



A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Purified by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

could not open his eyes. I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

because of the wonderful good it did my son." ARTHUR F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

EXIT OSLOFF!

Death of Mr. Mercer's \$1,600 Dog—Eaten by Cattle and Carried Away With the Gait—Other Sporting News.

THE KENNEL.

Mr. F. H. Mercer's imported wolfhound Oslod died on Monday at Ottawa of hemorrhage after an attack of inflammation of the lungs and bowels. The dog was valued at \$1,600.

CURLING.

A curling match played at Galt on Monday between the Galt Granite and Hamilton Thistles, three rinks a side, resulted in a victory for Hamilton by four shots. Score: Granite, 66; Thistles, 60.

THE WHEEL.

Milwaukee cleared \$4,000 on its bicycle tournament. Although John Lister, of Passaic Falls, N. J., is more than 60 years old, he rode 4,000 miles last season.

On Dec. 26 the membership of the League of American Wheelmen was 23,218. On Dec. 2, 1892, it was 32,153, including over 700 wheel women. An estimate of 10,182 during the year is conservative. Six years ago there were less than 10,000 members; eleven years ago, about 2,000.

ATLETICS.

NOTHING SMALL ABOUT JIM. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—Jim Corbett said yesterday he would demand a purse of \$75,000 to fight Mitchell. It is no club in the country will offer that amount he will, under certain conditions, offer it himself.

HOCKEY.

The following team will represent the Princess Hockey Club at St. Thomas Thursday evening: A. Furness, goal; Brown, point; Von Mifland, cover point; W. Lind, right wing; Tovey, right center; Mills, left center; R. Lind, left wing.

"Negro," Not "Colored."

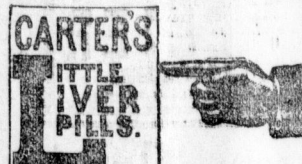
The twelve negro editors of Georgia, after organizing a press association the other day, issued an address to the public, in which they advise, incidentally, that the word "negro" be used rather than "colored," and be spelled with a capital "N." (Springfield Republican.)

Dropped Dead in the Church Aisle

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10.—During the services in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock street, Brooklyn, Sunday night, John F. Cook, an usher, 53, of No. 979 Dean street, dropped dead in the aisle. The pastor, Dr. Behrens, deeply touched by the sad occurrence ascended the platform and dismissed the congregation.

Fresh and Vigorous.

On a fine morning and a fine road what is more invigorating than a spin on a cycle. When it comes to a race the suggestion of Mr. George Phillips, secretary Leinster Cycling Club, Dublin, Ireland, has forced "I have found St. Jacobs Oil an invaluable remedy for strains and bruises, and so have several members of our club." This ought to be borne in mind.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the basis of so many ills that have a cure where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them. In vials of 50 cents. Sent by mail. CHAS. HENNINGSEN CO., New York.

Small Dose. Small Price.

The Dairymen.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Western Ontario Convention.

Good Influences of Convention Reports and Traveling Dairies.

Hon. John Dryden and Other Prominent Agriculturists Address the Association in Victoria Hall.

The hour named to begin a three days' convention of the Western Ontario Dairy-men's Association was 1:30 p.m. yesterday. The number of delegates expected was about 300, but less than one-third of that number had enrolled themselves as delegates when President John Geary called upon the delegates at 2:30 p.m., many of whom the prevailing storm had delayed, being expected at the later sessions. On the platform were: C. E. Chadwick, Ingersoll, honorary secretary; Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; A. Pattullo, Woodstock; Prof. Dean, Guelph; J. W. Wheaton, B.A., secretary, and President Geary.

Welcomed the delegates, but was sorry the inclemency of the weather had detained many who had promised to attend. He paid a high tribute to the worth of Hon. John Dryden, who had aided largely in promoting dairy interests. It had always been difficult to induce patrons to attend these conventions, and with a view to create greater enthusiasm among cheese-makers a secretary had been permanently engaged to visit the various localities where lectures were delivered. The services of the new secretary, J. W. Wheaton, were already very highly appreciated. He had delivered sixteen or seventeen lectures, and was in receipt of many invitations to attend future meetings. His work will be a grand benefit to farmers and dairymen. Valuable information was given as to how to produce good milk and how best to convey it to the factory.

