TRAVELLING.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Dominion Industrial Fair

TORONTO

Aug. 27th to Sept. 12th

Return tickets will be issued at excursion rates as follows:
Going dates, August 29th, 30th and 31st, September 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

$3.40.

2 SPECIAL DAYS 2
Sept 1st and 7th
$3.85.

All tickets valid returning on or before September 13th, 1903.
A special train will leave Kingston at 1:03 a.m., Monday, Sept. 7th.
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EXCURSION

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Aug. 29th and 31st and Sept. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th. $5 40
Sept. 1st and 7th..... $3.85

Return limit, Sept. 15th, 1903.

HARROWSMITH FAIR

Rate, Single Fare for round trip. Tickets good going Sept. 3rd and 4th, Returning Sept. 5th, 1903.

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L. O. & B. of Q. Stb. Co., Limited

The Bay of Quinte Route
—TO—
Rochester, N.Y.
Strs. North King and Caspian
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For 1000 Islands
Commencing June 30th steamer leaves at 10:17 a.m., daily, except Monday, for Thousand Islands, calling at Alexandria Bay, Rockport and Gananoque.
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River and Gulf of St. Lawrence
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.
Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comfort.
Sails from Montreal on Mondays at 2 p.m., 10th and 24th August, 7th and 21st September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.
The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.
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From Montreal. From Quebec.
Pretorian, Aug. 15, 5 a.m.; Aug. 15, 6 p.m.
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First Cabin—$65 and upwards, according to steamer.
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Through tickets to South Africa.
Montreal to Glasgow, Direct.
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First Cabin—$50 and upwards; Second Cabin, $35; Third Class, $25.
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STR. "ALEXANDRIA"
Leaves Craig's wharf every Friday, at 12 midnight, for Charlotte, N.Y., Oswego Beach, N.Y., and Buffalo, N.Y.; via Bay of Quinte and Murray Canal, and every Monday at 6:30 p.m., for Montreal and Quebec (direct without change). Through 1,000 Islands and St. Lawrence River Rapids.
Low passenger and freight rates.
Passenger accommodation unsurpassed.
The steel lake steamer "Niagara" open for charter.
W. G. CRAIG & CO., Agents, Kingston.
A. H. HEPBURN, Manager, Quebec.

CIVILIZATION

OF CHINA MOST ANCIENT IN THE WORLD.

Wonderful Yellow Race An Example To Us—Fine Democracy In The Flowery Kingdom—Skilled In All Arts Of Peace.

"Up the spiral rounds of progress,
Built of hecatombs of humans,
Sorely tread the generations, higher each than last that trod;
Sorrowful the fate of laggards;
in the weeding evolution,
Onward to a full existence, upward to the heights of God."

We of the present century, with the egotism of a people rapidly approaching the meridian of their civilization are inclined to look upon the nations of the past as in every way our inferior. There are phases, however, in the life of dead peoples, and social customs and laws of theirs, wherein justice was dispensed between man and man, that we would go well to study, and even to imitate. This is true of ancient Peru, of Egypt, of India, and especially is it true of China. One of the things that perhaps most impress a student of history, is a great similarity, a oneness as it were, that underlies, and united each great civilization with all others, even with our own, a great and universal brotherhood, wherein none seems much wiser, or greater than the rest. However much we may think so, wisdom was not born with us, nor presumably, will it die with us. And this is true of us not only as individuals, but as a nation and also as a group of nations, as one of the many great civilizations of the earth. We, of the twentieth century often talk as though we had not only surpassed every other civilization on the earth, but that we are destined to continue our superiority, and to reach out and up to indefinite heights of progress and greatness through all future time. But there is no analogy for any such assumption, either in history, or in the laws (as far as we understand them) of the physical universe, of which we are a part. The same law seems to govern the birth, development, and decay of nations and civilizations, that we see in the birth, development, and decay of individuals, the units of such nations, and as none of us expects to be exempt from such law, why then should we expect our nation, or even the present civilization to be exempt from the universal law? At most, as individuals, all we can hope for, is that we will not be cut off prematurely, or before we have reached a perfect development, as far as in us lies, and the great endeavor of the race should be, that the civilization of which we form a part, should not be cut off prematurely, but have opportunity to reach at least as high a stage of development, as any civilization in the past.

