ENGLAND'S HUNGRY HOSTS.

Bitter Cry of "Bread or Blood" in England.

If the thousands of poor and starving men, women and children of London should be found strongly represented in a great riot for the purpose of pillage and bloodshed one of these winter mornings, let none who read of the upheaval be surprised. The miseries among the poor in London, which were forecast at the beginning of the season are at their height.

No homeless dog that finds his food in the frozen gutters of our Canadian cities is in such bitter extremity as hundreds of gaunt, hollow-eyed, half-clad men and women, who drag themselves hopelessly along the slimy pavements of the East End of London. A big, pale-faced, sunken-eyed man was seen recently to pick from the street a mouldy bit of bread, half covered with mud, and devour it greedily. It was only a typical incident. Hundreds of children go barefoot, when the temperature is away below freezing, to the chapels, where they receive a soup dinner—their only food—once a day. Many men are beyond work, if they could get it. When they do find an odd job they are so weakened by hunger that they fall exhausted after a few minutes' exertion.

The reason for this distress, primarily, of course, is to be found in the hard times and enforced idleness of many; but that does not account for the utter inadequacy of public and private relief measures. A most iniquitious system of public relief provides that the poor in some portions of London are kept from actual hunger, while thousands in other districts are left to literally starve. The reason is that each parish supports its own poor from its own public funds. There are in the East End of London several districts, such as St. George's in the east, Shadwell and Wapping, which are composed entirely of poor people. They are already taxed up to the last limit of endurance for the benefit of their still poorer neighbors, and no more money can be raised—not if half the people perish of hunger. And this is the richest city of the proudest nation on earth.

The cry of the unemployed has become perennial and it has ceased to reach the popular heart and purse. Then, too, all England feels very poor in the midst of an almost unprecedented commercial depression, and when an Englishman's income is restricted he economizes in charitable gifts. Finally, a new and very large class of sufferers has been created by the recent monstrous financial crimes in building societies, etc. They have diverted a part of the charitable stream. So the situation threatens to grow worse instead of better.

Several weeks ago there was mentioned a proposition before the London School Board for supplying a ha'penny worth of hot porridge to the 40,000 little children, who go breakfastless to school in London every day. But nothing has as yet been done in this line.

Paris furnishes a happy contrast to cruel English conservatism. It was reported at the beginning of the cold weather that many children came hungry to school, and the municipal council immediately ordered a supply of plain food for all little hungry mouths. The authorities of Paris have since gone a step further in practical humanity. It was represented that some children came not only hungry, but naked, to school. The severe weather made their sufferings intense; so councils have voted to provide cheap but warm woolen material, to be made into garments of deserving children in the public schools.

But not until another Dickens points the finger of scorn and contempt at the official inhumanity of the English people will the great wrongs of the honest poor be recognized and relieved.

Ireland too, is sending up her perennial cry of distress; and what England most resents in Ireland is that she will not starve in silence, like the outcasts of London and the idle spinners of Lancashire. Recently, when the board of guardians, in Schull, in West Cork, were in session, the board-room door was forced open, and a number of men in ragged attire and emaciated in appearance rushed into the room. These men are laborers and farmers of a few acres on the hills overlooking Dunmanus Bay. One of the number, Dennis Donovan, without asking or waiting for the guardian's permission, stated the grievance of the party with an air of desperation. But red tape prevented relief.

FREER TRADE WITH ENGLAND

County Secretary Valens, of Bruce County Association, Patrons of Industry, recently contributed the following valuable suggestions for publication in the Lucknow Sentinel.

"The people of Canada are at present confronted with the necessity of some change in our trade relations and perhaps the most interesting question that presents itself to the mind of the thoughtful and patriotic citizen is what would conduce to the best interests of the mass of the Canadian people and lead to a growth in population, proportionate to our vast undeveloped natural resources. We have read with interest the recent utterances of the two great leaders upon the subject, and must confess to having experienced some degree of disappointment.

The leaders of the party in power, evidently unwilling to make any radical changes in the policy that has prevailed during the past fifteen years with such baneful effects to the great producing classes, promises certain modifications which are yet undefined; but we believe that simple modifications are not what is needed, but a complete reversal of policy that may be gradual in its operations, yet sufficiently distinct that a change will be felt in the economic pulse.

On the other hand we find the leaders of her Majesty's loyal Opposition declaring their intention of adhering to the policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, having in view, of course, the adoption of the great principle of free trade. Now, the sooner we have free trade principles the better, as after a careful study of the best writers on the subject I am convinced that any policy that was designed to benefit a class directly and the masses indirectly can not possibly lead to national prosperity.

