The Chronicle
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888.

KINDERGARTEN.

What is a kindergarten? It is generally supposed to be a school, but a half-day visit to a kindergarten discloses the fact that it is like an ordinary school in having a number of children and a teacher, and nothing more. It is a children's garden, as its name implies rather than a school. Froebel, the founder of the institution, recognized the fact that in the first (five) years of childhood nature is the chief teacher, and nature gives her many and useful lessons to the little learners through their own activities. What we call play, active spontaneous play, is nature's own method of teaching children. A healthy child cannot help but play. In most cases the child is taken out of nature's school where it learns by the exercise of its own senses and activities, and is put in man's school where it is set to learn abstractions through the activities of the school master. The effect on the child is as unpleasant and as greatly checks the child's physical and intellectual development as pulling a plant out of the warm frame and planting it in a hard, cold field. Froebel discovered how the formal education of the school may be commenced on the lines and by the principles that Nature has already taught so much. Play is by the kindergarten directed into channels that are educative in the highest and truest sense of the term. The games songs and plays are selected so that every one in a greater or less degree trains and develops the child physically, intellectually and morally. Another great advantage is that the exercises, or gifts, as they are called, are such as to impart manual dexterity along with the training of the constructive imagination.

We have no space to enumerate the tenth part of the advantages of this kind of training. Francis Parker, principal of the Normal School, Chicago, and the most celebrated educationist in America to-day, says that Miss Blow and a few other persons whom he names that are spending their time and money in introducing the kindergarten into America are doing far more for the future welfare of the United States than all its legislators put together.

HIGH LICENSE.

The New York high license law requires every person who sells spiritual liquors, to pay a license tax of $1,000, but a license to sell wine and beer costs only $100. In order effectually, to prevent the keepers of wine and beer saloons from selling stronger liquors, the law provides that any person holding a license to sell wine and beer, who keeps on hand stronger liquors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and his license shall be forfeited. It is not necessary to prove that he has sold such liquors; the fact of having them in his possession is a violation of the law, the punishment of which is instant deprivation of license. The high license law is only applicable to cities having more than 400,000 inhabitants which limits it to New York and Brooklyn.

There are many who contend that high license is a more effective check to the liquor traffic than out-and-out prohibition. Figures are adducted to show that the number of places where liquor is sold deminishes in proportion to the height of the license. In Omaha where license is $1,000 there is one saloon or bar to every 426 inhabitants; in Kansas City where the license is $845 there is one saloon to every 309 of the population; in Chicago where it is $500 one to 213; in Detroit where it is $300 one to 130; in Philadelphia where the license is $50 the number of saloons is one in 142, and in Baltimore where the license is the same, the places where liquor is sold is one in 115 of the population. In an article on taxed and untaxed liquor the New York *Nation* says that 'in Maine, after about thirty years of prohibition, there were in 1886 1262 liquor dealers, of whom 1156 were retailers of spirituous liquors and 100 dealers in malt liquor, a proportion of one liquor dealer in 515 of the population. In the City of Bangor there are 140 open saloons, or one to every 225 of the population. In Vermont after thirty years prohibition the United States revenue returns show 446 open saloons. In Iowa, before the prohibitory law was enacted, there were 3834 liquor dealers; in 1885, under prohibition, there were 4033, and a total manufacture of 5,894,545 gallons of liquor, with no revenue to the State. In Kansas, before the prohibitory law was enacted, there were 2339 liquor dealers, in 1886 there were 1550. In Michigan prohibition failed to prohibit. After it had been tried for twenty years there were in the State in 1874, 6444 saloons, or one for every 207 inhabitants, and the State derived no revenue from the sale of liquors. A high license law was passed in 1875. It had the immediate effect of largely decreasing the number of saloons, and in 1882 six years after its passage, there were in the State only 3461 saloons or one to every 536 of the population, and revenue to the State under the tax was $8,166,921 The effect of the high license law in Illinois was immediate and striking. In 1883 there were in the State 13,000 saloons from which a revenue of $700,000 was derived. In that year the high license law went into effect, and sixteen months after, the number of saloons had been reduced to 9000, and the revenue from liquor licenses had jumped up to $45,000,000. In Chicago alone 1000 saloons had been wiped out in one year by the operation of the high license law. The effect of the high license all over the State was to diminish the number of drinking places and greatly to increase the revenue.

