SUNLIGHT SOAP

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap contains "no adulteration whatever,"—that means pure ingredients.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 137

A LUCKY WOMAN.

How Good Health Came to Mrs. Deschesne After Much Suffering.

Mrs. Abraham Deschesne, wife of a well known farmer at St. Leon le Grand, Que., considers herself a lucky woman. And she has good cause as the following interview will show. "I was badly run down and very nervous. Each day brought its share of household duties, but I was too weak to perform them. My nerves were in a terrible condition. I could not sleep and the least sound would startle me. I tried several medicines and tonic wines, but none of them helped me. In fact I was continually growing worse, and began to despair of ever being well again. One day a friend called to see me and strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. I decided to do so, and it was not long before they began to help me. I gained in strength from day to day; my nerves became stronger and quiet, and after using about a half dozen boxes of the pills I was fully restored to my old time health and cheerfulness. I now think Dr. Williams's Pink Pills an ideal medicine for weak women."

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills feed the nerves with new, rich, red blood, thus strengthening and soothing them, and curing such nerve troubles as neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia. These pills cure also all troubles due to poor and watery blood, including the special ailments of women. Get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Noxious Weeds of Eastern Canada.

Weeds not only cause a great deal of unnecessary work and annoyance during the harvesting, threshing and cleaning of grain, but they sap the very vitality from the plants or crops grown. Impure seed, particularly of grasses and clovers, is largely responsible for the alarming spread of noxious weeds, consequently it is always advisable to sow the best seed available.

Early maturing crops, such as clover hay, can be cut before the weed seeds mature, thus preventing the distribution of weeds. Summer cultivation of the stubble land, followed next season by a hoed-crop properly cared for, will destroy all the weed seeds sufficiently near the surface to germinate.

To eradicate weeds it is important to know something of their nature and growth. Some excellent advice regarding the commoner varieties is given by Simpson Rennie, owner of the gold medal farm of Ontario.

The Canada Thistle and Perennial Sow Thistle.—These can be entirely killed in a single season by a properly worked corn or root crop. The main thing is to keep them from showing above ground. As soon as the thistle is allowed to grow up and develop leaves it commences to store away plant food in its underground stems and roots, so that by the time it is in full bloom it will have stored sufficient food to live through another season, no matter what cultivation is given the land. Where a summer fallow is resorted to there is no trouble in clearing the land of perennial thistles, either by shallow plowing or by using a cultivator with wide points on the teeth, going over the land at least once every three weeks until August.

Bind Weed.—This is a perennial, and one of the most difficult weeds to eradicate. On account of its twining nature and deep roots it can scarcely be killed in a single season, even where the land is in a hoed crop. The only way to kill it thoroughly is with a summer fallow, worked every eight or ten days with a broad-shared cultivator.

Couch Grass.—To eradicate this troublesome perennial it is advisable to plow immediately after harvest, but not more than four or five inches deep, as the rootlets are near the surface. When the weather is dry, the roots can be gathered into rows by means of the harrow and sulky horse-rake. The spring-tooth cultivator is also very effective in drawing the roots to the surface where they are not so numerous as to block it up entirely. The roots collected should be allowed to dry and then burned. A well-worked corn or root crop the next year will help materially in subduing the weed.

Ox-eye Daisy.—The daisy is most troublesome in pasture and sod land, but is not much seen in well-cultivated fields. It may be got rid of by seeding only to clover, cutting this before the daisy seeds ripen, and plowing up the sod after the first crop.

False Flax, Pigeon Weed and Chess.—All these weeds start to grow in the fall and produce seed the next season. If fall wheat be left out of the rotation, they may be readily eradicated by regular summer cultivation after harvest, thus germinating and destroying the seed.

Rag Weed.—By growing early maturing crops and plowing up the land immediately after the crops are off, the seed of the rag weed will be prevented from maturing, and in a few years this weed will be destroyed.

Wild Oats.—This is an annual which is very troublesome in some sections. It is best to work the land as soon as the crop is taken off, thus encouraging the seeds to germinate. The next season a hoed crop should be put in. The second spring the land should be sown with some grain without plowing and seeded down to grass. If the land is left in sod for three or four years most of the seed will have lost its germinating power.

