

TORONTO LETTER.

Stirring Description of the Great O'Brien Meeting.

A Howling Mob Makes a Terrible Din—Rowdian Rampant—Jarvis Street Baptist Church Held Weekly Prayer Meeting.

TWO late for last week. May 18th, 8:30 p.m.

As I write I blush with shame at the exhibition of intolerance and rowdianism made by the "special champions of Protestantism" today at the Park meeting, where William O'Brien, M.P., appeared to tell the story of the Log Cabin evictions. The crowd was a little larger than that of Saturday, and there were more ladies present, although there was no half-holiday, as on the former occasion. Mr. Mulligan, a young barrister, presided, but from the time he stepped forward to make the opening address until the close of the meeting, not a word could be heard ten feet from the platform of any of the speeches. Mr. O'Brien was greeted with mingled cheers and groans. He is a tall, erect, sharp-featured man, with blonde beard rather pointed, has a sort of lip, shows his very white teeth when he smiles or speaks, and in this respect and owing to the peculiar glinting of his spectacles, as well as his general bearing, reminds one in his style and address of Sir Richard Cartwright. His fine voice, gently tipped with the brogue, was wasted upon nearly all but the reporters; and even the gentlemen of the press could not always hear the Irish orator, owing to the cheers, groans, singing and general disorder in front of the platform. He made a red hot speech, rather more violent, perhaps, than he would have delivered had he not been so continuously insulted, interrupted and harried by the bigoted Orange Tory mob who roared and roared before him. The speech, happily, was not utterly lost. The reporters crowded eagerly around the Irish champion, and his words were caught by deft pencils and transmitted to paper. Tomorrow the press of Toronto and other Canadian and American cities, with its hundreds of thousands of tongues, will repeat that speech; and it was this knowledge that made me feel as I looked upon the intolerant, brawling mob, roaring open-mouthed before the stranger within the city gates, that their lung power was only equalled by their ignorance. Mr. Kilbride, who is a well fed and well dressed man, with a neatly trimmed bright brown beard, and a glorious Irish accent, also spoke, but he too was refused a hearing by the bigots. And thus it was that about five hundred bawling and disorderly backgammon men of Orange Young Britons, city mashers, bruisers and bootblacks—a varied collection, but bigotry, like misfortune makes strange bedfellows—could prevent the ten thousand who were willing to hear, even if they were not all admirers of O'Brien, from listening to the story of the champion of the evicted tenants of the Lansdowne estates. Tonight the visitors are being banquetted by the Home Rulers of Toronto. The affair promises to be brilliant and successful.

Mr. O'Brien left an excellent impression upon all with whom he became acquainted, and while the bigots raged and some of the people imagined a vain thing, yet there was enough of a hearty welcome to repay him for his visit to Toronto.

There was not much fighting, although the police had to charge the crowd once or twice to prevent a general row. The police were admirably handled, but they could have had things quieter had Chief Grasscut chosen to make arrests of a few of the leaders of the disturbance. A marked contrast to the rowdianism and intolerance of the anti-Homerulers in front was the conduct of the gentlemen upon the platform, who permitted one champion of Lord Lansdowne to come upon the platform and distribute a "dodge" setting forth the case from the standpoint of the Mail's English correspondent. The gentleman, a Mr. Rouse by name, was most courteously treated, and thus was the noisy and unfair conduct of Lansdowne's lambs in front gently and fittingly rebuked. I caught gently and fittingly rebuked. I caught gently and fittingly rebuked. I caught gently and fittingly rebuked.

school worker, maintains excellent discipline, and there has been a steady increase in the attendance since he assumed the position of superintendent. Mr. Davis showed me through the various departments, and gave me much valuable information as to the working of this large and prosperous Sunday school. The infant classes meet separately, there being four divisions in this department. Each division has a commodious room, comfortably seated, and well equipped with blackboards, large texts, and pictures illustrating the week's lesson. The Bible classes are largely attended. The main body of the school is most commodious, and about four hundred persons see and hear the superintendent. The library contains some 1,400 volumes, and \$100 is yearly put by for renewals, etc. During the last three years the annual donations to the library have been supplemented by an extra \$200 or \$300. All the collections of the school, about \$650 a year, are given to various missions, and the church supports the school. Mr. Davis informs me that the plan works well. I fear, however, that the average church is not as progressive or as liberal as the Jarvis Street Baptist Church so far as S. S. support is concerned.