If these figures are correct (and the *Nation* would not quote statistics unless it had the best reasons for relying on their accuracy), they afford strong testimony in favor of high license, it is more practicable than prohibition. It is easy to prevail upon a community to raise the licenses to sell liquor to a reasonable high figure, but it is very difficult to persuade people to consent to prohibition. If in addition to this, high license is practically more effective than prohibition in diminishing the evils consequent upon the traffic in strong drink, there can be no question that the high license system is the more perfect of the two.

THE DEBTS AND TAXES OF NATIONS.

In the Century Magazine for February is published an article from the pen of Mr. Edward Atkinson on the above subject, and from it we quote a few figures:

The national debt per capita of the United States is $23, or, including State debts, $27; that of France is $124; of Great Britain, $137; of Holland, $115; of Italy, $80; of Belgium, $75; of Germany, $39. The combined national and State taxes, excluding county, town and other local taxes, are, for the United States, $4.50 per capita, or 36, including payment on the public debt; for Italy, $10.42; for Holland, $10.90; for Belgium, $11; for Great Britain, $11.80; for Germany, $12; for France, $18, or with the annual deficit, $19.

A striking reflection of Mr. Atkinson's paper is that many of the wars of modern times have been due to foolish attempts to violently "gain the control of commerce which could have been had for the asking," and would then have benefited both parties much more. But this is one of the fallacies of that relic of barbarism, aggressive war. It would be absurd, he believes, for the United States and Canada to fight about the right to fish, when under a joint control of all the fisheries "both might be far better served with fish than either can now be." An enormous economic blunder was made in sustaining slavery, "the most costly and least productive system of labour." Still, to the jealousy of nations we owe the sale to us of the great Louisiana territory by the first Napoleon, who, being unable to keep it, chose that England should not possess it. Save for that act, the vast territory west of the Mississippi might "in a few short weeks," says Mr. Atkinson, have come under the Dominion of England, with consequences now hard to imagine.

The chief cause of the weakness of European nations to-day is the power their rulers have of pledging the national credit to bankers, and thus mortgaging the future in order to carry on war to support dynasties. It is this system that has increased the debts of Europe during the present century from $2,600,000,000 to $22,158,000,000; has made "Spain, Portugal, Austria and Greece become bankrupt, while Russia is without credit;" and is forcing upon Egypt, for foreign armies a debt incurred without the consent of the people.

"Before the century ends we may even witness a general repudiation of these national mortgages which the dynasties of the past have imposed upon the people of the present without their consent, and in almost all cases to their injury rather than to their benefit."

Even the debts of the leading solvent and commercial European States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Italy, aggregate $13,269,447,000 for a combined population of 157,540,817. But the debt of the United States, Aug. 1, 1886, was only $1,380,087,279 for an estimated population at that date of 58,670,000. It had been reduced by more than one half during the previous twenty years, while the population had been increased more than one half. If we introduce the land question as an element, we find that the United States, excluding Alaska, has 32.7 acres per head of population, and the six European States just mentioned 2.8 acres. This makes our national debt 73 cents per acre and theirs $30.06 per acre.

Taking one thing with another, Mr. Atkinson estimates the products of the United States at $200 per capita, against $150 for Great Britain and Ireland, $120 for France, $200 for Germany and $80 for Italy. This makes the proportion of national taxation to estimated product 2½ per cent. for the United States, 7½ for Great Britain, 12 for Germany, 14½ for Italy and 15 for France. In the United States "all conditions are favorable to low cost of production, low prices and wages," in spite of an apparent paradox in this statement. The burden of taxation in Europe, by taking away comforts and often even necessities, reduces earning power.