Wild Mustard.—Although only an annual, this weed is very troublesome on account of the vitality of its seeds. They may lie in the ground for years and yet, when brought to the surface, will germinate. Thorough surface cultivation from harvest to time of freezing up, followed by a hoed crop the next spring will largely eradicate mustard. It may also be destroyed in grain crops by spraying with a two per cent. solution of copper sulphate at the rate of 50 gallons to the acre. If the mustard plants are in bloom a stronger solution will be necessary, say three to four per cent.

Although only a few of the noxious weeds are here mentioned, if the above methods are carried out they will destroy at the same time scores of others of less importance.

W. A. Clemons,
Publication Clerk.

Department of Agriculture, Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, Aug. 25, 1904.

THE "CLEAR GRIT."

The Platform as Published in The Globe in 1852 Interesting in View of Recent Newspaper Discussion.

Recently the daily papers of Toronto have been publishing the ancient history of 50 years ago, with a view doubtless of instructing young Canada of some of the political struggles of that bye-gone age. The articles of The World and News, though very interesting and nonpartizan are two long for reproduction, and we content ourselves with one published in The Globe of July 8, 1852, which gives some idea of the political asperities of that period and which prints the entire "Clear-Grit" platform, as follows:

Meeting of Parliament.

Toronto Globe, July 8, 1852: The organs of the Government in this city announce that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 19th August, and The North American (whose editor has just returned from the seat of Government) gives us the program of the session. The organ sets out with the information that as a large proportion of the members are new men, and "not accustomed to public speaking" (very complimentary from the organ!) the Ministry do not expect much trouble from them—but any quantity of that sort of thing may be anticipated from "George Brown for Upper Canada and Cauchon for Lower Canada." He then proceeds thus:

"Notwithstanding these prospects (from Cauchon and Brown—but what about Mackenzie? and what about J. Sanfield McDonald?—Ed. Globe) the session will no doubt be a short one." . . .

And is this program to satisfy the Reformers of Upper Canada? Shall the first session of a Radical Parliament effect nothing more than this, towards remedying the crying evils under which—as we have been told for years by the men now in office and their friends—the country labors? . . .

When Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron joined the Ministry, their organs declared that Hincks & Co. came to Rolph & Co. We maintained that Rolph & Co. went to Hincks & Co.—that the policy of the new Government (except as to the division of the plunder) would be precisely that of the Baldwin Ministry in the scandalous scenes of the session of 1851. . . . And what do we find? . . . We know what the principles of Messrs. Cameron and Rolph and their adherents are. . . . The platform of the party is to the fore, and lest its character be forgotten we now republish it for The North American:

Clear Grit Platform.

I. Elective institutions from the highest office of the Government to the lowest. These we class as follows:

1. The election of our Government.
2. An elective Legislative Council.
3. Election of all local officers, by the County and Town Councils.

II. No property qualification for the representatives of the people.

III. Extension of the elective franchise to all householders and housekeepers.

IV. Vote by ballot.

V. Biennial and fixed Parliaments.

VI. No expenditure of public money without consent of Parliament.

VII. Retrenchment.

VIII. Reform in the representation based on population.

IX. No pension attached to any office.

X. Our commerce and intercourse with other nations placed entirely in our own power, leaving in the power of England nothing but the question of peace and war, and that under certain restrictions.

XI. Our Legislature to have power to alter or repeal any act or charter, Imperial or otherwise, affecting ourselves only, which the Imperial Government itself might alter or repeal.

Subjects for Immediate Legislation.

1. Law reform.
   Court of Chancery abolished.
   Simplification of law proceedings.
   Abolition of present monopoly of the legal profession.
2. Clergy reserves for education.
3. Abolition of rectories
4. Immediate repeal of all laws granting monies to, or conferring special privileges upon, religious bodies.

5-6. Speedy sale of public lands—cheap and for cash.

7. Free navigation of the St. Lawrence to all nations.
8. Abolition of primogeniture.
9. Improve agriculture by a judicious application of public grants.
10. Completion of . . . public works. . . .
11. Abolition of customs houses and duties on imports.
12. Amendment of the school law.
13. Establishment of a uniform decimal system.