The question of greatest moment to us just now is how to arrive at a policy that will not only bring at once a measure of relief but under development bring about such a state of prosperity that a return to the ancient protective principles will be impossible.

I suggest a course which I hope will bear discussion. Why not reach out for free trade by reducing the duties upon British goods imported into Canada and thus deal fairly with a nation that has always dealt fairly with us? There will not be any treaty to make—simply an act of the Commons, and I can assure you that there would be some object lessons in free trade vs. protection presented to the people of Canada that would effectually extinguish the protection idea.

There is no reason why, in conjunction with this act, there should not be a proposal made to the United States Government to reduce all duties down to a revenue basis and abolish altogether some of the most objectionable ones, and it would appear that the political sympathy of the people there would quickly respond. The great farmers' organization, the Patrons of Industry, in their platform declare for the maintenance of British connection and for freer trade relations on fair and equitable terms with the world, and such a plan as I have roughly outlined seems to lead in that direction.

My sole purpose in offering these few thoughts is to invite consideration and discussion, so that we may all become better educated in subjects that affect so much our material prosperity."

ONLY A PAUPER.

Only a pauper! Bury me deep
In a nameless grave, in a shady glen,
Homeless and friendless, let me sleep
Concealed from the sneering gaze of men.
Let me sleep where the daisies weep,
Where the but erflies their vigils keep.
Away from the jeers of men—
Where the sunbeams below shall dance and glow
And the dismal blast of winter shall blow,
Unknown to the souls of men.

Poor and weak—no riches have blessed;
No friends have bathed my brow with tears.
But calm and peaceful shall be my rest
As one who owns a thousand spheres.
Let me rest on a rising crest
Kissed by the rays of the golden west,
But not by the lips of men—
For lives of fame and lives of shame
In death and dust are all the same—
In death and dust and tears.

I was a mother—a loving one
Who loved her babe with a love divine;
But the course of love long since is run
And base ingratitude is mine.
Children forsaking—sneers are awaking
And piercing a heart that is bleeding and breaking.
Where sunlight refuses to shine;
While death and decay are stealing away
The life and the light and the hope of the day
That has shone on this spirit of mine.

Only a pauper! Bury me deep
In a corner lot in the potter's field.
Where the starlight of heaven shall night watch keep
And the sunlight of heaven shall glory yield.
Bury me deep, while the robins weep—
Where the roses and lilies and lilacs sleep
From the gaze of men concealed;
Let me rest on a rising crest
Where the last sad rays of the golden west
Can fall on the spot where I sleep.

Bury me deep in the paupers' lot;
Raise not a stone on my humble grave;
Forget this spirit with passion wrought,
Though once it was noble and pure and brave,
The songs of the free and the blasts of the sea
Are nothing to heaven, are nothing to me,
Now deaf to the wind and the wave;
While the wave of despair that wafted me there
In that world of trouble and grief and care,
Is lulled in the calm of the grave.

DO YOU HINDER OR HELP?

What Some Farmers May See in Their Looking-Glasses.

Every close observer cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that farmers as a class have fewer words of praise than of criticism for their fellows, says a writer in the National Stockman. This condition of affairs seems sad to one who sees the need of friendly co-operation and aid among us. I know of none who have less cause for jealousy than farmers, and yet it must be jealousy that leads to the prevalent spirit in an average farming neighborhood. We talk of "brother farmers," but the spirit of fraternity is not shown forth as it should be.

It is my observation that half of our farmers would prefer to aid a merchant or regular trader in making a profit than to be of assistance to a fellow farmer. A number of years ago a few of us undertook to form a co-operative company to run a general store in my village. We enlisted the aid of 75 of our neighbors who took stock in the concern. Within a year we had a flourishing store, doing a heavy cash business, and we were able to cut down the old percentage of profits about one-half on nearly all goods handled. The concern saved our community thousands of dollars by doing a cash business on small profits and attracting the trade of the heaviest buyers.

But the spirit of kicking and criticising had to crop out. The old merchants of the town marked down all goods to meet the prices of the co-operative store, and sold as cheap as any. Then some farmers spent their time trying to convince others that the new store sold no cheaper than the old stores. The co-operative store had a good manager, but when these criticising fellows could find him in fault the song they sang had no end and the tune was pitched high. All this was calculated to make reasonable men tired, and as the directors served without pay two or three years sufficed to make us willing to sell out to the manager with stock at par, and let our criticising brethren take a long rest. The stores reduced prices permanently in our village, although it would have saved much more to us had it remained longer in our hands.