"In considering what is left after taxes and profit have been set aside in these several countries, it must be remembered that an equal amount of money will buy a less amount of food in Europe than it will in the United States, and the price of food is much more than half the cost of subsistence to a very large proportion of the working people of Europe; else we should not be exporting the produce of our fields to European countries."

THE FISHERIES CONFERENCE.

A Meeting Yesterday—The Commissioners Invited to a Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The first adjourned meeting of the Fisheries Conference was held to-day and only lasted about an hour. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, which seems to indicate that the business of the conference is to be pushed vigorously to some conclusion.

The plenipotentiaries and members of the Canadian party were to-day honored with invitations to a private reception at the White House, to be given on Thursday evening to the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Fisher, M.P. from Brome, is here and called on Sir Charles Tupper to-day.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—In various quarters the report has gained currency that several matters in dispute involved in the general question of the fisheries will be referred to arbitration for settlement. In a special London cable appearing in The Empire to-day, a leading Liberal journal expresses a hope that Lord Salisbury will offer no opposition to regular arbitration as suggested. The Daily News is, however, premature in taking it for granted that arbitration has been proposed, your correspondent being authoritatively informed that no suggestion for such arbitration has as yet reached the Dominion Government.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE SOO.

Arrival of the First Through Freight with Flour From Minneapolis.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Jan. 8.—The first through freight train, containing flour, arrived here from Minneapolis at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The train consisted of two engines and nineteen cars. They left Minneapolis Friday afternoon, but met with heavy snow-drifts. On reaching here the train met with an enthusiastic reception, hundreds greeting it at the station with loud cheers. The train was transferred at this point to the Canadian Pacific Railway, who will rush it through to Boston. This opens up the fastest freight and passenger route from the Mississippi to New England. Eighty-three cars of flour will follow this consignment in four trains.

Among the inscriptions on the freight cars were: "Minnesota Sends Greeting to All England;" "First Through Train from the Mississippi to the Atlantic North of Lake Michigan."

ECHOES FROM THE STRIKE.

Annual Meeting of the Company—No Coal Coming Down the Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Geo. W. Childs, who has been suggested by both the strikers and the Reading officials as the proper person to arbitrate the present difficulties, said last evening that so far as he knew the proposition to have him arbitrate the present trouble had not taken any definite shape. He did not hesitate to say that miners should be given the 8 per cent. increase, but he thought they should return to work.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The first annual meeting of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under the new reorganization plan was held this afternoon. Mr. Corbin was re-elected president. No action was taken concerning the strike.

READING, Pa., Jan. 9.—Since midnight not a ton of coal has come down the Reading Railroad from the anthracite regions. Yesterday's shipments completely "cleaned out" the stock on hand, and no more can be shipped until it is mined either at individual or Reading collieries. The latter seem to be entirely tied up.

Mrs. McAuley Again Arrested.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Ida McAuley, who killed her husband Christmas eve on discovering that he was engaged in an intrigue with her sister-in-law, was rearrested yesterday afternoon. Mrs. McAuley's discharge was recommended by the coroner's jury, and she was set free about a week ago. Yesterday she took out letters of administration for her husband's estate, worth about $5000. To-day the dead man's mother swore out a warrant charging the wife with murder.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NO PROBABILITY OF WAR BEFORE NEXT SUMMER.

The Sentence of Mr. Wilfred Blunt Confirmed—The Imperial Parliament—The Crown Prince—British Imports and Exports—The Victoria Jubilee Fund.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The sentence of two months' imprisonment in the case of Sir Wilfred Blunt, who had been arrested and convicted on a charge of violating the Crimes Act by addressing a meeting at Woodford, Ireland, was confirmed in appeal to-day, Judge Henn, before whom the appeal was heard, declared that although Mr. Blunt had not acted wisely, he had shown no cowardice.

Immediately after the decision in Mr. Blunt's case he was conveyed to the jail. He was followed by a large crowd, upon the police attempted to avoid by a ruse. This proved futile and a conflict occurred between the crowd and the police, during which swords and batons were used. Several persons were injured.

