LONDON WOMEN

Have Words Of Praise For DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

No wonder the praises of Doan's Kidney Pills are on the lips of nearly every woman in London, Ont.

The terrible backaches, side aches and headaches which are so common among women quickly disappear when these conquerors of kidney ills are used. Women are recognizing more and more that the seat of these troubles is in the kidneys—that Doan's Kidney Pills banish all the pains and aches by making the kidneys filter out the poisons from the system.

Here are two London ladies who want to say something for Doan and his pills. One is Mrs. Jane Reding, 435 Gray street. She says:

"I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. I have had a weak and painful back for a long time, and until I took this reliable kidney medicine was unable to secure relief. They acted like magic, removing all my troubles and restoring me to health."

The other is Mrs. Taylor, 735 York street, and she says: "For years I have been afflicted with kidney troubles, and now am pleased to say that Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, removing the pain from my back, and restoring my kidneys to natural action."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box or 3 boxes for $1.25.

The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

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BURDY'S LIVERY OPEN DAY AND NIGHT Telephone 301.

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Funds over $32,000,000. In addition to which the policy holders have for security the unlimited ability of all the stockholders.

FARM AND CITY PROPERTY insured at lowest possible rates. Insure renewing old or giving new business, get rates from

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Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in sums from one thousand to ten thousand dollars. For particulars apply at

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DEPARTMENTS: UNIVERSITY, COLLEgiate, and Business and Shorthand. Thorough Classical Course. Prepared on for Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates, Etc. Efficient staff of experienced qualified High School Teachers. A Chartered Accountant has charge of the Business Course.

Call at the College or Calendar for 1898-1899, or it will be mailed you on application to

VERY REV. THOS. KELLY, C. S., Dean.

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—AT THE—

KINGSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Re-open Monday, Oct. 3rd.

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND and CIVIL SERVICE subjects taught individually.

For full information call at the College office or at J. B. McKay's residence, 181 Clergy Street.

Kingston Ladies' College,

A CHURCH SCHOOL, under the Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop and the Very Rev. the Dean of Ontario.

"FAIRLAWN," JOHNSTON ST.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 7th.

Students prepared for University examinations in Arts and Music.

The most educational advantages, with every home comfort and convenience.

Tennis Courts, Croquet and Skating.

For full information apply to MISS CORY, M.A., Principal.

Reduced Prices

In ladies' bicycle boots. See our window. Reimer & Lockett.

FRONTENAC WRITES AGAIN.

PROHIBITION DOES NOT MEAN DIRECT TAXATION.

The Revenue Question Once More Cleverly Handled—Sir Wilfrid's Correct Statement—Liquor Men do Not Quote Pioneers Concerning the Question—Some Good Points Emphasized.

Kingston, Sept. 23.—(To the Editor). The dead walls and vacant shop windows in the city flare in yellow hue on all passers-by with the dire threat that the man who will vote "Yes" on the 29th of this month is in favor of direct taxation. If the revenue now derived from strong drink be cut off, then in no other way can the deficiency be made up than by a direct tax to the amount of nearly $2 a head. Quotations are given from the leading statesmen to that effect. So there can be no doubt about it. Some simple people may be misled by such a war cry. We venture to affirm that these yellow posters are based on what to thoughtful reading people is nothing less than bare-faced deceit, and we cannot help thinking that those who got the yellow literature up were very well aware of the deceit they practiced.

In the first place the men who are quoted are not experts in national finance; they do not claim to be. If the liquor men had quoted such men as Sir A. T. Galt, Sir S. L. Tilley, Sir Richard Cartwright or the Hon. G. E. Foster as saying that prohibition means direct taxation, we would have been—I will not say silenced—but somewhat embarrassed. If any one of these financiers, or all of them, had ever been known to say a word favoring direct taxation, we would have been told of it—not a dead wall or an empty window that would not have been blanketted with such quotations in glaring head lines. But in the second place, one at least of the great names appealed to fails them. The premier of Canada has said at a later date, and, therefore, with more and better light, that prohibition does not necessarily mean direct taxation. In spite of the fact that the premier has gone back on what he is quoted as saying, if indeed he did say it, he will be quoted to deceive the unwary to the end of the present campaign.