I tell you of this case only because it is typical. The same spirit that kept some farmers from taking stock in our venture, or from patronizing the store because it was owned by fellow farmers may be found in greater or less degree throughout our land, and it is all wrong. Farmers do not lend the helping hand they should at all times.

I remember of being thrown with a certain man for two days, and wishing to study him a little I managed to mention nearly every neighbor we had, taking care to say something favorable, in order to see what effect it would have on my companion. The result of my experience was ludicrous and yet sad. If he had to admit that one man was usually successful with wheat, he knew a year when that man had failed terribly, or he mentioned some failures in other lines to counterbalance the success. After keeping up the game for two days, I was led to think that such an one could never possess any fraternity of spirit, and I marked him down on my chart as a snag in the channel of rural progress.

Now I do not give this last case as typical. It is not. We have millions of whole-souled, generous farmers who are willing to see good in others and to lend a helping hand; but, withal, there is a little tendency in mankind to keep up near the top by keeping others down. Possibly such a spirit may not work a great deal of mischief in town—I do not know—but it knocks a rural neighborhood out of the race. Farmers are dependent upon each other in social ways, and can greatly aid each other in business ways. They need to pull together, and they cannot do this unless they are interested in each other's welfare.

Right here comes in the benefit of organization. In my own neighborhood the Alliance brought about 80 of us together, and it has made many warm friendships that will last. We might meet often in the street, but it was not until we got together in the Alliance and talked over matters that concerned us as farmers that we began to see fully not only that our interests were identical, but that all were honest in their desire to secure improvement of all kinds. We learned to care more for other's interests. People are far better than outside appearances indicate, and the closer we can get together and the more we see into each other's private life and motives and aims, the more fraternity of feeling grows within us. Organization pays for itself in this way if in no other.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Of Legislation to Restrain the Rapacity of Coal Men.

The recent disastrous failure of the Reading Railroad Company has already been reported in these columns, but the reasons why such a gigantic failure took place have not been clearly indicated. The New York State Legislature had determined to rid the people of the burdens imposed on them by the Reading coal combination, and a bill was passed limiting the rates of transportation and prices for the sale of hard coal in New York State.

The railroad companies operating in New York which carried the output of the Reading coal combination were the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company, and a committee appointed by the New York Senate to investigate how these companies operated, reported as follows:

1. That the consolidation of railroads and coal-producing companies herein described and known as the Reading combination has created a substantial monopoly of anthracite coal in the management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

2. That the roads involved are substantially parallel, and the mines controlled by them are the source of the largest supply, and were competitors in the coal business until this combination was formed.

3. That the most natural and obvious benefit to be derived by them from consolidation is increase in the price of coal.

4. That the price of coal may in the interests of the combination and at its pleasure be advanced to an unreasonable and extortionate rate.

5. That since the combination was formed material advances in the price of coal had been made and others are threatened.

6. That these advances have originated in the wholesale advance of the business and are not due to any natural fluctuation in the value of the commodity, but are the direct result of the policy of the Reading combination and a partial destruction by it of competition in the business of coal production and transportation.

7. That such combinations are opposed to the spirit of the law is forcibly declared in decisions of the highest courts of this and other States, as well as of England, whose institutions might be thought to encourage such conditions far more than our own.

The committee further reported that the coal controlled by the several companies in the combination is about 70 per cent. of the entire tonnage annually transported to tidewater, and comes from New York State's only source of anthracite coal supply.

The disaster that has overtaken the Reading Railway is, therefore, a logical outcame of bold legislation passed by the New York Legislature restructing the coal combination and railways in their operation.

THE MILKING STOOL.

Now when it was yet early he goeth to the stable to milk the cows.

And as he passeth by the straw stack he droppeth a small piece of money called in the language of his country a nickel.

He stoppeth and searcheth diligently for the nickel, but he findeth it not.

He goeth to the stable and getteth a fork wherewith to carefully remove the straw, so that he might find the nickel.

His helpmeet noticeth his movements and calieth unto him desiring to know what was the matter.

And when he had told her she cometh to help him look for the small piece of money.

And his man servant, and his maid servant and the stranger within his gates, seeing that something was wrong, after inquiring into the matter, assist in the search for the lost nickel. (For he sayeth that he is a poor man and cannot afford to lose any money.)