Not one item of all this is recognized by the present Government. . . And yet the ultra-Radicals eat their leek, eulogize every act of the Administration and denounce as "Tories" and traitors to the Reform party all who doubt their progressive disposition.

Perry's Bisley Score.

If King Edward does the right thing he will send Corporal Jack Graham of the R.N.W.M.P. $1,250, the same sum that he gave Private Perry of Vancouver. While Perry did some very good shooting, it cannot be compared to the score made by Graham. The latter was out with the police team yesterday, and at all the ranges made 98, or two more than Perry. He had a wonderful record up to the 1,000-yard mark, when one bad shot pulled his score down three points or he would have excelled Perry by five points. At 500 yards Graham made seven bulls-eyes, or a possible. At 200 yards he made 34, the inner shot being on the bullseye line.—Dawson City News.

The wrist contains eight bones, the palm five and the fingers have four-bones.

MARKET DAY IN QUEBEC

AN INTERESTING SIGHT IN THE ANCIENT CITY.

One Must Rise Betimes to See This Feature of the Old Capital—A Kaleidoscope of Shifting Outlines and Varied Colors of Genre Groups Which Form and Melt and Form Again.

An interesting and characteristic sight of Quebec, and one generally missed by the tourist, is the market held so early on a Saturday morning. To see this feature of the ancient capital one rises betimes. The tourists in upper-town hotels, having drowsily grumbled at the clashing bells of the five o'clock angelus, have settled down for a long morning nap. Only a couple of sleepy servants are astir on the empty terrace in front of the Hotel Frontenac.

The great view below is veiled in mists. Shafts of rosy light, slipping through, touch here the spar of an anchored ship, and there a gleaming spire.

Above, the shimmering cloud-curtain parts for a moment to show the black muzzle of a cannon; to the left there is a fleeting glimpse of a grey old wall and a high-placed window-box, all abloom—a veritable hanging garden.

Down the Breakneck Stairs.

The elevator has not begun its day's work, and the only way to the under-world is down the breakneck stair. At the top thereof one longs for the Irishman's blessing, "Good luck to your heels."

As soon as the long descent is begun, one realizes that all the drowsiness of night has been left above and behind. The life of the city at this hour is all on these stairs or below them in the mists of the morning. Trig little French matrons and responsible older sisters are hurrying downward, every one with a basket for her purchases. Though all below is but a blur of sun-shot vapor, one knows when market is being approached by the confusion of those sing-song, high pitched cries wherewith French horses are admonished.

And presently the intrepid visitor is in and out of a kaleidoscope of shifting outlines and varied colors of genre groups, which form and melt and form again. No wonder that an enterprising artist has set up her easel here, though danger menaces it on all sides from two-wheeled market carts driven by voluble French women.

The Indoor Market.

There is a roofed market house, where the comestibles which we know are offered for sale, in shapes which we recognize. The market in this building is like any market anywhere. The visitor from afar finds nothing there to beguile or to astonish him. He wanders out again to the carts and stalls; out into the dazzle of growing sunshine; the mosaic of color; the babble of talk. There in the open are the poorer people who cannot afford to pay for a stand or stall under the roof. They have come from the ribbon farms, up the river or down. Some of them left their homes at two or three o'clock in the proverbial darkest hours before the dawn. The women, who "work harder than the men," said my informant, "often drive into market alone. If the man comes, too, he goes home early on the cars, and leaves his wife to finish the sales. He cannot afford to leave the farm for so many hours together."

At the eastern end of the outdoor market are the people from "down the river" and from the villages in the St. Charles Valley. At its western end are the villagers from "up the river."

The Market Boats.

Along the wharves lie market boats, which came down on Friday night's ebbtide, bringing habitants and produce from the ribbon farms of St. Croix and St. Emilie. They return after Saturday noon, aided by the tide flowing up-stream.

The typical market boat is as bare as a Carmelite's cell, but by no means as clean. Around the saloon, if one can dignify so rough a place by so grand a name, runs a bare wooden bench, made fast to the walls. On this the passengers lie, as the boat steams marketward, and snatch what sleep they can. Some bring breakfast with them. Others take a frugal meal at one of the little street stands near Market square. Here one sits on a plank seat, so close to the sidewalk that any passing acquaintance could make his presence known by a friendly slap—but great kings have feasted as publicly. The cup of tea so artlessly served (for two cents) is excellent, and for three cents more one can add thereto enough bread and butter for a breakfast. By the time the sun has routed the river mists, the wares which have come so far in boat and cart are alluringly displayed on small stands improvised out of boards and trestles. For the privilege of erecting a stand the poor country farmer pays about ten cents for each market day.

