county is incalculable. Mr. Finch has won for himself a warm place in the affections of the temperance people of Simcoe and vicinity. Whitey, May 13.—A convention of temperance workers for the south riding of Ontario county was held in the Town hall, Brooklin, at 2 p.m. to-day. The meeting was numerously attended by delegates from every section of the riding. It was unanimously resolved that the present was an, opportune time to submit the Scott Act to the electors of this county, and that immediate steps be taken to organize for the campaign. It was moved by Mr. Cliff, of Pickering seconded by Rev. Mr. Moore, and resolved, "That the organization be known as "The South Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance." J. C. Smith, deputy reeve of Oshawa, was elected president; T. & Robertson, of Whitby, secretary; William Nichols, of Brooklin, treasurer, who, with J. S. Larke, reeve of Oshawa, and Wm. Forrester, reeve of Pickering, constitute an unty is incalculable. Mr. Finch has won

orrester, reeve of Pickering, constitute an executive committee for the general manage-

ment of the campaign.

The work of organization throughout the county is very complete. In the north riding a vigorous association exists, and in each nor municipality in the county active working associations, acting in conjunction with and under the supervision of the county executives have been formed. On Friday, 6th, a convention for the entire county will be held at Port Perry.

SOUTH SIMCOE.

Colonel Tyrwhitt, M.P., Before his Con-

Bradford, May 7.—The Liberal-Conserva-tive Association of the riding of South Sim-coe, desirous of expressing their approval of the course pursued by Col. R. Tyrwhitt, their representative in the Dominion Parlia-ment, presented him with an address, ac-companied by a magnificent gold watch and chain, while his estimable lady was made the recupient of an elegant silver service, suit-ably engraved. The presentation took place at Col. Tyrwhitt's residence, "Farmoote," this afternoon; and notwithstanding the in-clement weather was witnessed by about element weather was witnessed by about 200 of the representative men of the riding. Two o'clock was named for the sturdy year-but long before that hour the sturdy year-but long before that hour the cookstown and

and Ivy band headed the contingent from that section. The band waggon was taste-fully decorated with flags and bannerets, and at intervals during the afternoon the band played selections. The continuous downpour of rain interfered somewhat with the carying out of the programme, but it in no way dampened the ardour of the gallant At 4 o'clock Dr. J. W. Norms, president

At 4 o clock Dr. J. W. Normer, presidents of the association, called the gathering to order and made the presentation. Before reading the address he expressed his regret that the unfavourable weather had prevented that the unfavourable weather had prevented many from attending; but the rain that was falling so copiously would do an immense amount of good, and Conservatives were always ready to put up with a little personal inconvenience when the country and its in-terests were being served. He then presented the following in At the conclusion of the presentation and of Col. Tyrwhitt's speech there was loud and

ntinued applause. The watch presented to Colonel Tyrwhitt bears the following inscription: "Presented to Colonel R. Tyrwhitt, M. P., by the Liberal-Conservative Association of South Simcoe, and other friends, as a slight token of res

spect and esteem."

On the salver of the service of plate pres sented to Mrs. Tyrwhitt there is the followed ing inscription: Presented by the Liberalt Conservative Association of South Simcoe, Conservative Association of South Simcoe, and other friends, to Mrs. R. Tyrwhitt, the amiable wife and companion of our esteemed representative in the Dominion Pariament." After the speeches the entire company were most hospitably entertained by Colone and Mrs. Tyrwhite, and the proceedings terminated about 8 o'clock.

Some people are forever keeping down others. A man with a fever and ague ought to have a fair shake.

Dr. M. Sonvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and means ent by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spire ometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh, catarrhal desiness, bronchitis, from catarrh, catarrhal deainess, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or sceptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the Surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is curing more diseases of the air passages than curing more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for particulars and treatment, which can be sent by express to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle,





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 the stomach of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured the stomach of the

The Grit Member on Trial for Forgery.

THE MCKIM CASE.

The Alteration of a Note Clearly

Proved.

