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THESDAY MORNING JANUARY 98 1888

ANTILL-STARRED MONTH It is not often that formidable disaster on sea and land follow one another so closely as have the frightful calamities which go to make up the recent chapter of accidents The first month of the year is not much experienced as many disasters as would make a good showing for a six months' or a year's summary. On January 7 the City of Brussels collided in the Mersey and eight men perished. The holocaust at Milwaukee occurred on the 11th, when seventy-five people were destroyed by fire. Then followed the fire in the Planter's hotel St Louis, at which three or four lives were lost. The burning of the circus at Berditscheff in Russia on January 13 was acco panied by a terrible sacrifice of human life, one hundred and fifty persons having been consumed. The two disasters of Friday last go to swell the abnormal list. At Tchaehifi on the Southern Pacific railway it is reported that eighteen persons were roasted to death, and although the number of bodies lost by the collision of the Cimbria is not yet definitely known, it seems that between two and three hundred souls have perished by that disaster. With the exception of the people who perished at were travelers, some on resting over the night at the hotel in which they happened to find themselves quartered. ecently compiled show that accidents by rail are more than a hundred times less numerous than they were when traveling was done by stage and horses; and the introduction of steam on the ocean has very largely lessened the number of marine ers compared with those that previously resulted from extended voyages under sail. With the advance of civilization we are assured that fearful catestrophes are being rendered less frequent, but the above list between the 7th and the 19th of Janwhen no steam existed to blow boiler plate and the limbs of men heavenward and toward the two poles, and when there were no locomotives carrying men info eternity at sixty miles an hour. The introduction

of each new force means the bringing into

play some new enemy of human life, unless

French and German brethren of the same quent their houses, which had to be closed the greater part of Sundays and at a certain class, is a tradition of old standing. It hour in the evening. As a consequence of the abolition of these restrictions the num-British travelers in continental Europe, ber of public houses has increased from and has since been well sustained by tales 17,807 in 1870 to 21 738 in 1880. In other of travelers, both British and American. For a long time it held ground undisputed, and many sincere advocates of temperance, though not of total abstinence, honestly believed in the comparative sobriety of wine-producing countries. All this may have been true some years or decades of years ago, but certain it is that a different tale is told by continental travelers of today. And the latest and probably the most startling testimony on the subject is that which the London Times has from its

associated mayors of Ajoie (in the Bernese towns, grocers and confectioners vend wines Juna) to the canconal government, and a and spirits, and one way and another the pampilet entitled "Ds Withshaus," fur ish details that it will surprise the civil zed world to hear of. The author of the there is not a single house in all continent. the latter gives some curious information, produced from the Schuldenbucher of certain innkeepers whose customers are mostly working men. Among the instances he gives is that of a wagoner, with a wife and that there is not a single house in "air continent.

An example of geographical knowledge of the British empire pravailing even among which there is not a single house in "air in that a house continent.

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ments, ran up in February last a drink-score of 55 france (a franc is about 18) cents) another workman's 'chalk' for the month was 32f; a third figured for 31f; and one thirsty soul had swallowed at a single count quarterly, averaged five glasses of beer their expenditure in drink. One man, whom he calls A. in the week ending Jan. 7, 1881. earned 23f 60c, and spent 20; 5c. He thus and spent 10f; E 20f and spent 16f; F 21f he presides a n and spent 10f; E 20f and spent 16f; F 21f of the public. and spent 20f: and a mason's laborer, besides spending the whole of his week's wages, left a balance of 4f to the bad. One week when the men worked less or drank more than usual—perhaps both—the inn keeper contractor had no money at all to pay, and every one of them began the following week with a balance against him,

In Switzerland the annual consumption of intoxicating liquors reaches the almost per head of the population, so says the Times correspondent, and in the country districts a bottle of common brandy may be obtained for sixteen cents. Geneva. he adds, is about the most drunken city in Europe ; yet the apprehensions for drunkenness are comparatively few, and though invariably either peasants or workmen, it is grain at the expense of raising stock. probable that the average Geneva bourgeois gets through more drink in the course of year than his poorer neighbor. After breakfast he takes a nip of cognac pour s'eclaircir towards noon a glass of vermouth or absin the pour se faire manger. Dinner is washed down with a bottle of white or red wine, and he postprandial coffee is never drunk without the accompaniment of a small glass of ognac. About 4 o'clock the bourgeois generally finds it necessary to take another generally finds it necessary to take another glass of absinthe or canette of beer pour sefficier reflechir; the 7 o'clock supper entails 1882 aggregated \$3. the consumption of at least another bottle of wine and before he retires to rest he takes a soupcon of brandy or of rum pour se faire endormir. And yet, if you were to hint that our bourgeois is possibly injuring his health or exceeding the strictest limits of moderation, he would be very much