The habitant loves flowers and when the village gardens are in bloom every stand is brightened by a few blossoming plants in pots, or by bunches of cut flowers. At some we are invited to buy compact little nosegays of candytuft and poppies, pinks and gillyflowers, larkspur and sweetwilliam, grandma's posies which society has forgotten.

Home Manufactures.

But in Champlain Market the utilitarian is provided for as well as the aesthetic. There one can supply both the outer and the inner man. There are hanks of homespun wool in its natural tints or dyed to suit the heart's desire, toweling made in cottage looms from homespun and home-grown flax, rag carpeting so closely woven and of such fine strands that one can make portieres thereof, and socks knit by farmers' wives in odd moments of comparative leisure. In autumn there will be "tuques," conical worsted caps which can be pulled comfortably down over the wearer's ears.

And at all seasons the habitante sells coarse but very pretty table covers and bedspreads woven of heavy linen strands. Delft blue and white.

Few of the saleswomen are specialists. Most of the stands displays what the little farm at this time affords. One woman, for instance, has two fowls, a hank of homespun wool, many bars of home-made soap seductively spread forth, some things which look like brickbats, but are explained to be blood puddings, and a sheep's heart with attachments which only an anatomist could identify. She has also a shallow basket full of stamped pots of the delicious "habitante" butter wrapped in cool lettuce leaves, a pail of hams and a sheaf of brooms made by tying green withes to a staff.

A Provincial Saleswoman.

The trig little saleswoman knits while she waits for customers. While her fingers work deftly with her homespun wool her eyes rove over the shifting, gesticulating crowd.

For market day is fatiguing! Yes, but it is amusing also. Here she meets acquaintances whom otherwise she sees but seldom, relatives from distant villages and daughters of her own villages whose young husbands longed, amid the peace of their fields, for the stir of the streets, and so have fone to work in the shoe factories of Quebec.

The saleswoman wears the unadorned black "sailor" hat so popular among the habitantes that a stranger might suppose it to be part of a national costume. The flamboyant millinery so dear to her soul is for a saint's day or a wedding. She will greet you with a smile and a "bon jour" as you approach her, and however small your purchase, she will find another smile and another, "bon jour", for you as you depart. Though her stock is small, its range is so wide that if you cannot make a trade with her you are indeed hard to please.

The Poorest People.

At the outermost stalls sit the poorest people, who have so little to sell that one wonders how their profits can cover the cost of coming. A grey-haired woman whose serene face recalls the pictures of St. Elizabeth, sits knitting on an inverted wooden box, and spread before her on a second box lies her entire stock in trade—two dozen bars of home-made soap. But she is better equipped for business than the old man who has brought all his merchandise in a pail. It is a collection of small blood-puddings, wrapped in newspaper.

There are a few specialist among the market people. Noteworthy among these are the sellers of medicinal herbs. The use of "simples," once part of the education of a chatelaine, is still taught, it seems, in the cottages of French Canada. The herb-seller has many fagots of sticks, bunches of herbs and bundles of slender rootlets. She has also spruce gum, "au naturel," in lumps which look like fragments of quartz, and spruce gum in sticks, bearing an outward semblance to homemade molasses candy. She calls her wares by strange names unknown to botany; knows the virtues of each and could prescribe for you.

The basket-seller is also a specialist. He tempts the visitor in Quebec with fascinating novelties. Some of his baskets are made of withes woven with the bark on, and their interlacing strands display a charming variety of subdued coloring—olive, burnt umber, dull red, dull purple and soft grey.

Dealers in Live Stock.

Along the eastern end of the market are specialists who deal in live and very lively stock. There are slatted coops, whence hens and geese put forth long necks and strenuous protests. Hard by are penned calves, protesting in more strident tones. But the most effective remonstrances against durance vile are uttered by the little pigs. These sojourn in large wooden coops, a family to a coop, and both household and domicile are as clean as water and hands can make them. The proprietor holds them up by the hind legs, expatiating upon their solidity, and their shrieks arise even to the citadel.