A PROPER ARTICLE MUST BE SUPPLIED to cheese-makers if they are to be expected to make good cheese. Both Government and dairymen have a commendable interest in dairy work, and money had been provided to employ instructors and inspectors to establish a dairy school. In 1891 four instructors and one inspector had had more work than they were able to perform, and their services had resulted in the manufacture of a greater quantity and better quality of cheese. Last year only an inspector was employed, and this year the fees for membership in this association have been reduced to 50 cents from \$1. Farmers are expected to produce greater interest in dairying since so much has been done to provide facilities for their work. To those who promoted this society 25 years ago great honor was due. Then very better cheese was made and disposed of while now \$11,000,000 worth is sold annually and more than doubled in a few years. The officers of the association are laboring diligently to promote its interests, receiving no salaries for their very valuable services.

Hon. John Dryden was then introduced. He had prepared to be called later, and to have been able to comment on other addresses, but he supposed the motive power must go first and that the engine must be followed by the loaded cars. Money makes the dairyman, and money is also needed to make dairymen's associations prosper. The Ontario Government had, therefore, supplied money freely to assist in the education of farmers in dairy affairs. The dairy report from this Province, as prepared by the Western and Eastern Dairy-men's Associations and the Creamery Association is the most valuable one issued on this continent and editors and others in the old land use it to frame editorials for the

LEADING PAPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The London (Eng.) Field has stated that the Canadian reports were more interesting than any other; there is a ring of reality about them that tells of actual experience. The same paper says the money to print this report was very wisely expended. Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, also writes concerning the report: "You in Ontario are quite in accord with the people of the States. Your successful efforts give us stimulus, and your zeal greatly inspires us."

Never before in the history of our Province has there been so much

ENTHUSIASM AMONG DAIRYMEN

as now. Within a month in his own county of Ontario, Mr. Dryden said, eight public meetings were recently held to establish creameries, and as it is there it doubtless is elsewhere.

Why does this enthusiasm exist? Farmers have had small crops and realized low prices for their grain. They have been advised to raise stock, but have not always found it remunerative to do so. These are some reasons why attention has been directed to dairying, but there have been incentives given. Since the introduction of dairying in Ontario the population has increased 36 per cent; yet cheese production has increased 36 per cent since 1864, and very great praise is due to the pioneer cheese-makers whose energies have taken a much to bring these associations into vigorous existence.

Another reason for the enthusiasm in dairy matters has been the

DISSEMINATION OF DAIRY LITERATURE

and reports. The best farmers are sure to attend the farmers' institutes, and previous to two years ago these reports were distributed through them; but now they go to 10,000 or 15,000 people annually, many of whom are not members of any farmers' organization. The reading of these reports must increase the interest felt by those receiving them.

A still stronger element to create enthusiasm has been the influence of the

TRAVELING DAIRIES.

Some have opposed this work, but the speaker had every confidence in their efficacy in producing the best results. Discussion is encouraged, interest created, and people are thereby enabled to secure greater profits for their labors.

WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY?

A return of over \$11,000,000 has been secured annually, and these returns have not been sporadic, but regular, unlike the result when grain and stock are grown. Dairy interests are now in the hands of more skillful men than any other branch of farm industry, and while dairying we are not destroying the fertility of the soil, but adding to it. There is lots of land that may be redeemed by greater attention to dairying.

IS THERE ANY DANGER OF OVERDOING DAIRYING?

Cheese-making has increased enormously in the United States, yet less cheese is now exported than formerly. The increase has been alike rapid in Europe, and British im-

ports have increased during the last ten years fully 50,000,000 pounds. But why should not Canada do herself? A cheese-curing country. We ought to use 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of cheese annually instead of about one-third of that amount, and the only reason why we do not is because the poor cheese is always sold to us. We would buy more cheese in our stores if we could get better cheese. With increased demands abroad and the possibilities of a home market, there is no danger that too great a quantity of cheese will be produced. The Ontario Government has no hesitation in continuing its assistance to dairy interests everywhere.

Many men know practically how to do the work in factories, but they know nothing about

THE SCIENTIFIC REASON

why the work is done. This instruction is being provided at Guelph. It was decided to provide 50 chairs, and it was feared these might not all be taken; but 80 applications had been made and 30 applicants were disappointed. Additional accommodation will be provided, for this is one of the legitimate functions of a government.