Mr. William John Lane, member of Parliament for the East Division of Cork, has been arrested in Cork on the charge of making a seditious speech at Watergrass Hill on Dec. 4. He was admitted to bail.

Professor Virchow of Berlin states in his new work that cancer can be cured.

The steamer Swansea from Baltimore for London, sunk a trawler off Start Point in a collision. Four of the trawler's crew were drowned.

Kaltenbach, the Paris copper operator, who failed yesterday, will pay 30 per cent. cash and 35 per cent. in three months.

The attitude of England in the event of hostilities will be one of friendly neutrality. This fact is known to the Berlin Foreign Office. No overtures have ever been made to the German Government for England's co-operation in the triple alliance. The Cologne Gazette's article urging the advantage to England of joining the alliance was without official inspiration. What official inspiration reaches Berlin on the position of England is derived from London and St. Petersburg. The Czar has obtained the assurance that England has not joined the alliance. The Moscow Gazette to-day emphasizes the wisdom of England abstaining from any coalition with the central European powers. It says that she should rather conciliate Russia, in order to remain in peaceful possession of India. A Pan-Slavist organ seeks to show that Lord Salisbury's friendly neutrality is associated with sympathy for Bismarck's policy; and says that the evolution of events may soon convert this sympathy into active co-operation with the alliance.

Rumors that the Kaiser was seriously ill were current yesterday, but they were emphatically denied by officials doing business at the palace. Count Herbert Bismarck had a long interview with the Emperor to-day, and Col. Brix presented him the first imprint of the army list for 1888. During the interview the Emperor chatted cheerfully.

The imports to England for the past month increased £3,162,686 as compared with the corresponding month in 1886. The exports of the same month increased £3,230,000 over those of December, 1886.

The post-mortem examination made of the body of McNeill, the reporter who went to France to report the Kilrain-Smith fight and who was found dead on the beach at Boulogne, revealed the fact that he met his death by foul play. It was ascertained that he had been thrown into the water while he was yet alive, though in an unconscious condition.

An institution is to be founded in England for training and maintaining nurses for the sick poor in their own homes. The centre of the institution is to be in London, with branches at Edinburgh and Dublin.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Judge O'Hagan differed from his brother Land Commissioners, Litton and Wrench, in respect to the famous rent reduction edict, not because he thought it went too far in giving discretionary powers to the Land Commission to make abatements, but not far enough. He thought the act gave greater powers in this respect than his colleagues would use. I believe what the Parnellites complain of is that the reductions are made dependent on the prices of produce. Now prices vary according to scarcity; thus the farmer may get less for the entire produce of the farm when prices are high than when low. The Times to-day gives prominence to a letter from a correspondent, who alleges that he knows a man who will not pay his rent who has £700 in gold under the floor of his cabin. "His cabin," says The Times, "is literally paved with gold."

The Italian troops in Egypt have advanced their fortified posts to a point near Dogali. The Commander-in-Chief is moving his headquarters to Monkucto.

The rumors afloat concerning dissensions in the Imperial Parliament are utterly unfounded, says The New York Herald's London correspondent.

No mention of Stanley was made in despatches received at Brussels from the Congo country up to Dec. 10.

Doyle, the only Invincible released by the authorities, who was given a ticket-of-leave in April last, has sailed for America.

Discount was easy in London during the past week at 2 and 1½. The more peaceful aspect of the political situation made foreign securities strong. American railroad securities generally were not changed.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The National Zeitung says: "The belief that peace will be maintained is growing, but it is clear that the initiative toward a solution is to proceed from Russia only. Vienna advices are opposed to the peace predictions. Col. Zuleff, the Russian military attache at Vienna, stated that he was permitted to inform the Austrian military authorities that his Government had decided, in furtherance of the measures recently announced in The Invalide Russe, to move two more divisions of troops to the frontier. The announcement is regarded as clear evidence of the seriousness of the position.

The commission of officers appointed by Count Bylandt—Rhaydt, Austrian Minister of War, to examine into and report the condition of the railways and fortifications in Galicia, returned to Vienna Saturday. They state that the new works at Cracow and Przemyal, the chief fortified centres, are in a satisfactory condition. Troops have been scheloned on the strategic lines leading to Galicia, and ample forces can be sent to the frontier at twenty-four hour's notice.

