

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More seconomical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum of phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAK-ING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New

## WEHAVETHEM

WHAT IS IT NOW?

THE BALANCE OF A MILL STOCK OF

# HOSIERY

6,500 PAIRS ALL-WOCL HOSE

Remarkable Value at Unheard of Low Prices.

We bought the Lot and they are a BIG BARGAIN.

### MOTHERS!

We can give you Children's All-Wool Hose for 5, 8, 10, 121-2, 15c. Not the ordinary goods you see about town, but Good Solid Value, worth twice the money.

Ladies' Hose, in All-Wool, 17, 20, 25c. These are of the same lot and cannot be bought wholesale at these figures.

Seeing is believing. Call and see them at

# Murray & Taylor's,

176 PRINCESS STREET.

STOVES AND HARDWARE.

#### UNIVERSAL STOVES

Are the Leading Stoves of the day; also the new

FIRE KING, IN 4 SIZES.

These Reliable Stoves are for sale only at the EW STOVE DEPOT.

BIBBY & VIRTUE,

### IMPOSSIBLE.

335 and 337 King Street,

Owing to the rush, of business on account of the large number of Stoves and Ranges which we are selling, we find it impossible to exhibit at the Central Fair, but we shall be pleased to show to visitors the large array of GURNEYS, RANGES and STOVES at our Warerooms, NO 189 PRINCESS STREET.

R. M HORSEY & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

# D. McEWEN & SON.

Machine, Engine and Boiler Works.

Engines and Boilers for all purposes, from 1 to 100-horse power, and fully guaranteed. Steam Rock Drill and Mining Repairs constantly on hand. Cheese Factory Boilers and Fittings.

Also a number of New and Second-Hand Engines and Boilers.

Mr. E. H. McCrea, of the Hudson Bay Co West Lynne, Manitoba, says: I suffered from Catarrh for a number of years, and expended upwards of \$200 employing physicians and catarrh specialists, buying different remedies, inhalants, douches etc., without obtaining relief. Your advertisement in Toronto Mail induced me to invest fifty cents in Nasal Balm. I sent for a package, and must say it was the best investment I ever made. It gave me immediate relief, and in less than two weeks the droppings from the nasal passages into my throat entirely ceased. I would urgently advise all afflicted with catarrh to use Nasal Balm.

#### TIPPING THE WAITER.

THERE IS DANGER, SOMETIMES, OF OVERDOING THE MATTER.

A Fast Young Man's Liberality-The Average Tip Less Than Twenty-five Cents-A Schedule-Head Waiters' Fees-Few Tips from Ladies.

A very fashionably dressed man, slightly intoxicated, went into the dining room of a first class hotel in New York the other evening, and asked for an expensive dinner, a quart of champagne included. The young man with an apron who took his order was all attention, and a dozen other young men with aprons stood at their vacant tables and smiled enviously. That their envy was well founded was shown when the diner paid his bill. It amounted to \$4.75, and after paying the amount he held the silver quarter of change stupidly in his hand a moment, evidently wondering if that would be enough to fee the waiter; then he thrust it is his pocket, took a bill from his purse, laid it unsteadily in the waiter's ready hand, and walked away with the proud consciousness of having been exceedingly liberal. The head waiter, a distinguished looking man with mild blue eyes and a long, blonde mustache, smiled complacently at the episode, and turning to the writer, said:

"That customer did not know that twentyfive cents would have served his purpose just as well, and that half a dollar would have been the extreme of generosity."

a."Is twenty-five cents the average tip to waiters?"

"No," answered the head waiter doubtfully; "I don't think it is. It would be less than that, though there are men who make a point of always giving half a dollar. The great majority of men make the fee ten cents, and where three or four come together they frequently chip in five cents apiece for the waiter. Few customers neglect the tip entirely, but some of them let it go for a few days and then give a fee of fifty cents. They are the men who really get the best service, for, although at the end of the week they will have paid less than ten cents on the average for their dinner fees, the waiter who gets the silver may have served the customer but once during that time. The effect of that plan is to make every waiter hope by special attention to induce the customer to pay a tip on that particular occasion when be serves.

ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE.

"I know a man who varies the amount of his tip according to a mathematical schedule. He pays the waiter 10 per cent, of the bill except when the bill is less than \$1 or more than \$5. In the first case he tips ten cents, and never goes above half a dollar. The waiters' regular wages here are \$20 a month and meals, and with decent luck and care any one of them is enabled to double his income by fees,"

"Does the head waiter come in for fees

"Yes, indeed, and mighty good ones, too. Men who find it agreeable to tip the head waiter seldom give him less than \$1. His richest opportunity lies in a private dinner party. Those who dine in a separate room imagine that they get better attention than the people in the main dining room, and they fee the waiter accordingly."

"Do ladies tip the waiters?" "Well, now, it seems hardly gallant to say so, but few waiters like to serve a lady who dines alone, or two of them together. A waiter thinks himself lucky to get a dime from a lady, and if there are two of them, the dime answers for both, if, indeed, they give any fee at all. In the up town hotels and restaurants in the shopping district it may be that half the lady customers give a tip. Now and then one appears who leaves a quarter on the plate just like a man, but, alas! they are very rare. We have one customer who is a shrewd business woman and takes much pride in her capacity for bargaining. When she comes in she selects a table with great deliberation, choosing according to the impression the waiters make upon her. Then she says to the waiter who comes to take her order: 'Now what is your name, my man? And suppose he answers 'Perkins; madam,' she continues: 'Well, Perkins, I want you to serve me in tip top shape; tip top, understand? Here,' and she slips a silver quarter under her glass; 'see that? that's yours if you serve me tip top.' Then she looks at him sharply and proceeds to give her order. You may depend upon it she gets served well, but if anything goes amiss that quarter goes back into her pocket."-F. R. Burton in Louisville Courier Journal.

Burial in Anam.

When any one of their number dies, friends and neighbors hasten to the mountains, hew down a tree, hollow it out, and, after having washed and dressed the body, put sugar cane into its mouth and invoked the shades of the dead, place it in this rude coffin, open the eyes so as to look heavenward, and then carefully seal it up. On the day of burial sacrifices are indulged in, according to the means of the relatives of the deceased. The grave is usually made in a forest, and the hewing of trees therein is superstitiously avoided. soothsayer, or priest, plants two reeds at the border of a stream in such a manner that the parents of the dead can pass underneath; while doing this he sprinkles water upon them which had been used to clean rice. After washing their clothes and cutting their hair, they enter the house, and, in order to show the depth of their sorrow, throw everything about the house into confusion. The priest arriving, he reproaches them, restores order, and sprinkles a kind of holy water in order to drive out the evil spirits. - Popular Science Monthly.

Japanese Toothpicks in New York. A well known New York firm recently tried the experiment of importing 70,000 toothpicks from Yokohama. These "cure dents," as they are described in the invoice, come in natty little boxes containing 1,000 each, in bundles tied round with green silk. They are cut from hard wood and have a point at only one end. As a matter of practical economy they could not compete with the double pointed domestic article in yellow

The Japanese article costs thirty-five Mexican cents per 1,000. To this is added 35 per cent. duty on manufactures of wood. Then, above that, the appraiser has advanced them 125 per cent., which carries a penalty of double the value. Added to these imposts are the charges, which come to more than the value of the goods, bringing the cost of the Japs to about \$1.75 per 1,000. The domestic article costs a few cents per 1,000, and restaurateurs, of course, prefer them.-New York Evening Sun.

A Charge Against the Nobility. The London Truth brings a black charge against the noble dukes. It says that in these degenerate days they have taken to selling the game they shoot on their moors. According to the observation of its gossip ninetenths of the hampers at a railroad station, where much of this game is delivered, were directed to dealers. It should add to the market price of grouse to know they were killed by the nobility .- New York Commercial Advertises

Tremendous Appetites of the Inhabitants of the Arctic Regions.