Comment on Mr. Dryden's Address.

President Geary felt very much cheered and encouraged by the address of the Minister of Agriculture, and specially commended his remarks about the growth of the home market. He had found little demand for cheese among his patrons when he commenced dairying about ten years ago, because previous to that only the cheese that had been improperly made was sold to them. Now, however, from two to three tons are consumed because now but the best is supplied to them.

E. Caswell, London.

Said it was very unfortunate that the home demand for cheese had been ruined by the mistaken policy of salesmen, who have placed culled cheese on the market everywhere throughout the Province. Since inspectors had been appointed fewer culled cheeses had been made, and part of the difficulty could be remedied. The services of the new secretary, J. W. Wheaton, were already very highly appreciated. He had delivered sixteen or seventeen lectures, and was in receipt of many invitations to attend future meetings. His work will be a grand benefit to farmers and dairymen. Valuable information was given as to how to produce good milk and how best to convey it to the factory.

A. Pattullo, Woodstock.

Said he had agitated the use of the best product of factories in the home market. If this were done generally home consumption would be increased twofold in a short time. He insured occasions when the demand in Woodstock was practically unlimited when good cheese was available, as it very seldom is in grocery stores. The home consumption of cheese will keep up the price more effectively than any foreign demand can do, as is seen to be the case in the United States.

Professor Dean

said the association should be congratulated because its president was a practical dairyman. The handsome programme for this convention was also a subject for commendation, and he was glad to hear that the advertisements had paid for its production. It was, doubtless, one evidence of the wisdom of engaging a practical man for secretary, and the association should gain largely after so doing. Farmers do not always take hold of new things, and it has been truly said that their conservatism in this matter is

THE MAINSTAY OF THE NATION.

When they know a right thing they will fall in with it. A new interest has been awakened by the traveling dairy, and the winter dairy course has resulted most satisfactorily. Already several applications have been made for positions next winter, when provision will also be made for lady cheese-makers. A new interest in the dairy industry is the need for more knowledge. We do not advertise our business enough. Milk and butter and cheese give the greatest nutriment to the human body. One gallon of milk is equal to three pounds of beef and costs only one-third as much. We should keep up the fertility of our farms. We must feed something if we desire to produce milk, and of the food 80 per cent. is returned to the soil on dairy farms.

WE NEED BETTER COWS.

We should double the standard of milk production. At the Agricultural College the standard has been placed at 6,000 pounds for a dairy cow or 250 pounds of butter annually. A quantity should be considered. Many cows make up in quantity what they lack in quality. We cannot buy better cows. How shall we get them? We must raise them. Like produce like. We should use a pure bred strain from milking strains with good native cows. Grade up a herd, but do not cross them; a pure bred animal is not necessarily a good dairy cow. Good dairy cows are usually found in form.

GRASS IS NATURE'S FOOD.

For the production of milk, and in winter use of clover and red clover, the best substitute obtainable for grass. No one food is a perfect food, so hay and bran must also be used in proper proportions. We have experimented with wheat as a food for dairy cows and found it very satisfactory. Wheat is 65 cents a bushel and will pay better for feed than to sell it. The speaker advocated winter dairying so that profits could be made.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

They wanted the co-operation of the producer, manufacturer and consumer to get the best results. He deprecated the rivalry between factories to get the highest prices; they should strive instead to make the best article. Speaking of the qualities of milk for cheese, he said, that the fat was the chief desideratum in milk. Anyone who had extra skimmed milk was realizing this. Fat was the most valuable as well as valuable quality in milk. Prof. Dean concluded an able and practical address amid applause.

The convention adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until the evening.

TUESDAY EVENING.

There was an increased attendance at the evening session.

Mayor Spencer.

Mayor Spencer welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of London, which was greatly indebted to the dairy industry. The establishment of the large industry in the city was due to this great industry, and it was because of London being the center of it that it was located here. He believed the failure of 93 per cent. of the farmers was due to their neglect of the minor branches of agriculture—such as butter and cheese-making, the raising of poultry, etc. It was a mistake for young men to flock from the farms to the cities, as the professions and trades were more overcrowded. It was the natural order of things to be a producer. He hoped the convention would be held annually in London. (Applause.) The mayor gave a humorous account of his own experience as a farmer.