The National party will join the Conservatives in passing the three years' prolongation measure and will vote also for the banishment clause of the Socialist Bill as modified by the Bundesrath.

An Actress Held for Larceny.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—As Miss Bessie Morrison, actress, was taking the train for Detroit, where she was booked, she was arrested, charged with the larceny of $697 from George W. Blanchard, a showman who performs with cannon balls. The case came up in the Police Court yesterday. Laura Dykemad testified that at the request of the officers she searched the young woman and found $645 in one of her shoes. The accused was held to await the action of the grand jury.

Poor Collections Cause a Failure.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Jan. 8.—The Maverick Bank assigned yesterday. Alexander T. Butler and Chas. D. Broadbeck are the assignees. The cause is said to be an inability to collect outstanding debts. The assets are said to exceed the liabilities. The institution was largely patronized by cattlemen.

Lumbermen Lose Heavily Through Floods.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Jan. 8.—The heavy rainfall last night caused the streams near the head of the Susquehanna River to overflow their banks. Booms and dams have given way and millions of feet of timber and logs have broken loose. The lumbermen's loss will be great.

The Lick Telescope.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 8.—The first satisfactory observation through the Lick telescope was made last evening at 9 o'clock. The big telescope was at first pointed at the nebula in the constellation Orion, which appeared more magnificent than ever before. Only medium power was used.

Suicided by Jumping from a Bridge.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Jan. 8.—Jack Donovan, 22 years old, leaped from the Utica-street bridge into the Oswego River, seventy-five feet, yesterday afternoon and was immediately carried under the ice and drowned. It is thought he was insane. The body was carried out into the lake.

A Mexican Volcano.

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 8.—San Martin peak, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been belching forth dense smoke for some time. It is thought the mountain will become an immense volcano.

Murder and Suicide.

CAMDEN, N.J., Jan. 8.—Isaac Merrick yesterday afternoon shot his young daughter dead at their home on Central-avenue, and then turned the weapon on himself with fatal effect.

LATEST CANADIAN NEWS.

AN OLD WOMAN DIES OF COLD AND STARVATION IN PARKHILL.

Fires in Montreal—Habeas Corpus Refused in Fahey's Case—Appointment of a Commissioner—A Careless Shot—Chatham's Police Department.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—In a small house in the south of Parkhill she relived alone Sarah McPherson, an old maid, poor and industrious, but somewhat eccentric. She went out to do washing and other chores for her neighbors. Last Monday Mrs. Hugh C. Baird needed assistance in household work, and Mr. Baird went to ask Sarah McPherson to help. On knocking at the door there was no response. Fearing something wrong, he opened the door. There a sad sight presented itself. The house was destitute of every comfort, while on a poor apology for a bed lay the almost inanimate woman, breathing heavily and in a semi-unconscious state, while her arms and the lower extremities of her body protruded from the scant covering of the bed. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but in vain. It was then found that the sufferer's arms were stiffly frozen from the tips of the fingers to the elbows, and the lower extremities from the toes to the knees. An examination showed that the only food in the house was a little flour in a paper bag, and the only fuel about the place were two pieces of wet oak, which were found unburnt in the stove. The neighbors, on learning the distressed condition of the poor woman, came to minister to her wants, but too late. How long she suffered in her helpless condition is not known, but reports say that she was not seen by any of the neighbors for at least a week previous to last Monday.

GLOOM AT ST. CATHARINES.

Death of Collector James Seymour—Rev. Henry Holland Passes Away at Toronto.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 9.—Mr. James Seymour, Collector of Inland Revenue at this port, died at 8 o'clock this morning. He was a native of Limerick, Ireland, where he was born about sixty-four years ago. He came to Canada with his father in 1828, and early in life entered the printing business, and was connected, among other papers, with The Toronto Globe and The Hamilton Spectator. Deceased was a prominent Freemason and was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada at the annual communication in 1871. He leaves a widow, sister of Mr. J. W. Murton of Hamilton, one son and seven daughters.