Now when the space of three-quarters of an hour had elapsed, the stranger (who was posted in foreign languages) exclaimed in a loud voice, Eureka!

Then he who had lost the money getteth up from the ground where he had been pawing the rubbish for all it was worth, and said unto the stranger, What meanest thou?

And the stranger replied and said unto him, I have found it.

And great was the rejoicing over the finding of the nickel that was lost.

Then the stranger accompanyeth the dairyman to the cow stable and calculateth while he walketh along that at the rate of $1 a day, or 10 cents an hour, the time consumed by all of those who hunted for the nickel was worth just 37½ cents.

When they had reached the cow stable and the dairyman beginneth to milk, the stranger looketh about him.

He noticeth that the cows stand on a bare floor without any bedding.

In some of the mangers there were cracks through which much meal was wasted.

The racks wherein the provender was fed were broken and much hay and fodder went to waste.

He findeth the stable to be very cold, because some of the boards have become loosened and let in much of the cold wind which circulateth around the building.

The meal bin had no cover, and he noticeth that the rats had been in it during the hours of darkness.

He sayeth unto the dairyman, Why dost thou not repair thy mangers, and thy racks, and nail on the loose boards of thy stable, and put a cover on thy meal bin?

And the dairyman replied and said, I have not time; times are hard and dairying does not pay, and I have to hustle. Thou sawest how I searched for the lost nickel, for verily nickels are scarce with me just now.

Then the stranger said unto him, The time thee and thy helpmeet, and thy man servant and thy maid servant and myself spent in searching for thy lost nickel was worth exactly 37½ cents; and yet thou hast no time to make these repairs whereby thou loseth many times the value of a nickel, yea, since the gentle zephyrs of winter began to fan thy cows thou hast lost more than a thousandfold the value of thy nickel.

And when he had listened to these things that the stranger had said unto him the dairyman began to think and he found that what he had been told was true.

He remembereth that he could have made all the repairs in one day and that he had more than once set the day to make them, but it was always to-morrow, for that day he had not the time to spare.

But he sayeth that before the going down of the sun this day he will do these things and will give the cows a liberal bedding of straw also, so that they can lie down in comfort and the straw will help to save the manure.

Then the stranger said unto him, It is well, do thou as thou sayest and thou wilt not have to work so hard for a nickel as thou didst this morning.

And don't forget that the dollar is made up of twenty nickels, and unless thou preventest the nickels from going out through the cracks in the mangers and the broken racks and in many other ways thou wilt never capture the dollar that thou seekest.

And the stranger departed unto his own country, where the wise men had a saying which they repeated unto the careless ones, and this was the saying, "Many a mickle makes a muckle."

THE HORSEMAN.

If you wish to get speed
In the horses you breed,
And the sister as good as the brother,
Chose a mare that can race,
With shape, action, and pace,
And a horse with a flying mother.

* * *

It is coming the time of year when we should be selecting horses to breed to. Breed to the best if you have to pay $5 or $10 more. You will more than get your money back when you come to sell, besides having something you can sell at any time. Be sure you have the best horse and then breed if the fee is $25. The draft horse is the best the farmer can raise. Don't think because the horse is imported he is better than a native-bred horse with the same blood, for he is not. The native-bred should be preferred. Too many importers have sacrificed everything for a little beef.

* * *

Here is an old remedy for heaves which is highly recommended by practical horsemen. Do not expect, however, that it will entirely cure the disease. It will, however, greatly relieve the animal, even in the very worst cases: Beat three eggs into one quart of pure white vinegar, and after about three days, or when the mixture is well together, add one pound of strained honey. In tablespoonful doses it can be given with the feed twice a day, or placed on the tongue of the horse. It is equally as good for human beings as horses, and a great palliative for chronic coughs.

* * *

If you have a roomy barn-yard well littered with straw and coarse manure, turn the mares that are in foal out on this every pleasant day for a few hours while the cattle are in the stable. They won't hurt each other. The digestive organs must be kept in good condition. In the absence of roots, bran and oil-meal are the two great laxative foods that have been found the most efficient. Fed together, about two quarts of the former to one of the latter, three times a week, they will have the desired effect. For rough feed, bright corn fodder is better than timothy hay, but clover hay is almost indispensable to insure success. What they want is a well-balanced variety, as their appetites are sometimes capricious and should be gratified. And you want the old hair off before they drop their colts in the spring if possible, because if the vitality of the mare becomes reduced through foaling and suckling her offspring the hair sometimes takes a notion to stick.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gentlemen,—In driving over the mountains I took a severe cold which settled in my back and kidneys, causing me many sleepless nights of pain. The first application of MINARD'S LINIMENT so relieved me that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

JOHN S. MCLEOD

Annapolis.