This deposes Clarke H. Smith, upon this playment of Mr. Lillico and water and the position was manager at advantage to me and I would get my money playment of Mr. Lillico make the manager at a side than H. He received note maked "An frops the presence on the 20th day of the Mr. Lillico would make the manager at a side than H. He received note maked "An frops the presence on the 20th day of the Mr. Lillico would make the manager at a side than H. Lillico would make the manager at a side than H. Lillico would make the manager at the most of the most maked than the manager at the most of the most maked than the manager at the most of the most maked than the manager at the most of the most maked than the most maked than the most of the most maked than the most maked that I cannot be most of the most maked than the most maked than the most maked that I cannot be most of the most maked that I cannot be most of the most maked that I cannot be most of the most maked that I cannot be most of the most maked that I cannot

Think McKim had charge of the note and brought it back to me. Suppose the inten-tion of dating the 30th August was to have it tion of dating the 30th August was to have it mature at the same date the other notes would, which would make it mature thirty-four days after the day the note was originally drawn. Think McKim made an assignment about the 20th November, some short time before the maturity of the note. Had the note not been changed from July to August it would have matured on the 29th October; at all events it would have matured in October. Knew the date of note was changed when he took it. I discounted the note for Mr. McKim; \$500 in money. Robt. McKim, Wm. McKim, and Michael Gainor were the makers of it. If the date had not been changed Mr. Lillico's right to recover would have matured in October. Think I saw the note before it was taken into the back room. The date of the entry of this note in the book was the 30th August.

note in the book was the 30th August. CROSS-EXAMINATION. To Mr. Guthrie—Cannot swear positively that the note bore a different date when I To Mr. Guthrie—Cannot swear positively that the note bore a different date when I first saw it, but think it did. The first note I discounted with Gainor's name on for McKim was dated October 13th, 1882, and became due January 16th, 1883, and was discounted January 27th. The first renewal matured April 19th, 1883. The second renewal was discounted April 23rd, 1883; due July 26th, 1883. The third renewal was discounted April 23rd, 1883; due July 26th, 1883. The third renewal was discounted August 30th, 1883, for three months, maturing December 3rd, 1883. The note had been kept continually renewed since October 13th, 1882. Saw Gainor, and I think he said note did not mature so soon as December 3rd, 1883. Would not swear positive. Before the note was paid think I showed the note to Gainor. After it was paid Gainor was not are as to the note being changed since he saw it, but won't swear to it. After his attention was called to there being a change made he said he was not sure as to whether the note was changed or not. He said that he could find out by going to the blacksmith's shop, but won Tawar to it positively. The note was paid on the 29th November, 1883.

To Mr. Bigelow—Spoke with Gainor about note before the 29th November coming due. Don't think I mentioned to Mr. Gainor before the note was paid that it had been changed. Think Mr. Keleher mentioned it to him after payment.

purported to bear the date of July, the words 30th August were not on it when I signed. Did not authorize any person to put the 30th August, 1883, there. First became aware of the change of the date of note when I paid it. Mr. Smith and Mr. Keleher were present. Mr. Smith first directed my attention to the change of the note after it was shown to me. Was on my way from the blacksmith shop with a cradle rod and met Mr. McKim and went into his house and signed note there, the date being 10th August, 1883. McKim had the note in the house and showed it to me there, the two names were on the note, when he asked me to sign it. He said the other note was due; did not say when it became due. Wanted this note to renew it. Saw note in the hands of Mr. Smith before I paid it, but did not have it in my hand, paid it, but did not have it in my hand.

PETER LILLICO'S EVIDENCE.

