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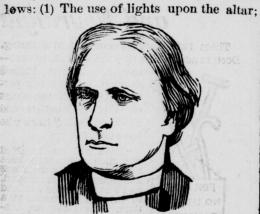
Saturday, March 2, 1889.

THE TRIAL OF THE BISHOP.

Ecclesiastical circles in England are just now in a condition of considerable excitement over the coming trial of Dr. King Bishop of Lincoln. That worthy prelate is one of exemplary life; of most saintly aspect, and of a disposition that is described as angelic-his life one of devotion to his sacred calling. It is natural to ask, then, on what grounds is he to be brought before any tribunal, and what court is to sit on his case and pronounce upon his conduct? So far as the court is concerned it is somewhat singular that it has been found necessary to revive an institution that has the Service of the Church of England lain dormant for more than two hundred years, and to constitute it with the Arch bishop of Canterbury as its head, assisted



DR. KING, BISHOP OF LINCOLN. by five other Bishops; it is called the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. On legal points his Grace will be assisted by a venerable and learned member of the ecclesiastical bar, who will advise the court on all legal points, and be ready no doubt on minor techicalities. This gentleman is Sir James Parker Deane, Q. C. Such being the nature of the court which is to be held at Lambeth palace, the next matter of interest is the nature of the charges to be brought against Dr. King. There are when the court last sat, he being convicted of simony, and deprived of his see. But he is charged with certain "ritualistic practices," which are no doubt regarded with horror by some and looked upon as matters of trivial concern by others. And the charges may be sifted down to eight, as fol-



(2) the mixing of water with the Wine of the Sacrament, called the "Mixed Chalice;" (3) of assuming the Eastward Position dur- convictions. But for a Bishop-above all ing the acts of Consecration (4) and during | clerical personages, to set the example of the previous part of the Communion ser. disregarding the ritual and usuages of the vice; causing the "Agnus Dei" to be sung Church to which he has sworn allegiance immediately after the prayer of Consecra- seems to the most of us, to use a cant phrase, tion; (6) making the Sign of the Cross dur- -very bad form. The Bishop of Lincoln ing the Absolution and Benediction in the is no doubt a very pious, a very good, even Communion service; (7) ceremonially a very saintly man. He may be really too cleansing the chalice after the Com- good to be any longer fit to live in this deduly ordained. Such are the principal choice that he has made, or retire al-Lincoln was summoned to answer, and that he is found "guilty" it may be diffi. after appearing to the summons the court rose, and intimated that it would sit again will at the same time "fit the crime" and pick were the few and far-scattered signs of activity to be witnessed." "The deals with criminals found in anada, who rose, and intimated that it would sit again will at the same time "fit the crime" and main point is to rouse the authorities. If may be surrendered for the offences enummain point is to rouse the authorities. on March the 12th, when evidence will be satisfy public expectation. gone into and the arguments, pro and con. heard. As has been thought, the matters at issue will be regarded very seriously by

ed of, it should be the duty of every Bishop to uphold the ritual of the Church to which he belongs and from which he draws his princely stipend. What would be thought of an officer in the army or navy-for example, who should disregard the rules that are laid down for his conduct, and setting up a guidance on his own account not only neglect those which have been furnished for his conduct, but introduce a line of behavior at strange and direct variance with them? We all know that he would be doing very wrong; that he would be



promptly court-martialed, and without ceremony. Now, a iered officer of the is an Church, as well as a married man and one consecrated for the government and guidance of the clergy within his diocese. Yet how can he guide or govern properly if he does not conform himself to the ritual of his Church, and to the customs observed therein? It may be a matter of small consequence whether a Bishop saws the air in the crucial or any other direction during the service. It may not appear to be of much import whether the principal celebrant drinks the wine of the Communion himself or shares it with his congregation. Nor whether it is mixed with water, or taken in the condition in which it is supplied from the wine merchant's. Many will hold that the use of candles during daylight on the Altar is an unnecessary innovation, while as accepting them as one of the many symbols in use by the Church they are regarded by others as not only harmless but advantageous and proper. And so, too, with regard to the bruiser. other matters that are charged. But it may be supposed that the Court will not enquire into the historical reason and equity of things so much as to determine what the Church ordains and endeavours to enforce. If it be proper to assimilate



in its practices to those of the Roman Church let it be so understood. It has been generally supposed by the ordinary laity of the country that certain marked distinctions had been established and ordained for special reasons which to those who compiled the Book of Common Prayer were deemed to be sufficient. If they were mistaken, or if since that time it has been found that many things that they deemed essential are not really essential, it should be so determined, and the order of Service made to correspond to the altered condition of sentiment and opinion. But it may seem to the ordinary mind, which is ten of these. They are not charges that not much entangled with sophistries and impugn the moral conduct of the Bishop special pleas, that when a clergyman, be he -such as were laid against Bishop Watson Bishop or some less exalted servant of the Church, undertakes to eat her bread he should conform to her ritual. If he does not approve the ritual, or has ceased to be lieve in its efficacy or authenticity, let him retire from the service of the Church, as a layman would retire from the occupation in which he had been engaged if he found that he could no longer pursue it with a due regard to conscientious



BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

Service, and drinking generate age. But however good he may before the congregation the wine and be personally he should remember that water; and lastly, turning his back on the obedience to those whom he has undercongregation in such a manner that they taken to uphold is essential to that conwere unable to see him break the bread, as dition of character, and abide by the charges on account of which Bishop together from it. But if it should happen

> The traffic returns of the G. T. R. la weeks were:—Passenger train earnings, 1889, \$100,234; 1888, \$95,906; freight train

BRAINS AND NO BRAINS. It was no longer than January 12th, that

the leading Grit Organ, the Hamilton Treasurer, that it did "not want to have important statistics relative to the concause to be ashamed of him again." But sumption of these articles. It appears that the opportunity of blushing for him has although spirits have declined in their concome somewhat sooner than our contempor- sumption for the last two years in Ontario ary seemed to anticipate. For on the evening that the beer and tobacco have been on the of Thursday he offered a very grave increase in consumption, and wines slightpersonal insult to Mr. H. E. Clarke (To- ly. Going back ten years, we find that the ronto) by interrupting him during some beer consumption per head has nearly remarks that he was making, saying that quadrupled in this time, and spirits have he was a man without brains. This brutal been reduced in use over 300 per cent. for mode of attack brought several members the same. This comparison shows plainly of the Opposition to their feet, amongst that irrespective of the Scott Act whom was Mr. W. R. Meredith, who regulations the use of ardent spirits strongly censured such a mode of carrying was becoming less, and that wholesome on affairs. Now here is an excellent beer and native wine were coming into opportunity for the Hamilton Times more general use, and that strong temperto vent its honest indignation, and ance journal, Good Health, in its last issue to tell Mr. Ross, as it told him once before, that "Reformers are expected to reason" - not to constitute themselves buillies. It is true that Mr. Ross has at his back for the time being some who will see him through, no matter what improprieties he may commit or what follies he may utter. It was the Hamilton Times that intimated that he was little better than a fool himself. But though the numerical advantage is with Mr. Ross for the present yet he may not always have it at his back. It would be prudent, therefore, if he were to re-read the admonitions that the Times thought it a duty to address to him, or it may come to pass that when his friends tell him that he is somewhat lacking in sense, and he retorts on his opponents by telling them that they have "no brains," the public may come to the conclusion that he is very much out of place as a member of the Government of Ontario. As the Times says "Reformers (like other people) are expected to think," and if Mr. Ross does not or cannot think and seeks to substitute hard words for reasonable arguments, it may be found advisable to make such a change as will not exactly suit the Ontario Treasurer. We trust that the Times will take note of what has occurred, and give its friend the Treasurer another dressing down so as to teach him to try to think rather than attempt to act as a legislative

WHERE THE SURPLUS GOES. We read in the New York Sun as fol-

"A farmer in York county, Me., recently shipped twenty barrels of apples to Liverpool. the digestive powers of the blood, and After freight charges and other expenses were deducted he found his fruit had netted him eigh

cents a bushel."

