, MENTHOL PLASTER For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cicks," Tic, "Stitches," Rheumatic Pains and Chronic Rheumatism. Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Lim., MONTREAL, Proprietors or General Agents FOR MOST OF THE POPULAR Proprietary or Pharmaceutical Medicines, Toilet Articles and Perfumery.

DR. JAMES' PILLS Are the most effectual remedy in use for all Female Irregularities. They are small and pleasant to take. Price \$1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price James' Medicine Co., box 542, Toronto.

COVERTON'S NIPPLE OIL. For cracked or sore nipples, also for hardening the nipples before confinement. This Oil wherever used has been found superior to all preparation. Price 25c. Should your druggist not keep it, enclose us the above amount and six cents for postage. C. J. COVERTON & CO., Druggists, Montreal.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Image of a hand pointing to the product name.

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsaches, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, which they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are what while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

AFRICAN STANLEY'S MARCH.

Haroo With Magazine Rifles.

Dr. Peters, the African Stanley, has reported his march across Africa. He started from Witu in the middle of July, and marched to Nago, on the Tana River, and thence to Engatana. Here he was delayed as there was a famine in the country, and he could get no food, so he had to get it up from Witu, together with boats to enable him to proceed, finally leaving Engatana in the middle of August. Following the course of the Tana River, which he crossed at or near Muni, all along the route he had great difficulty in getting food from the natives, as it appears the Arabs from Kau had preceded him, telling the natives not to sell any food to him; but they gave Dr. Peters as their reason for not letting him have food that an English expedition, under Smith, had lately passed up, and had bought up all available food, so that they had none left to sell. Consequently frequent small fights arose between his porters and the Wapocoro (the natives on the banks of the Tana River), in which some of the latter were killed. Between Massa and Korkora Dr. Peters received news from the natives of the attack on

THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION

under Smith by the Somalis, with whom Dr. Peters had made friends and a treaty while at Witu. He arrived at Odo Borum Ruva on the 20th of September, and there made a three weeks' halt, waiting for Captain Roust to join him with a fresh stock of beads, brass wire, and so forth, from Zambar, for use in the Masai countries; but Captain Roust failed to reach him, owing to sickness, which caused him to turn back. While waiting at Odo Borum Ruva Dr. Peters was warned on October 6 that the Galla tribe intended attacking him, so at 11 p. m. he crossed the Tana with 35 men, and went to them to try and come to peaceable terms. On his approach they attacked him, but were beaten off, the Sultan (Huya) being killed and seven of his followers, the rest running away. Dr. Peters captured the village, together with the Sultan's harem, and all the grain (83 boat loads), so he was well stocked with food for present needs. Dr. Peters then used the members of the harem for the purpose of making peace with the Gallas, sending them back in return for peace. In the meantime the Kavalalah Somalis had spread themselves on both sides of the Tana behind Dr. Peters,

CUTTING HIM OFF

from the coast, or news from the coast, and then it was that the report of his death first got about; and getting no news from Roust and no goods, he had to choose between returning and fighting his way through the Somalis, or to go on, even though he had no proper goods for use in the Masai land. He decided to go on with this fifteen loads of cloth only, and take his chance of getting through. He then entered on the vast plains of the Upper Tana, a very desolate place, which had forced back two previous expeditions (English, under C. Pigott and Smith), who, for want of food, had been obliged to turn back to Mombasa. Just here, at Murolo, eleven Wandorobho girls (Maia of the lower class) fell into the hands of Dr. Peters, and he at once sent them back to their people, thereby trying to make friends with the tribe, but this the Masai declined to do and attacked his camp, but were beaten off, several being killed in the fight, and Peters took from them 130 sheep, which again stocked his party with food, and so enabled him to push across these inhospitable plains, where others had failed for lack of food. During this last fight Peters had a narrow escape from being struck by a poisoned arrow, which passed through the side of his trousers without touching his leg and also, reconnoitering with only three or four of his Somali Askaris (armed guards) he was nearly captured by the Masai. On the 6th of November he arrived in

THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

of Thaka, where no other white man or Arab had ever set foot, and the natives here were greatly astonished at the white man's appearance, especially his big boots, which they took for donkey's legs, thinking he had put them on for walking in, and also the rifles were mistaken for ordinary sticks. They took one of Peters's men prisoner and he was never seen again, and stole the donkeys, but he recaptured them, and retaliated, by taking 600 head of cattle and sheep from them, whereupon they asked for peace and demanded the return of their cattle, and, on Peters refusing to do so, they attacked him, but were beaten off, and were then attacked in turn by Peters, and seven of their villages burned and some 20 of the men killed. Peters then proceeded on his way, being harassed for some distance by these people, but he was fortunate enough

to always beat them off, thanks, no doubt, to his men being armed with magazine rifles. In the middle of November Peters arrived at the Ukamba Mountains, the country inhabited by the Mumbo tribe. Hereabouts, owing to the bad weather and heavy rains, some camels, donkeys, and his horse and dog died, as well as some of the porters. Finding it impossible to get across here, he followed the river to the south, and early in December reached Kitui plain, a sterile, uninhabited country covered with bush, and after travelling for some days through this plain he arrived, on December 12, in the country called Kikuyu, south of Mount Kenia, in the territory of the Imperial British East Africa Company, a lovely, fertile country, which apparently will grow anything. It took seven days to march across this part, always

COMPELLED TO FIGHT

his way in self defence, and killing numbers of the inhabitants, and on December 20 reached Masailand proper, among the Likipia tribe. They first agreed to mutual peace, but, in spite of this, could not help indulging their thieving propensities, and during the night stole two loads of cloth and fired arrows into Peters's camp. So he attacked them next day at 6 a. m., and had no fewer than three engagements with them that day, again being victorious, killing upwards of 150 of them, and making a fine haul of over 2000 head of cattle and sheep, also burning a place called El Beyet, on the Ngar Gobi. Peters in these three engagements lost some of his men killed. The Masai fought splendidly, but could not stand against the magazine rifles. Peters then proceeded to the north-east, along the Nguazo Nyiro (White River, Nguazo meaning river). The Masai, following, attacked them again on Christmas Eve, but after three hours' fighting were beaten off, only to attack again on the 26th of December, and again Peters succeeded in repulsing their attack, but was greatly exhausted, and had lost two men. Had the Masai continued to attack him they would doubtless have succeeded in annihilating his force, as his ammunition was giving out, fortunately they did not do so, and Peters was able to continue his march, and proceeded up the Nguazo River (or Black River) thence to the Nguazo Teem, down which he travelled to the Boringo Lake, which he reached on the 7th of January, 1890, and there hoisted the German flag. Early in February he reached Kwatelessa, and thence proceeded as far as the Wachores country or Akola, about six days' journey from Emin's first station. Here he received news from the Uganda natives that Emin had

GONE AWAY WITH STANLEY.

He asked these people about the position of the Christian party in Uganda, and learned that they were taking refuge in the islands in Lake Victoria Nyanza, as they had possession of all the boats, and when unable successfully to resist the Arab faction were unable to retreat to the islands, where the Arabs, having no boats, could not follow them. Peters then marched slowly west towards the Nile, hoping news would overtake him. At this time a letter from Stanley addressed to the English expedition, which Stanley expected would be then at Ussoga, fell into Peter's hands, and as they had not arrived Peters opened it, and thus got the news he wanted. He then marched south-west to Uganda, and on the way received invitations from the Christians to come and assist them. At Ussoga Peters, on the 16th of February, slept in the place in which Bishop Hannington was murdered. On the 17th of February he crossed the Nile at Ripon Falls and marched into Uganda, the country being all laid waste through the frequent fighting of the rival parties. As he approached, the Arabs fell back on Unyoro, and on the 24th of Feb. when he reached Kissallo Sallo, four miles north of the King's residence, the King, and the Europeans who were in refuge with him, came on with Peters to the residence and took possession again. Peters then proceeded, and reached Mpwapwa on the 19th of June, where he found Emin, and stayed three days with him, eventually reaching the coast at Bagamoyo on the 16th of July with 30 porters and 10 Somalis of his force left. He crossed over to Zanzibar, and took his passage home in the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Madura at Naples, en route for Germany, and so ended his eventful journey. Dr. Peters freely says that he fears no ill will to England, and thinks his journey and explorations may be of service to English colonial enterprises. His health was excellent throughout, and he had only three days' fever. As to the necessity of fighting so often, Dr. Peters states most emphatically that he never first attacked any tribe, for food or any other reasons, but only fought in self-defence.

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