



## Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

### Became Very Thin

and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Miss G. KENNEDY, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

### Is the Only

## True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

## The Foresters.

Further Proceedings of the Ontario High Court.

A Warm Debate Upon the Subject of Division.

Greeting From Ohio-California High Courts—Full Attendance.

### TUESDAY MORNING.

Mr. Harry A. Collins, H. C. R., presented his annual report soon after the session opened. During the year 5,249 members were added to the roll, and the membership in Ontario alone now numbers over 30,000, with 651 courts. Sixty new courts have been established, 22 by the Supreme Court, 35 by officers of the High Court.

The High Chief Ranger presented the following recommendations, which had been submitted to him by the High Chief Ranger. That organizers be allowed a fixed sum for expenses; that they be given a small salary; that the salary be supplemented by a portion of the charter fee and a portion of the initiation fee of all members that they may secure for courts with a membership under 30; that definite districts be assigned them, and that they report fully once every two weeks; that bonds to the amount of \$200 be given by all deputies engaged in organizing.

The financial standing of the society had been materially improved by the legislation of last session, and they had further reduced the liabilities by the payment of a loan of \$1,000. The H. C. R. expressed his opinion on the question of dividing the High Courts, and after mentioning that 142 homes had been visited by death during the year, he closed with an eulogistic reference to Dr. Oronhyatekha.

The High Secretary's report was also presented and referred. The statistics given in it were largely covered by the H. C. R. in his address. Letters of greeting and regret were read from Judge Wedderburn, Supreme Counsellor of the order, New Brunswick, and from P. S. C. R. Bottrell, Ottawa. Greetings will be sent to the High Courts of Ohio and California, now in session.

This afternoon's session began at 2 o'clock. The programme included the reception of the Supreme Court officers, then an address from the London court to the High Court, and an address by Mayor Little.

### TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The High Court resumed work at about 2:30. Many new delegates had arrived by the morning trains, and they were retired to the ante-room, where the court degree was conferred by the P. H. C. R., Rev. Alex. Macgillivray.

Minutes of the morning session were read and confirmed. On the roll being called, the following officers answered to their names: H. C. R., H. A. Collins, Toronto; P. H. C. R., Rev. Alex. Macgillivray, Parkdale; H. V. C. R., Rev. R. McNair, Carleton Place; H. Sec., James B. Halkett, Ottawa; H. Treas., Atwell Fleming, Toronto; H. Phys., Dr. Tennant, H. Conn., A. H. Backus, Asylum, Inspector, C. C. Whaley, Toronto; H. Chap., Rev. S. Acheson, Kippin; H. J. S. Thos. Lawless, Parkdale; H. J. W. V. Kirby, Toronto; H. S. B., George E. Chalmers, Toronto; H. J. B., W. H. Wanders, Hamilton; H. Mar., R. A. Harrington, Chatham; H. Cond., W. J. Niddrie, M.D., Cremona; H. Mes., James Stokes, Deseronto; H. A. Mes., A. H. Wickware,

Perth; Auditors, W. S. Milne, Toronto, and J. S. R. McCann, Kingston.

The court then took up work in the subordinate degree, and the H. C. R. answered a number of questions that were put to him, re the changing of date of High Court meeting from August to October, etc. In answer the H. C. R. claimed the high standing committee had full authority.

Boutonniers, the gift of the local courts, were distributed to the members.

The Supreme Chief Ranger, Oronhyatekha, accompanied by a number of Supreme Court officers, then paid an official visit to the court, and being introduced by the H. C. R., they were received with the royal salute. H. C. R. Harry Collins gave the officers a hearty and eloquent welcome, and invited the supreme officers to the platform. In a speech of considerable length, the Supreme Chief acknowledged the cordial welcome given himself and his colleagues, reviewed the rise and progress of the order, and the Order of Foresters, and congratulated Ontario High Court upon the appearance of its representatives, and the healthy condition of its finances.