Jarvis Street Baptist Church is also flourishing. The building is a model one, the pastor, Dr. Thomas, is clever, energetic and popular, and the congregation is large. This church is seen to advantage in its weekly prayer meeting. I was there on Wednesday evening last, and there was a freedom and a naturalness about the proceedings that was refreshing. Dr. Thomas sat in a chair on the platform, but he paid more attention to getting others to take part than in filling up the time himself. No one was called upon by name to pray or speak; but no time was lost during the hour. After the meeting was over there were several hands outstretched to welcome the stranger, and the pastor stood outside one of the doors and shook hands with all who passed out. You will not wonder that I feel like attending that meeting again.

How to Preserve the Hair. A good supply of oxygen is necessary for the healthy growth of hair; the head should be well aired. The hat has made sad havoc with many a caput. Endeavor to go bareheaded as often as possible. When walking, lift the hat from off the head frequently, and if the sun is not too strong, hold your hat in your hand a while. The bluecoat school-boys, formerly of Christ church, London, who wear the costume of Edward VI., go bareheaded the year round. They wear no hats in the coldest days of winter. They are remarkably healthy, and have a redunant crop of hair, which lasts them a lifetime. If we must wear a hat let it be light in texture and well ventilated from the top. One reason that women keep their hair longer than men is that their head gear allows of better ventilation. Business men sometimes wear their hats in their offices, or have a special hat which they put on. This is very injurious. The brokers of Wall street are noted for wearing their hats indoors as outdoors. They are notorious for having bald heads. This may account for it. When the head is well skorn of its locks this does not apply. —New York Medical Journal.

He Did the Same. Many years ago, said a newspaper man to me, when the New York Herald was "personally conducted" by James Gordon Bennett, a young Irishman brought to the great editor a letter of introduction from an old friend in New Orleans. The letter asked Mr. Bennett to give "the lad" something to do on the paper. "The old man" read the letter, looked at the awkward youth and said: "Have you ever had any experience in newspaper work?" "No, sir." "Ever tried your hand at writing?" "No, sir." "What is your line? Do you know anything about anything in particular?" "Ah, yes. Well, Mr. Hudson, I guess you'd better let him do the music." And he "did the music" for many a year.

An exchange says: Farmers who have not made the trial will be surprised at the advantages that accrue from putting the common cattle on the farm—cows, young stock and steers, that have been all winter on coarse feed—upon a moderate ration twice daily of ground feed. We name as the best combination, corn meal, bran and oil—cake meal in the varying proportions that different animals as to their condition and needs may require. It is in part to enable the owner to keep the cattle off the early grass that he advises the giving of the ground feed, that the grass may have time to grow to a stage of usefulness, and in part, because the ground feed will give strength from the very start. It has no uncertain merit like the scant growth referred to, but fills a want at once, and does this effectively. It corrects the bad condition of the digestive organs, produced by an excess of rough, dry food, on which the beast has been forced to subsist during the lengthened period since frost appeared in the fall. It is not required, as in turning up upon early, scant, grass to wait for the early feed to grow, checked in its growth as it is sure to be by spells of cold weather; but, for a trifling outlay on each animal, a gain is started at once."

Chinese glass starch is made of two tablespoonfuls of raw starch, one teaspoonful of borax, dissolved in 1 1/2 cups of cold water. Dip the thoroughly dry, unstarched cuffs and bosoms of shirts in this, then roll them up tight and let them remain a few hours in a dry cloth, then rub off and iron.

Farm and Garden.

Overfeeding Stock.