When we were at John Howland bay, a month ago, on the Arctic coast, I was visiting on the Hunter, where the sailors were scraping off the pieces of the gum adhering to the butt ends of the whalebone. The natives stood by, and as the long shavings were rolled off gathered them all up, eating what they could hold, and storing the rest away in their canoes. I tasted of the stuff out of curiosity's sake, but dropped it as soon as I could. The flavor is about as I would imagine a rotten raw peanut to be. For a steady diet, I should hesitate between that and faith, but the natives all evidently relished it exceedingly, and they chewed by the hour, as a schoolgirl would a piece of gum.

The greatest feast I have seen the natives have was about two weeks ago, when several whalers were lying at anchor under East cape, on the Asiatic shore. A whale was raised at the southward, working rapidly up along the shore. Twenty-five or thirty whale boats were immediately lowered, and the gauntlet was too much for the whale. He was soon captured and alongside the Lucretia to be cut in. Seven canoe loads of natives came off to claim their share of the whale, which custom has defined as the fins, flukes (the tail), and all the lean they can cut off. The whale was a very large one, making in the vicinity of 140 barrels of oil, and producing about 2,500 pounds of whalebone, hence there was a great did work to save this! To me the whole scene was most amusing. Work was begun about 8 o'clock and finished soon after midnight, but the sun set only to rise in an hour or two, so it was daylight all the time. The officers of the ship were giving their orders, the donkey engine was puffing away turning the windlass, which rattled like a dozen heavy log chains. Twenty or thirty natives were yelling like flends. Huge sheets of blubber were being hauled in at the gangway.

Everything was excitement and noise. The sea all about the ship was red with blood, and natives were crawling all along the whale's carcass, holding big sheath knives in their teeth, cutting off a piece of meat when opportunity offered, and jabbering away like so many monkeys. When they were through with the skeleton, it seemed as if they could not have removed any more meat even with a piece of sandpaper. All their canoes were loaded down as full as they could carry with meat. Now that the work was over, the feast followed. The most toothsome part of the whale to them is the black skin from the lips, the fins and the flukes, and these opened the feast. Imagine a man or a woman, with a slice of meat the size of a four or five pound steak, surrounding a corner with an expansive mouth, then sawing off the corner and writhing all over in order to chew up the whole piece and not drop any from his mouth. This is the happiest moment one of these natives could wish for. - Cor. Chicago Times.

Edwin Forrest's Turning Point. "In the following spring I went to New York and put up at a boarding house. I was without a dollar. I did not have two shirts in the world. My clothes had been seized for board in Albany. I was thoroughly disgusted with the world and resolved to kill myself. I went to a drug store and bought some arsenic. I told the apothecary I wanted to kill rats. I went to my room and mixed it, and was on the point of taking it, when, just as such things happen on the stage, I heard a gentle rap on the door. A man came in and said he was an actor, and that his name was Woodhull. The object of his visit was to get me to play for his benefit. He said he had never seen me act, but he had heard Ogden Hoffman, a member of the legislature, and others capable of judging, say that I was very fine. I told him hastily that I had done with acting, and that I did not know anything about him or his benefit. The actor looked downcast and said: 'I am a poor man, and have a long summer to run through. I had hoped you would come to my aid and assist me in supporting my family; otherwise I am beggared.' These words touched me so," said Forrest, "that I finally consented. I played 'Othello' for him. It was a grand sweep, financially and dramatically, for hundreds were turned away from the doors of the theatre. Next morning Mr. Gilford, manager of the Bowery, put \$500 in my bands (more money than I ever had in my life before), and engaged me for one year at his theatre. From that time till now my course has been upward and onward."-Dr. Kane in Baltimore American.

Frozen in Midsummer.