He predicted that Ontario would have 200,000 members when the Supreme Court meets in Toronto. He further predicted the surplus would amount at that time to \$3,000,000, and drew a bright picture of the future of the order. All Ontario might be proud of the wonderful growth of the order since its High Court meeting was held in London some fourteen years ago. Referring to his own services, he claimed as his highest reward the approbation and esteem of his brother Foresters.

At the conclusion of his remarks a delegation from the London City Council, consisting of Mayor Little and Ald. Powell, was admitted, and being introduced by High Counsellor A. L. Backus, were given a most hearty and cordial welcome.

Mayor J. W. Little addressed the meeting, giving the Foresters the freedom of the city, and expressing appreciation of the visit of so large and influential a body of men.

Ald. A. B. Powell, a brother Forester, also welcomed the High Court, and in a short but spirited speech, paid a high compliment to Dr. Oronhyatekha, and also to the order, whose good work in the interests of insurance he could not too highly commend.

H. C. R. Collins replied in humorous strain and gracefully acknowledged the kindness of the deputation, which then withdrew, amidst the singing of "They Are Jolly Good Fellows" by the court. Bro. Henry Pratt, Alex. Alkema, and W. Tackaberry, representing the nine courts of the London Foresters, were next introduced by Bro. Backus, and were given a hearty reception, to which they responded gracefully.

Bro. Pratt, who read the address, also invited the court to participate in a promenade concert, to be given at the residence of the Foresters' visit.

The H. C. R. accepted the invitation on behalf of the court, and introduced that veteran Forester, Bro. Alkema, chairman of the concert committee, who joined in the general welcoming carnival.

A telegram of fraternal greeting was read from the High Court of Ohio, in reply to the one sent this morning, and was received with cheers.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on new business reported against biennial sessions; in favor of payment of necessary expenses of delegates; and a short report on the regret at the retirement of High Secretary Halkett.

Discussion followed, the Supreme Chief taking the floor and declaring the committee had exceeded their duties. He moved that the report be referred back to committee, with instructions to complete their work. After the usual adjournment to proceed, the motion carried.

DIVISION OR NO DIVISION.

High Counsellor A. H. Backus, chairman of the special committee appointed at Peterborough last year to consider the question of division of the High Court, reported. He reviewed the case and explained details. The report favored division into two High Courts, of the present Ontario High Court. Bro. Backus proceeded to advocate the adoption of the report.

The Supreme Chief Ranger moved that the report be received and referred to the special committee, of which he is chairman, to report tomorrow morning.

Dr. Thompson, of Toronto, rose to a point of order that the report be received before it be referred.

The chair ruled that the point was not well taken, and he put the motion, which was lost by a strong majority.

Points of order flew thick and fast, and a dispute on parliamentary practice followed.

General motions were made, and it was finally carried that the lost motion be reconsidered.

It was carried that the words of the original motion referring to special committee be struck out, and the report be received and referred.

The report was declared received. A motion was made to discuss it clause by clause, and an amendment carried that the portions of the report dealing with the principle of division be discussed.

Dr. Thompson gave his reasons for action. He suggested as an alternative to division, the consolidation of the small courts. He made a strong appeal against increased expenses and extravagances.

It was moved that a division into four courts take place. An amendment was proposed for three courts.

The Supreme Chief explained the position of affairs, and the court enthusiastically applauded the idea of no division.

The discussion then became general. Rev. Alex. Macgillivray, P. H. C. R., advocated the principle of division. Rev. Mr. Courtney, of St. Thomas, delivered a telling speech against division in opposition to Bro. Preston and others.

The Supreme Chief advocated division, and indulged in some sharp cross-firing at Bro. Courtney, who had taken occasion during his speech to rap the Chief over some of his earlier utterances during the day.

G. F. Marten, M.P.P., addressed the court in favor of division. It was after 6 o'clock, when the court adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Court opened in due form about 9:15. The number of delegates at opening was small, some of the brethren not having returned from the promenade concert. However, before routine business had been finished, the City Hall was well filled.

