

VALLE OF AN EDUCATION.

It was a tragedy, apparent to him in his hour of trouble.

The cold sweat stood out on his brow, showing the intensity of his mental agony as he walked up and down the room.

It will be noticed that what is perpetration at other times becomes sweat when it is a question of either mental or physical agony; but, of course, that is another story.

He was so moved by those fearful thoughts that he gritted his teeth. Of course he couldn't grith his teeth with a moiment of some sort, but that also is another story.

"What shall I do?" he cried. Just why a man who never saw the word outside of a novel should say "alas" when he gets into trouble is one of those mysteries that the best of us never have cleared up, but every one knows that he does.

"It is my own fault," he continued, "and if he hadn't been bald he would have torn his hair. In my youth I was thoughtless and refused to learn to spell, feeling confident that I would always have a typewriter girl who could do my spelling for me."

Amos he growled, as one who would look his trouble squarely in the face, even with a pair of eye glasses if it were necessary.

"I have the typewriter," he went on, "and a gracious and beautiful creature she is, in addition to being a complete walking lexicon and most attentive to my wants, but—"

Again he began his nervous tramp up and down the floor, and again the cold sweat undertook to do business with him.

"A scrawling love letter with half the words misspelled," he groaned, "would surely lose me that beautiful heiress I met at the seashore and who half promised to be mine, while a dictated one would just as surely lose me a pretty and expert typewriter. What, oh, what, would I do if I dictated 'Dearest Helen' to her and what would Helen say later to Joao when she found that I couldn't operate the machine myself? Oh, would that I had learned to spell!"

And as he tramped warily back and forth, making valiant efforts to kick himself, he felt that he never before had realized the great value that an education may be to a man, even though he has three typewriters, four dictionaries and an encyclopedia.—Chicago Post.

After the Proposal. For several minutes the young man did not speak. His heart was too full. It was enough for him to know that this glorious creature loved him, that she had promised to share his fate. With a new and delightful sense of ownership he fastened his eyes upon her beauty, and as he realized that hereafter it would be his privilege to provide for her welfare and happiness he could have almost wept with joy.

His good fortune seemed incredible. Finally he whispered tenderly: "How did it ever happen, darling, that such a bright, shining angel as yourself fell in love with a dull, stupid fellow like me?"

"Goodness knows!" she murmured absently. "I must have a screw loose somewhere."—New York Sunday World.

Good and Wet. "I saw a crowd of pleaders," said the man who is careless of his language, "coming home after that storm, and they were all good and wet."

"I presume," said the man who makes himself a nuisance by correcting his friends' grammar, "that you wish simply to say that they were wet."

"I stick to my original assertion. It was a Sunday school picnic."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Clocks and Cars. "Now, really," said the thoughtful man, "did you ever see a woman who was homely enough to stop a clock by looking at it?"

"No," said the nonsensical chap, "but I have seen a woman stop a car by looking at the conductor."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Modern Financier. Gobang—Spain is foolish to talk of war when she is already bankrupt. Where would the funds come from?

Ukerdek—There would be no trouble about that. The kinetoscope privilege would be worth all the war would cost.—Up to Date.

Street Car Diplomacy. "A woman took her little boy into her lap and gave me his seat on the car to-day."

"Did you ask her to do it?"

"No. I merely told her that he had a remarkably fine head."—Chicago Record.

A Beastly Slip. Mrs. Mashem—My dog and I have been sitting for our photographs as "Beauty and the Beast."

Lord Koro (a bit of a fancier)—Yes. He certainly is a beauty, isn't he?—Punch.

No Objection. A Boston poet has sent a poem to one of the papers entitled "Oh, Let Me Die at Home!" The editor has promised to let him, provided he keeps away from his office.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not So Bad. "That was a bad bicycle accident your head barber met with."

Yes, but it helped business. He had his chin tied up for three weeks."—Chicago Record.

Those Long Engagements. She—The second time I saw him I was engaged to him.

He—What caused the delay?—Judy.

Not to Be Thought Of. His next murder was that of a colored woman in St. Charles parish, the wife of a man whom he had been beating for a side of bacon. Mary Barker threatened to tell on Croole, and he killed her with an ax.