The advocate of wine as a temperano drink may, however, contend that their's is not wholly a "lost cause," after all, inasmuch as it is spirit drinking far more than wine drinking which is doing the mischief. In both France and Germany, too, the complaint is that the people are every year more and more forsaking the light wines and lager with which they were perfectly well satisfied in the olden time, and taking | government house. to the time during which the drinking of intexicating liquors of all kinds has increased so fearfully in Switzerland and the creased so fearfully in Switzerland, and the port above referred to says : "The increase of intemperance, against which all sober and thoughtful Switzers are

up in arms, dates only from 1874, when the that force be guarded with triple brass constitution now in force, by instituting what is called 'complete liberty of establishment' deprived the cantons of the power and steel. The force necessary for the creation of the electric light is which they previously possessed of regulating the traffic in drink. Article 31 of the so powerful that if men come in contact with an apparently innocent wire the breath

federal constitution lays it down that every

of life is removed from them in the twink
Swiss citizen has the right to trade, withling of the eye. Trusting on mathematical averages we anticipate that the present series of calamities has ended and that we dealers in alcoholic beverages under what will not be called to witness another for some months. But who can tell? How many rickety buildings are now in existence ready to topple over whenever there may be a full fat house of guests within? How many fire traps stand parching for the fatal many fire traps stand parching for the fatal beverages were numerous and minute. No match? Panies will continue to occur in public house could be opened without a contheatres, earthquakes will engulf cities, and steamships will as before encounter fogs and collide in mid-ocean. There are catastrophes which human efforts cannot avert. There are many which result from carelessness and indifference on the part of those in whose care is entrusted human life. All whose care is entrusted human life. All answer to certain requirements as to ventiwho are responsible for the latter class of accidents should be proceeded against vigorously.

THE PLAGUE OF DRUNKENNESS IN SWIIZERLAND.

The drunkenness of the British workmen in comparison with the sobriety of his people with drink, or allow them to frequent the first open and Gayman brathern of the same. words, while the population has increased by 6 per cent, the taverus have increased by 22 per cent. The two extremes are Geneva, where there is a public house to every 70 inhabitants, and Tessin, which has one for every 231. Taking the confederation throughout, the proportion is one to every 130. Deducting women, children and the sick, that gives one tavern to every 130 carrens. In Canton, Thurson, there is by 22 per cent. The two extremes are

> upwards. On which the Times correspondent re

marks: "It does not appear, however, that, correspondent at Geneva, in Switzerland.

According to public documents quoted by the Times correspondent, drunkenness has of late years grown to be a gigantic evil in Switzerland, threatening almost the ruin of that historically celebrated little state. A report recently addressed by the associated mayors of Ajoic (in the Beroese

The Direct Cable company opens Broadway, New York, for the direct cables, more and Ohio and other telegraph comdinner five "beers" and four little glasses an outlet for their cable business. This, of spirits. Herr Siegfried, the author of we understand obviates the necessity of the pamphlet in question, has had access to laying a new cable and satisfies Mr Bennett the books of a contractor who kept a pub. as well as Mr Garrett, at the same time \$400. harmonizing the telegraph and cable intercompare the earnings of the workmen with telegraphy. It is the execution of the wise policy suggested by Mr John Pender, the earned 23 60c, and spent 20 5c. He thus great "cable king," of England, who took home with him as the fruits of his combines with an astute perception of the and spent 22f; C 28f and spent 18f; D 23f interests of the great companies over which he presides a liberal regard for the demands

agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural tario" has just been printed. The report extends over thirty pages and shows the number and distribution of our cattle and sheep throughout the province. The writer thinks it is a subject for congratulation that the province has as many thoroughbred incredible figure of fifty dollars (\$50) worth | cattle as it has, there being 350 herds with an average for each herd of 103 cows and exactly 3 bulls. England with all her age and gold is said to possess but 500 breeders of thoroughbred cattle, but the average per herd is no doubt larger than here. Brown produces facts to substantiate his well-founded theory that Ontario farmers are negligent of their interests in growing

A REPORT by Mr Brown, professor

CANADIAN NEWS.

