

CURRENT NOTES.

Under the Liberal Administration of Rosebery the question of reforming the British House of Lords was talked of, but, like other projects in his programme of "ploughing the sand," it ended in talk. Now that he is out of office he has again taken up the question and makes it a political issue. In his first political utterance since the election which removed him from power he declares that "the primary obstacle to reform and the greatest danger to the stability of the state lies in the present constitution of the House of Lords." There is no denying the accuracy of the proposition. Nothing is easier than an exposition of the evils and dangers of the situation, but nothing is more difficult than to suggest a practical remedy.

Even Lord Rosebery does not favor the abolition of the upper house. The utmost that can be looked for is some measure of reform, and for this the outlook is not promising. The first definite suggestion which has been made is the suggestion of an elective upper house chosen by the peers. This has a liberal sound, but what would be the practical result? The only change possible from this measure would be to transform a House of Lords in which there are some Liberal peers into a House of Lords composed entirely of Conservatives. There could be no other result. In the existing house nine-tenths of the peers are Tories; in the elective or representative House of Lords ten-tenths of them would be Tories. In other words, the elective plan would intensify and perpetuate the very evil for which a remedy is sought. It would neither "end nor mend" the upper house.

There is food for reflection to every laboring man in the annual report, just completed, of Carroll D. Wright, the United States commissioner of labor. No man who knows anything whatever of Mr. Wright will accuse him of distorting facts and figures against the workingman or of doing anything to his dispar. Indeed, he has long been known as a champion of the rights of labor, and he owes his position of commissioner largely to the influence of the great trades organizations and assemblies. It will be remembered that he was a member of the commission that investigated the Debs strike and his report in that case was thorough and impartial.

In his present annual report he devotes a considerable space to the subject of strikes and lockouts as they occurred in the seven and a half years prior to June 30, 1894. During that period the total loss in wages to employees was \$190,493,332, and in property and profits to employers of \$94,825,587, showing that the loss to labor was a little more than twice as much as the loss to capital. The vast majority of these strikes utterly fail in accomplishing their purpose, thus adding the pangs of defeat to the workingman. It may also be said as a fair deduction that while the loss of employees was so much more than that of employers in actual cash, the losses indirectly were four or five times as much.

During the period covered by this report Chicago has had 528 strikes, costing the strikers in wages \$8,846,494. While these strikes were in progress the aid given the strikers by the labor unions amounted to only \$1,886,000—about 12 per cent. of the real loss. The Chicago strike of 1894 is treated separately in the Labor Bulletin, a weekly publication issued by the labor bureau. It narrates the history of the uprising from its beginning to its end, and it shows that the hardship that Debs inflicted on his workmen was an expense of \$1,275,889, for which no possible compensation was made either in glory or reputation. The loss to the railroads was nearly six times as much, or \$6,652,598. This loss, let it be borne in mind, might very well have been put in the city and county had not the railroads released their claims. As it was, it was borne by the stockholders, who are innocent men, women and children, whose savings or capital are invested in railway shares.

There are many other things in this report of the labor commissioner of wide and general interest to the public. He will repay the most careful study, for it proves beyond all question that the state of war between capital and labor—between employer and employee—is only in loss and disaster to all concerned. There must be some other way devised for settling their disputes.

Live Stock Trade.

The live stock trade this year is keeping well ahead of last year's trade. The shipments from the port of Montreal up till the first of November were such as to show highly satisfactory progress. Up to that date 171,252 sheep were sent abroad, whereas up to the same date last year the exportations under this head aggregated 119,311. Last year was a phenomenal year, for 1893, up till November only 1,781 sheep had been exported. The large loss was the record of 1891, being only 1,000. The cattle trade shows an improvement, though not so great. This season's shipments of cattle have aggregated 88,460, whereas up till this date last year we sent abroad 2,300, and up to the same date in 1893 we exported 50,495. The exportations of horses, however, shows the most striking expansion. Already we have exported 11,896 horses, this year, as against 5,095 up till this date in 1894, and 1,516 in 1893. Every branch of the live stock trade shows an improvement this year.

Evidence.

What makes you think Bob will be a policeman? He walks in his sleep.

HORRIBLE CANNIBALS.

HOW THEY PREPARE THEIR TINS FOR THE FEAST.

Mr. Elworthy Makes a Strange Defense of the Custom—Capt. Hinde's Remarkable Paper on Africa's Twenty Million of Man-Eating Savages.