His next murder was that of a Spaniard named Rogeina Jacque, which was a very brutal and cold blooded crime. Three Italians were accused of it and two of them were lynched. This proved the United States government in trouble with Italy. It was finally adjusted by the United States paying damages of \$5,000. Until Croole made his confession it was never suspected that the lynched Italians were not guilty.

The largest sum he secured from any of his victims was from Alexander Johnson, a colored man, more than 70 years old, whose skull Croole crushed with a single blow. In Johnson's pockets Croole found \$4.50. This year Croole has murdered two people, both of them peddlers. The last named was killed June 2d.

Wood Yard. James Campbell, corner of Wellington and Barrack streets, always has on hand a good stock of best maple, oak and uncut dry shank pine and cedar blocks. All cheap and good. Telephone 113.

If you are trying to settle the most questions call on Mr. Grand Union.

TALK ABOUT STEEL.

ONE WHO KNOWS EXPLAINS METHODS OF MANUFACTURE.

Careful Purchasers Must Be Well Posted. The Crucible, the Bessemer and the Open Hearth Steel—It is What the Metal Contains That Counts, After All.

A metal composed of from 97 per cent to 99.06 of iron and from 3 per cent to .04 of carbon is properly called steel. Many other substances, however, are commonly found in steel. Among these are sulphur, phosphorus, silicon, copper and manganese.

These ingredients give various properties to the metal, according to the amounts present. There are also several alloys of steel with other metals, but these are generally designated by hyphenated titles, such as "chrome-steel," "nickel-steel," etc.

How is steel made? In many ways if we consider details. The principal methods are three. The rolling methods are known as crucible steel, bessemer steel and open hearth steel.

What is crucible steel? Crucible steel is obtained as the result of fusing together in a crucible the substances desired in any quality of steel.

What is bessemer steel? Bessemer steel is made by forcing a blast of air through molten iron. By this process the substances not desired in the steel are burned up. As some ingredients which are needed are also consumed, these substances (carbon, etc.) are added before the liquid metal is permitted to cool.

What is open hearth steel? Chemically the open hearth method is substantially the same as the bessemer process, but in making open hearth steel the iron is melted in a ladle, and the metal while molting and after complete liquefaction is kept exposed to the air in such a way that the impurities are oxidized or slowly burned out of the iron.

The constituents other than iron are added before solidification. Which is the best of these three kinds of steel? There is no answer to this question as it is phrased. That steel is best whose strength, ductility, hardness, toughness, etc., are best adapted and proportioned for the use for which it is intended.

These qualities depend upon the composition of the steel and upon its treatment—i. e., whether it has been forged, rolled, drawn, tempered, annealed, etc.

It is wholly immaterial whether the mixing of the iron, carbon, manganese and the rest is done in a crucible, a bessemer converter or an open hearth furnace so long as the same materials are compounded with equal skill and the steels treated after manufacture with the same care and judgment.

But is it not generally conceded that crucible steel is the best steel? By no means. There certainly was a time when the manufacture of the crucible method was more skillful and more successful than others. This process is the oldest, and its advocates attained excellence while others were experimenting—indeed before the later methods were devised.

It is not to be wondered at that the traditions of that time are still current in many shops which discuss the properties of steel. The method is still in use and is well adapted to the production of small quantities of special grades of steel, but, as a matter of fact, while every method of manufacture has its partisans, the superiority of crucible steel can no longer be demonstrated.

This is conceded by prominent authorities and the necessary conclusion of those who are familiar with the most recent investigations and tests.

Has any one of these three processes an advantage over the others? The maker of steel will decide that question for himself, having due regard to his surroundings and to the scope of his undertaking. The use of steel will ask what the steel is made of, not what it is made in.

He will aim to secure the properties which suit his purpose and will adapt the methods of manufacture to the metal. In general, if a man uses much steel he will be likely to purchase where he can get large quantities all alike. Crucible steel, made in lots not exceeding 100 pounds each, would hardly answer. A careful purchaser of steel analyzes and tests samples from each consignment which is received. To do this for one simple in every hundredweight would call for an intolerable number of analyses, to say nothing of the uneven quality of the steel itself when considered in large quantities.