Moses Masoret.

Mr. Moses Masoret, president of the Board of Trade, welcomed them on behalf of that institution. Though a young man yet he remembered the time when all the cheese came from the Western States and the article then was better suited for footbills. So that the progress of the industry had been great. More attention should be paid

to butter-making. He was surprised at the immense growth of cheese-making.

A. Pattullo.

Mr. Pattullo, of Woodstock (president of the Oxford Dairymen's Association), gave a practical address on "Good roads in relation to the dairy interests." The condition of roads was the standard of civilization; it was a state of barbarism. There was no reason why Canadian roads should not be superior. The art of road-making was an old one, applied to perfection in the days of the old Romans, and unlike the art of embalming, had never been lost.

He was not in favor of advocating the abolition of the statute labor system, but it had a defect in being placed in the hands of people entirely unskilled. No man could make proper roads unless he had studied the method. The farmers of Ontario were unskilled in the art of road-making, and they did not know how to make good roads. While there were some of the pathmasters doing fairly good work, the generality of them did not because they were unskilled. Some pathmasters might do good work, and an inexperienced successor would do it all in the next year. He had thought the ideas of many gentlemen connected with municipal institutions on the statute labor system, and the consensus of opinion was that it was radically inefficient and that better results would be attained by directing the public highway made ready by dumping the gravel down so that the finer portion fell to the bottom and the coarse, heavy material stayed on top. They called that road-making, while in reality the men who did it should be arrested for obstructing the public highway. The grades should be uniform and a recognized standard should be laid down by competent authorities; the stones should be broken and the gravel rolled. They should be systematically and continuously repaired. The grades should be laid earlier so that the public highway would be in better condition when the rainy season came. Mr. Pattullo instanced the splendid highways of Britain and said there was no reason Canada should not have them as good as in Britain there was more rain. Canadian roads should be made of good grade; the macadamized was too expensive. A stone crusher should be a permanent fixture in every township. The fact that there were so few sound horses was due to bad roads; any blacksmith shop afforded an object lesson on this. The farmers would save an immense amount in horse and harness by better roads. This matter greatly affected the dairy farmers. He saw that the cost of hauling milk to one factory in Oxford was \$1,000 a year. With 1,000 factories this represented an annual expense of \$1,000,000 in hauling. He believed that with such roads as those of England, fully one-half of this could be saved, and in this age of keen competition the percentage on profits gained by such would be considerable. Public opinion must be educated up to the idea of superior roads before a law was made to enforce it. The speaker was in favor of wide ones. He deprecated the idea promulgated in the United States that the national Government take hold of road making. In this democratic age it was a matter for the people.

J. H. Woolley, Simcoe.

What would you do in a country where there was no gravel? Mr. Pattullo—Then you cannot have ideal roads; but build them high and attend to drainage.

Mr. J. S. Pearce

complimented Mr. Pattullo upon his address. It was an important matter, closely identified with the interests of the cheese industry. The Ontario Agricultural College had taken a step in the right direction by experimenting there. He thought that a practical roadmaker should be placed judiciously to superintend the construction of roads. (Applause.)

Mr. Morgan, of Adelaide, commended

the idea of appointing practical men. President Geary announced the Governor-General would be present on Thursday afternoon noon and address them. (Applause.) He read a telegram from St. Thomas saying that twenty delegates were snow-bound there and would be on hand in the morning.

Hon. John Dryden.

Hon. John Dryden said he agreed with Mr. Pattullo, that it was not so much the fault of the law as it was not properly enforced. (Hear, hear.) There could be no revolution in this matter without creating disturbance. The people required education and the functions of Government were education and the people required a special bulletin on this matter, prepared by a practical man, which he intended scattering broadcast over the Province. (Applause.) There should be fewer pathmasters, and they should be experienced men. He could show them places where the statute labor, properly directed, produced the best results possible. The appointment by the Government of a special commissioner would lead to a rivalry of claims for his services that would render them futile. This question should be thoroughly agitated, and the people educated before an efficient principle could be evolved. He believed in wide tires, but they should get the good roads first. He had heard a doctor's experience related to the effect that in winter he had the snow to wash through, springing the roads, and then just as the roads were becoming good in dry weather along came the pathmaster and dumped great heaps of gravel on it, spoiling it all the year round. (Laughter.) It places where gravel was scarce clay, burnt into a baked brick, made excellent roads, though somewhat expensive.