I am aware that this will impress some readers as a rather surprising statement. But it will not be the careful student of history who is surprised. For if civilization means anything, it means the moral and mental development of the race, and not steam engines, fine palaces, and millionaires, and in many civilizations of the past, justice and "the rights of man" were more carefully guarded than with us, and especially was this so in the early and best part of their national life. When wealth grew upon them, i.e., the wealth of individuals, with the enormous power and injustice of such wealth, they were already on the first stages of national decay. For it is always true of every race and age that,

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

It is no indication of the advance of civilization, but rather the reverse, when enormous wealth is massed in the hands of the few. Says the eloquent Patrick Henry: "When Egypt went down, three per cent. of the population owned ninety-seven per cent. of the wealth. The people were starved to death. When Persia went down, one per cent. of the population owned all the land. When Rome went down eighteen hundred men owned the world." So the boast of the present day, the boast of great material wealth, may not be an indication of national strength, but of national decay.

But it was not to review and compare the wealth of different nations that we write this article, but rather to comment on certain social institutions of the past, particularly those of China, that great living echo of a dead civilization, that, like a living hand, stretching out to us from the night of time, holds a scroll on which is recorded her past greatness and her wisdom, living, and burning still, though with a feebler flame, in the breast of the silent millions of her race. Great was she when Egypt was at the meridian of her splendour, when Belshazzar, the king of Chaldea, was reading his doom, written in words of fire, on his palace walls; when Persia reveled in the magnificence of a luxury that, Lord Lytton claims, has never been surpassed. Side by side she lived with the feebler, and short-lived civilizations of Greece and Rome; and our own Mexican and Peruvian civilizations, where justice was dispensed, and human greatness was achieved among those, her kindred, the great, yellow races of the past. She has survived them all. And she stands in our midst, to-day, a living monument of that past, that few take the trouble to decipher, though we might surely learn from her, living, as much as from the ruined pillars in ancient temples, wherein is inscribed in unknown characters the forgotten deeds of forgotten peoples.

To the average mind, however, there is always more romance in what is distant, than in what is near, and for them a greater interest hovers over the graves of the dead, than in the heart of the living; consequently a greater interest centres in the yellow mummy of a dead Egyptian, than in the silent, Ming, yellow Chinaman, who in the flowing robes of a past age, carries home their laundry to our trim-dressed Americans, who regard his taciturnity much as did De Quincy of opium fame. And yet, Chinamen are men with instincts much like our own and with democratic ideas of justice and fair play, as we may read in the history of that nation's polity and institutions, that would put to shame some of our own boasted equality, though we are in the morning of our day, and with them it is night.

It is said that China is conservative, that China does not progress. Well, neither does old age. Ages ago China was in her youth, as we are now, and then she must have made much progress. Then she had her sages and her law-givers—her great Fohi and her great Confucius, whose wisdom is still living in Chinese customs and institutions. Chinese historians claim that their kingdom has had an existence numbered by millions of years. However, this may be, the esteem in which they held literary attainments and industrial occupations, as compared with martial feats, certainly marks a very high stage of social development. Long before Confucius, their great law-giver, lived and taught, to the youth of the land, that system of moral philosophy and social order, handed down to them from their great forefathers, and called the "Ancient System" even then, long before this education was held in such great esteem among them that the highest offices of state were only conferred on men of learning. Every district was obliged by law, to maintain a public school to which all boys were sent as soon as they were eight years old, to be instructed in writing, reading and arithmetic, as well as in certain maxims and rules from their ancient sacred books for their social guidance to after years. So universal was education among them that it was difficult to find even the poorest peasant who could not read or write, though the latter accomplishment must have been somewhat difficult of attainment owing to the number and complex formation of their alphabetical characters. At the age of fifteen, the boys who had most distinguished themselves were sent to higher schools, with the object of ultimately attaining to a position in the government of their country, whose public functionaries were all chosen from the learned class, with the one exception, the emperor himself, whose succession, though not quite hereditary, was left to the discretion of the emperor, who, however, was expected to choose one of his sons, though not necessarily the eldest. Occasionally, he departed from this custom, and appointed some one to succeed him outside his family altogether. One emperor, Yaou, was held for ages in reverence, because he appointed as his successor, a wise and good man, in preference to one of his own sons.