What is open steel? All steel made by the processes which we have discussed is really cast steel—that is, the metal becomes steel while molting and is then run in molds. The name cast steel should be restricted to that steel which is cast in the shape in which it is intended to be used. The result is inferior for most purposes to that obtained by forging and similar methods. There is much confusion, however, in the popular use of this term.

What is tool steel? The term has no scientific meaning. Those who use it mean by steel suitable for making tools. It may be crucible steel, bessemer steel, open hearth steel or steel made by some less important method. For no good reason the name tool steel is often regarded with almost superstitious awe. The agent of the steelmaker calls a substance tool steel, knowing little or nothing of its composition and properties.

The steel user buys it, the workman makes things of it, the consumer buys and uses the things. Sometimes the steel is adapted to its use and everybody is satisfied. Sometimes it is not, and the consumer finds fault and the agent sells no more steel to that manufacturer. Meaning nobody concerned, except the original maker, has the least idea what the stuff called tool steel really is. No manufacturer knows what he is buying unless he has a laboratory where his purchase can be tested.


What is machine steel? That is another shop name. It is applied to any steel which is soft enough to be easily cut and drilled.

On the whole, does it make any difference how steel is made? Not to the consumer, provided the steel is correct in chemical constitution and physical properties, and these are matters of fact to be ascertained by careful tests, not matters of opinion to be decided by oratory.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Donkey and Wife. Among the lower classes in Tenerife the woman is very badly treated. The husband, brother or even son is a species of petty tyrant, and 99 times in 100, when on his way to the town in company with his wife and his donkey, he rides the donkey, and she carries the burden on her head. A great weight is often so supported.

Highest Prize. No pills on earth have had so much praise bestowed upon them as Wile's Maudsley Pills. Only one is needed for a dose. Cures every form of Stomach and Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick Headache, etc. 25 pills for 25 cents. Out at Wade's drug store.

The Health That Nature Gave You.



Few human beings are in a state of natural, perfect health. The work, the worry, the grasping after wealth, the over-indulgence of desires, keep us in a state of weary lassitude or physical pain. Some regulator must be taken—Something to counterbalance the unintentional ill we do ourselves—Something to instill new life and energy—Something to keep the vital spark ablaze and help nature's gift of health. Not exactly a physic, but a tonic, a bracer, an exhilarator. Such a medicine is

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

It purifies and cools the blood, aids the digestion, eases the nerves, soothes pain, and brings the fresh roses of health to the cheeks. Taken every morning before breakfast it keeps you in good health and spirits and at night brings refreshing, restful sleep. ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is nature's own remedy for many of the common ills that humanity is heir to. It spreads the sunshine of health and happiness through the dark alleys of disease. It strengthens the body and fits the system to repel disease. Here are some extracts from testimonials received from eminent physicians and prominent personages:—

FROM DR. W. H. F. SMITH, M.R.C.P., L.M., M.D., C.S.E., L.S.A., L., MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, LONDON, ENGLAND:—
"I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to your excellent preparation. I take it every morning before my cold bath, and it keeps me in the best of health and spirits. By its continued use during a serious episode of La Grippe, I escaped an attack, which often went with the extra fatigue and great strain put upon me when grappling with it."

FROM DR. THOS. F. LUTHERIDGE, M.R.C.S.E., LONDON, ENGLAND:—
"I have great pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a safe and useful family medicine, and is especially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

FROM DR. T. B. BRIDGE, F.R.C.P., S.R., C.S., LONDON, ENGLAND:—
"I gave your Abbey's Effervescent Salt a thorough trial. I can speak in great praise of it, and now recommend it extensively among my patients."

FROM SIR HENRY DEVLIN, LONDON, ENGLAND:—
"Your Abbey's Effervescent Salt is excellent. It has certainly not been over-rated."

FROM COENET W. J. STONE, LONDON, ENGLAND:—
"It is simply invaluable. I now use another medicine and take great pleasure in recommending it to all my friends."

FROM MARIÉ HOFFER:—
"I have used your Abbey's Effervescent Salt with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
Worth its weight in Gold as a Family Medicine.

PRICE, 60 Cts. A BOTTLE.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

SABBATH OF SABBATHS.