Wanted—A Wife.

Some months ago, when Mr. Edgar Wallace was engaged in writing a series of articles in The Daily Mail on the homeless poor of London, he received a letter from a workman in British Columbia, who made a remarkable offer. This was nothing more nor less than an offer to marry any homeless girl whom Mr. Wallace might chose for him. The only stipulation was that she should be an honest woman. Mr. Wallace replied to the man regretting that he could not go further into the matter until the generous Canadian had furnished him with—

(1) Satisfactory references, including one from his local clergyman.

(2) Money for the girl's fare and for preliminary expenses.

(3) His photograph for the satisfaction of the wife-to-be.

Yesterday all these things came to hand, and Mr. Edgar Wallace now seeks some girl in distressed circumstances who desires a start in a new land as a poor man's wife. He is satisfied from the references that the girl will be well cared for, and will become mistress of a comfortable if humble establishment. Her new home will be in the most beautiful part of the Rocky Mountains, within reach of the great lakes.—London Daily Mail.

Disinfect Farm Buildings.

Very few farmers appreciate the importance of disinfecting farm buildings, lots, etc. It costs very little to prepare or buy a solution already prepared and sprinkle it over the walls of the henhouse, the stalls of the barn and the lots where the animals are kept continually. It is much easier to prevent disease in this way than to try to get rid of it after it is well established.—American Agriculturist.

A Broad Statement

This announcement is made without any qualifications. Hem-Roid is the one preparation in the world that guarantees it.

Hem-Roid will cure any case of Piles. It is in the form of a tablet.

It is the only Pile remedy used internally.

It is impossible to cure an established case of Piles with ointments, suppositories, injections, or outward appliances.

A guarantee is issued with every package of Hem-Roid, which contains a month's treatment.

Go and talk to your druggist about it. Sold in Milton by Higginbotham & Field.

Walking on the Ceiling.

Few people probably know what it is that enables flies to walk on the ceiling. It has been supposed that their ability to do so was due to the fact that each of their feet is a miniature air pump. This theory was found to be unsound, and it was then explained that the feat was made possible by means of a viscous substance which exuded from the hairs on their feet. This theory also was abandoned as being only partly accountable for the facts, and the preferred explanation is that flies are enabled to walk upside down on smooth substances by the help of capillary adhesion. An investigator has found by a series of nice calculations, such as the weighing and measuring of hairs, that a fly would be upheld by capillary attraction were it four-ninths as heavy again as it is. Each fly is supposed to be furnished with from 10,000 to 12,000 minute foot hairs. These exude an oily fluid, and it is because of the repulsion between a watery surface and this oily liquid that a fly finds it difficult to mount a damped glass.

Inherited.

They were jollying the man about his enormous appetite, but he kept "putting away," undisturbed by the taunts. Finally he said in defense: "Well, you see, I take after both my father and my mother. One ate a long while and the other ate a great deal."

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles.

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N.Y.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

EVERY BOY SHOULD LEARN TO SHOOT!

Be sure to be properly equipped—obtain the "STEVENS" and you CANNOT go WRONG. We make

RIFLES, . . from $3.00 to $150.00
PISTOLS, . . from 2.50 to 50.00
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Ask your dealer for our products and INSIST ON GETTING THEM. Send for 136 page illustrated catalog.

You group your shots right in our RIFLE PUZZLE. Four cents in stamps will obtain this attractive and interesting novelty by return mail.

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STONE & WELLINGTON
Fonthill Nurseries
8-3m (Over 60 acres)
TORONTO, - ONT.

The Eclectic Magazine for September opens with Count Tolstoi's striking letter on the War, which made so great a stir when recently printed in the London Times. It is given entire. Other timely articles in connection with the war are the first series of Blackwood's war sketches, vivid pictures of actual battle scenes, and an article from the Spectator on the Internal Condition of Russia. A sketch of Vassily Verestschagrin, the war-painter, almost belongs in the same category, since it was as the guest of the ill-fated Russian admiral at Port Arthur that the distinguished painter met his death. An appreciation of The Kingsley Novels by Walter Frewen Lord, a sketch of the character and career of Henry Morton Stanley Low, Professor Goldwin Smith's keen discussion of the Innovations of Time on the American Constitution, A Question of Women by G. S. Street, another instalment of Lady Broome's Colonial Memories, a critical and good-humored study of "Boy in the Home Circle," an account of the Boyhood of Thackeray by the late Rev. Whitwell Elwin, a review of the traditions of oratory by Michael MacDonagh, and an account by Richard Whiteing of the process used in the Training of Actors in Paris are among the other salient features of the number. There are also two striking stories and several poems. The Living Age Company, Publishers.