The said yellow posters, with catching lines and headlines, go extensively into so-called facts and figures to show the dreadful ruin that will come on the people of Canada should a prohibition act ever be put on our statute book. When, however, we are told that the revenue will suffer to the extent of $8,000,000, may we not hint that here as elsewhere there is a keeping back of the truth. Let not the people forget that the whole of that revenue will not be cut off by any prohibition act. We are told on good authority that at least a third of the gross amount from which the revenue comes, is used for manufacturing, for medical and other necessary purposes, and the revenue of that part will continue; it will not be effected by the suppression of liquor for the purpose of beverages. It may be assumed very reasonably that there will be more revenue rather than less, at least for some years to come, from that part of the trade. The dreaded loss to the revenue may then be set down as two or three millions less than the posters say. There have been set before the public already, in more truthful posters than those which emanate from the liquor trade, what the first rank financiers, past and present, have said about the effect on the revenue, and what such distinguished men have said and the survivors still say is sufficient to calm the fears which have been called forth by unreliable statements.

We could add to these, if it were needful, quotations of the world-wide famous financiers of Great Britain, including the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Sir S. Northcote. We content ourselves on this part of the subject with some brief quotations from other quarters. Here are extracts from a speech given from the throne in reference to years of depression as effecting the revenue: "The growth of the revenue is sensibly retarded by a cause which must by itself be contemplated with satisfaction. I refer to the diminution in the receipt of the exchequer from the duties on intoxicating liquors." That is to say the government of the day was pleased at there being less drink consumed in spite of the fact that the lack of prosperity was the cause of reduced consumption. Our next quotation is from the London Times which, as every body knows, is as far removed as possible from being a sensational or extravagant sheet. Here is what it calmly and judiciously says: "No way so rapid to increase the wealth of nations as the utter annihilation of the manufacture of ardent spirits, even statuting as they do an infinite waste and unmixed evil." We venture to say that such a statement from the London Times may be taken to outweigh many tons of such rubbish as is put forth by a second rate Kingston lawyer. Just another brief extract from W. H. Rowland, Toronto, as given by him when he was before the dominion liquor commission: "The majority of the country to pay taxes, and the hard times that come upon us periodically. I believe, result from the sweeping of such an immense volume of money into the channels of an unproductive trade."

When the liquor interest lays so much stress on the revenue which the country derives from the trade, we beg to call attention to two points of view from which such advocacy may be regarded.

1. Those men say that the people of Canada are benefitted by the trade to the extent of $8,000,000 per annum. We have shown that prohibition will not reduce the revenue by anything like that amount; that a third at least may be docked off, but we let their figures go for the moment. The people of Canada get $8,000,000 a year of revenue, and how much do they spend to get that profit, and spend to no useful purpose? Not less than five times that amount directly, and more than sixteen times that amount indirectly. That is to say the people of Canada spend five dollars directly on that which is not only useless but is hurtful, in order to get one dollar back. That is paying far too much for the whistle, and travelling far too long a road to get the music which the whistle gives. It is more than time to dissolve such a partnership as that between the millions of people on the one hand and the hundred or five thousands on the other, who fatten on the poverty, woe and crime of the majority. If personal liberty is liberty to do good, then we, the voters will exercise our liberty to vote "Yes" on the 29th of this month.

2. There is another point of view which we must not overlook, a side of the case other than the financial one. We have no desire to belittle the financial side, but there is the moral side. Men are more important than revenue. Have the authors of the yellow posters nothing to say about the evils of drink? Have they no defence to make of them, no explanation to offer, no remedy to propose? They have offered none. They show no disposition to tackle with that side of the question. There are others of the anti-tribe that have something to say. They are self-appointed advisers of the fanatical, well-meaning, but ill-educated and weak-minded prohibitionists. This is what they have to say to us: "Look at the progress which has been made during a generation past, and just go on in the same way. Use the divinely appointed means of the gospel, of moral suasion, and you may rest assured that the millenium of sobriety will come as soon as God means it to come. But if you abandon the divine way and have resort to force as Yankee faddists advise, be assured that you will perish, and the country will be overwhelmed with a flood of untold evil." Yes, there has been progress made, these men say, and who are to get the credit of it. We say to these advisers that they need not come out of their secure places after we have fought a battle and incurred such danger, and say as the man said: "Didn't we handle the bear well; didn't we give him such blows as disabled him?" You advisers did nothing of the kind. Wherever you did was in the way of hindrance, rather than help. You threw cold water on our ardent efforts, so you may as well, once for all, cease to claim any glory for the progress made. And we take leave to say further to such people as have advice which we did not ask and do not need, that we regard you in one sense as more guilty than those who are directly in the trade. You contribute somewhat to the credit of the trade, and very proud they of the trade are to put on the feathers that you shed. How they strut about when they are able to adorn themselves with the peacock feathers, got from such distinguished divines and scholars and scientific lawyers! We ask the question: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