One of the most remarkable papers ever read before a scientific association was that presented by Captain S. L. Hinde at the meeting of the British Association recently. Capt. Hinde was the son of Baron Dahms's force on the Congo, and in his paper he gives a description of the cannibal natives in that district and a startling account of their customs. After Capt. Hinde had concluded, Mr. Elworthy took up the discussion on behalf of the cannibals, claiming that his appetite was not altogether reprehensible and that it should be in a measure considered with some leniency because it had been the origin of the most solemn of all Christian rights, the Sacrament. He argued that the law underlying cannibalism was to be found in a primal belief of mankind which supposed that the person consuming another acquired in that way many of the desirable qualities that had distinguished the victim.

He cited the well-known belief on the part of certain savage tribes that in eating the heart of a particularly valiant enemy they introduced into their own nature the courage they had been compelled to admire in the man that was dead.

Capt. Hinde says that cannibalism prevailed almost universally throughout the Congo basin, and that instead of decreasing, it is

GROWING STEADILY.

and a large trade is carried on among the various tribes in selling and exchanging slaves intended to be eaten. He stated, also, the heretofore unpublished fact that women were very seldom eaten, the savages, either from an innate sense of gallantry or from some peculiarity of the palate, prefer males as a diet, and furthermore that a victim intended for a feast is never dismembered before being cooked, but is roasted entire, the favorite joints and portions being sliced off after the subject is done to a turn.

The only exception is that the head is cut off, kept for several days, and then made into a stew. The brain is considered the greatest delicacy, and is eaten by the chief. The meat of human flesh tastes not unlike veal. The skin is never eaten, because when baked it becomes somewhat leathery and tough. That human beings are eaten for any religious or superstitious reason, Capt. Hinde denies, and said it was a mere matter of delicacy.

Cannibals do not eat the flesh of members of their immediate families. Capt. Hinde told of a man who having been a mercenary soldier, was taken as a cavity is discovered it should be filled. "There is scarcely a tooth that cannot be saved by a good dentist. If a dentist advises you to have a tooth extracted and you know it is not hopelessly gone, no matter how painful it may be, do not consent to have it taken out to another dentist and tell him you want that tooth saved at all hazards. He will save it for you. This may not be business, but it is the truth."

A TIMELY RESCUE.

A Sailor Found Floating on a Vessel's Hull—Without Food or Water and Surrounded by Sharks.

Captain Hopkins, of the four-masted schooner Star of the Sea, which arrived at New York the other day from Chisholm Island, S.C., phosphate laden, reports that on the morning of the 25th instant, in latitude 25.16, longitude 76.41, she sighted a piece of wreckage which appeared to be the top of a vessel's hull. On a closer inspection of the wreck, he observed a man standing on the house waving a coat to attract attention. He altered the ship's course and bore down on the wreck. He immediately launched a small boat, in charge of two seamen who succeeded in rescuing the occupant of the floating house and brought him on board the Star of the Sea. He was in a dazed condition and it was some time before he was able to give an account of himself. After his wants were attended to, he gave his name as Benjamin E. Weeks, aged 30 years, and stated that he had belonged to the schooner Harry S. Lord, Jr., of Bath, Maine, Capt. Kimball, from Cape Hayti for New York, with a cargo of phosphate. The vessel sailed from the Cape on October 12. She experienced variable weather, with heavy seas, which caused her to strain badly, so much so that she sprang a bad leak. On October 23, owing to the heavy sea running, she became water-logged. A heavy sea struck her which started her to heel. She soon broke adrift and floated away from the vessel. Weeks jumped on top of the house, preferring to take his chances of being picked up by some passing vessel rather than remain on the wreck. The house floated in the vicinity of the wreck until next day, the 24th, when they lost sight of each other. Weeks was without food and water, and after being adrift twenty-four hours, departed of ever being rescued. Sharks surrounded him, but he managed to beat them off, with his coat, which, with the shirt he wore, was all the clothing he had. On the morning of the 25th, much to his delight, he sighted the Star of the Sea bearing down toward him. Weeks started to pick up his life preserver, but for some time he was unable to speak, and could scarcely believe that he was saved from death. Weeks could give no account of his vessel or shipmates.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Kerosene Oil on Carpets.