A TERRIBLE VISITATION. snow storm of an unusual kind. The increasing. The physiological effects of country generally was covered. In Lon-the immoderate use of tobacco is infinitely don it was six inches deep, and at Gran- greater than alcohol, and yet ridicule and tham and Sleeford, a foot or more. That laughter would be hurled at a man in Parwould have seemed to us a very mild liament who would attempt to get up a stor, and in town and country it would prohibitory tobacco act. But it would be have caused little or no disturbance and just as sensible as the present Scott Act provoked only casual remark. But in The truth is the intemperance of the Scott England it was so serious an affair that the Act advocates has greatly hindered the Saturday Review devotes a leading article cause of temperance. Their denunciations to it. Omnibus travel was almost wholly of moderation and moderate drinking have stopped in London, and there were not estrangled whole classes of men who many cabs out. The trains on nearly all would have brough strength and help to impaired mental faculties, good digestion, the leading suburban lines kept time to the the cause. The venial and sneaking mangreat pride of the Companies, but where ner in which the Scott Act crusade has in France, and there, of 1,000 persons there was a snowfall of a foot in depth been carried on in this county has alienated born, 120 reach the age of 70, and the pertraffic was interrupted, and in the cuttings hundreds who at first were favorable to the of the Great Western Railway between Act. The dogmatism of temperance lec-Devizes and Hungerford the track was only turers, too, about what constitutes food and kept open by continually running a snow what poison, and about the injurious plough. Most remarkable of all effects of every drop of alcohol in beer and was the excitement of London over wine and spirits has excited ridicule and what we should regard as a paltry laughter rather than intelligent interest. snow storm. The authorities seem to One conclusion is evident, that more beer have exhausted themselves in clearing the and wine has been drunk and tobacco main thoroughfares, leaving the rest of the using has increased. work to be done by the thaw, which came on Thursday. Meantime, says the Saturday Review, the streets were "horrible to horse and man." "The horrors that vex the pedestrian of our snow-bound streets," it further cries, "are as nothing to those who desire to obtrude themselves upon that distress his soul when he considers the Canadian hospitality, a N. Y. contemportraffic." Accordingly the newspapers were ary says:-The boodle colony at Montreal filled with letters of complaint and sug- is not considered such a desirable addition gestions, and there was a great uproar to Canadian society after all. A Bill has made over the six inches of snow. "Never been introduced in the Dominion Parliabefore has the state of the streets occupied ment to extend the provisions of the preso constantly men's thoughts and speech." 'Disgraceful alike was the condition of rich neighborhoods and poor." "Some whom Canada has no treaty. It will inweak and feverish onslaughts with shovel crease the scope of extraditable offences and pick were the few and far-scattered they cannot be aroused by the sights and erated irrespective of

THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO. The latest reports from the Inland

Times, told Mr. A. M. Ross, the Ontario Revenue Department, Ottawa, show some

"We do not hesitate to venture the assertion that the health would suffer less from the use of half a pint of light wine daily than from the use of tea and coffee as ordinarily used. A cup of strong tea contains more poison and does more mischief to the vital economy than an equal

quantity of beer." Then Prof. Moleschott, one of the most eminent physiologists and chemists of the age, says that "good beer partakes in all the advantages of the alcoholic beverages, and at the same time usefully quenches the thirst by its more abundant amount of water. Hence this beverage is particularly adapted to satisfy the frequent thirst caused by bodily exertion; it is, therefore, a laudable custom to refresh artizans who have to work hard, in morning and afternoon, with a glass of ale. This beverage by its proportionate amount of albumen, which is equal to that of fruit, supplies even a direct substitute for food." The same authority, with the leading

authorities in medical science in England,

Germany, France and the United States,

agree that fermented liquors taken in

moderation increase the secretion of the digestive juices and promote the solution of food, and at the same time are alimen tary. Prof. Arnold, of cheese fame, visit. ed Germany to perfect his chemical studies, and whilst there it was demonstrated by analysis by one of the leading laboratories that beer was as nutritious as fruit, and under certain conditions more alimentary than milk. But of course let fer mented liquors be taken in excess and they cause induration of the stomach, which destroys, together with other effects. This is intemperance, and the same results might follow from the ex-But what was the matter with the home cessive use of tea, coffee and tobacco. 'market of sixty millions" lying right at Through a misapprehension of these phy. the door of the Maine farmer? Why did siological facts, coupled with a moral error he not sell his fruit in the market which of no slight significance, a warfare is being Canadians are assured is big enough not for carried on rather against alcohol than the Americans alone, but for them also. If against intemperance. For no matter how our farmers could only get access to the much we may find the use of tobacco, market of sixty millions, say the reciprocity coffee and tea used, no sumptuary Acts are advocates, all that they have to sell would passed to restrain their uses. And yet the be worth more money than as it is. But excessive use of tea causes nervous agitasuch items as the above go to show tion, muscular tremors, a sense of prostrathat the United States farmer is in the tion, palpitation of the heart, abdominal pains same box, in many ways, as the Canadian and nausea or vomiting. Then coffee farmer. He has more than enough of cer- taken in immoderate quantities induces tain products for the home market, and feverishness, disordered nervous action and seeks a market for his surplus. And where deranged vision, &c. Why not sweep does he seek it? Why, in England! The these by Parliamentary enactments from Maine farmer ships his apples to Liverpool, our tables, because such results follow where they are found competing with the from their intemperate use? Then look apples from Canada to such an extent that at tobacco. Why, eight of ten of the both are depreciated. England is the male population-men and boys-use the dumping ground for the surplus of both weed in some shape or other, and yet countries. We do not go so far as to say those who desire to prohibit alcohol that in certain productions reciprocity seldom lift their voices against the exceswould not be to the mutual good, but there sive use of nicotine, or tobacco; and where are many productions, as has been shown, one man uses alcohol to excess five use toin which there would be little advantage. bacco immoderately. And if we are to believe the report above referred to from the Inland Revenue Department, ardent spirits England last month was visited by a are rapidly on the decrease, and tobacco