The Celebration of the Jewish New Year Will Begin on Sunday.

Monday will be the first day of the year 5658 of the Hebrew calendar, which is dated from the creation. Yom Kippur, or day of atonement, follows ten days after the new year and will be observed by special services in the synagogues—Tuesday, October 5th, commencing at 5 p. m. and continuing till the appearance of the stars on the following day.

All Jews over thirteen years of age are expected to abstain from food and drink during the feast of Yom Kippur and the men will remain praying all night in the synagogues.

This celebration of the Jewish New Year is purely a religious festival. The year begins with the month Tishri and is fixed on or immediately after the day of the mean new moon, provided the moon does not occur within the last six hours of the day, which commences and terminates at 6 p. m.

In the whole Jewish calendar there is no holy day more generally observed than that of Yom Kippur, "the Sabbath of Sabbaths," which is the occasion of special services in all the synagogues and which the orthodox Jewish merchants and manufacturers very generally respect by closing their places of business.


The day of atonement, as this day is called, always occurs ten days after the Jewish new year; and as that is a movable festival the date of Yom Kippur, of course varies in different years. During the twenty-four hours from sunset to sunset the orthodox Jews permit no food to pass their lips and spend most of the time in prayer.

Every orthodox Jew over thirteen years of age is expected to observe this fast, while many of the more devout remain in the synagogues during the whole period, repeating over and over again the prayers for the occasion. These prayers abound with declarations of penitence; scripture passages declaring the mercy and forgiveness which await repentance; and are constantly recited, while the rabbi emphasizes in solemn tones the duties of the day, not failing to point out the futility of mere verbal repentance to receive pardon.

Five days after the day of atonement the feast of the tabernacle begins. The festival harvest of the feast of the tabernacle corresponds to the christian thanksgiving day. It is the third of the three great festivals of the Hebrews, which lasted from the 15th to the 22nd of Tishri. The time of the festival falls in the autumn, when the whole of the chief fruits of the ground, the corn, the wine and the oil, were gathered. Its duration was strictly only seven days, but it was followed by a day of holy convocation, distinguished by sacrifices of its own, which was some times designated as the eighth day.

Sister Lizzie's Beau. Arthur Lewis Tubbs, in Boston Ideas. He comes 't our house twice a week. An' sometimes mobby three. An' 'ject as sure's he rings th' bell When Lizzie says 't me: 'Now Jimmy, you run right up stairs, It's your bedtime 'y' know, For I am not allowed 't see My sister Lizzie's beau. But sometimes I'm out in the hall, 'R hidin' 'hind the door An' once I got behind th' lounge An' laid there on th' floor. I a sez I should be wakin' out 'F'r things, I ought 't know, So I tho't I'd learn makin' love From sister Lizzie's beau. You first act kind 'o shy, an' stay In front 'o 'er face a gap, But keep your hitechin closer, till She's settin' on 'y' lap. You get 'y' arm around her waist, While she sez, 'Honey—No 't! But let your kiss 'er just th' same (Well Lizzie does her beau.) That night he staid so long that I Got sleepy on th' floor, An' first I knew I wuz 't sleep An' let 'em awful moor. Then Lizzie she screamed out: 'O, my! What was it scart me so?' 'The dog out on the mat, I guess,' Said Sister Lizzie's beau. When I got big an' have a girl I'll look 'round ev'ry night, T' see if her little brother's there A-hidin' out 'o sight. So that's one point of makin' love I may as 'gust 't keep. But which one shall I thank—myself, Or Sister Lizzie's beau? Jennie Caulfield says: "My brother at 98 Marion street, Parkdale, has found great benefit from Miller's Compound Iron Pills after a grippe. 50 doses, 25 cents. For sale by E. C. Mitchell.

JOHN LABATT'S CELEBRATED ALE and STOUT.



These goods are made only from choice Barley Malt, the best Hops and pure Spring Water. They have been analyzed in three cities by four of our ablest chemists, and have been pronounced "remarkably sound," "exceedingly sound" and "of delicious flavor and superior quality." Physicians throughout Canada recommend them in their practice in preference to other brands.