A new passenger station is to be built St John, N B, to cost \$150,000. A little place like Durham recently shipped 600 dressed hogs in one week. It is reported at Ottawa that the govern ment intend to reduce the duty on tob Prices for cattle are booming in Frontenac. A yoke of oxen recently sold for \$150.

A Mrs. Chambers, who died the other day at Blanford aged 90, left behind her 129 out of 159 descendants.

A number of New York gentlemen are in St Catharines with a view of purchasing some lumber interests held there. Thieves cutered the residence of Dr Webster at Norval on Saturday morning and stole \$100 and a gold watch and chain. A Montreal paper says that Robertson, Beauchamp, Trudel and Bechard, conserva-tives, will oppose Mr Mousseau in the

and great anxiety prevails as to her where During the coming session at Ottawa there will be two state dinners, one state

ball, and a series of tobogganing parties at to the drinking of cheap, fiery spirits. As In 1871 Moncton, N B, had 1300 inhabi-

creased so fearfully in Switzerland, and the main cause of the change, the mayors' report above referred to says:

"The increase of interest and in general status."

Chapman, Rideau & Co, tanners, Montreal are financially embarrassed. Rideau is mysteriously missing and is said to be owing the estate \$2000.

Frederick Theckler has been arrested in London East for the larceny of a lot of jewelry at Galt. Some of the stolen property was found in his possession. The co-operative store at Montreal cut largely into the sales of Alex McGibbon, the leading retail grocer of Montreal, and he had to call a meeting of his creditors.

A Collingwood girl took up a collection to make a presentation to her Sunday school teacher, spent the money, was arrested and allowed out on bail and skipped the

An application was made in court at Montreal on Saturday for leave for the heirs of the late Sir Hugh Allan to continue the libel suit of \$50,000 damages against the

The Brighton Ensign says the Brighton, Warkworth and Norwood railway is sure to be built. The capital stock will be fixed at \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of

The Meaford Transportation company has just been organized with a capital of \$30 000 in 200 shares at \$100 each. The Grand Trunk will do its best to feed the company Kingston locomotive works employs 400

hands, with a \$3000 a week pay sheet. The cotton mill has 170 hands and a pay list of \$1200; the car works and the knitting mill pay out \$500 each. His honor Judge Miller has refused to

hold any further sittings of the division court at Ayr unless better accommodation is pro-vided, and cases from the Ayr division will be heard at Galt next term. The colored citizens of Kingston have

organized for political purposes. They hold meetings and discuss the leading public questions. After discussion a vote is taken for and against the respective parties. Rev Father Labelle of Montreal has pro ceeded to Quebec to promote the success of his lottery bill, which is expected to pass both houses this session. He wants to pro-

30 per-ons. In Canton, Thurgau there is a kneipe for every 18 voters, men of 20 and board.

John Bradey, of Healey Falls, Seamon township, was recently relieved of a lizard which he had had in his stomach for seventeen years. Mr Bradey has constantly been in the hands of the physicians and had suffered terrible.

had suffered terribly. A communication was received in Brock. ville the other day, asking for information of Michael Nott Anderson, who is heir to about \$9,000.000 of the estate Cimeron of E linburgh, Scotland. He was last heard

of at Brockville five years ago. The Messrs Geary of Bli-bro farm, London township, have issued a handsome cata-logue of their noted herd of Polled Aber-

On Friday evening last between 7 and otes of hand, and a watch. No clue so far

Buffalo this season, so far, over 18,000 bushels of turnips, and will ship as many more. At 10 cents per bushel turnips would seem to pay the grower better than wheat or barley. David Guthrie of Ayr, sold about 4000 bushels which brought him Thr ex-president of the Montreal Las'ers

society, Mr Leclaire, was waylaid at night going home and severely beaten. The Manufacturers association has offered \$200 reward for conviction of the offender. The since the strike, and it is supposed incurred the displeasure of those who remained The traffic of the Midland railway for the week ending January 1883, was as follows: Passengers and mails \$5135.89: freight \$8508.28; total \$13,634.17, as compared with \$12,091.65 for the corresponding week of 1882, being an increase of \$1542.52. The aggregate traffic to date is \$25,505.18, being an increase of \$3870.18 over the same

period in 1882. A young gentleman in Napanee is having fur coat made, and some friend in Kingston supposing that he wanted someth extra nice and a little bit different from the average, sent him by post a human scalp, the hair clipped close, with the infor-mation that if he desired sufficient of them to make a coat, they could be furnished at \$1 40 per pound. The scalp was about twelve inches in circumference.