A telegram containing fraternal greetings from California High Court, now in session, was read.

The Supreme Chief entertained and was received with applause. He was followed by the P. H. C. R., who introduced a number of new delegates.

Bro. Wilson appealed for the ruling of the credential committee on the appearance of two delegates from Court Oliver, having only 25 members.

The question raised a storm. After a hot discussion the matter was settled in accordance with the motion, which Bro. Preston seconded.

DIVISION QUESTION.

The Supreme Chief moved an amendment to the amendment, seconded by G. F. Marten. In accordance with the following:

"That all after the word 'that' in the original motion be stricken out, and the following inserted in its stead: 'This High Court does hereby

surrender all that portion of its jurisdiction lying east of the county line of Wentworth, Kingston and Grey, with the exception of the territory between the eastern county lines of Ontario, Muskoka, and Parry and the southern and eastern boundary line of the Nipissing district as the boundary line between the High Court of Central Ontario and the High Court of Eastern Ontario."

In support of his amendment the Supreme Chief spoke at length, claiming the division to be in the interests of the order.

Another lengthy discussion took place, in which the pros and cons were thoroughly threshed out. Dr. Oronhyatekha withdrew his amendment, and the court proceeded to ballot on the question of division.

Before the vote the committee on credentials reported on the point raised by Bro. Wilson as to the dual representation of Court Sir Oliver, Toronto. Bro. W. R. Preston was elected as representative, as committee against Bro. Collins. The report was adopted.

In taking the ballot, the roll was called, and the only High Court officers voting against division were Bros. Wardhope and Tennant. It was slow voting, but much amusement was taken out of it by the members, especially when some of the delegates, having voted, would not say whether they voted yes or no. One ingenué explained his dual vote by saying he voted once for himself and once for the court, but he failed to state which yes or which no.

With the exception of Hamilton, the large city courts voted yes, but when the boys from the concessions were heard, it was a procession of "noes." Strange as it may seem, the court, but when the roll call arrived at "No Surrender," the "noes" concluded they had it.

While the ballot was being counted, the Supreme Chief submitted a telegram from the High Court of Ohio to this effect:

"High Court of Ohio unanimously objects to amendment proposed by (Signed) Tanney, H. C. R.; Sowley, H. Sec."

The motion referred to was a California High Court motion to amend the constitution, giving a short review from the Supreme Court its residence in Canada, and also the clause making it necessary for four principal officers of the Supreme Court to reside in Canada.

Upon motion of Dr. Oronhyatekha it was unanimously resolved to telegraph Ohio, endorsing their action, and also pledging Ontario High Court to follow the same line.

A motion was passed, making the first order of business after noon adjournment the election of officers.

DICTIONARY.

The result of the ballot gave 227 yeas to 153 yeas, thus defeating division by a majority of 34.

FINANCE.

In the absence of Bro. Barlow Cumberland, chairman of finance, Bro. J. C. Morgan, read the committee's report.

THE PROVINCIAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Flattering Remarks on This St. Thomas Company.

The Guardian, of Boston, Mass., an insurance paper devoted to the cause of insurance, gives a short review of the issue of Aug. 31 of the Provincial Provident Institution of St. Thomas.

When such congratulatory remarks emanate from an American newspaper, as given below, it shows the faith in which this prominent Assurance System Society is held:

"The Provincial Provident Institution, of St. Thomas, Ont., the head and front of the insurance business in this province, is maintaining a proud position in the respect of the insuring public of the Old Dominion. And well it may, for with safe and liberal plans its affairs have been conducted with the most skill and care along safe lines and to the complete satisfaction of all with whom it has been brought in contact."