Peter Lillico—Am a banker. The note produced was discounted in my bank. Have done business with McKim. Do not know his handwriting. Could not say whether "August 30" is in his handwriting. It is written where there is an erasure. The word erased is "July." The due date and number of note are for the purposes of my bank. Do not know who wrote them, probably either Mr. Smith or my soh. They are generally put on notes for the purposes of the bank.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE. COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

put on notes for the purposes of the bank.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. GUTHERE then summed up for the defence. He said that under the Forgery Act no conviction could be had unless the evidence of the person interested were corroborated. Under the present law no person was incapacitated from being a witness by crime or interest, and the statute had provided that corroboration should be given. There was no sufficient corroboration of Gainor's evidence, and in the display of the conclusion of the case the County of the corroboration should be given. There was no sufficient corroboration of Gainor's evidence, and the had no himself adouts that he had been dirinking, that he did not recollect examining the note the day he signed it, that on being informed of its being altered he was not then sure of the date on which he signed it — that he would have to refer to the blacksmith the find out the day that he had been there; that he was not when a were of the beats of facts by what the blacksmith informed him, and that he had no independent knowledge; that the blacksmith who could alone corroborate him on this point had not been called as a witness. The learned counsel further said that Gainor was an ignorant man and he did not pretend to have read the note before signing it; that he had only said it was filled up; that he had not relieve the could not bell whether the due memorandum or the number of the note were in it or not when he signed it, and that being unacquainted with commercial transactions, his evidence as to the contents of a note signed by him three months previously could notes; did not know whether they were in a seed; he had great confidence in McKim; the hadron which are given the form the purpose of showing his acceptance of the responsibility, wrote his advice at the foot of the depositions and signed it.

BROWN V. NELSON.

It is a subject to the purpose of showing his acceptance of the case are intricate, but are disclosed in the judgment. extracts from which are given the form the purpose of sho

THE DAY OF M'KIM'S FAILURE

would have aigned anything he asked him. He would have affirmed the aiteration if he had been asked before McKim's failure, and he was only now seeking to take advantage of what he had discovered to annoy McKim, and worry him out of the money. As to Smith's testimony, Mr. Guthrie said that as to any point where McKim was present, and would be affected by what took place, there was no corroboration of Gainor's story. Smithhad no recollection of anything to the prejudice of the prisoner. He did not say positively that he had seen the note previous to its being handed to him for discount. This prosecution, he said, was not brought in good faith. The note had been in the hands of Murphy & Murdock months before, and it they had desired to take proceedings for any legitimate purpose it would have been done long ago. It was not necessary to take this action to get the money paid by Gainor for the note. It could have been recovered by civil action, and it was not necessary to establish the forgery. It was only after the evidence had been given in the conspiracy case that this prosecution was thought of for the purpose of damaging Mr. McKim's character, THE DAY OF M'KIM'S FAILURE

and who now had charge of the case, was the person upon whom this responsibility solely rested. It was only in cases under the Summary Conviction Act that other magistrates on the bench had a right to be heard. There the statute and aummons directed that the defendant should make answer before all justices of the county who happened to be present; but in investigations on a charge like this, a justice who did not issue the warrant had no voice in the matter unless the justice issuing the warrant were absent, and, however unpleasant the responsibility might be, he was bound by his duty to discharge it fearlessly, be the consequences what they might. The learned counsel then pointed out

WHEREIN THE CRIME OF FORGERY CONSIST

the conduct of Mr. McKim in his Parliamentary capacity. It was necessary to establish forgery in order that Gainor might recover his money. This might be done either by civil suit or by taking the present proceedings. Both ways were provided by law for the injured person. Gainor had instructed his solicitor to get his money and to have justice done. He knew nothing of the peculiar methods of the law, and left them entirely in the hands of his solicitor, and if we believe the testimony the course taken was unquestionably right.

Judgment for the Defendant in the "Globe" Stock Case.