Monkey Brand Soap will clean a house from cellar to roof, but won't wash clothes

Red-rite Speaks for itself
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Red-rite Cures Neuralgic Headache
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Red-rite Is Pleasant to Take
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Red-rite Gives Speedy Relief
Red-rite Sells for 25c a box
Red-rite Sample box sent free

THE HERALD REMEDY CO.
Chicago Montreal

Hard Test for Christian Science.

Kansas City Journal.

A skunk broke up a Christian Science meeting down in Pottawatomie county the other night, according to a reliable exchange in that section. The leader of the meeting attempted to convince his followers that they only imagined they smelled something, and if they just believed there was no skunk present the odor would at once vanish. But the skunk grew stronger.

In washing woollens and flannels, the soft soap made from Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will be found very satisfactory.

The Mutual Life

Insurance Company of New York

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Announces to its hundreds of thousands of policy holders throughout the world that its funds held for their protection have reached the enormous sum of over

400 MILLION DOLLARS

Many millions more than the assets of any other life insurance company in existence. This Company has returned to policy holders the stupendous sum of over

626 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 180 million more than any other life insurance company in the world has disbursed. This excess over any other company is greater than the combined capital of Bank of England, Bank of France, and Imperial Banks of Germany and Russia.

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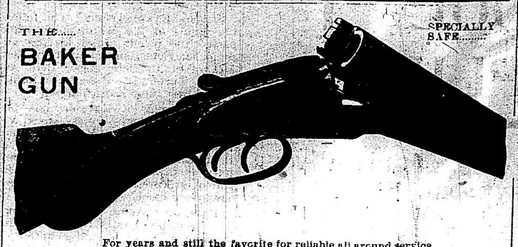
THE..... BAKER GUN



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Special features combined with best quality and construction.
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BAKER GUN AND FORGING CO., BATAVIA, N.Y.

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SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH

MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.

THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach matrimony but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions. **Nervous Debility and Seminal Weakness** are guaranteed cured by our **New Method Treatment or No Pay.** You run no risk. 25 years in Detroit. Bank security.

CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED. No names used without written consent.

"I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's Disease. Married Life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. They treated me six years ago. They are honest, skilful and responsible financially, so why patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you can be cured by reliable doctors."—W. A. Belton.

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Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

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Boys' Shoes, lots of them
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Sir William Van Horne, ex-president of the C. P. R.; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R.; C. M. Hays, general manager of the G. T. R.; Sir George Drummond, vice-president of the Bank of Montreal; Dr. William Peterson, principal of McGill University; Charles R. Hosmer, president of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company; F. W. Morse; George B. Cortelyou, formerly secretary to President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and a host of others of the most successful men of Canada and the United States, have agreed to tell the boys and girls, the young men and the young women of Canada

HOW TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, at great expense, has arranged for a series of articles on Success by Allen West, based on the experience of fifty or more of the most successful business men of Canada, some of whose names are mentioned above.

These articles will shortly appear in the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and no boy or girl, no young man or young woman, no father or mother in Canada should fail to read them.

The Champion has completed with the Family Herald and Weekly Star a clubbing arrangement, by which every reader of this paper and every resident of this district can enjoy the advantages of these "Success" articles. Here are the terms:

Present subscribers to this paper who are not readers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star may have that paper until December 31st, 1904, for only ..... 20c.

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Send Your Order Now to THE CHAMPION.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses of the United States. Price, twenty cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

Prof. Goldwin Smith Expresses His Views Before the Friends.

Prof. Goldwin Smith took part in the discussion on the paper on "R[illegible]ental Responsibility in Education" read by Miss Stover before the Friends convention in Massey Hall, Toronto, recently.