The continued low mortality rate experienced by this institution, and the fact which the medical department is supervised and puts some meaning into the motto 'Quality before Quantity.' Nevertheless, quantity is not lacking; the average \$60,000 per month more than that obtained a year ago, and the year will close with over \$3,000,000 in carefully selected new business surpassing the record of the previous year.

The force of this company has been greatly extended and has never been in better condition, while the public more than ever are recognizing the company's record and the reserve fund is keeping adequate pace with the increase in size. At this writing more than \$500,000 has been distributed by the Provincial Provident Institution, and the institution of its death losses, which large sum has been paid with promptness and an absence of quibbling in keeping with its honorable business methods."

MISS, MISTRESS, MADAME.

The prefix of Madam (I. e., to the surname) as a title of respect, and which was applied to gentlemen, and good social position during a portion of the reign of Charles II., and the whole of that of his five successors, was doubtless of French origin, and probably owed its introduction into this country to Louise de Querouelle, who as maid of honor, came over with the King's sister, the Princess Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, in 1669, and was one of the monarch's mistresses, and by him created Duchess of Portsmouth. But although the writer has met with its use in manuscripts of the 17th century, he has never met with its use in the large number of parish registers examined by him in various parts of England.

With the accession of George III. (if not in some measure as early as 1745) the old English title of "Mistress" (Mrs.) formerly applied indiscriminately to both married and unmarried ladies of quality, but, as regards the latter, then first used in its abbreviated form of "Miss" (Mts) appears to have again come into fashion; that of "Madame" being, however, retained during their lifetime by many of its old possessors, so that we meet with its use here even so late as the early part of the present century, when our forefathers were beginning to use the word "Mrs." probably tended to bury it in oblivion.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint."

Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lindas, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pills have cured her."

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger by the use of the most powerful and reliable of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck and crick in the back; and as well as the following inserted in its stead: "This High Court does hereby

substantial claims to public confidence.

substantial claims to public confidence.

substantial claims to public confidence.

substantial claims to public confidence.

## HORSE CARS AGAIN

### Number Two Committee Recommended a Clause

Which When Adopted by the Council Had This Effect—No Alternative.

A clause of No. 2 committee, which was adopted by the City Council on Monday night, will have the effect of causing the street railway company to tie up their electric cars this afternoon and put on the old horse car system again. The clause adopted reads as follows:

"That the street railway company be not permitted to open to the public or put in operation the electric street railway until the engineer has given them his certificate in writing, as required by section 12 of bylaw No. 916, respecting the London Street Railway Company."

When City Engineer Graydon received notice of the passage of the clause from City Clerk Kingston this morning, he had no alternative but to notify the company, and when the letter of notification reaches Manager Carr this afternoon that gentleman states that the old horse cars will be seen once more on Dundas street until two cars can be operated, one on each track, and the result will be slow transit with a vengeance.

The certificate in writing as required by the bylaw cannot be given until the pavement is completed, and the electric line itself in A1 shape. Permission, other than passive, cannot be given until the work is completed, while the other part is being built. All must be in first-class condition, and even the poles must be painted.

We have a consignment of paint on hand, and will be able to paint the poles and remedy that part of the difficulty."

If the letter of the law is absolutely enforced, horse cars will have to suffice for some time to come. The company have never received the city's permission to operate, but a tacit understanding exists by which the company operated its cars. The council will probably take immediate steps to untie the engineer's hands.

## ENGLISHMEN MORE GAY.

Increased Love for Healthful Sports and Exercise.

All the English writers have said that Englishmen take their pleasures sadly (in contrast with the Italians), and all English history, moral as well as civic, shows a strain of the English in what they are pleased to call the enjoyment of life. What I wish to say is that England is changing in both these respects. There is a visible increase of gaiety, and there is a change in the social pleasures.

We have boasted in America a superior sensibility and a shrinking from brutality of manners, but some of the latest developments in our most civilized class have silenced this boast. For instance, our elaboration of the Rugby game of football has carried us to a brutal excess wholly uncharacteristic of the English.