To remove kerosene from carpets, floor or other surfaces, cover the injured places well with corn meal and allow it to remain over night. The meal will absorb not only the oil itself, but it will also take away the disagreeable odor.

Save the Manure.

The preservation of the manure made on feeding farms during the winter season is of great importance if our

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

to be kept anywhere near animal fertility. "With sheep other stock kept on the farm the important items of income are distributed more evenly than with any other class of stock," says Wool Markets and says that sheep manure is the next richest of any usually secured on the farm, poultry manure, if properly managed, being considered the best. As with all animal fertilizers much depends upon the management as to the quality. Whenever it becomes necessary at any time to commence sheltering the sowing of the manure should begin. With anything like fair management the manure secured from any class of stock ought to be sufficient to pay for the labor and care required to feed and manage. One important item in the management, when it is an item to save the manure, is plenty of bedding. When stock is kept in the barn, or in sheds or lots or under shelter, sufficient bedding should always be provided to absorb and retain all of the liquid portion of the manure. This is as important as with any other stock. One of the best plans of management with sheep in the fall and through a good part of the winter is to shelter at night, and on cold or stormy days, and allow them to run out every day that the weather will permit. In supplying bedding not only is it possible to retain all of the liquid portions and in this way increase the quantity of manure, but it will add to the comfort of the sheep, keeping them warmer and cleaner. There is no special advantage in using more bedding than is necessary to obtain the liquid portion and to keep the stock clean, a motto, than this is adding to the quantity and lowering the quality. One important item in keeping sheep healthy in winter is to keep dry, not only over head, but under foot and by using sufficient bedding. This can be done to a good advantage if the roof of the shelter is tight. Where a fair-sized stock of sheep is kept with good management, a considerable quantity of manure can be secured and manure is one of the four possible sources of income with sheep, the other three being wool, tallow and mutton, and if the manure is an item to make the most out of it possible.

Feeding Young Stock.

The question of feeding young cattle should have serious attention during the winter months. We wish right here to condemn the practice of feeding so much corn to growing stock. Only a very small amount of corn should be included in the daily ration of calves, especially at this time when oats and meal are so cheap. Feed liberally. Fat better to err on the liberal side in feeding young stock than to have them stunted and poor in the spring, as half a year may easily be lost in caring for them. In winter during the winter. If you have facilities for it the linseed meal might be mixed with boiling water and poured over a heap of chaff hay, which the ground oats had been previously mixed. If not, mix it with the meal and give in two feeds daily, taking care to let them have plenty of water. Young stock are very often injured by being turned out and allowed to stand starving until it seizes the herdman to let them in. Of course, if there is no water in the barns there must be let out, but in that case water would provide plenty of trough room, so that all could get a drink at once, or nearly so, and then bring them in as soon as satisfied. If all their food is dry they should have the chance of water twice daily. Remember there is a scarcity of stock in the country, therefore it is sure to be dear next spring, and whether to sell or keep is worth rearing well. Also feeding stuffs are abnormally cheap, and certainly cannot be put to better purpose.

A Misunderstanding.

Suitor—Beg pardon for interrupting, but I—er—have just come—er—that is, I have just been speaking to your daughter, and she has referred me to you. Old Gentleman—Gee crickets! I wonder if that girl thinks I am made of money. You are about the fourth best collector she has sent in to-day. If she doesn't marry pretty soon, I'll be bankrupt.

Purified Blood.

Saved an operation in the following case. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. It makes pure blood. "A year ago my father, William Thompson, was suddenly ill with inflammation of the bladder. He suffered a great deal and was very low for some time. At last the doctor said he would not get well unless an operation was performed. At this time we read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before he had half a bottle his appetite had come back to him, whereas before he could eat but little. When he had taken three bottles of the medicine he was as well as ever." FRANCIS J. THOMPSON, Fenwick Lake, Ontario. Remember!

Against His Principles.

Why didn't Jenkins wear that last suit his tailor made? He said it was against his temperance principles to wear anything tight.

The Cure.

Wm. Goat—Well, Miss Nancy, how do you feel to-day? Nancy Goat—Poorly. I ate a paint can, and it does not agree with me. Wm. Goat—Come with me, I know there's a fence with patent medicine signs.

Must Have Enjoyed Himself.

Jones, I see, is back from his vacation. How long was he gone? He doesn't know, says he can recall only five days clearly.

GORONET AND CASH WED.

THE GROOM SECURES WEALTH AND THE BRIDE A TITLE.

The Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt Married According to Program—The Ceremony Passed With a Magnificent Display of Flowers and Music—The Gown and the Presents. A despatch from New York says:—The much-talked-of wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough took place on Wednesday in St. Thomas's Church. The hour set for the beginning of the ceremony was 12 o'clock. At that hour the church was thronged with the representatives of New York's smartest society, gathered to witness the ceremony. The church was gorgeously decorated for the occasion, the floral display being, without doubt, the most lavish that New York has ever known. From 10.15 o'clock, carriage after carriage rolled up, their occupants quickly passing into the church. As the hour for the ceremony drew nearer, the crowd became larger. The steps of houses and the sidewalks up and down the avenue were jammed until it was almost impossible for the pedestrians to obtain a passage through the crowd.

COMING OF THE BRIDE.

At 12 o'clock the clergy entered from the vestry room. At a few minutes before 12 o'clock the carriages containing the bride, her mother and the bridesmaids drove up to the church. William K. Vanderbilt reached the church at 12 o'clock and escorted his bride to the altar. When all was ready for the ceremony, the church was closed and no one was allowed to enter, whether or not they were provided with a card. The bridal procession formed in the southern vestibule. The Duke of Marlborough and his best man, his cousin, the Hon. Lord Guest, took their posts at the right of the chancel, and awaiting the coming of the bride. The Duke wore a frock suit of dark grey cloth, a white Ascot tie, patent leather shoes and white gloves.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION.

The bridesmaids led the bridal procession. Then came Miss Vanderbilt on the arm of her father, carrying in her left hand the bridal bouquet. The bridesmaids took their positions at either side of the chancel. The bridegroom stepped forward and took the right hand of Miss Vanderbilt and led her to the chancel steps. As the marriage rite of the Episcopal Church then followed Bishop Littlejohn officiating. Immediately after he had given his daughter away Mr. Vanderbilt quietly left the church. When the marriage ceremony was over the Duke and his bride went to the vestry and signed the marriage register. As the Duke and his bride re-entered the church the orchestra played the wedding march from Tannhauser.

TO THE VANDERBILT MANSION.

The bridesmaids returned to the chancel and the bridal party marched down the aisle, the ushers leading. The bridesmaids followed them, and then came the Duke and his bride. After them came Mrs. Vanderbilt, on the arm of Mr. Guest. The party immediately entered carriages, and drove to the chancel steps of the church. The fact that Mrs. Vanderbilt did not invite her husband's brothers and sisters to the chancel steps of her daughter, caused much talk, but little surprise.

ON A SERVICE OF GOLD.

The wedding breakfast was served in the large dining-room. Eighteen covers were laid at the table of the bridal party. The service was gold. Each guest received the customary wedding cake in a small box, having on its cover a coronet and the letters C. & M. intertwined. One hundred persons were present at the breakfast. This included the clergy, several representatives of the British Legation at Washington, the bridal party and their immediate families, and Miss Vanderbilt's nearest friends.

THE PRESENTS.

Miss Vanderbilt has been the recipient of many beautiful and valuable wedding presents. Her mother has given her a long string of magnificent pearls that once belonged to the Empress Catherine of Russia, a ring with an emerald and diamond setting and a travelling case with toilet articles of dull gold.

THE BRIDAL GOWN.

The bridal gown was a poem in cream satin, tulle, point d'Angleterre and point applique lace. The skirt was of unusual length, as it just cleared the floor, save where the long train five yards in measurement swept at the side. The waist was high necked, with very full sleeves, close fitting below the elbow and reaching over the hand in the shape of a gauntlet. The front of the gown was a mass of lace stripes, frills and flounces, intermingled with half-hidden wreaths and garlands of orange blossoms. The waist was a mass of chiffon and crepe waves, arranged gracefully with sprays of orange blossoms. Revers of handsome lace fell over the sleeves from the shoulders to the elbow. The train was a marvel, and in itself was as handsome as a piece of tapestry. It shimmered forth in box pleats, seed pearls and silver gathin. The border was an exquisite framing of silver and white, and it shone with rare splendor. It seemed to cast a circle of light about the bride. The design within the border was bunches of rose leaves, tied with a lover's knot. The great veil was of the finest and daintiest of Brussels net and fastened to the regal coiffure by a tiara of orange blossoms.

Placing the Responsibility.