A number of very difficult examinations, in the laws of the country, and the duties of public functionaries, from the lowest of such, to the highest, had to be passed by the students in these higher schools, before such were competent to fill the position of, even a petty mandarin in even the most out-of-the-way of their villages. The appointments were made according to the standing of such students, after they had passed through the "Hanlin College," and taken degrees corresponding to our doctor of laws. Each mandarin was held to a very strict account in the performance of his duty. Inability was punished as a crime, as it was maintained by the Chinese that no man ought to undertake that which he is not able to perform. And even many public misfortunes, that among us would be attributed to chance, such as the overflow of rivers, loss of property by fire, scarcity of crops, etc., are there blamed directly on the carelessness of public officials, who often are degraded in rank, and placed in lower official positions for punishment, until by stricter attention to duty, they prove themselves worthy of the higher trust. For it is there claimed that if officials had been more watchful, and attended to dykes, etc., in time, rivers need not have overflowed; if they were prompt, when fire broke out, no large fires need occur; and if they were careful to see that farmers and others used the waters, in the artificial canals and trenches, for the proper irrigation of their soil, according to the legal regulations, there need be no scarcity of crops. Therefore, since they have accepted a position of public trust, and are receiving pay from the public treasury, they must perforce perform efficiently their public duty.

I believe public functionaries are not held to so strict an account at present in China, where they often find means of avoiding the punishment incurred by their carelessness, or neglect of duty. Conservative though she be, and perhaps because she is so conservative, China's institutions and customs are gradually undergoing the disintegration and decay of old age, she is inclined to look with suspicion upon modern innovations and improvements in which the nations of European origin have made such rapid strides in the last fifty years. And such nations in their turn look with disdain upon her, as on a semi-barbarous nation, wholly incapable of appreciating the arts and the material progress of civilization. We are proud, and perhaps justly so, of our rapid advance in material progress, and as Elisabeth Browning complains:

"We throw out acclamations of self-congratulation, and admiring
With at every mile run faster,—O the wondrous, wondrous age.
Little thinking if we work our souls as nobly as our iron,
Or if angels will commend us at the goal of pilgrimage."

Why, what is this patient entrance into nature's deep resources,
But the child's most gradual learning to walk upright without bane?
When we drive out from the close of steam majestical white horses,
Are we greater than the first ones who led black ones by the mane?"

China is one of these "first ones." She is old as we say, but she too achieved somewhat in her time. She too, led her people up to the meridian of a civilization, which, if different from our own, has in it much worthy not only of our admiration, but of our careful consideration as well. If her people were not great in warfare, they were great in the arts of peace. If they could not portion out the territory of a conquered enemy, they at least could portion out their own territory with some degree of justice to those who wanted to cultivate it. If a man could not raise himself to place and power by military skill, or buy himself a position at court with gold gained, sometimes not too honestly, in trade, he at least could enter the ranks of the nobility, even though he came from the home of the poorest peasant, or of the more humble fisherman, who constituted the lowest caste, he could enter the ranks of the nobility, I say, through the entrance door of culture and scholarship, a door which was open night and day for all comers who could prove themselves worthy of entering there. For money could not buy an entrance there, nor high birth, even though the applicant were the son of the emperor himself. In this modern age of democratic institutions have we done more towards asserting the equality of all men than this? Let us not despise too readily the Chinese admiration for their own institutions, until we are better informed as to the nature of those institutions, lest we should be despising, in our blindness, some of our own institutions, or some social changes that we are endeavoring to introduce in our own country, the better to answer the ends of justice, never dreaming that the Chinese have forestalled us even there; as they have also forestalled us in many of our so-called modern inventions, as they have forestalled us in the use of coal as fuel, in the art of irrigation in the cultivating of their soil; in the hatching of eggs by artificial means, etc.

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay!" every school boy recites glibly enough. And yet how few of us know to-day much more of this Cathay than did our ancestors, who treated as a fairy tale Marco Polo's description of this marvellous empire, (when even printing was an unknown art in Europe) its extent, and its wealth, the splendor of its court, the number of its cities, the beauty of its manufactures, and the order of its government.

—E. JOHNSON.

ITCHING ECZEMA OR SALT RHEUM

The Most Torturing of Skin Diseases is Cured By Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The very fact that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure for eczema and salt rheum is sufficient evidence of its superior value as a means of allaying irritation and healing inflamed itching skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in every home in which it is known, for there has yet to be discovered a preparation which so quickly stops itching and heals sores or wounds. Ask your neighbors about it. Most people know of wonderful cures effected by its use. Sixty cents a box at all dealers.