The love of sport is more universal with the English than with us; everybody wants to share in it, and the English public would not be satisfied as we are with exhibitions of baseball furnished by professional players. The love of real sport is killed by the artificiality of the English public schools, and the love of the English is more universal with the English than with us; everybody wants to share in it, and the English public would not be satisfied as we are with exhibitions of baseball furnished by professional players.

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## BAYLEY'S

172 and 174 Dundas St.

## Millionaires.

We are not millionaires, but milliners—LONDON'S GREATEST MILLINERS. And we fancy it will be a few years of profit-making on the basis we now mark our Millinery before we become millionaires. We look away into the future; yes, on and on, until we picture ourselves Methuselahs. We're not anxious to become rich. Something better. True we must have a living, but our greatest ambition is to do a large trade, and there's only one way—

## We Must

Please our customers, and that by producing the BEST for every dollar; and we're doing it. NEW YORK, PARIS and LONDON are represented in our showrooms as in no other. There is style and elegance in our Hats and Bonnets not obtainable in the productions of other dealers. Come and see.

## We Make

Children's Hats a feature. The styles for children are particularly taking, and the price figure makes them more so.

## Fine Dressmaking

On second floor.

## Bayley's

## Ontario Farm Statistics.

Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries.

The Value of Rural Property Everywhere Declining.

Land and Live Stock Share the Decline of Values—Cheese Factories and Creameries.

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1894 has just been issued, and its volume of 140 pages, giving an immense amount of varied information relative to the rural portion of the Province. A comprehensive statement of the chief phenomena connected with the weather, and the climate opens the report, and it proceeds to deal with the statistics of the chief crops grown. Much that appears in the report has already been made public, but a great deal of valuable information is published in it for the first time. One new table is a comparison of Ontario with the principal grain-growing States of the Union and with Manitoba in regard to the principal cereal crops. From it is shown the fact that in fall wheat Ontario in 1894 had an average yield of 21.2 bushels per acre, and for the last ten years an average of 20.1 bushels, and this was ahead of all competitors, Ohio coming next with 19 bushels for 1894 and 18.9 for the ten years, and Michigan with 15.5 for 1894 and 15.4 for the ten years. In spring wheat 1894 Ontario stood fourth, her average being 14.6 bushels for 1894, and 15.2 for the past ten years. Manitoba ranks first in this, with a yield of 17 bushels for 1894 and an average of 16.5 for the ten years. Next came Wisconsin, with a yield in 1894 of 16.5, and in the ten years of 12.8, and the third was Iowa, with 14 bushels in 1894 and 13.9 in the ten years. In barley Ontario had in 1894 a yield of 23.6 bushels to the acre, and an average of 22.6 for the ten years. In oats Ontario had in 1894 30 bushels per acre, and an average for the ten years of 34.2, and opposed to Illinois' 36.1 in 1894 and 32.6 for the ten years; Wisconsin's 32.3 for 1894 and 30.4 for the ten years; Indiana's 32.3 for 1894 and 27.1 for the ten years, and Ohio's 30.3 for 1894 and 28.7 for the ten years. A feature of this portion of the report is the reproduction of several pages of reports from various portions of the Province.

ONTARIO'S CHEESE FACTORIES.

In the portion of the report dealing with the dairy interests of the Province, a new feature is a table giving the statistics of the 611 cheese factories operated in Ontario in 1894. The figures are given by groups of counties, and are estimated from returns received from 656 factories. In the Lake Erie group there were 77 factories, making cheese worth \$661,921, with an average of 5,897 patrons, to whom \$42,132 were paid. In the Lake Huron group there were 57 factories making

\$482,580 worth of cheese, and with an average of 4,929 patrons, to whom \$388,751 were paid. In the Georgian Bay group there were 36 factories, making \$148,697 worth of cheese, and with an average of 1,781 patrons, to whom \$113,281 were paid. In the West Midland district there were 124 factories, making \$2,0