"The question of parental influence over children," said Mr. Smith, "is to my mind one of the first magnitude. I suppose it must be over [illegible] years ago that the British P[illegible]ment, after several tentative [illegible] took up in earnest the questi[illegible] national education, and appointed a commission to make inquiries and propound a scheme. Of that commission I was a member. I had the privilege of having as my colleagues several men of first-rate eminence and excellent representatives of the opinions they were sent to represent. I heard the question then discussed by every able men seated round a table without reporters, and carried away from this discussion a feeling in favor of home education, at all events the retaining in the home of that which seems to me primarily its duty. I fully recognize the necessity of securing the education of the people in free institutions, and I have always been loyal to the existing system, but I have always had some misgiving as to the effect of taking children so much away from their parents. Dr. Ru[illegible] his work on the American Schools, which he had carefully surveyed, complains again and again of the indifference of the parents; he says he found them sometimes so indifferent that they would not take care to see that the schoolhouses were in a sanitary condition. One reads in the papers frequently complaints respecting the character of boys. I read a plaintive letter in The New York Journal on that subject, and the conclusion of it was that the boys were no longer under home influence. 'I hardly see how you can [illegible] the mass of the children to be under home influence when the State takes them away from the home and makes itself responsible for their education. Something is wanting somewhere in the training of character. I have grown up to believe that character is the main source of [illegible]ness and happiness, and if it is neglected education will be a failure. There is certainly tendency here in Toronto to revert to voluntary schools—schools chosen by the parents, in which they take an interest and which are more or less under their influence. I believe that points to a real want, and what will be the issue of it would be premature to say. I think before long the [illegible]tion will come up again. [illegible] the State system is perfect whether something more ought not to be done to bring the children under home influence." Mr. Smith [illegible] expressing the hope that the [illegible] of Friends would be successful in "robbing the world of the [illegible] war which we now see in its hideous form."

Miss Stover, in her paper on parental responsibility, referred to the general tendency of parents to shift the training of their children on to teachers. This was great, she deplored, as no school could supply the influences of the poorest home.

"The Death of Wolfe."

Benjamin West's famous picture of the "Death of Wolfe," which will be exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition by the gracious permission of His Majesty the King, was painted by West in 1771. It is a picture of much artistic significance as it was the first in which a modern battle was represented in clothes, costumes instead of the classic togas and Romans. The [illegible] such a daring innovation [illegible] strong. Sir Joshua Reynolds [illegible] upon West with the Art [illegible] York, and tried to dissuade him from his project. But West was firm. They came again when the picture was finished, when Reynolds said to his companion: "West has conquered, he has treated the subject as it ought to be treated. I retract my objections. I foresee that this picture will not only become one of the most popular, but will occasion a revolution in art." All, however, were not convinced, and James Pa[illegible] protest against such an indignity to historical art, painted the [illegible] figures with the figures in the [illegible] Reynolds' prophecies were [illegible] verified, and the picture "Wolfe" was the most successful of all the best of all West's pictures.

The picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1771 and was purchased by Lord Grosvenor for the modest sum of £28. Woollett's plate after this picture had the largest sale of any engraving [illegible] land.

Benjamin West was born [illegible] at Springfield, Pennsylvania, of Quaker parents. He early showed a talent for art, and at the age of [illegible] declared his intention of being a painter. In 1760 he went [illegible] to study and remained there three years. He then went [illegible] land, with two pictures [illegible] Rome. His works rapidly [illegible] popularity, and in 1772 he was appointed historical painter to King George III., by whom he was employed to decorate St. George's Hall, Windsor, with eight pictures from the life of Edward III. He also painted a number of royal portraits. He was most industrious, and produced together over 400 works, the "Death of Wolfe" being one of the [illegible] ones. He always had a commanding [illegible] in his own genius, and [illegible] Hunt has left a charming picture of the kind, vain old man in his stately house, surrounded by his own pictures.

Doubtful Compliment.

First Artist—I received a magnificent tribute to my skill the other day at the exhibition.

Second Artist—Indeed! What was it?

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VOLUME 44.

HALL'S
Always restores color to g[illegible] to have. The hair stops f[illegible] dandruff disappears. An[illegible]

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WM. PANTON,
Editor and P[illegible]

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