Rev. Mr. Clark.

Rev. Mr. Clark, of Guelph, a venerable clergyman and a pioneer in the cheese industry, made an exceedingly happy and humorous speech "to fill in time" as he said. He made witty reference to his immense by saying that he was once a minister but was now a layman; once a bishop but now a quadruped (laughing to his crutches). Mr. Chadwick and himself were the only ones who were present at the formation of the association a quarter of a century ago. He paid high compliments to Prof. Robert P. Robertson, ex-Governor of Ontario, and other prominent in the dairy interests. It was 29 years since he contributed his first article to the Canada Farmer, and he had been at it ever since, and intended to stay at it for a while. It had been said that the most efficient thing in court presentations was the "art of retreating," which consisted in appearing to be present all the time one was making one's self scarce. So it was in retreating from a public position like the intended doing—withdrawal from active participation, but yet retaining his connection with the association in a line of his own. Mr. Clark asked why there were not ladies present. He didn't believe in these meetings "for men only." The Lord said when Adam was in Paradise that "It was not good for man to be alone," and if good in Paradise it ought to be on earth—especially at a dairy convention. (Laughter.) The reverend gentlemen waxed merry on this topic. A man should count his wife as much after marriage as before. He was known in this section as Clover Clark and was rather proud of the title; he was sorry

MEN'S AND BOYS' S-U-I-T-S AND O-V-E-R-C-O-A-T-S

Ready to Wear, Will be Sold During Our BANNER CLOTHING SALE

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, AT

20 Per Cent. Cash Discount Off Regular Prices.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

No goods charged at the discount prices. We don't often have a sale, but this one has proved a great success. Select now while stock and sizes are complete.

Burns The Clothier.

TAKING TANGIBLE FORM.

Forward Movement in the Line of Church Union.

The Matter Brought Before the Toronto Presbytery—Overtures From Congregational Clergymen, Looking Toward Union of the Two Great Bodies.

TORONTO, Jan. 10.—An important matter came up this morning at a meeting of the Toronto Presbytery. It is no less than the first overture looking to a union between the two great churches—the Presbyterian and Congregational.

Rev. B. B. Williams, of Guelph, waited upon the Presbytery, and Rev. John Burton read a paper on the subject. The paper pointed out the growing approximation of the two churches, the ecclesiastical and doctrinal resemblance, and the advisability of union, and accordingly a conference on the subject of closer union was proposed by the signers—ten influential clergymen of the Congregational Church. They were acting individually, not representatively. Mr. Burton was careful to explain that the Presbytery was not in any way endorsing the overture, but was merely expressing its opinion in general terms and highly approved the suggestion of a conference.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell was cordial in his approval, pointing out that the conference would commit neither party definitely to anything.

Rev. Wm. Melville moved that the Presbytery thank the gentlemen for their appearance and agree to a conference. This carried.

THE CITY THANKED.

Mr. Pattullo moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered the mayor and the president of the Board of Trade for their welcome, and also to the city for its generous grant of \$200. He would not say he agreed with the mayor's suggestion that London should be the permanent place of meeting, but it was certainly an admirable geographical and industrial center. The motion, seconded by Mr. A. F. McLaren, of Stratford, carried unanimously.

E. Chadwick.

Mr. E. Chadwick, of Ingersoll one of the pioneers of the association, spoke briefly. He had seen with pleasure the development of the great cheese industry. The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture deserved credit for the liberal opinions he had just expressed. The Ontario Government had done a great deal in the way of providing education and practical instruction. Speaking of Canadian roads he said he did not like the depreciatory manner in which they had been spoken of. They had fine roads in England to be sure; he rode 40 miles on them one day but it cost him \$1.50 in tolls. (Laughter.) So that they had to pay for them if they wanted good roads.

THE DELEGATES.