TES GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AND Twelve Diplomas have been awarded this Ale and Stout at the World's Exhibitions, viz.: At Philadelphia, U.S.A., 1876; Canada, 1884; Sydney, Australia, 1887; Paris, France, 1878; Jamaica, West Indies, 1881; Chicago, U.S.A., 1889; and San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 1891.

No other Malt Beverages on this continent have received such eminent testimonials.

Brewery at London, Canada. JAMES McPARLAND, KINGSTON.

A Few Words of Advice Before You Dye.

When you dye at home your chief view is economy. Home dyeing economy means the very best results from a minimum of expense, time and trouble.

Your objects and desires are fully realized only when the Diamond Dyes are used for your work. If you are one of the careless unfortunates who simply take a package of dye of the color required from your dealer, you will in nine cases out of ten suffer loss and great disappointment, as many merchants will hardy you some common dye ruinous to your goods, dangerous to handle and worthless as far as coloring power is concerned, and on which a very large profit is made. If you secure the Diamond Dyes your success is sure and certain.

Diamond Dyes have a long record of triumph in home dyeing work; they have been used and tested in every land, and have become fast friends and family necessities.

Happy women everywhere dye with Diamond Dyes.

Where no doubt a wheel. We are over by our first sale. For when our parents fail. They found they lacked attire. Styles that will open your eyes, values that will open your pocket-books. Grand Union.

FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN" is the title of a little pocket volume I have just issued, showing the effects of early abuse, or later excesses. Every weak man, single, married, young or old should read it and get the benefit of my thirty years experience, as a specialist in the scientific treatment of Drains, Losses, Impotency, Lame Back, Varicocele and Undevelopment.

MEDICINES WILL NOT CURE.

I know the action of every drug that was ever prescribed, but let me say as physician to patient, as man to man, medicines at best will but stimulate. They do not tone. What we must employ is nature's own gift. We need go no further. Why not use that potent force which she so bountifully bestows upon us? The one element most important to life in man or beast—ELECTRICITY—With my latest improved Galvanic Body Battery and Supporting Suspensory I combine a self-treatment which is positive and lasting.

On my professional word I make this statement: To weak men, young, middle aged or old, who may have the least foundation left to build upon, I promise a positive and permanent cure by the judicious use of my Electric Belt. More than 5,000 attested to this last year.

IT STOPS THE DRAIN IN THIRTY DAYS

and causing a free circulation of blood to and through the parts, gives development and speedily cures

VARICOCELE.

I publish in my "Health World," (sent free, sealed with book) more than four hundred sworn voluntary testimonials new every month. I forfeit \$5,000 if the currents from my Belt are not felt immediately upon applying to the body. You wear it at night.

IT CURES YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP.

If possible, call and consult me free of charge, or probably you have a friend near by who would examine the belt for you. Write to-day for pamphlet and particulars.

DR. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

MILITIA.

SEALED TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF Clothing required for the Permanent Force and Active Militia, and for the current financial year will be received up to noon on the 28th of September, 1897. The tenders are to be marked on the left hand corner of the envelope "Tender for Militia Clothing," and are to be addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Printed forms of tenders containing full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned at Ottawa, and at the offices of the District Officers Commanding at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, N.B., Halifax, and Winnipeg, Man.

Patterns or samples of the necessaries to be furnished may be seen at the offices of the District Officers Commanding at Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, and at the office of the undersigned at Ottawa. But this does not apply to Boots, which will be on view at Ottawa only. Samples will not be sent to parties desiring to tender.

No tender will be considered unless made on the printed form furnished by the Department, nor if the form is altered in any manner whatever. Parties must state in their tenders what facilities they have for executing a contract if one be awarded them, and give the names of two responsible parties as guaranties of their ability to perform such a contract.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Chartered Canadian Bank cheque payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. BENOIT, Captain, Secretary. Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, 7th September, 1897.

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The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. BENOIT, Capt., Secretary. Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, 10th September, 1897.

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Cunningham's Old Stand, opposite John's Grocery, Prince Street, ALL NEW AND UP-TO-DATE GOODS.

L. C. SANDER

A comfortable feeling is what you get if you put on one of our new fall boots. Grand Union.