TRAVELLING.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.
xDominion, Sept. 5, Oct. 10, Nov. 14
*Canada, Aug. 22, Sept. 26, Oct. 31
*Southwark, Oct. 3, Nov. 7
*Kensington, Sept. 12, Oct. 17
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Commonwealth, Aug. 27, Sep. 24, Oct. 22
New England, Sep. 3, Oct. 1, Oct. 29
Mayflower, Sept. 10, Oct. 8
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
xNorseman, Aug. 22, Englishman, Aug. 29
AVONMOUTH DOCK AND BRISTOL.
From Montreal.
xIberian, Aug. 28
xMaxwman, Aug. 15, xTurcoman, Sep. 11
BOSTON TO MEDITERRANEAN.
Vancouver, Aug. 29, Cambroman, Sept. 19
*Cold Storage and cool air.
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For further particulars apply to
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The Dominion Line, Montreal & Portland.

SUNDAY STUDY.

Model Friendship Of David And Jonathan.

The International Sunday school lesson for August 23rd, is found in I. Samuel, xx, 12-23, and can well be termed a model friendship. The golden text is Proverbs xviii. 24. In chapter xix, is noted the temporary reconciliation between Saul and David, through the mediation of Jonathan. As David wins further renown for valor, Saul's hatred returns, more violent than ever, and the victim of his insane jealousy escapes by night, assisted by his wife. He seeks refuge with Samuel at Ramah, but his presence there is soon discovered, and fleeing at Saul's approach he returns for an interview with Jonathan.

David did not wish to be forced into the life of an outlaw so he begs Jonathan to discover, if possible, the cause of the king's animosity toward him. Jonathan's sanguine disposition scouted the idea that Saul desired David's death or that his dislike was really permanent, but David feared the worst. The two friends arrange together that at the feast of the new moon Jonathan should make a final attempt to reconcile the king to David.

Then as the two friends walked through the fields—both thinking that it might prove their last meeting—they solemnly vowed that their mutual friendship should be lasting—should continue even to their descendants. In spite of David's desperate condition that day, his friend believed in him, and believed he some day would be king of Israel. Jonathan's utter lack of jealousy under such circumstances is truly Christlike.

Jonathan promised to sound his father on the following day as to his feelings toward David, and agreed to report to David on the third day. As a private interview might be prevented by the presence of spies or others, they arranged the sign as described in verses 20-22, so that, in any case, David might readily know whether or not it were necessary for him to flee from the country.

The rest of the chapter should be faithfully read. At the appointed feast, David's absence is noted by the king, who had probably planned his death on that occasion. Jonathan quickly discovers Saul's implacable hatred of his rival, and risks his own life vainly in defending David from the royal abuse. The account of the parting of the friends at the trysting-place on the third day is brief but significant of their strong attachment. They never met again but once. Saul found in the other just what he missed in his own family. "In Jonathan unselfishness was more prominent than in any other Old Testament character. He was the Golden Rule exemplified."

Would that there were more of such friendships to-day. What great reforms could be worked for the good of all humanity.

"Orange wood sticks," Pray's Rosalibe and nail enamel, at Taylor's.

SPORT REVIEW.

RUGBY IS ALREADY BEING DISCUSSED.

An Attempt to Bring Strathcona and Irondequoit Together in Cruise—Canada's International Cricket Team.

Con Coughlin, an Irish boxer, has challenged Champion Jeffries.

The Pittsburg Baseball team defeated the Troy State League team by 6 to 3.

Castro, of Baltimore, leads the Eastern League swatters with an average of .362.

An offer from the Detroit baseball club to trade Kissinger for Briggs was rejected by Toronto.

Cassidy of Jersey City is the leading base-runner of the Eastern league. He has stolen thirty-one bases already this season.

There will be at least six teams in the junior O.R.F.U. series in Toronto, and prospects are bright for three intermediate teams.

"Curly" Randolph came up from Jones' Falls last night, and tried to tell his brother Ponies that he had killed a whale. His story was received as are all other summer tales about the finny tribe.

The deciding match between Dr. Lurdett's St. Paul lacrosse team and the Calumets of Chicago, was won by the Calumets by 10 to 2. They will play the Shamrocks of Montreal in Chicago, Sept. 17th.