The question in Montreal just now is whether an Indian is always an Indian. A salon keeper is being prosecuted for selling liquor to a half-breed named Thoms, who several years ago went to Lachine, bought a farm and settled down as an industrious member of society. He has worked his farm steadily ever since, and is now regarded by his neighbors as a thorough l'rench-Canadian.

"No editorial written, and the paper just going to press!" demanded the proprietor, storming into the sanctum. 'Never mind, we'll just put this in," said the editor, pro ducing a packet of Li-Quor tea. "What do you mean, you scoundrel !" roared the proprietor. "Why-ain't this what they call the Leading Article ?" The proprieto



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and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

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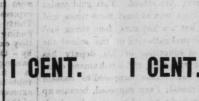
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This Association can afford to submit to the fullest inv stigation and the directors are prepared to give a the present summer of theirs which may be called in question.

As the statements made against the association will be death with This Association can afford to submit to the ful'est inv stigation and the directors are prepared to giv As the statements made against the association will be dealt with before a court of law, the directors for the present simply state that in every essential particular the charges made by the Insurance.

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**O Atage 41.a payment of \$7,272 will purchase on a healthy man, an Ætun Endowment Bend for \$10,000, payable 10 years from date, or at earliegideath, and an annual cash dividend besides. The increase of the \$7,272 to \$10,000, the annual dividends, and the value of the life insurance, have No. 63,784, an Endowment Bond for \$2,000 was issued to E. M. Morphy's opinion of the investment is shown by his taking three more ÆTNA BONDS. Ask him.

No. 64,944, an Endowment Bond of \$1,000, was issued in July, 1809, to C. Quinlan, Esq., expiciled better than Eight (3) per cent Compound Interest. When receiving his money, Mr. Quinlan, dollars lost during the ten years in other investments when Eight (3) per cent Compound Interest. When receiving his money, Mr. Quinlan, dollars lost during the ten years in other investments which then promised better than the had not taken \$8,00 or \$10,000 in the first place, and thus saved thousands of re-invested with the ÆTNA on a liberal scale, and on the same 10-year Endowment Plan.

No. 70,607, an Endowment Bond of \$3,000 was issued to John Ross, Eq., Merchant, Galt, in 1800 and paid, with profits, in 1881. Mr. Ross opinion is expressed in the form of two more, taken in 1800 and in 1832.

No. 74,684, an Endowment Bond of \$5,000, was issued to Thos Thoupson, Esq., Mammoth

No. 74,684, an Endowment Bond of \$5,000, was issued to Thos. Thompson, Esq., "Mammoth House," Toronto, in June, 1870. He finished his ten payments in 1880, made a careful examination of deads annually.

1. **Toronto of the control No. 82,050, an Endowment Bond of \$4,000, was issued to John Hoog Esq., Merchant, Guell April, 1871, and settled in March, 1881. As an investment it resulted almost precisely the same Mr. Quinlan's, and the company has now a still larger interest in Mr. H.'s good health, as well as that of many of his business friends.

that of many of his business friends.

No. 37,957, for \$1,000 was issued to Daniel Rose Publisher, of Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, In 1872, and cashed in 1882. His opinion is expressed in double the amount for another 15 years.

No. 89,952, for \$2,500 was issued in 1872 and paid in 1882, to A. T. H. Ball. Esq. Barrister, Galt, whose opinion is expressed in another of same amount, for another ten years.

No. 92,785, for \$5,000 was issued in 1872, and paid in 1882 to James W. Galle, Esq., Wholesale Merchant, Toronto, found a profitable investment, and repeated for another ten years.

The late Samuel Peters, Esq., C.E., of London, Ont., held one of these Endowment Bonds, issued last December, for \$4,000. It cost him only \$1,515 to leave \$1,000 to his estate.

An additional sum of \$100.000 has just been deposited with the Government at Ottawa, the ETNA's total deposit there \$3.25.000

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