Mr. Justice Rose delivered judgment yesterday in the Globe stock case of Brown v. Nelson, fluding mainly in favour of the defendant on his counter claim. The facts of the case are intricate, but are disclosed in the judgment, extracts from which are given as follows:—"This is an action tried before myself and a special jury at the Toronto sittings on the 20th of February last, when the jury returned answers to certain questions on which on the 22nd the paintiff moved for judgment for return of forty-four abares, or for payment of \$22,000, and the defendant moved for judgment tor \$38,000 on the counter claim. "The claim of the plaintiff substantially is that he purchased from the defendant 76 shares of Globe Printing Co. stock for the price or sum of \$38,000, in that the purchase was conditional, the condition being that he should be Managing Director of the Company at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, and the further condition that the defendant should keep him to office for an undefined period to enable him to pay off interest and principal, no date being mentioned, that the defendant was instrumental at the design that the selection of the Dismissal.

having been accomplished, plaintiff is entitled to have the shares retransferred. The defendant on the other hand claims that the sale of the 76 shares was unconditional, that the 76 shares and the 44 shares were transferred as collateral security for the payment of the note for \$38,000 purchase mioney for the 76 shares, that the time for payment has transpired and the amount remains unpaid, that the note which was given for the purchase money in in the hands of the defendant, overdue and dishonoured, and that the defendant is entitled to judgment for the sum of \$38,000 and interest. These I understand to be the claim and counterclaim. I will now proceed to consider the defendant's answer on the law and evidence to the plaintiffs claim. That we may have the questions left to the jury and answers thereto more clearly in mind, we

er-reading the answers with the question 1. The plaintiff purchased 76 shares, representing \$38,000, from the defendant, conditionally.

2. The condition was that the plaintiff should be appointed managing director of the Globe Printing Company at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

WILL STATE THE FINDINGS

Globe Printing Company at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

3. The defendant agreed as a condition of purchase to keep the plaintiff in his position as managing director.

4. The defendant was instrumental in procuring his dismissal through his agent, Mr. Maclennan.

5. The plaintiff transferred 44 shares of the stock to enable the defendant to raise money for the purposes of the estate.

The learned judge then states the arguments of counsel on both sides, citing the various authorities referred to, and reviewing at great length and with careful consideration all the facts as shown by the evidence. The judgment concludes as failows:—"It follows ment concludes as failows:—"It follows as a result of my opinion that the defendant is entitled to the \$38,000 with interest from the expiry of the two years; that the 44 shares which, according to the finding of the jury, were lent to the defendant, and I think also the 76 shares, are the property of the plaintiff, and he is entitled to their possession. The plaintiff has substantially failed, and I see no reason for withholding costs from the defendant."

THE LAZIER MURDER

onclusion of the Trial of Tompsett and Lowder-Both sentenced to be Hanged on 10th of June,

Piczon, May 10.—The Lazier marder trial was resumed this morning at 9.30. The wife of Sylvanus Lowder, who is a brother of George Lowder, was called, but nothing was elicited but the fact that the children, who were spending the evening at her house, left at half-past eight o'clock, and that George Lowder had been there but would not stay, and left for home at a little after nine o'clock.

was not very lengthy, but ably reviewed the evidence, in the course of which he said that he could not take Mr. Dickson's view as to Lowder, but must hold that he was equally as guilty as Tompsett, and he believed that both came to Jones' house with a hurderous as well as burglarious intent. He did not consider it necessary to analize the track evidence, as it had been so fully discussed by counsel on both sides, nor was it necessary to comment on the finding of the pistol. He then told the jury that the doubt to be given in favour of the prisoners must be one of a full and reasonable nature and not of a simple character alone. He also thought that the strictures on the police were somewhat severe, they are the persons most useful in ferreting out crime, and they should be commended rather than otherwise.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

time were willing to suffer.

THE SENTENCE.

Upon this the judge then proceeded to sentence them, and in doing so remarked that after hearing all the evidence he thought that the jury could not render a verdict otherwise than they did, and he fally concurred in it. As to the recommendation to mercy, he said that he could not hold out any hopes to them of a commutation of sentence. He then sentenced them to be hanged on the 10th day of June next.

them to be hanged on the 10th day of June next.

On hearing the sentence Tompsett thanked the court. Lowder said he would sooner be hung with Tompsett than be deprived of his freedom by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The court then ordered the prisoners to be removed, and the room was cleared of its audience.