A telegram at noon to-day from Toronto, announcing the death of Rev. Henry Holland at his residence, 288 Spadina-avenue, this morning, together with Mr. Seymour's death, has caused a gloom to hang over the city. Mr. Holland was for many years rector of St. George's Church here but was compelled to elinquish his pulpit on account of illness. He had resided in Toronto for the past twelve months.

Death of James Young, Manager of The Toronto Paper Co.

CORNWALL, Jan. 8.—Mr. James Young, manager of the Toronto Paper Company, died suddenly this morning. He was formerly a resident of Georgetown, where he was extensively engaged in business, and was at one time Warden of the united Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Brant. Mr. Taylor was an enthusiastic patron of sports, and was Vice-President of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club. His remains will be interred at Georgetown on Tuesday morning.

A CARELESS SHOT.

Which Might Have Caused the Death of a Hamiltonian.

HAMILTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Wm. Cameron of the Mechanics' Hotel, No. 153 Catherine-street north, was sitting quietly at his home last night when he was startled by the report of a revolver and a ball coming through his window. Upon making an investigation he found that the ball had passed by his head within a very short distance and had smashed a picture on the wall behind him. The probability is that some careless person had discharged a revolver without thinking what he was doing.

A bylaw has been passed by the Hamilton Iron Forging Company increasing the capital stock of the company from $35,000 to $100,000.

The Accident at Mink Trestle.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—Further particulars from the scene of the accident at Mink Trestle, from a passenger who arrived to-night from Winnipeg, are as follows: Conductor Cochrane, in charge of the down special freight train, got orders at Jack Fish from the despatcher at Schrieber to cross Meagher's up special at Stewart. Meagher, who had charge of the up special, having the same orders. Meagher after that seemed to lose time and the despatcher called up Middleton Station and sent the following order: "Cochrane's down special will cross Meagher's up special at Peninsula instead of Stewart," but he did not allow the telegraph operator to repeat it. In the meantime, Meagher making better time, the despatcher decided to allow them to make their original crossing at Stewart. Cochrane coming into Middleton in the meantime took possession of the order, which had been sent previously but which the operator had been instructed to destroy, and without the order being repeated back to the despatcher the operator allowed Cochrane to go and gave him a clearance.

Mr. Mercier's Health Improving.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—Hon. Mr. Mercier's friends will be pleased to learn that his health is much improved, and that he was strong enough to enjoy a sleigh drive yesterday. He leaves for Florida upon the advice of his physician early this week. Before leaving it is understood the Premier will make several appointments. It is in this connection, it is stated, that Hon. Geo. Duhamel has come to Montreal, and that Hon. Jas. McShane has not yet returned to Quebec.

A Man and a Woman Run Down at Chatham

CHATHAM, Jan. 9.—As No. 55 express on the Grand Trunk was coming into the station here about 2 p.m., she ran into a man and woman who were crossing the track. The woman was instantly killed and the man seriously injured about the head, but may recover. The woman's name is Mrs. Goose, aged about 28; the man's name is Leguie.

Arrested for Negligence.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—A report reached here this morning that Operator Lawson and five Canadian Pacific Railway officials have been arrested and placed in jail at Port Arthur for negligence which resulted in the recent Horseshoe Curve horror near Jack Fish, Lake Superior district.

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH.

How Escape Small-pox With a Foul House in Broadway?

Some time ago an article was published in the Scientific American which at the time attracted wide attention. By request of a correspondent we reproduce the leading points therein:

To understand how intimately related are the human kidneys to the physical health, "we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body and place it in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it."

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistering, about four inches in length, two in width and one in thickness. It weighs in the adult about five ounces.

The body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of blood, every drop of which passes through these filterers or sewers, many times a day, (as often as through the heart) making complete revolution in three minutes. The kidneys take away deadly impurities from 65 gallons of blood each hour, or about 49 barrels each day, or 9,125 hogsheads a year.