It takes a very great amount of cheek to say or imply that we have turned from moral suasion to law. How dare any man say so? We have all along used the gospel and are still using it and shall continue to use it. We want the law too. We want both. Our opponents, as well as our would-be advisers use neither. They are content to let the matter alone. They never were really in earnest about progress in the matter. We were for progress. We are thankful for what has been accomplished, and now we want to go on further, and we will let the people consider what will be the best for their own interests as a whole and vote accordingly.—Yours truly,

FRONTENAC.

Vote It Out

There is an evil in the land,
Rank with age and foul with crime,
Strong with many a legal hand,
Money, fashion, use and time;
'Tis the question of the hour,
How shall we the wrong overpower?
Vote it out;
This will put the thing to rout,
Vote it out!

Let us rise and vote it out.

We have begged the traffic long,
Begged it both with smiles and tears,
To abate the flood of wrong,
But it answered us with sneers;
We are weary of the scourge,
This the way at least we urge—
Vote it out!
Loyal people raise the shout,
Vote it out!

Let us rise and vote it out.

'Tis the battle of the hour;
Firemen, show your strength again,
In the ballot is your power,
This will bring the foe to pain.
We have preached against the wrong,
We have plead with words of song;
Vote it out!
Vote and pray with heart devout,
Vote it out!

Let us rise and vote it out.

Never shall the promise fail,
God is with us for the right;
Truth is mighty to prevail,
Faith shall end in joyous sight.
We shall see the host of drink
Palsied with affright and shrink
Vote it out!
Thus we'll put the fiend to rout,
Vote it out!

Let us rise and put him out!

—A DERBYDALER.

The Father of Prohibition

Certain anti-prohibition papers have been circulating the statement that Mrs. Crosser, the woman who as a young bride induced her husband to change his vote in the Kansas Legislature and thus secured to the state its prohibitory law, now expresses her regret having done so, and in view of the "failure" of prohibition would disown her relationship to that law. Desiring to learn what Mrs. Crosser herself had to say in the matter, The Union Signal sent to that lady a letter of inquiry concerning the authenticity of the report. This is her reply: "I am the mother of prohibition in Kansas, and I suppose you are very proud of the fact, the liquor organs to the country notwithstanding. Satan has always been the father of lies, and his servants, up to date, are not one whit behind their master at the business. I feel wonderfully honored that it was ever in my power to strike such a blow for temperance. Further comment is unnecessary.

McFaul's Fables.

A hen calls attention to the egg she has just laid by cackling. We wish to call attention to the unequalled line of curtains we have just laid to. At the risk of being called egotistical we claim that for variety quality and low prices we can crow over every other furnishing house between Toronto and Montreal. McFaul's Carpet Warehouse.

Fall Fairs

Spencerville	Sept. 27 to 28
Almonte	Sept. 27 to 28
Picton	Sept. 27 to 2

Prohibition would necessitate the raising of nearly $9,000,000 annually by direct taxation. Vote "No."

Test the KIDNEYS

They are the Great Feeders of our Bodies

The Purity of the Blood is Dependent on their Cleansing Powers

There's a time to all, old and young, man or woman, when poor health brings trouble, sorrow and burdens hard to stand up under, and one's effort to rid himself or herself seem only to be baffled every turn, and we are prone to grow discouraged.

That is not the time to give up—but the time for action, the time to seek out the seat of the trouble and act on your best judgment and the experience of others will help you, guarding against mistakes in the treatment adopted for your particular ailment.

MR. GEORGE BENNER,

Wharton, Ontario, says:—

As a life saver to mankind, I hereby state what Dr. A. W. Chase's K. L. Pills did for me. For nearly four years I was greatly troubled with Constipation and general weakness in the Kidneys, and in my previous position was strongly advised to use Chase's Pills, and to-day I can boldly and truthfully state that they have saved my life.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS are the only Combined Kidney and Liver Pill—What they have Accomplished is but a guarantee of what they will do . . . . .

CAPT. LEE'S VIEWS.

He Tells Of The Conduct Of American And Spanish Troops At El Caney.