In a race for the world's championship, before 8,000 people, including the Danish royal family, a Dutchman named Dickenhman won the annual kilometer race in one hour 26 min., 28 4-5 seconds at Copenhagen.

The Lake Yacht Racing Association will attempt to bring the Irondequoit and Strathcona together in a cruising race from Toronto to Olcott beach for the Olcott Beach Cup on Saturday, August 29th.

Brantford lacrosse club is negotiating with the Shamrocks for a match at Brantford, and a second at Toronto. The Montreal men are willing on condition that the Brantford team does not challenge for the Minto cup again this year.

Vancouver has accepted an offer from the Pacific National Baseball League to replace Helena, with a percentage of .390. The leaders are Butte, Los Angeles, Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco and Tacoma, and the tail-ender, Salt Lake.

The stakes to be run at the Kenilworth (Buffalo) meeting, which follows Fort Erie, have closed with a fine list of entries, including the best horses running at Fort Erie and many representatives of the big New York stables.

Ernest Crabill, the preacher who pitches during the summer moons, says he never felt more like passing up his religion than on one pleasant afternoon, when he hit a terrific drive which fell in a river, and the centre fielder swam out, got the ball, and shied it in just in time to get him at the plate.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club are not a bit disheartened by their recent losses, and intend to show the public they are strong enough to beat the Tecumsehs on the 29th and the Cornwalls on Sept. 7th. All season they have been trying to convince the public that they are lacrosse players instead of lawn tennis devotees.

A bowling association has been formed for the counties of Waterloo, Wellington, and Peel, and the first annual tournament will take place in Galt on August 24th and 25th, when three rinks from each of the following clubs will compete: Galt, Berlin, Waterloo, Guelph, and Brampton. A handsome cup has been presented for annual competition by Joseph E. Seagram, M.P.

The Pony supporters are dissatisfied over $600 being set down for horse races at the fair and only $50 for baseball, and a baseball carnival at Lake Ontario Park during fair week is projected. The Toronto Crescents will be here for Labor Day, September 7th, and it is proposed to keep them for another match the following day, and for Thursday and Friday to bring a strong team here from New York state.

Regarding the cricket team selected to represent Canada in the international match, the Montreal Herald says that seven of the eleven are from Ontario, while the Quebec players showed on Friday and Saturday that they were much superior to the westerners. It is far from being a "Canadian" team. The Herald should remember that two-thirds of the so-called Quebec province team was composed of Ottawa players, who belong to Ontario.

Having revised the American flag, Dr. Dowie has now started out to change the rules of the American national game, baseball. These are some rules which have been introduced in the Zion City games: "No bases shall be stolen; thievery is sinful and must be put down by the faithful" "The pitcher shall not use deceit on delivering the ball, for deceit is sinful." "There shall be no umpires, for they are a race of liars, and their sayings breed strife and discontent."

The junior series of the Ontario Rugby Football Union will be started the season on September 26th. Clubs intending to enter this series should start practice at an early date. The new rules have been printed and the style of the game is materially changed, no time should be lost in getting down to work. Interest in the junior series was materially increased by the abolition of the age limit. This season, with the reduction of the teams to twelve men a side, there should be no difficulty of having a team in every town in Ontario. Districts will be formed, and if possible will be composed of three or four clubs, so as to give each club plenty of games.

The eleven to represent Canada in the international cricket match with the United States, which will be played on Toronto Varsity lawn next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, has been selected thus:—W. W. Wright, Toronto, C.C., wicket-keeper; H. B. McGiverin, Ottawa, captain, bowler; E. Wallace, Gordon-Mackay, C.C., Toronto, bowler; M. G. Bristowe, Ottawa, bowler; H. C. Hill, McGill University, Montreal, bowler; H. Lownsborough, Toronto, C.C.; H. Beatty, Rosedale, C.C.; Toronto; W. C. Baker, McGill, Montreal; D. W. Saunders, Toronto, C.C.; J. H. Forrester, Rosedale, C.C.; W. W. B. Wheatley, St. Alban's C.C., Toronto; Substitutes—A. W. Mackenzie, Toronto, C.C.; A. Beemer, Mimico Asylum, C.C.; W. H. Garrett, St. Alban's C.C.

Baseball On Wednesday.

National league—At Brooklyn, 6-5; Chicago, 3-6. At Boston, 4-0; Cincinnati, 3-4.