Coinplete Manhood
AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.
A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.
Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—
Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.
Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.
It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

SURE CURE PERRIN'S COUGH DROPS for COUGHS and COLDS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS TRY THEM ywt

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast Cocoa,
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.

W. Chapman,
BUTCHER.
Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.
269 DUNDAS STREET.
ywt

Whittaker's Almanac
1893.
OFFICE DIARIES.
JOHN MILLS,
BOOKSELLER AND NEWS AGENT.
404 Richmond Street. - - London
ywt

TRY
BALA
LICORICE
FOR THE VOICE.
ywt

Daly's Coal and Wood Yard
WOOD.
It is our aim to keep a superior quality of Dry Wood and to give the best value. We have a large stock at present and can fill promptly all orders for Dry Wood.
Daly & Son
19 York St. 'Phone 348.

HOT AIR FURNACES
O'SULLIVAN & CLARK
Will give special attention to heating and ventilating, eavestroughs, conductor pipes and general sheet metal work.
732 YORK STREET.
ywt

TO BUILDERS & THE TRADE
An opportunity is solicited to quote you prices for all kinds of interior finish and for machine work of every description. Turning of any design done in the neatest manner. Boulevard posts and rails, blinds and screens, sash, doors and frames in all styles. Prices right. Respectfully yours,
J. C. DODD & SON,
Cor. Wellington & Bathurst Sts., City
TELEPHONE NO. 371. t

"Savings Lead to Wealth."
THE PEOPLE'S
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE:
Molsons Bank Buildings.
Authorized Capital, $5,000,000
Shares issued monthly. Series No. 7 now open. Six dollars deposited monthly will accumulate to $1,000 in seven and a half years. Smaller or larger sums in same ratio.
HOME BUILDERS
Can get money to either buy or erect houses on the most advantageous terms and repayable in monthly installments little more than the rent of the property. Get your plans and associate yourself with "The People's," of London, without delay and receive the full benefits of membership. Loans made at any time and without publicity.
W. M. SPENCER, president.
LIEUT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, vice president.
WM. SPITTAL, secretary-treasurer.
A. A. CAMPBELL, managing director.
Office open every Saturday evening from 7:30 to 8:30.

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES
REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.
RIPANS TABULES are the best M. dicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.
Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), $2. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Raleigh Bicycle.
HIGHEST GRADE.
N. D. Rougvie, 540 Queen's Avenue,
Agent for Western Ontario.

FOLDING BEDS
(NEW DESIGNS)
ONLY $15.
The leading Folding Bed House in Canada.
London Furniture Man'f'g Co.
184 to 198 King Street, London, Canada.

THRESHERS,
—USE—
McColl's Lardine Machine Oil,
The Champion Gold Medal Oil for All Machinery.
McCOLL'S CYLINDER OIL
IS THE BEST IN THE DOMINION. TRY IT!
McCOLL BROS. & CO., Toronto.
For sale by JAS. COWAN & CO., London. xt

That Comfortable and Satisfied Feeling
—IS PRODUCED—
BY TAKING JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
It Feeds and Fattens. Benefits and Builds Up.
Stimulates and Sustains. Strengthens and Satisfies.
A COMPLETE FOOD.

NEVER LET YOUR CHANCES LIKE SUNBEAMS PASS YOU BY
We are just through stock-taking, and find we shall be short of room for our spring purchases. To overcome this difficulty we have decided for the next two weeks to offer furniture at prices that will astonish the natives and soon make plenty of room. Repairing done by experienced workmen.
KEENE BROS. 127 KING STREET (Opposite Market House.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION LBS.
For Samples sent Free, write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.

BEFORE AND AFTER USE
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
SPANISH NERVINE The great nerve and brain restorer. Is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Fits and Neuralgia, Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude and all drains or loss of power of the generative organs in either sex. Involuntary Losses, or Self Abuse, caused by Over Exertion, Youthful Indiscretions or the excessive use of tobacco opium stimulents which ultimately lead to consumption and insanity. With every $5. order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Price $1. a package, or, 6 for $5. By mail to any address. Ask your druggist for it, if he offers you a substitute or imitation which pays him a larger profit, leave his dishonest store, and mail price to us. A. A. BROWN & CO., Windsor, Ont., Agents for Can., Spanish Med. Co., Madrid.
For sale in London by C. McCallum. xt