The following delegates were registered up to last night: John A. Leitch, Glenora; Jas. Patterson, New Durham; A. McMillan, Harrington; Wm. Hollis, Atwood; A. P. McLaren, Stratford; Joseph Rosenbarg, St. Marys; D. N. McKellar, Lakeside; Richardson and Webster, St. Marys; James A. Murray, J. Dempsey, Fairview; D. A. Dempsey, Stratford; George Kinney, Whitnash; J. T. Morrison, Woodstock; Geo. H. Barr, Culloden; John McRae, Culloden; Thos. Alderson, Kintore; Wm. Dickson, Atwood; John W. Chalmers, Peole; Wm. Stevely, London; Wm. Simington, Camlachie; J. T. Henderson, Pine River; L. E. Richardson, Thedford; L. R. Richardson, Stratford; R. Johnson, Bright; John Corless, New Durham; W. H. Edgingham, Cramlin; L. E. Smith, Thorndale; J. A. James, Niles town; James Stinson, Thorndale; Moses Katchel, Tavistock; Wm. Bothwell, Woodstock; J. H. Woolley, Simcoe; A. McKenzie, Donegal; Robert Cleland, Listowel; Wm. McIlvride, Barney; T. J. Ballynure, Listowel; John Bredie, Mapleton; John Cuthbertson, Bright; A. Rickard, St. Marys; Samuel Howard, Gorrie; J. L. Thomson, Brookdale; O. A. Clark, Brookdale; Sherman McGrimmon, Osterville; J. McNaughton, Norwich; George Bredie, Woodstock; Henry White, Belfast; Wm. Colledge, Greenacre; R. Cuddy, Woodstock; John Frain, Harrington; G. Moore, Kendalworth; Samuel L. Wallace, Mount Forest; John W. Blyth, West Flamborough; H. Smith, Mohawks; Geo. Halsey, Bradford; Andrew Dunn, Ingersoll; E. D. Norton, London; J. A. Radcliff, Woodstock; Wm. Kirchen, Eastwood; J. W. Copeland, Eastwood; John Robertson, Norwich; Thomas Grienes, Wyandotte; E. Turner, Wyandotte; F. C. Taylor, Gorrie; Chas. Sutton, Lyons; Robert Robeson, Gerscott; A. Q. Houey, Exeter; James Birtel, Bright; A. Pattullo, Woodstock; James Cration, Niles town; John Robertson, Ingersoll; G. E. Goodhand, Niles town; James A. Gray, Atwood; James Morrison, Haultain; J. G. Blackmore, Richmond; A. E. Gardner, Hawkebury; J. D. Clark, Warwick; W. H. McLaren, Cramin; Wm. Stevenson, Birton; C. J. Snuch, Tupperville; John Velford, Brownsville; John Rumble, Holbrook; A. G. Patton, Courtes; James A. Reid, Bright; S. A. Myers, Crampton; D. Kew, St. Marys; T. B. Miller, Burgoyne; E. Wilkinson, Clifford; D. Jack, Newton; T. O. Flynn, Kinkora; W. D. Angus, Newry; Wm. Wood, Watford; Wm. Thompson, R. Batecher, S. Stillant, Birnam; A. Bell, Tavistock; J. Henderson, Birnam; Wm. Stocks, Dundalk.

The Earna Express Robbery.

SARNIA, Jan. 10.—James McMahon was brought before Mayor Lesueur, charged by Mr. Sparling, traveling agent for the Canadian Express Company, with stealing packages of money from the express company's office, where he was employed as a clerk. He was committed for trial.

A Fiendish Fin.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—A party of Finland-ers were quarreling in a saloon at a Michigan village on Friday night, when one of the number, John Bellows, was stabbed. Eric Kanges went to summon Dr. Meloche, but the doctor declined to go to the saloon. Kanges immediately shot Meloche, inflicting a wound from which the victim died on Sunday. The murderer is in jail.



A Friend In Need

—Pearline. It's a friend indeed to every woman. It washes clothes, paint, dishes, glass—anything that you want clean. It washes with half the labor, and without harm. It cleans without wearing out, and without worry. Pearlina saves the hardest part of all work. Have nothing to do with imitations; you'll have little to do, if you use Pearlina.

Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous housewives tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearlina. IT'S FALSE. Pearlina is never peddled, and if you encounter one, you are better off to get the genuine thing—and it's back. JAMES EYER, N.Y.

(Continued on page 8.)

Mr. Blaine.