In October Scribner Capt. Arthur H. Lee, R.A., British military attache, contributes a fine description of the fighting of "The Regulars At El Caney." It is illustrated with photographs from the author. "In dealing with the events of July 1st," he writes, "it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between the struggle for El Caney on the right and the fight at San Juan on the left. The former was premeditated; the latter was not. . . . . However novel the absence of reconnaissance in other directions, nothing could have been more enterprising or systematic than Gen. Chaffee's exploration of his own theatre of operations. I accompanied him on more than one occasion, and derived much profit from a study of his methods."

In describing the advance and engagement he says: "For the next three hours the fight was a continuous infantry duel at about 600 yards' range, though our skirmish line was edging in cautiously all the time. The expenditure of ammunition on our side was enormous and improvident, for there was little target visible. The Spanish sharpshooters knew every range perfectly and picked off our men with distressing accuracy if they showed as much as a head."

Going back among the wounded Capt. Lee was asked in eager tones if he were a doctor. "The stench was overpowering and a sudden lull in the battle brought into sickening prominence, the angry buzzing of the disturbed flies and the croaking of the land-crabs which waited in the bushes. But the worst feature of it all was the scarcity of doctors. The nearest dressing station was three quarters of a mile to the rear.

"Our troops were in possession of the village. The fighting had been fierce and continuous for nine long hours, and our loss was nearly 800 killed and wounded out of a total of some 3,500 troops engaged. This was a heavy price to pay for the possession of an outlying post, but it only bore out the well-known military axiom that the attack on a fortified village can not succeed, without great loss of life, unless the assailants are strong in artillery. The four American guns at El Caney were ridiculously inadequate for the purpose in hand, and that the attack succeeded was entirely due to the magnificent courage and endurance of the infantry officers and men. No praise could be too high for their soldierly devotion, but in commending them no one must not forget the stubborn bravery of the Spanish.

"The garrison at El Caney did not exceed 1,000 men, and though they had every advantage on their side of perfect cover and a knowledge of the ranges, they fought like gallant soldiers and lost over half their number in killed, wounded and prisoners. There was no more talk that day of 'the degeneracy of the Spanish as a fighting race,' and both sides han hence forth a well grounded respect for each others fighting qualities. This was as it should be."

Prohibition would create ill feeling and breed informers, spies and perjurers. Mark your ballot "No."

DYSPEPSIA.

"For over eleven years I suffered terribly with Dyspepsia and tried everything I could think of, but got no relief until I started using Burdock Blood Bitters. I had only taken one bottle when I commenced to feel better, and after taking five or six bottles was entirely well, and have been so ever since. I feel as if B. B. B. had saved my life." MRS. T. G. JOYCE, Stanhope, Que.

B. B. B. cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Kidney Disease, and makes the blood rich, red and pure. It is a highly concentrated vegetable compound. One teaspoonful is the dose for adults; 10 to 30 drops for children. Add the water yourself.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

SALE THIS WEEK ONLY.

Fancy Rattan and Cobble Seat Rockers, regular price $2 75, for $2.

Fancy Parlor Centre Tables, with solid brass feet and shaped tops, only $2 50.

Bedroom Suits in great variety only $9

Oak Finished Sideboards, with German bevel mirrors, only $8.

Springs from $1 50 up.

Wire Cot $1 50. Canvass Cots $1.

All Wool Mattresses to fit, $1 50.

Also Screen and Easels in white enamel at

JAMES REID'S.

The Leading Undertaker.

Ambulance call 147 a.

The D. & L. EMULSION

CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING of BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefit of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of The D. & L. Emulsion, I have gotten rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight.

T. R. WINGHAM, C.E., Montreal.

50c. and $1 per Bottle

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Montreal.

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While taking for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventions, Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the patent business of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

GERALDINE'S LETTER.

Unless you are interested in fall millinery there will be nothing attractive to you in this part of to-day's letter for all the way down to the first asterisks will be devoted exclusively to hats and toques. The millinery openings were largely attended this week and some very pretty patterns were to be seen in the various show rooms in town. The fall openings can never compete with those of the earlier seasons for brightness and daintiness of color and texture, instead of flowers there are wings, quills and plumes, while rich toned velvets take the place of airy chiffons and laces. But the pronounced shades now so much in vogue gave all the brightness that could be desired to the fall openings of 1898, so that the millinery parlors were as inviting as ever, while the hats were numerous and varied enough to meet the taste of each individual purchaser. Before dealing separately with some of the particularly pretty pattern hats that were shown me, I should like to mention a few of the distinguishing points of this season's millinery.