In speaking of the large number of deaths of English sparrows during the late rainstorms, Professor Otto Lugger, of Baltimore, says that, instead of having been dashed to death, be believed they had been frozen in distance of three squares. He carried eight home, examined all of them and found no bones broken. Four of them he warmed and they revived. The other four never again showed signs of life. Professor Lugger gave the following explanation of the apparent lifelessness, after the storm, of the birds, most of which were young ones: In migrating birds fly against the wind. Should the wind suddenly change and blow in the same direction as the birds are flying, and at a greater rate of speed, the birds' feathers are blown forward, the skin is exposed, and a cold driving rain will soon chill the birds and cause their death. In this way, strange as it may | Bee Hive Fingering, all colors. seem, the birds may be said to have been frozen in midsummer. - Boston Transcript.

Outwitting the Alligators. The dogs of San Domingo have discovered a way of outwitting their adversaries. Whenever a native dog of the island comes to a stream he stops and barks furiously for some time, until gradually one by one the vacores gather near the bank on which he stands, poking their vicious jaws out of the water as if in expectation of a feast. The dog knows by instinct when he has gathered all the yacores in the vicinity in one spot, and becoming satisfied of this fact he scampers off at breakneck speed up or down the stream and swims across in safety. It is only the San Domingan dog, however, who possesses this instinct. An imported dog would plunge recklessly into the water and soon become the prey of the yacore. - New York Mail and

Death of Gen. Phil Kearny.

The death of Gen. Phil Kearny at Chantilly has always been shrouded in mystery. He was killed instantly, but the circumstances which led to his death have hitherto been kept very quiet. Gen. Pierce Young, of Georgia, has just returned from St. Petersburg, where he was United States consul general. He was a Confederate officer during the war, and says that at Chantilly he and his command unexpectedly surrounded Kearny and his staff. Young, who had been a classmate and friend of Kearny. motioned to the Union general to escape. Kearny saw the signal, but before he could take advantage of it was shot dead by the rebel troops. - New York World.

There are over 100 asylums and homes for lunaties, this alless men and women and ineurasies in hew York.

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FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOZENS

# LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HOSE.

Children's Seamless Wool Hose at 5c.

Children's Wool Hose at 7, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20, 25 to 50c.

Children's Cashmere Hose from 15c.

Better Lines at 25, 30 and 35c.

Ladies' Wool Hose from 17c.

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Ladies' Cashmere Hose at 25c, worth 40c.

See our Special Line of Cashmere Hose at 50c, cheap

Ladies' and Children's CASHMERE GLOVES at 15, 20 25, 30, 35 and 40c.

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1,963 YARDS

DRESS MELTON, of two qualities, in five of the Leading Shades, at Prices that will fairly

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The goods are of good weight, soft and clothy in texture, and absolutely free from that glazed finish and hard feel of so many Meltons now being shown.

For lack of space we cannot enumerate all the bargains we are offering in DRESS MATERIALS, and would therefore ask an inspection of what we are offering before you decide.

# forty sparrow lying stiff and cold within a distance of three squares. He carried eight John Laidlaw & Son,

191 PRINCESS STREET.

# KINTTERS!

Buy the McKAY EXCELSIOR YARN for Boys, Girls and all kinds of rough wear. The Cleanest, Strongest and Best Wearing Yarn that has yet been made.

Wyvern Saxony Fingering, all colors. Crown Saxony Fingering, all colors. Halifax Saxony Fingering, all colors.

For all kinds of Knitting Yarns go to SPENCE & CRUMLEY'S,

The Leading Millinery Store.

43 INCH COLORED CASHMERE FOR 25c.

Heavy All-Wool Serge for 25c, worth 35c. Heavy All-Wool "Trico" 30c, worth 40c. Other Dress Goods Very Cheap. Special Value in Hosiery and Gloves at

A. J. McMAHON'S,

110 Princess Street.

AS A CALL SOLICITED.

# 45c WARM SLIPPERS.

Women's Warm Lined Felt Slippers, extra value, 45c. Women's Leather Slippers 35c. Women's Cloth Slippers 25c. Children's Strong Lace Boots 50c. Misses' Strong Lace Boots, sizes 11 to 2, 65c.

MOur Fall Price List will be issued soon. Look out for it.

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