Overfeeding an animal is worse in its effects than a spare diet. A great many more young animals are checked in their growth, and otherwise injured, by overfeeding than by a deficiency of food. In illustration of this statement, a correspondent tells the following story of his own experience. A rather opinionated and willful hired man, who requires the closest watching in feeding the stock, in defiance of strict orders, gave some Berkshire pigs some cotton seed meal in their feed, in the expectation that it would help them to grow. Their feed had been skimmed milk, with a quart of wheat middlings to the pailful. Considerable more cotton seed meal was added to the feed during my absence from home for a day and night, and on my return the next day two of the young pigs were taken with convulsions and severe spasms. They died next day, when two more were taken, and soon after two more. The whole six died in the same way. First they slowly turned around and around, then stood with the head in the corner and pressed against the wall or yard fence; the jaws were chopped together, and they foamed at the mouth. After a few hours they lay upon their sides and struggled violently with the legs until they died. A dose of lard oil allayed the symptoms for a time, and had it been given at first, would probably have saved them. On opening them the lungs were found congested and very red in patches, and the brain also, was much congested, the blood vessels being dark blue. The stomach and intestines were filled with cotton seed meal, the milk having been digested. So short a case of indigestion, or stomach staggers, as it is popularly called, is rare; but the pigs were but two months old, and had probably been misfed previously.

Warts on Horses. A correspondent of an English agricultural journal writes: "Inquiries are made for a sure way to warts on horses, mules, or cattle. Many remedies are prescribed—many barbarous and cruel to the animal. I will give you a remedy often tried, and never known to fail. Anoint the wart three times with clear, fresh hog's lard, about two days between times. I have had warts on my horses, bleeding warts, of the large size, rattling warts and seed warts, to the number of more than one hundred on one horse's head. I have never been able to find the warts for the third application of the lard. All disappear after the second application. I have sent this prescription to several agricultural papers, hoping it would be of some use to farmers. But they all seem slow to believe myself; but, having a fine young mare with bleeding warts, that covered parts of the bridle and girths with blood whenever used, I thought there would be no harm in trying lard on them. When the mare was got up for the third application there were no warts, and the scars are there now, after more than fifteen years, with very little change. I may say that for cuts, bruises, etc., the application of fresh lard—either for man or beast—is worth more than any patent limit in use. It will remove pain instantly, and does not irritate raw flesh, as all liniments do."

To Bit a Colt.

The true way to bit a colt is not to bit him at all; that is, let him bit himself. When my colts are one year old I begin to teach them to hold the bit in their mouth. The bit is of pine, some half inch in diameter, and five inches in length. This piece of soft pine is held in the mouth by a cord tied to either end, and fastened on the head, back of the ears. The colt loves to have the bit in his mouth, because it enables him to bring forward the saliva process. He will bit and work it over his mouth and enjoys it hugely. He will welcome it, and will actually reach out and open his mouth for it, as a trained horse will for a bit. After a few days you can tie strings making miniature reins to this bit, and teach the colt the proper use of it. When this is done, he is ready for the regular steel bit. Put your bridle on with a leather bit, large and pliant; throw your check line, if your bridle has one, into the pigsty; get into your wagon and drive off. This is all the bitting a horse needs. Treated this way he will have a lively, yielding, sensitive mouth. He will take the bit bravely when working up to his speed, but yield readily to the driver's will. A horse, bitten in this sensible way, can be driven a forty clip with the lines held in one hand, or be lifted over a five barred gate with the strength of a single wrist. If you do not believe it try and see.

Mineral Poisons.

Nothing but pure extracts from plants and rocks are used in preparing Mc-Gregor's Lung Compound, the modern and now popular remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest. All mineral poisons and dangerous substances are avoided, which renders it safe for children or adults. Sold at 50¢ and \$1 per bottle at G Rhynas' drug store. (2)

Hogs as Producers of Manure.

One hog, kept to the age of one year, if furnished with suitable material, will convert a carload per month into a fertilizer which will produce a good crop of corn. Twelve loads per year multiplied by the number of hogs usually kept by our farmers would make sufficient fertilizing substance to grow the corn used by them; or in other words, the hog would pay in manure its keeping. In this way we can make pork at low prices but in no other way can this be done without loss to the farmer. Kicking Cows. A writer says he once had a very valuable heifer which was an exceedingly vicious kicker. To cure her of the habit, he put a common garden hoe end in front of her off hind leg, and behind and above the gambrel joint of the right hind leg. Then sitting down on the right to milk, he put the handle of the hoe well under his arm and began milking. The heifer could not stir either hind leg, and after one week she could be milked safely without fetting, and proved to be a valuable and gentle animal.