Let us slice this delicate organ open lengthwise, and roughly describe its interior.

We find it to be filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a sac which holds the water to further undergo purification before it passes into the ureters, and out of the body. These little tubes are filters which do their work automatically, and right here the disease of the kidneys first begins.

From the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other daily causes, they lose their force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the sac; the tubes are at first partially and soon totally unable to do their work. The sac goes on distending with the corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terribly disgusting pus, for it cannot take any other route.

It would be just as reasonable to expect to escape contagion if a pest-house were set up across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through such a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh, and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, one part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption in weak lungs, dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach, nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease, in those who have weak nerves and bad circulation.

But the medical profession, knowing that they cannot cure diseases of the kidneys, treat the manifold symptoms caused by this primary or causative disease. As fast as they cure one symptom, another secondary one appears, and so they go on, uselessly treating effects, the cause being untouched.

But you say "my kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man! People die of kidney disease, of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they never there had a pain nor an ache.

"How can you know that you have kidney disease?"

Only by noting the general effects wrought by the kidney poisoned blood in other parts of the body. Kidney disease disguises itself under symptoms of common head, lungs, skin, liver and stomach disorders.

If you notice that you are not in as reliable health as formerly, in any respect then the chances are that, though you may have no known chronic disease, your blood is full of uric acid or kidney acid. Then comes in the ounce of prevention. Then you should use Warner's safe cure, the only trustworthy specific for uric acid or kidney diseases primary or secondary.

The most skilful physicians cannot detect such disease at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined by any means which we have at our command.

Even an analysis of the water chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definate in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent, as shown by after death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

Warner's safe cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians known. It is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick, as a cure, and never let a month go by without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessing."

INTERESTING ITEMS BY WIRE.

John Ponder has been knighted by the Queen.

Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood will go to Australia to inspect the forces.

Lord Mayor Sexton has had a relapse and is in a dangerous condition.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa gave birth to a daughter yesterday.

Admiral Gervais has been appointed Minister of Marine in the French Government.

Fire yesterday badly damaged the theatre at Bolton, Lancashire. There is evidence that the fire was incendiary.

The Finnish Diet is summoned to meet Jan. 5 to vote supplies for reinforcing the troops and building forts on the coast.

The police of New Breisach have arrested a gentleman from Belfort, who, it is supposed, is charged with high treason.

Phylloxera and mildew have so damaged the French vintage that the yield will be 3,530,000 hectolitres less than last year.

It is rumored that approaches to Holland to join the Triple Alliance have been well received by the Dutch Government.

The threatened return of inflammation in the Crown Prince's throat has been averted. The trouble was associated with catarrh, which is now abating.

The removal of the coffins of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial from Chislehurst to Farnborough next Monday is to be without ceremony.

German Catholics are holding meetings throughout the Empire in honor of the Pope's jubilee. Dr. Windthorst addressed a large meeting at Hamburg.

James Walkeley and Joseph Lynch of New York and Charles Johnson of Brooklyn were received by Mr. Sullivan in his cell in Tullamore Jail yesterday. He thanked the visitors for the expressions of sympathy from America.

The Spanish Government will set apart $100,000 yearly to create a fund for the Christopher Columbus celebration.

It is again rumored that the Government contemplates the suppression of two of the six provinces of Cuba.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Norfolk's mission to the Vatican terminated with his return to London.

The American schooner J. W. Crossley was wrecked at Louisburg yesterday. The crew were saved.

W. B. Dawson, nephew and former partner of ex-Mayor Dawson of Charlottetown died suddenly yesterday.

The water in the river at Montreal was fluctuating all day yesterday at from 33 to 34 feet The pumps are kept continuously going. To all appearance the ice bridge has formed opposite the city.

Mr. Rice of Minnesota has introduced a bill in the House to admit free of duty the products of Minnesota forests belonging to American citizens and sawed in Ontario.

The fire in the Brooklyn navy yard is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion in a pile of oiled rags. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The worst blizzard of the season raged yesterday in Northern Wisconsin and the southern portion of the Upper Peninsula. Trains on the Northwestern roads are stalled south of Escanaba.