Picron, May 12.—The prisoners Tompsett and Lowder, under sentence of death for the murder of Lazier, rassed a very uneasy and restless night Saturday night, but were more composed last night and slept some. The bravado that Lowder showed when sentence was passed upon him disappeared after he was locked up in his cell. The Church of England clergyman here announced yesterday that every Wednesday and Friday afternoon, commencing with this week, public intercessory prayers will be held on behalf of the murderers.

Charles Reade's Epitaph, The following inscription will be placeed on Charles Reade's tombstene. It was written by himself:—

Here Lie,

By the Side of his Bejoved Friend, the Mortal Remains of CHARLES READE.

Dramatist, Novelist, and Journalist.

His last Words to Mankind are on this Stone.

I hope for a resurrection, not from any power in nature, but from the will of the Lord God Omnipotest, who made nature and me. He created man out of nothing, which nature could not. He can restore man from the dust, which nature cannot. And I hope for holiness and happiness in the future life, not for anything I have said or done in this body, but from the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ. He has promised His intercession to all who seek it, and he will not not break His Words; that intercession once granted, cannot be rejected; for he is God, and his merits infinite; a man's sins are but human and finite. "Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out." If any man sin, we have an advocate with the father, Jesus Christ the Righteous, and He is the propitiation for our sins."

A ROTTEN CONCERN.

lollapse of the British Canadian Lumbering Company.

OMETHING VERY LIKE A SWINDLE

It is nearly four months ago since it was like reported that the Bertish Canadian Lumberting and Timber Company had assigned. The reports are rather prematurely made, but after a series of the serie

belief that in the concern. It is now learned that there was a more substantial foundation for the report relating to the condition of the British Canadian Company than any of the theories quoted would provide, and the information is furnished in the announcement that the assignment has been actually made. It has already been mentioned that the American Lumber Company was a kindred concern to the British Canadian Company, and the two concerns were kin not only in the nature of the business carried on by each. A large number of the shareholders in one were shareholders in the other, the different Boards of Directors were almost identical with each other, and one gentleman, acting as financial manager, guided the affairs of both.

But so much has been said about these com-THERE WAS SOMETHING ROTTEN

soting as financial manager, guided the affairs of both.

But so much has been said about these companies, not simply because they have failed, but because they have failed, but because they have failed under circumstances which gives to each separate case a peculiar interest. It is scarcely tour years ago since the British Canadian Company was formed, and only two years ago since the branch concern, the American Lumber Company, abot out from the parent stem. The latter company was formed with a subscribed capital of \$1,111,000, the principal shareholders being resident in Scotland. In the first board the names of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and Mr. H. H. Cook appeared, but when the assignment was made both of these gentlemen had disappeared from view. And again it may be stated that when that assignment was made four morths ago.

The Superannuation remember above all others it is the fact that what a child will do under any given circumstances is largely determined by habit. What he is accustomed to do the boy or girl is almost sure to always do. Tardiness, imperfect recitations, uncleanity ness, even laxiness and truancy, can be cured by holding the child relations, uncleanity ness, even laxiness and truancy, can be cured by holding the child relations, uncleanity ness, even laxiness and truancy, can be cured by holding the child relations, uncleanity ness, even laxiness and truancy, can be cured by holding the child relations, uncleanity ness, even laxiness and truancy, can be cured by holding the child relations, imperfect recitations, uncleanity ness, even laxiness and truancy, can be cured by holding the child relations, imperfect recitations, imperfe view. And again it may be stated that when that assignment was made, four months ago, it was impudently claimed that the company was not in financial difficulties, and that it had a good surplus in timber and timber limits. Mr. J. S. Lockie, who, as financial manager of both the British Canadian and America Lumber Companies, ought to know something about either, stated most positively that the latter was not in financial difficulties, and affirmed