RETURNED "WITH THANKS." Referring to the Bill before the House of Commons, by which power will be taken to send back objectionable persons sent Extradition Act. The object of the Bill is to enable the Dominion Government to surrender criminals to countries with with the United States, of which there are clamors of the week, they should be com- with the country from which the criminal comes. Mr. Weldon, of Albert, the pelled." All this sounds curious to us in author of the Bill, holds that these crimsome persons and treated as of little consequence by others. But there is this to be add, that whatever the practices complain
1889, \$100,234; 1888, \$95,306; freight train carnings, 1889, \$227,054; 1888, \$205,751; about the same time was deemed most well-be got out of the country under any circome in facilitating commerce, and promoting out-door enjoyment.

Canada, where a snow storm occurring about the same time was deemed most well-be got out of the country under any circome in facilitating commerce, and promoting out-door enjoyment. Canada, where a snow storm occurring inals are not desirable settlers, and should

D.

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CANADIAN RAILWAY PROGRESS. The Canadian Gazette (London) of Feb. 7th makes a great deal of the excellent point made by Mr. Van Horne in his speech at the Montreal Board of Trade banquet. He was speaking of the remarkable progress of Canada as shown by the development of her railways, and, the Gazette says, t will surprise not a few to learn that in this respect Canada leaves even the great Republic behind. Eight years ago, said Mr. Van Horne, Canada had less than 7, 000 miles of railway; to-day she has 13,000 or a mile of railway for every 400 in habitants. The increase in the eight years is 85 per cent.; in the United States the increase in the same period is only 70 pel cent. Canada's record for the present decade is, therefore, 15 cent. better than that of the United States. Mr. Van Horne, the Gazette suggests, might have gone on to illustrate Canada's progress in railway development as compared with that of other parts of the Empire. Here for instance, is an instructive table, the figures being those

Miles of railway. Mile of railway. dom... 19,332 1,930 15,086 United Kingdom... 19,332 India ... 13,390 Canada ... 12,332 All Australasia.. 8,891 Cape of Good Hope 1,775 Canada, it will be noted, has nearly 4,000

miles of railway more than all the Australian colonies combined. The number of persons to each mile of railway in the United States is 403.

THE PROBLEM OF LONG LIFE. The advanced age of those Italian Ecclesiastics who make up the college of cardinals has been referred to as an evidence of exceptional longevity among the people of that country, the supposition being that there is something in the Italian method of life which tends to prolong activity beyond the average limit in other countries. But the fact is that Italy is not particularly favored in this respect. Taking the whole number of Italians, the percentage of those over 60 is just 7, against 7.7 in Germany, 7.8 in Sweden, 8 in England, 8.7 in Brazil, 9.9 in Belgium, and 12 in France. The life insurance companies have made of the question of longevity almost a determined science, with an ample array of figures and rules. According to these the average man who has reached the age of 60 has still a little less, and the average woman who has reached the age of 60 a little more, than fourteen years of live. But the expectation of life does not, relatively, diminish with the advance of years, for at 80 the man's chance is somewhat less, and the woman's somewhat more, than five years and a half. According to the English standards, the persons who live longest are members of the clergy, while in other pursuits longevity ranks in the fol lowing order:-Farmers, merchants, soldiers, clerks, teachers and physicians. The death rate among the clergy of the Established Church of England is exceptionally low, being, in the years of active clerical service, only ten in one thousand of population, whereas that of the English Catholic clergy is fifty per cent. higher. The figures of the insurance companies, which are ample regarding every point involved, show that, the age of fifty passed, the ex pectation of life is more than twice as great for the temperate as for the inebriate, the proportion being as seven to three. The proportion of the rich as compared with the poor, over seventy, is about four to one, and it is generally higher among women than among men. There is said to be no country of the world where the science of life, accompanied with good health, unand great activity, is better understood than centage continues to be high until 85 is

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there are many spurious imita-tions in the market, careful buy-ers will always ask for BENSON's and refuse all other porous plast-Seabury & Johnson, 21 Platt St., N. Y., for a copy of Instructions from the Doctor, a valuable house-hold book.

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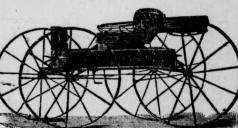
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