American league—At Chicago, 3; Boston, 4. At Cleveland, 2; Washington, 0.

Eastern league—At Toronto, 5-5; Providence, 3-1. At Buffalo, 22; Montreal, 7. At Baltimore, 3-4; Jersey City, 5-8.

LATEST FASHION NOTES.

A Charming Negligee Of Peau De Soie.

Every woman appreciates a pretty negligee and nothing could be more charming than this creation of peau de soie, trimmed with heavy gemipure lace in the new champagne tint. The front is mousseline de soie, shirred over heavy cords at intervals. The back is round, not very low. The fronts of the negligee are loose and fall away from the sides where they are tacked at the under arm seams. The plait in the back falls from the neck, and is embellished with an elaborate design of lace. The sleeves are finished with a cape like face at the top and a full mousseline de soie under sleeve ending in a deep cuff of peau de soie. The model is carried out in any of the champagne tints, white, or ciel or pale rose. The best material to use for such a garment is crepe de chine or peau de soie which combined with the use of Corticelli sewing silk will invariably result in a dainty little negligee.

Red is still a favorite color for hats, red tulle hats trimmed with poppies being quite the thing. A black tulle hat, worn well back on the head has for its principal trimming two very large spread white wings. A hat of fancy straw for young girls may be bound with velvet and have a large white pompom, on one side. The turban is very popular, the trim often being covered with flowers and sometimes being left plain, or with a stiff wing on the side.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Very Latest News Culled From All Over The World.

The revenue of Hull, Que., will not meet expenditure and the deficit now aggregates $156,694.

The Midland King, a steamer with a capacity of 200,000 bushels of grain, was successfully launched at Collingwood.

Missouri State Senator W. P. Sullivan is on trial, charged with soliciting a $4,500 bribe from baking powder interests.

The steamer Manchester Trader which went aground off Anticosti island, has been floated and will proceed to Quebec for repairs.

The captain of one of the Dominion Line steamers reports having met thirty-three icebergs in the neighborhood of Belle Isle Straits.

Owing to the phenomenally wet season the crop outlook in England is gloomy. It is anticipated that the results will be the most disappointing in recent years.

At Ottawa, Judge Caddell held that a watch was a necessary chattel to a publican, compelled to close his bar at certain hours, and could not be seized for debt.

Sensational allegations in regard to body-snatching are published in Adelaide, Australia. It is suggested that a number of high medical officials are implicated in the scandals.

The marriage of Aubrey Rowan-Legg to Miss Bessie Perley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Perley, Ottawa, in Toronto is news to the many people who know them.

At the convention of the Metal Polishers and Allied Trades, in Cleveland, President E. J. Lynch, New York, insisted on a nine-hour day throughout the United States and Canada.

The sheep, imprisoned in the turret of the French cruiser Suffren, to test the intensity of the shock when a shot from the battleship Massena struck it were taken out alive and apparently uninjured.

Official statistics show that 144,845 Italians emigrated to the United States during the first half of the year 1903. This is an increase of 26,439 over the corresponding period of 1902. The majority of the emigrants are from Southern Italy.

Cushendall Waftings.

Cushendall, Aug. 19.—Farmers are busy getting in the grain and report a good crop. Rev. Mr. Banden, Cataraqui, will preach in St. James' English church on Sunday evening next. Miss J. Hackett and little brother, Kingston, have returned home from visiting at Mrs. Hamilton's. Miss Ethel Ward has returned after being the guest of Miss Ettie Eaton, Seley's Bay, for the past two weeks. Robert Ryder has purchased Rev. Mr. Jenkins' mare and colt for $92. Patrick O'Connor, Watertown, N.Y., called on friends here last week. Visitors: Miss M. Suddard, Kingston, at Ed. Redlern's; Mrs. Gillis, Peterboro, at Rev. G. C. Woods; Miss Minnie Ward at Collins Bay. A number from here intend taking in Brewer's Mills picnic on 26th.

CAN MAKE MEN SOUND and STRONG

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New For The Cure Of Men's Diseases In Their Own Homes.

You Pay Only If Cured

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method And Full Particulars Sent Free—Write For It This Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from colleges and medical boards, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own home, and so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the method and the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer,

DR. S. GOLDBERG,
The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates who wants no money that he does not earn.

will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture, that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subjects, including the one that contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 205 Woodward avenue, Room W., Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth knowing more about. Write at once.

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