difficulties, and affirmed

WITH CONSIDERABLE RARNESTNESS:
that the assignment was due to a dispute the which arose between the company and vendors of certain timber limits in Michigan and along the North Shore. "In fact," said Mr. Lockie to The Mall reporter who waited upon him, "the vendors insisted that the company had no right to cut a certain class of timber which it desired to feil, and the company held that it had. Pending the settlement of this question it was decided to assign, and it is probable that the company will resume business in the near future. That is all there is in the matter, and, therefore, that is all I can have to say about it." Well, the question concerning the class of timber

is all there is in the matter, and, therefore, that is all I can have to say about it." Well, the question concerning the class of timber which should be cut has not since been discussed, and the gentlemen to whom the assignment—Mr. Lockie being one, and Mr. J. S. Playfair, also of this city, another—have been engaged not in solving the problem about the class of timber which the company had the right to fell, but in endeavouring to ascertain how far the assets would go towards meeting the liabilities. Mr. Lockie's innocence with rogard to the cause of the failure is at least quite consistent with the bad management of the company's affairs which public report ascribes to him.

Of the formation of the American Lumber Company, however, not so much is known outside of the promoters of the scheme as has been learned concerning the British Canadian Company. It is with the latter torganization, the failure of which is an event of much more recent date, that an attempt will now be made to deal. The scheme was started under circumstances, and was attended with results, which leave its promoters open to unfavourable criticism. It seems that Canadian capitalists were either too wide awake, and knew too much, to engage in the enterprise which the Messrs. Cook suggested; or else that there was not a sufficient amount of Canadian capital awaiting investment to tempt the owners of the magnificent timber districts in which so much foreign money has since been lost. At all events Mr. H. H. Cook and Mr. W. H. Gordon arrived at Edinburgh one time morning with a Alaring Prospectus

made he said to we how there as to whether he could find to the production for the could have signed supplying the asked him. He would have signed supplying the asked him he have firmed the siteration it he pool was paid on the 20th Nevember coming dame to be reached and the supplying the said him have firmed the siteration it he pool was paid on the 20th Nevember coming dame to before the 20th Nevember coming dame to before the 20th Nevember coming dame to be the said of the said WITH A FLARING PROSPECTUS

timber within them. In the course of a year or so the Messrs. Cook retired from the company, but for what reason is not clearly known. They state that it was on account of disagreements with Mr. Lockic, and perhaps it was. The prospects of the company, however, were not so bright as at the date of its formation. The whole matter has now resolved itself into the following fact, viz.: that the Messrs. Cook have made a good thing out of the British Canadian Lumbering and Timber Company, and that they are the only persons who have not lost their money invested. So cleverly was the affair managed that during the first year of the company's existence its stock was at a premium in Scotland. Notwithstanding this fact it so remains that at the close of its orief career

EDUCATION NOTES.

That method is best which makes the pupil The North Grey Teachers' Association will meet in Owen Sound on Thursday and Friday, May 22nd and 23rd.

A good bit of advice to teachers:—In order to prevent monotony, occasionally carry into school a good story-book or paper, and from that let each pupil, in turn, read a paragraph or page while others listeu. Such an exercise, rightly managed, will kindle an interest in the deadest class ever fossilized under the steady dropping of the old-style reading lesson.

If there is one thing which the teacher of the young should remember above all others it is the fact that what a child will do und r

The Toronto Public School Principals' Association has issued the following circular to the Public school teachers of Ontario:—

The Toronto Public School Principals' Association has issued the following circular to the Public school teachers of Ontarie:

The Toronto Public School Principals' Association desire to call the attention of their fellow teachers of Ontario to the question of superannation, which was the subject of recent delate in the Provincial Parliament. That detake gives reason to believe that an attempt will by made to abolish the Superannuation Fund. As it is of great importance that the views and wishes of the teachers should be expressed on this subject, the Toronto Association beg to submit the following questions for consideration to the different Teachers' Conventions of the province:

1. Was not the fund established (list) to encourage teachers to remain in the profession: (2nd) to compensate teachers in some measure for the inadequate salaries they received, by making some provision for them when they became incapacitated for duty?