Wrinkled velvet is one of the new materials for covering and for trimming hats,—apropos of this I saw a bonnet of violet wrinkled velvet that is to be worn at the wedding next Wednesday.

Stitched Velvet is another distinctly new idea. The velvet for bows and trimmings has three or four rows of fine stitching close to the edge, and the stitching is always done with a lighter shade of silk.

Polka dots are ubiquitous. Not only are they found on silks and velvets, but they are on quills and wings as well. For this reason the wings of the guinea hen are very fashionable, and when wings are used which nature has not endowed with "polka dots," the dots are made of velvet and glued on, and, in some of the cheaper quills and wings, the dots are made of paper!

The newest silk has crosswise stripes of fringe of the same shade. I saw a dainty little French toque with soft crown of this silk in violet, and the effect was excellent. The bechive rosette is also a novel feature of the trimming on this year's hats. The form of this rosette is self-evident from its name, the ribbon, chiffon, velvet, or whatever material is used for the rosette, being made into a perfect little bechive and placed sideways upon the hat.

Double plumes are also very much in evidence, the two prevailing colors in a hat being carried out in two long plumes placed one on top of the other. In some of the hats which I shall describe later, reference will be made to double plumes.

Fancy pins are in all the hats, and are more elaborate than ever. Quills over half a yard in length are to be seen on many of the hats, and bow knots—which are so much used on every thing this season—have a prominent place in millinery too.

The majority of the new French patterns roll back off the face, the explanation being that many wear the hair a la Pompadour, and such hats permit its display.

A Paris model for which is expected a ready sale is "The Cyramode Bergerac," so called from a popular play in which the hat worn by the chief actress is the prototype of this one which promises to be the popular hat of the season.

An English pattern hat was of green mirror velvet with an edging of black chenille and sequins around the rim; the tam o'Shanter crown of black and green chenille was caught with a steel and rhine stone ornament, and there were black wings and an upstanding bow of green taffeta.

A stylish low-crowned walking hat was of brown velvet with an "accordian pleated brim,"—which is the correct way of expressing that the brim is four ply at the edge, two thicknesses of shirred white taffeta being laid between an upper and lower facing of brown shirred velvet. The upstanding bow was of stitched velvet lined with white taffeta, and there was a fancy breast on the side of the crown with pointed brown wings, gold and pearl ornaments and a fancy sequin band completed the trimming.

A pretty hat was of coar blue velvet with fancy corded crown trimmed with grebe. A Louis XVI bow of coar blue satin, and very long blue quills with black velvet polka dots formed the trimming on the wide brim.

A toque from Paris was of violet moire velvet with grebe crown, the trimmings were two tones of violet taffeta, a flowing white osprey, and steel ornaments.

A new toque had a full soft crown of coar blue silk with white polka dots, the rim was of black sequins and the trimmings were "angel" wings and steel ornaments.

A striking model had a shirred crown of ox-blood velvet, a black velvet rim with chenille edge, a bow of taffeta the same shade as the velvet crown, and black wings.

Just one more pattern and I will take leave of millinery although there are half a dozen other patterns I should like to describe.

This hat was of black velvet with bow knots of white satin bebe ribbon appliqued on the upper side of the broad leafed brim, while the under part of the brim was of white satin veiled with black sequins on black net. The low round crown was, like the under brim, of white satin covered with black sequins on net, a black and white double plume rested on one side, while a blackbird was perched upon the other. The only touch of color was a bunch of cerise velvet roses underneath the rim at the back.

For information regarding all these new fashions I am indebted to Miss Harris, who so courteously presides over Stacey & Stacey's new millinery department.

* * *

Wide spread regret is expressed over the sad news of the death of Captain W. Cooke in Africa. Only yesterday morning a bright letter from him was received by a Kingston girl and its perusal on the day following the publication of his death was a sad comfort to the recipient.

* * *

A private car is expected to arrive on Tuesday afternoon with a party of Montrealers who are coming to attend the wedding of Miss Walkem and Mr. Joseph on Wednesday morning. Amongst others, the party will include Mr and Mrs. Shaughnessy and Miss Shaughnessy, Captain and Mrs. Sperr, Mr and Mrs. Horace Joseph, Mrs. James Pitts, Miss Sache, Mr and Mrs. Cantlie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Hugh Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Mr. F. S. Meredith, Mr. G. A. Whitehead, Dr. Roddick, Dr. and Mrs. Bulber, Mr. G. S. Chouston and Mr. J. Fry Davis.

* * *

The golf tea last Saturday was given by Mrs. Leslie. This afternoon, weather permitting, Mrs. Montcambert and Mrs. Short will be hostesses at the club house, Barriefield.

* * *

Mrs. Alex. Allan, of Brockville, is coming to town next week and will be one of the guests at the wedding on Wednesday.

CONVICTED FOR INFRINGING UPON

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

A Toronto party who **refilled** Apollinaris bottles bearing the genuine labels, was convicted before the Police Magistrate.

Under the **Criminal Code** such offenders, likewise those who use counterfeit labels, or otherwise sell spurious Apollinaris, are liable to **imprisonment for two years with hard labor, and fine.**

Complaints will receive vigourous attention.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD., LONDON.

Mrs. McFarland and family returned on Wednesday from Tremont Park where they spent the summer.

Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Allan Jones also returned from Tremont Park on Wednesday, and Mrs. Jones proceeded to her home in Buffalo on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Ida Cline, of Cornwall, is the guest of Mrs. W. S. Hughes, lower Albert street.

Miss Carr-Harris has returned from Bathurst, N.B.

Miss Louise Kirkpatrick returned on Monday from a visit at Halifax, N.S., and at Smith's Falls.

Miss Freda Bartlett, who is taking a course at the training school at Albany hospital, arrived last Saturday at "The Chestnuts," and will be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding next Wednesday.

A marriage will take place in October, in Washington, D.C., between Capt. C. B. Bowers, a well-known and successful business man, of Watertown, N.Y., and Mrs. Helen Gautier Farren, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Bennet, Bath, Ont.

Miss Annie Nash returned from Toronto last Wednesday.

Miss Moore left this afternoon to visit Mrs. W. Dick Peddie at Emmetsburgh, Iowa.

Mrs. McAdam, St. Thomas, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Nickle.

Miss Pingree, daughter of Governor Pringree, of Michigan, arrived this week to take charge of the classes in Domestic science which will be held under Y.W.C.A. auspices. The members of the association are busily engaged in preparing for the opening of the new rooms on Wellington street. Local merchants and other friends of the cause have been kind in donations of money, and last Saturday Mrs. Clarke placed Rockwood grounds at the disposal of the committee for a garden party, which, however, was not very largely attended. Miss Pingree is the guest of Mrs. Adam Shortt, "Copsewarth."

Miss Mabel Parker, of Sterling, is visiting Miss Flo Smith.

—GERALDINE.

That Queer Dough

St. Nicholas.

A farmer's boy, starting to plough,
Once harnessed an ox with a cough;
But the farmer came out,
With a furious shout,
And told him he didn't know hough.

In a manner exceedingly rough,
He proceeded to blaster and blough;
He scolded and scowled,
He raved and he howled,
And declared he'd have none of such stough.

At length, with a growl and a cough,
He dragged the poor boy to the trough,
And, ducking him in
Till wet to his chin,
Discharged him and ordered him ough.

And now my short story is through
And I will not assert that it's trough,
But it's chiefly designed
To impress on your mind
What wonders our spelling can dough.

And I hope you will grant that, although
It may not be the smoothest in flough,
It has answered its end
If it only shall tend
To prove what I meant it to shough.

Is Methodism Behind the Times.

The Rostander.

The determination of the Methodist church to adhere to the prohibition of cards and dancing is another striking proof of the fact that the church has failed to make allowance for the change which has taken place, not a little as the result of Methodist effort, in the character and manners of society since the time when Wesley began to preach. When Wesley denounced cards Charles Fox had gambling debts to the amount of half a million of dollars, and this was a sample of the habits of his class. That such vice prevailed more than a century ago is not a good reason for forbidding people at the present day to relax after the day's work over a quiet game of whist for five cent points, or for nothing but the pleasure of the game. Even dancing was very likely vicious at Vauxhall in the last century; but what amusement can be more innocent than a dance under a respectable roof?

Aulay Morrison, M.P., left Vancouver hurriedly for Dawson yesterday. He refused to disclose the object of his visit; but it is understood to be in connection with the complaints regarding the administration of the Yukon.

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