He—Will you be my wife? She—Oh, this is such a surprise! He—I can't help that. It isn't my fault that you've never heard anything like it before.

A Remunerative Organ.

One—That man has made a fortune with his voice. Another—Is he such a fine singer as that? One—No. Auctioneer.

Day Dreams on the Road.

Tagged Robert—Don't you wish y'r father had been king, or an emperor, or a pope? Thirsty Thomas (meditatively)—I'd rather he'd been a brewer.

Must Have Enjoyed Himself.

Jones, I see, is back from his vacation. How long was he gone? He doesn't know, says he can recall only five days clearly.

KARL GLOVE ROOT.

CURES CONSTIPATION.

INDIGESTION, COLIC, BRUISES, ERUPTIONS, SORE THROAT, SKIN AFFECTIONS, & ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS. It is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of all the above ailments. Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail, 50c. and \$1.00 per package. Samples free. The Parrotte Toilet Powder Sold by A. T. Elliott, Beaverton.

KO NO.

Sold by A. T. Elliott, Beaverton.

DIVISION COURTS 1894.

County of Ontario.

- 1. WHITNEY; Clerk, D. C. Macdonell, Whitty Jan. 2, Feb. 2, Mar. 2, Apr. 2, May 2, Jun. 2, Jul. 2, Aug. 2, Sep. 2, Oct. 2, Nov. 2, Dec. 2.
2. OSHAWA; D. C. Macdonell, Whitty, Jan. 2, Feb. 2, Mar. 2, Apr. 2, May 2, Jun. 2, Jul. 2, Aug. 2, Sep. 2, Oct. 2, Nov. 2, Dec. 2.
3. BROMHAM; M. Gleason, Greenwood, Jan. 2, Mar. 2, May 2, Jul. 2, Sep. 2, Nov. 2.
4. FORT FRANK; W. Harrison, Fort Perry Jan. 2, Mar. 2, May 2, Jul. 2, Sep. 2, Nov. 2.
5. CANNINGTON; Geo. Smith, Cannington, Jan. 2, Mar. 2, May 2, Jul. 2, Sep. 2, Nov. 2.
6. BEAVERTON; G. F. Bruce, Beaverton, Mar. 2, May 2, Jul. 2, Sep. 2, Nov. 2.
7. UPTON; F. Gillespie, Upton, Mar. 2, May 2, Jul. 2, Sep. 2, Nov. 2.
By Order J. E. FAREWELL, Clerk of the Peace.

DR. SIMPSON'S

"Better than a pound of insulin" for weakness and listlessness. When not obtainable at Drug Stores, order by mail, one box, 8c. Six boxes, 45c. Circular free. The Simpson Company, Toronto.

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THOS. HODGSON.

Beaverton Pump Factory

Farmer of Thorah, Eldon, Mars and Brook consult your interests by comparing my Pumps with those of other makers. Their superiority is unquestionable.

FORCE, or COMMON PUMPS.

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

I place no pump without thoroughly testing its working capacity and guarantee it to do all claim for it with reasonable care.

BRASS and IRON CYLINDERS.

Galvanized Piping also supplied when ordered.

THOS. HODGSON,

Beaverton Pump Factory, Beaverton March 20th, 94.

A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE "BEST TEA IN THE WORLD" FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is put up by the Indian Tea growers as a sample of the best quality of Indian tea. Therefore they use the greatest care in the selection of the tea and its blend, that is why they set it up themselves and sell it only in the original packages, thereby securing its purity and excellence. Put up in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. packages, and never sold in bulk.

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO. 11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto.

War Vessels on the Great Lakes.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says—In view of the President's decision in the case of the bids of the Detroit Dry-Dock Company, that under existing treaties naval vessels cannot be built on the great lakes, the Navy Department will now press upon Congress the importance of allowing its estimate of \$500,000 for the accumulation of a supply of rapid-fire rifles for the auxiliary navy. One of the most forcible arguments that will be presented is the fact that Great Britain already has a number of small war vessels which can be quickly taken into the great lakes through the Canadian canals, and in time of war ravage the American Great Lakes cities, which are now defenceless. With a proper supply of guns on hand, however, it is argued that a large number of the magnificent American lake steamers could be rapidly armed in an emergency, and could easily overpower the British gunboats, which are not armoured vessels. As it would take several years to make these guns, the department will ask that the appropriation desired be made immediately, in order that the work of construction may begin.

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