To Exterminate P. is and Mice.

An English agricultural paper says: "Several correspondents write to announce the complete extirpation of rats and mice from their cow-stalls and pig-geries since the adoption of this simple plan: A mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely chopped bacon is made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes, which are put down to the rats to eat."

Household Hints.

It is said that a pint of milk taken every night just before retiring to rest will soon make the thinnest figure plump. To clean nickel on stove use soda water in ammonia. Apply with an old toothbrush and rub with a woolen cloth. When the least symptom of heartburn is felt, take a drink of sweet milk. A teaspoon of lye in a pail of water will improve the color of black goods. A good way of curing a sty on the eyelid is to heat a teaspoonful of camphor and apply to the swelling. Put camphor on cold-sores when they first come, and that may heal them or prevent them from developing. It has been proven that eggs can be kept fresh for two or three months by simply packing in salt or in dry, sifted coal ashes. Do not place raw meats directly on ice. For the juices are apt to be withdrawn. They should never be left in the wrapping paper. Put them in an uncovered earthen dish and then set them on the ice. Never let the feet become cold and damp, or sit with the back toward the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing. Put tea and coffee away in air-tight receptacles as soon as they are brought to the house. They lose much of their flavor by standing uncovered. Stains from tea or coffee will come out at once if they are taken immediately and held over a pail, while boiling water is turned over them. Ink stains may be removed from white goods by saturating the spot with water and the covering with powdered salts of lemon. Put in the sun for five minutes, wash with soap and rinse. A paste of chloride of lime and water well rubbed in will take ink stains from silver or plated ware. Wash and wipe as usual. If a new broom be immersed in boiling water until it is quite cold, and then thoroughly dried in the air, it will be far more pleasant to use and will last much longer. Frequent moistening of the broom is conducive to its usefulness and also to the carpets. Poisonous wounds made by spiders, centipedes and scorpions are treated in the same way as those made by insects, that is, by the direct application of hartshorn to the wound, and, when necessary, internal stimulants. Vegetables with a strong flavor, such as onions and turnips, will be much improved by putting them to boil in cold water, renewing this from a kettle of boiling water as soon as it comes to a scald.

Setting Table for a Plain Dinner.

A neat, well-set table, with its snowy linen, glittering silver and china, is one of the best appetizers one can have. When to this is added some touch of beauty in the shape of lovely color, let us say a vase of flowers, a freshly growing foliage plant, or the rainbow tings of modern glass, the effect is magical, and the spirits rise under the influence of anticipated good cheer in a most marvelous manner. By this I do not mean that costly furnishing is necessary to promote anticipations and feelings of good cheer, but that neatness, and the brightness of good color are requisites, and these may be had for a trifle more than the reverse costs, and in the end at a lower cost, taking all the good results into consideration. First and foremost is needed a nice thick, double-faced cotton flannel over which to spread the damask table cloth, which should be of the purest white for dinner. A cloth of small pattern will take a good gloss in the ironing, and wear better than one of large pattern. The napkins should match the cloth, and be daintily washed and ironed, with a trifle of starching only. If there is to be any decoration a low bowl of flowers, or

a potted plant of fresh clean foliage, will be pretty standing in the middle of the table, and where there is no waiter, it will be convenient and tasteful to arrange a fruit desert on little fancy plates, one for each member of the family and the guest or guests around the fire, thus making a pretty centre piece. The knives, forks, and spoons to be used should be laid at each place, the forks at the left, the spoons at the right, the knives across the top and the folded napkin with a square of bread enclosed between them. There will be the dessert knife, fork and spoon, the dinner knife and fork, and the table-spoon, and at the corners of the table the necessary vegetables in covered dishes on a two-shelved side table convenient to the mistress's hand, to avoid an appearance of crowding. After the soup is served, it will not be very troublesome for a servant or some member of the family, a daughter or wife's sister, to remove the turbot and soup plates to the lower shelf of the side table, and to place the vegetables on the dinner table, and presently for the servant to remove these, and bring in the coffee or tea and the dessert, and to stand them on the side table.

If there is no servant sufficiently trained this service can be quietly performed by one of the family without disturbing the comfort of the guests or the rest of the family, if some method is observed and affairs have been regulated for a quiet change. In such a case that member, whether daughter or sister-in-law, but not the lady of the house, will remove the vegetables, and the plates and dinner knives and forks to the side table, serve the dessert of puddings, or pie, or what not, and place the after dinner coffee cups, cream, sugar, and coffee on the tray before the mistress of the house, and the dessert will proceed and the dinner end pleasantly. Meanwhile, from beginning to end, provided everything necessary has been placed on the two tables, there have been only two occasions for rising from the table, and no apparent disturbance of the order of the dinner. An Open Letter. Nov. 25th, 1886. Messrs T. Milburn & Co., I wish I had used B. B. B. sooner, which have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B. B. B., which soon cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage, Halifax, N. S.

A Child's Lcca.

"Mamma," said a little girl whose name was Gertrude Matilda, "I hope when the Lord wants me he'll call me by my pretty name."

By USING

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time. Three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My bowels are regular as in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philly Lockwood, Topeka, Kans. Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Hemenway, Rockport, Mass. I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and restored my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

A Good Test.

What everyone says must be true, or have some foundation at least, and every one who has tested it, says that Hayward's Pectoral Balm is a prompt and reliable cure for the various throat and lung troubles caused by colds, which are always prevalent at this season of the year. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has such concentrated, curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and surest blood purifier known. The Commercial Travelers' Association of Montreal has voted to eschew alcoholic liquors at their annual dinner. "Reader," in informing you of this wonderful remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all affections of the throat and lungs, we feel that we are doing you a great kindness, as if you have any of the above complaints, if you will only try it we will guarantee satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Ask for McGregor's Lung Compound. Price 50¢, and \$1 per bottle at Rhynas' Drug Store. (3)

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Cleanses the Head, Allays Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell, Eases a Quick Relief. A positive Cure. A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circular free. Solely by ELY BROS., DRUGGISTS, Utica, N.Y.

Baldness may be avoided by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, which prevents the falling out of the hair, and stimulates it to renewed growth and luxuriance. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and cures nearly every disease of the scalp.

All in the Family. A young man and his wife went house hunting last week. "We want a flat," said the husband to the first landlord he encountered. "All right; I have flats to rent. How many are there of you?" asked the landlord. "Just two flats," was the serene answer.—Detroit Free Press.

An Irishman's Hall. We are surrounded by difficulties and dangers, and Pat, from the cradle to the grave, and the only wonder is that we ever live long enough after leaving the one to reach the other. The greatest lies in allowing the seeds of disease to be in our system. If you feel dull and droopy, have frequent headaches, bad taste in mouth, costed tongue, poor appetite, suffering from a torpid liver. Take Dr. Price's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you don't destroy those seeds and avoid reaping a harvest of suffering and death.

The New York Climate. Editor ("to assistant")—"I want a couple of editorials on the weather—one bewailing its inclemency, and the other a thapsody on its celestial mildness." Assistant—"For today's paper?" Editor—"Yes; we'll wait until it is time to go to press, and rush in on that." Harpe's Bazar. "For two years I was not able to work, being troubled with dyspepsia. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters relieved me; three bottles cured me as well as ever." John A. Rappell, of Farmersville, Leeds Co., Ont.

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages. I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite were restored.

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del. I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored. —C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn. Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

Accordingly, the 'her organdie dress' ing saddy dirty and miles' tramp in the sented herself at mansion. "Are you a go the lady, when the ed her errand. "I the essentials in cub cannot eat poor I small, and the w heavy, but we w kitchen who und our food so that well as palatable." "Oh, yes, I've a with my cooking gazing at herself I "Been making pi fourteen years old. "We care very li fore you work i kind of work I understand, what t try cook, but on common, everyday petizing way." "Oh, I underat believe we can ge first-rate," and Mir ingly at Mrs. Owe ed her hat-strings. "You say you h much," mused the almost afraid you h experience. Still, testing these matt thought of the tria girl into the secre kitchen. "But I ture, and trust tha situation." "I've got a tip, Mirands, gleefully kitchen at Lome on three in family, r which is brought ri there's no cow to the kitchen has a

Ayer's Pills, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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