At Madisonville, Tex., a body of armed citizens calling themselves "Reformers," shot and killed Bill Bolo on Tuesday night while he was standing on the steps of a drug store, and then hanged Red Paige and another man whose name has not been ascertained.

Mr. Sexton is pronounced out of danger.

The Platten Zee is frozen over for the first time in many years.

Wm. Chippendale, the comedian, died at London yesterday, aged 87.

Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General for Ireland, has accepted the vacant Irish judgeship.

The English steamer Maude has foundered in the Black Sea. Sixteen persons were drowned.

The Paris Bourse was utterly upset yesterday, owing to the failure of a large bear operator.

Prices on the Berlin Bourse opened firm yesterday, but reacted under the influence of the Paris failure.

A Prussian spy, with maps and compromising documents in his possession, has been arrested at Czernowitz, an Austrian town.

The projected national celebrations on the occasion of the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales include a public holiday and court and public fetes.

The Italian Government has resolved to censure Princes Massino, Doldonago and Malatesta, who, although belonging to the army, attended the Pope's reception.

A rumor is current in London political circles that Lord Randolph Churchill will be offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

Wilfrid Blunt says that the court which is to hear his appeal has already decided to uphold the verdict and sentence in his case.

The Pope's speech to the pilgrims is regarded as distinctly putting an end to the idea of conciliation with the Italian Government.

Robt. Buchanan's new play, "Partners," was produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London, last evening. The piece was well received.

M. Caltimbach, an extensive Parisian speculator in Rio Tinto mining shares, failed yesterday with liabilities of 1,500,000 francs.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, already C.S.I., becomes a Knight Commander in the Order of the Indian Empire, and is henceforth Sir Edwin Arnold.

The American bark Eureka, which was supposed to have been lost off Waterford, has arrived at Queenstown. She reports having had a terrible passage.

Disastrous floods are reported in Seville. Six lives have been lost and many persons have been injured. The damage by the floods in Malaga is estimated at $200,000.

The difficulty between the Quebec strikers and the printing offices which are resisting them still continues, and the position remains unchanged.

D. W. McLean, nephew of Postmaster-General McLean, died suddenly Saturday on the mail train of the Inland Railway, of congestion of the brain.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation company of Victoria, B.C., will have constructed a Clyde steamer, costing $150,000, for service between Victoria and Vancouver.

THE G.T.R. AND ALLAN LINE.

A Settlement of the Dispute Between Them Said to Be Probable.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—The statement is made that the Grand Trunk Railway authorities and the Allan Steamship Company have reopened negotiations with a view to settle the difficulty between them. It will be remembered that the Allan Steamship Company fell out with the Grand Trunk Railway on the question of freights, and on Dec. 29 it was decided that the steamers should give the go-by to Portland as a winter port and call at Baltimore instead. For the past few days, the rumor says, Mr. Andrew Allan, Mr. R. A. Smith and Mr. Sergeant, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk, have been in conference, and an amicable settlement is likely to be arrived at. The new timetable of the Allan Line, with Portland reinstated instead of Baltimore, may be looked for shortly.

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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 cured
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 the head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is 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 gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING WEST.	
Chicago Express*	4.34 a.m
Louis Express*	11.05 a.m
Accommodation	11.45 a.m
Pacific Express*	6.15 p.m
Mail	7.55 p.m
GOING EAST.	
Mail	6.40 a.m
Atlantic Express*	12.05 p.m
Day Express	3.05 p.m
St. Louis Express*	5.50 p.m
Mixed	8.10 p.m

*Run daily—Sundays included—between Niagara Fall and Windsor.

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NOTICE.

TUESDAY, the SEVENTH day of FEBRUARY will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH of FEBRUARY next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

THURSDAY, the FIRST of MARCH next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,
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OFFICE TO LET.

The office in Norworthy's buildings, lately occupied by R. A. Simister, cheese buyer, contains two first-class rooms and fire-proof vault to let at moder