2. What effect will the abolition of the pension grants have on the educational interests of the province?

3. As it is admitted that the labours of teachers are indispensable to the public good, are their claims for aid, in their declining years, unusual, or are they derocatory to their dignity or self-respect, in view of the fact that Ministers of State, judges, and other functionaries receive similar compensation for their services, and that Churches regard it as a sacred obligation to superannuate their clerrymen, to whose duties, in their moral aspect and influence, those of the achool teachers bear so, close an analoxy? 4. Is it probable that the existence of the teachers pension grant tends to prevent an increase of salaries, and that its abolition would induce the public to compensate them adequately for the loss thus sustained? 5. Would it not be more just to act on the merits of the case by a consideration lof the services and claims of those who engage in school teaching only until they can enter upon more linearity employment? 6. Are any teachers, whether they remain in th

Be patient, for the world is broad and wide.—Shakespeare.

We like those to whom we do good better than those who do us good.—De Saint Real.

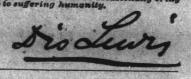
To succeed one 'must sometimes be very



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and othe gentlemen of intelligence and character the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best nawn papers, have greatly surprised me. Man of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchasome bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure as analyze it. Bosides, I took some, smalled ing three times the prescribed quantity, am satisfied the medicine is not injuried and will frankly add that if I found may the victim of a serious kidney trouble should use this preparation. The truth the medicul profession stands dazed belyloss in the presence of more than kidney malady, while the testimony of he dreds of intelligent and very reputable gittenen hardly leaves room to doubt that H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of the happy discoveries which occasionally be help to suffering humanity. His Outspoken Opinion.



Wistar's Balsam IN LONDON.

We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD OHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to mose who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

LONDON, Ont., June 20, 1882.

P. A. MUTCHELL, Wholesale Druggist. R. A. MITCHELL, Wholesale Druggist, KENNEDY & CALLARD, Wholesale Drug

KENNEDY & CALLARD, Wholesale D.
risss.
W. T. STRONG, 184 Dundas street.
HARKNESS & CO., Dundas street.
W. J. SMITH. Dundas street.
MITCHELL & PLATT, 114 Hundas street.
MITCHELL & PLATT, 114 Hundas street.
C. McCallum, 185 Dundas street.
J. C. SHUFF, London East.
M. SPRINGER, Strathroy, Ont.
W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.
THOMAS HEY, Alisa Craig, Ont.
GEO. J. FRYER, Glencoe, Ont.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY PHENOL SODIQUE. Proprietors: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philas invalpable as an astringent and styptic in HEMORRHAGES, as after EXTR FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALER

DHEUMATINE -- An Int SURE CURE for all kinds of KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.



PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE

Testimonial From Mr. Thos. Roach.

Owner and Proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Welland.

N. SUTHERLAND, Ont. Sept. 3, 1833.

J. N. SUTHERLAND: Dear Sir.—My daughter was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism. For the better part of a year she was confined to her bed, and had lost the power of raising her head from her shoulder. It was much feared that the cords of her neck would have to be cut. Fortunately before this was done, I was recommended by your Mr. Rooth to try Rheumatine. I purchased three bottles, two of which completely cured her. My child is now free from all rheumatic pain, and as well as can be. I most thoroughly and heartily recommend your cure.

Yours truly, THOS. ROACH.

See our Change of Testimonials every week in Dally Mail.

SOLD BY ALL DRUCGISTS.

SPRING MEDICINE. Spring weather finds the system peculiarly susceptible to the beneficial effects of a reliable tonic and blood purifier. The impure state of the blood, the deranged digestion, and the weak condition of the body, caused by its long battle with the cold wintry blasts, all call for the reviving, regulating, and restoring influences combined in



When the weather grows warmer that extremitived feeling, want of appetite, dullness, an languor afflict almost everyone. It is impossible to thoo off this debility without the aid of Golden Fruit Bitters. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGIST

