HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA — TRADE MARK —

Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is to-day the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE ROARIN' GAME.

Antiquity of the Curlers' Favorite Sport.

The West Wins the Inter-Association Football Championship.

CURLING.

Probably the oldest known curler, says the London Daily News, is old George Ruthven, who may have played in the sixteenth century, and is commemorated in "The Muses' Thronodie," and "Gall's Gabions," a queer ancient poem dear to Sir Walter Scott and quoted by Jonathan Oldbuck. Darnley is said to have curled, but apparently on no very good authority. There was a bad bishop of Orkney, who played on Sunday, just as there was a bad bishop of Galloway, who was "come for" by mysterious apparitions as he was busy at golf. The spectres "put him off his play," and he died. One of the Scotts of Harden was arrested while he was curling against Riddell, of Haining, and Scott, of Thirlestane, in 1684. This proves that the gentry were curlers as well as the country folk in general. Scotch poetry is full of references to the roaring game, as in Allan Ramsay, and sparsely, in Burns. Graeme wrote a poem, in blank verse, on the pastime. Burns knew the terminology of curling, at all events; and he, who was so fond of odd words, might have found a pleasant subject for a Scotch winter picture in curling. But he neglected the opportunity, to the regret of all honest Scots. Ferguson neglected curling altogether. But there is "routh" of jolly and roaring Scotch verse on a game that Scots will play in Russia, Canada, New Zealand—wherever, in fact, there is ice.

QUOITING.

A quoiting match for £100 a side has been arranged between T. Sneddon, Dunfermline, champion of Scotland, and G. Graham, London, champion of England.

THE TURF.

The 2-year-old filly, Vida Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, reduced her record to 2:22½ at San Francisco last week.

C. H. Nelson, of Maine, says that the stallion King Nelson will be retired from the turf until next year, when that horse and Dictator Chief (2:21½) will be trained double to beat the team record.

Mr. B. H. Rammage has sold his handsome span of black mares to a gentlemen in Goderich for $450. Mr. John Martin has also sold his roadster horse Billy to Mr. L. Lewis, of London, for $150. Buyers from outside appear to know we keep good horses here, and they come long distances for them. Several excellent ones have been sold recently, but there are more left.—[Watford Star.

Rosebery, who broke the record at Chicago, jumping 7 feet and 1¾ inches, was injured while on the way to New York city. His owners, Moorehouse & Pepper, of Toronto, have decided to give the gelding a rest, and Rosebery will not be exhibited at the New York horse show. This leaves the high jumping events at the mercy of Ontario, the Mount Morris horse, who, if he can beat 7 feet 1 inch, he will be entitled to the championship prize of $500.

DRAUGHTS.

The "Herd Laddie," according to a Providence paper, will probably defeat Reed and may defeat Barker, but when he goes to Rhode Island and meets Freeman he will be beaten.

THE TRIGGER.

Messrs. John Evans and Fred Redpath, of this city, spent an enjoyable week on the Bothwell preserve. They secured 123 quail, 7 partridges and over 20 rabbits.

The Clinton Gun Club have decided to build a club house on the agricultural grounds, the director of the society having kindly granted that privilege. Building operations will be commenced at once. It was also decided to divide the club into three classes and hold a monthly shoot for a silver cup for each class.

FOOTBALL.

Cornell defeated the University of Michigan by 20 to 5 at Detroit on Saturday. The game was very rough.

The match between the teams representing the Eastern and Western Associations was played at Rosedale on Saturday. The west being victorious by 6 goals to 0.

The final match for the championship of the southwestern district was played at Chatham Saturday between the Detroit and Chatham clubs. Detroit scored twice in the first half and Chatham got nothing. Norris scored for the home club in the second half, but Detroit eventually won by 4 goals to 1.

Saturday was the fourth day of the meeting of the National League magnates and as yet statements regarding the settlement of the big baseball muddle are as contradictory as ever. The Players' League people had a meeting in St. James' Hotel, New York that lasted until nearly 3 o'clock Sunday morning. What transpired at the conference those participating refuse to state. The National League people state that only two clubs are left in the Players' League, the Boston and Philadelphia clubs. The Players' League people say they are in fine condition, and will continue the fight next season.

The football match at Ottawa on Saturday between Ottawa College and Queen's College, of Kingston, resulted in a wrangle. When time was called the score stood 7 to 6 in favor of Kingston. But this number of points was not sufficient to claim the championship of the Dominion, and the referee ordered the teams to line up and play ten minutes each way. This Ottawa College refused to do, saying they need not play the extra time unless they wished. Kingston team said this is compulsory, and unless they played the ten minutes extra they would claim the championship. Both teams claim they are right in their opinion, and both teams claim the championship.

BASEBALL.

Mike Kelly has signed a contract to play with the Boston League team next season.

President Phelps, of the American Baseball Association, has issued a call for the annual meeting of the association at Louisville on Nov. 24.

Mr. Ed. Stapleton, a well-known Petrolea ball player, broke his ankle recently while playing with the Sacramento team of the California League.

It is reported that the Cleveland League Club is after Left Fielder Joe Knight, of last season's Cincinnatis. The report is probably unfounded. Knight is hardly "fast enough to travel with the men who will constitute the Cleveland team next summer.—[Penny Press.

Ex-Secretary Harry Sterne, of Cincinnati, says of the baseball situation; "The League has won the battle. The purchase of the Cincinnati club actually broke the Brotherhood. They had to rake and scrape to raise the money, and if it had not been used here might have formed a fund to keep up the fight. It looks as if the plan was to expel Cincinnati. We did not resign for the simple reason that we had nothing to resign. To all intents and purposes Cincinnati's League franchise is in other hands, and if the purchasers of our stock violated League law, they are responsible. Mr. Byrne advised me to grab at the chance to sell if the money was really offered, and I think a majority of either League or Brotherhood managers would have done the same thing had the opportunity presented itself. We have been called traitors. It is an unfair attack. With the same reason the charge could be made to-day against the sensible men in the Players' League who are now being applauded by all who love the game."

THE ST. GEORGE DISASTER.

Decisions in the Case of the Suits Against the G. T. R.—The Jury Held to Have Disagreed.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—Mr. Justice Rose gave judgment at Osgoode Hall on Saturday upon the points argued before him on Thursday arising upon his previous judgment in Knight and others vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the actions arising out of what has been called the St. George bridge disaster. The learned judge in his previous judgment construed the findings of the jury as meaning that no negligence was attributable to the defendants in respect of the broken tire, and their failure to answer whether the accident would have been avoided but for the negligence of Blackwell, a brakeman, in not applying the brakes, as a disagreement upon a material point. The defendants, upon this result being announced, moved for judgment in the six cases brought under Lord Campbell's Act, namely, Swan, Peers, Francis, Sandford, Higgins and Martin, on the ground that the claim set up by the amendment, based upon Blackwell's alleged negligence, was barred by the limitation clause, the amendment having been made after the expiry of a year from the date of the accident. As to this the learned judge holds that a new and distinct cause of action not covered by the prior pleadings was not set up by the amendment. It was also urged that the defendants were entitled to succeed under the six months' limitation clause, 51 Vic., ch. 21, sec. 28, but this contention the learned judge could not accede to, having in view his own opinion and that of the Court of Appeal in Anderson vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 17 O.R., 747, 16 A.R., 450.

No effect is therefore given to the points raised by the defendants, and so far as the trial judge is concerned, the cases are now disposed of, the result being that the jury are held to have disagreed, and that a new trial will be necessary if the case is not carried higher.

PITHY PERSONAL POINTS.

Mr. Stanley makes the length of the Nile 4,100 miles.

The Queen has presented a gold bracelet, with a large pearl set in diamonds, to Miss Kentish Moore, who recently sang at Balmoral.

Lord Zetland has already grown tired of his viceregal duties in Dublin, and has intimated to Lord Salisbury that he would be glad to be relieved of his office.

Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the American Board of Missions, declares that Southern Africa, under British colonial influence and missionary laborers from many lands, is as thoroughly Christian to-day as England was in the reign of Alfred the Great.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Particulars have been delivered by solicitors for the petitioner in the East Elgin election case, making 25 charges of bribery and corrupt practices against H. T. Godwin, M.P.P., and his agents.

The Liberals are maintaining an active reciprocity campaign in the Eastern Provinces. Attorney-General Longley is addressing meetings throughout New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The feeling for reciprocity is reported to be strengthening daily.

Sewing machines repaired and guaranteed to work as good as new by Wm Smith, practical repairer, 286 Dundas street, next to Fulcher's livery. ywt

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired, umbrellas mended with dispatch, saws and cutlery sharpened. T. P. COMISKEY, 183½ Talbot street. ywt

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Opinions of All Classes of Citizens on Municipal Matters.

Should the Number of Wards Be Reduced to Three?

Or Should a Board of Commissioners, Elected from the Entire City, Be in Charge of Affairs?

In view of the recent actions of the London Board of Trade on questions affecting the municipal government of the city, ADVERTISER representatives have been talking to their friends and acquaintances with a view to ascertaining, if possible, some idea of the general feeling of the citizens towards some change and if any particular method is in special favor. A number of interesting opinions have been elicited, the questions asked being about as follows:

1. Do you approve of the reduction of the number of wards to three?
2. Do you approve of the election of aldermen by the whole city instead of by wards?
3. Or do you approve of the affairs of the city being conducted by three or more commissioners, as in the case of the management of our waterworks?
4. Pending any change in the system, have you any name or names to suggest of those who could render good service to the city as alderman?

Ex-Ald. John Ferguson—When I was a member of the City Council, I proposed that the city should be managed by a commission, like that which superintends our waterworks. I remain of the same opinion yet. The men should be paid, too. They should be elected by the entire city. There are plenty of good men from among whom to choose aldermen, but the majority are too busy.

Alex. Johnston—Put me down as opposed to wards altogether. The city should be run as a whole by commissioners. The city would save money by paying several good men to manage their affairs. They should be elected by the whole city.

W. H. Bartram—No wards for me. The ward system is responsible for the frittering away of much money. You may reduce them to three, and the trouble would be minimized; but the best plan is to have the Council elected by the whole city, or better still, place the civic affairs in the hands of three or four commissioners, and pay them. E. B. Smith, Thos. Bryan, H. Bapty, Chas. H. Elliott would make good "new blood" for No. 1 ward.

Mr. Frank Love—I think there should be the least possible number of wards—only two if such were practical. I approve of aldermen being elected by the whole city instead of the present ward system, and if that experiment does not succeed, appoint commissioners and pay them for their work.

Wm. Greenwood—I am in favor of the reduction of wards or of aldermen, if we cannot have commissioners, but I believe the best results will never be obtained till the business is conducted as the waterworks are now managed. We have plenty of good men in No. 6 to choose from, but the system is wrong. We should abolish ward representation at once, and elect for the whole city.

Thos. Marshall—Keep to the ward system of representation. As well say that it is advisable to let the whole Dominion vote for a local M.P. as for the whole people to vote for an alderman.

W. J. Craig—The reduction of the wards to three is not enough. The wards should be abolished. I favor city government by commission. Good men of business have not the time to manage civic affairs properly. Why, ex-Ald. Vining told me that during his term it took on an average four and three-quarter evenings a week to do his duty at the Council and on committees. That is too much time. Live business men can't afford it. Let the city be managed by three or four commissioners, let them be elected by the whole city, and not by wards. It will pay us.

J. T. Parke—Do away with wards, elect commissioners and pay them for their services, and thus have affairs run in a business-like manner.

W. C. L. Gill—I favor the election of aldermen by the whole city, not by wards, but I would prefer the city to be managed by say six commissioners and a mayor. The Water Commissioners have done their work well, and should be re-elected; and I believe that similar good results would follow if the management of other branches of civic affairs were similarly conducted. We lose a great deal by the haphazard of the present system, and no matter how good the aldermen is, he is so pestered by the importunities of his constituents as to render his position far from enviable. Busy men thus too often refuse office.

Geo. Trebilcock, merchant—A commission such as the waterworks is run by would be the proper way of working the whole city's business. Get good men and pay them well, and it would be a great saving to the city, besides doing away with the obnoxious ward appropriation system. I consider Mr. E. R. Cameron as good a man as could be selected.

A. Lucas, Bruce street—Anything to do away with the present "you-support-my-scheme-and-I'll-support-yours" style of ward grabbing. But a commission appears to be the more economical and business-like way of attending to the city's affairs.

Charles E. Trebilcock—Reduce the number of wards by all means, and let not more than three commissioners, elected by the whole city, manage affairs. A change in the management of affairs is wanted badly.

Richard Greenwood, Bruce street—A reduction of wards? Good. A reduction of aldermen? Better. A commission? Decidedly the best, and such a move cannot be made too soon for the city's welfare.

W. H. Seccombe, merchant—If any change is made it should be in the direction of a commission, of say five select competent men, and pay them properly for their labors, and this would do away with so much alleged boodling. Mr. E. R. Cameron would make a good representative.

J. J. Spettigue—Yes, I'm in favor of reducing the wards; three would be plenty. The whole city should elect the representatives and do away with ward politicians. As to having commissioners, it's got to come to that. Mr. Thos. Pardom would make a good commissioner or mayor.

Assistant City Clerk Kingston—Yes, I would favor a general representation irrespective of wards, with a reduction in the number of aldermen. That is but a part of my idea, however. The Council should be more of a legislative body, and the city officials constitute the executive. Good men should be chosen as the heads of the several departments and they should be clothed with more power. Half of the by-laws passed by the Council are dead letters because the Council as at present constituted is both legislative and executive.

Mr. B. C. McCann—I sympathize with the reduction of the number of aldermen as well as with the general representation. Under the present system men almost totally unknown to the citizens generally can slip into the Council by keeping themselves straight with their ward at the expense of the city at large.

A well-known accountant thinks three commissioners the best method.

Alex. Purdom, barrister—Do not think that the wards should be reduced in number, nor do I think commissioners would run the city better than at present. As to electing from the whole city, that's a question requiring considerable consideration. Mr. John Campbell would make a good man.

An active citizen told a representative that one alderman from each ward, with the Mayor—seven in all—would be quite enough.

Mr. F. T. Trebilcock—The abolition of the ward elections is the only way that will insure the return of a worthy set of aldermen. The Council should be composed of live business men of to-day and not old fossils. Representative men from the legal, financial, manufacturing and commercial callings should be chosen. If a general representation was decided upon, plenty of good men would be found willing to serve the city.

A gentleman who meets the business men frequently says he would keep the wards, but reduce the number of aldermen. He says he considers Mr. Thomas Tracy at present runs the city.

School Trustee E. H. Johnston—In my opinion two wards would be sufficient for the city, which could be represented by six aldermen. This would require no change in the Municipal Act and would practically be their election by the whole city, instead of by wards as now. Mr. Wm. Yates and Mr. J. W. Little would make good men on the Council Board.

Geo. B. Harris—The present number of wards is necessary in order to equalize the representation, but I think with such a large number of aldermen there is a tendency on the part of each to shuffle off a responsible matter on the shoulders of another. I would favor the number of aldermen from each ward being limited to two.

F. Westlake—I think the whole ward system should be abolished. A mayor and say four aldermen should be appointed to transact the whole city business, including waterworks and hospital affairs, and should be paid a reasonable salary. This would do away with a number of useless city officials, who do nothing but draw their salaries.

Frank Kirchmer—The Board of Trade is composed of the men who know what this city's interests are, and I'm glad to see them taking energetic steps. Everyone knows that there is room for a radical change of some kind.

E. Ruse—It's time the fogies that run this city's affairs were superseded by good men, but whether the abolition of the wards would improve matters or not it is hard to say.

J. B. Hicks—A board of paid commissioners would suit me as well as anything. I have been of the same opinion for several years, and I think that the need of a change is very manifest. Aldermen cannot resist being button-holed. Three commissioners could do the work more expeditiously.

Water Commissioner E. T. Essery—If the aldermen were elected by the city as a whole they would have no fear of the ward-grabber or the wire-puller. Under the present system an alderman has no regard for anything outside of his ward. They endeavor to have various works performed for their respective wards. If the same improvements were broached for a part of the city in which they were not interested, they would oppose them.

John Hayman—There can be no doubt but that the aldermen at present neglect their duties. I would favor the appointment of a commission and pay the members a salary. Two representatives from each ward would be found sufficient for the work of the city if a commission was not decided upon.

Water Commissioner George C. Davis—I believe if we had fewer men in the Council the business would be conducted much more efficiently and economically. I would favor the reduction of the number of aldermen and the election of a full ticket by all the citizens. This would do away with ward appropriations which are the greatest curse the city has known. If elected by the whole city aldermen would not deem it incumbent upon them to steal from the funds in order to appease the ward supporters. I would also favor the appointment of paid commissioners.

School Trustee W. M. Ailaster—I would favor a reduction of the number sitting in the Council, but would never agree with a change which would deprive the outlying districts of their representation. Two representatives from each ward would be sufficient.

School Trustee John Stephenson—A paid board of commissioners is what the city needs for the transaction of business. With a good board of paid men there would no doubt be a large saving of public money inside of a year. The number of aldermen should certainly be reduced.

Ald. Boyd—I would favor the election of five commissioners, pay them for their services and have the work of the city performed during the afternoon. As long as aldermen are not paid a large council would be better than a small one, as it would not be so easily tampered with. A re-organization of the public offices is more urgently required than in the remodeling of the Council.

Mr. J. A. Nelles, secretary of the Board of Trade—Yes: do away with ward elections and have the citizens elect a full ticket. It is the only way that the present expensive practice of log-rolling can be done away with.

Assessment Commissioner Grant—No, I would not favor any change in the present system. There is plenty of work for the number of aldermen at the Board now. Large bodies I think are more economical than little three-cornered boards.

Ald. Anderson—I would never favor the abolition of the ward system, because the center of the city being the more populous would return the whole Council, and the outskirts would be without representation. I think there should be a reduction in the number of aldermen, however, and intend moving that the ward representatives be limited to two.

Abram Langleth, watchman, Wortley road—I believe in the ward system as at present. Reduce the number of wards, and the aldermen would be able to attend to their duties.

Harry Northey—The present system is good enough for me, if good aldermen are chosen.

Albert Stanton, coal and wood dealer—I believe the majority of the aldermen do the best they can, but the present system is a mistake. The city could be better managed, and at less expense to the people, if the wards were reduced to three and the number of aldermen to twelve. A still better plan would be to reduce the number to still less and pay them. You cannot expect good but busy men to neglect their own business for the benefit of others. Our ward (No. 6) has plenty of good men. What's the matter with these men for new blood to choose from in No. 6?—John Marshall, Thomas Alexander, E. R. Cameron and John R. Minhinnick.

James Westland, jeweler—I believe in the reduction of the wards to three and the number of aldermen to six, but I would prefer to have the city business managed by commissioners, who would be remunerated for their services and elected yearly.

Ald. Shaw—I am not in favor of reducing the number of wards and of aldermen. The wards are large enough now for aldermen to look properly after them, so long as they do the work gratuitously. If the city were run by a paid commission that would be a different thing.

John Lang, Ward 6—The outside wards will be best served by the present system. I do not favor ward abolition.

John Mills, bookseller—Paid commissioners would be good, but the law would need to be altered. We can get the wards reduced to three now, and the number of aldermen to twelve. It would be a big improvement if the aldermen were elected from the entire city, not from a section.

J. I. Anderson—I have not studied municipal matters very carefully, but I decidedly think the wards should be done away with. There should also be a reduction in the number of aldermen.

Harry Bapty—I have given the question no great consideration, but it seems to me we could do without the ward system. I would favor a reduction of the present number of aldermen.

Frank G. Westlake—No, I'm not in favor of the present ward system. I think commissioners could run the city more economically. Electing from the entire city would obtain a better selection of representatives. We should pay competent men and have them devote their time to the duties. Any improvements made by these men would be of a permanent character. For instance we would have sewers properly laid before the roads were blocked.

John W. Thompson, South London—The wards should not be reduced in number and men residing in a certain locality, as at present, are best able to judge of that locality's requirements. The present method of representation is preferable to paid commissioners.

(Continued on page 6.)

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Rev. M. P. Talling's Views on Intemperance, Its Effects and Its Cure.

The weekly temperance meetings held in Victoria Hall for the purpose of stimulating temperance sentiment appear to gather force with each successive meeting. Saturday evening was no exception to the rule, and the hope of the speakers animated the hope of the audience. Mr. William Bowman occupied the chair and associated with him were Rev. Messrs. H. C. Speller, A. C. Courtice, Stephen Bond and M. P. Talling, Dr. Arnott and Messrs. John Cameron and J. H. Bowman. After a few encouraging remarks from the chair the speaker of the evening, Rev. M. P. Talling, was introduced. In opening Mr. Talling said that he would endeavor to continue the same train of thought as that awakened by the previous speakers since the series of meetings had begun. "Every man," he said, "is entitled to hold his own opinion of the liquor traffic, and we have over 30,000 people in this city. There is, however, a limit to this prerogative. So soon as these opinions are demonstrated by actions the individual's right is absorbed by the welfare of the community. The effect of these opinions so demonstrated determines whether they may be exercised or not. (Applause.) Having arrived at this conclusion let it be the rule for the determination of the problem before the temperance people of to-day. There are many facts in connection with intemperance which our opponents would like to cover up. I have been looking over one of the city papers and within a week have noticed several examples of the shipwreck that intemperance makes of man. On Friday I read that the Police Magistrate had nothing to attend to except four drunks; another day I find an account of a drunken row in which both the policeman and the unfortunate were considerably battered. The third case I will refer to is that of the man Clarke, who was remanded to jail on a charge of alcoholic insanity. The man came to the city with $27 and got on a spree. Some liquor dealer got that money. Was the money worth the man? Insanity is the greatest sorrow that can come to any home. Death is a boon compared to it. Would any person have this dread visitor enter their homes for $27? It is, then, I repeat, our business to expose what intemperance does as well as to reach all who are slaves of the habit. There are large numbers of young men who would be glad to be saved from the dangerous habit in which they have not as yet been confirmed. They should be reached before it be too late. Temperance sentiment is to-day higher than it has ever been before, and although complete triumph may not come in a day, it is nevertheless our privilege to help on the grand reform. Toronto has witnessed the inception of a united temperance association, which, were it introduced here, would greatly help on temperance agitation. It is a society constituted of members representing every known temperance body, and has for its objects the pressing of more stringent amendments to the Government License Act, the election of good municipal officials and the reduction of the number of liquor licenses. One of these objects we have, however, decided to attain, and I hope when a petition is circulated for a reduction of the number of liquor licenses that it will receive your support. There are at present 69 licenses, 59 of which are hotel, 11 shop, 5 saloon, and 2 wine and beer, and of this number we shall endeavor to do away with at least nineteen. It is time that temperance people had a say in the government of the city, and it would be a good thing if they emulated the example of the Board of Trade set at their last meeting, when it was decided to look into the election of efficient aldermen. The temperance people of London should endeavor to return men to the City Council who would in the face of all opposition remain firm to the cause of temperance. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the address County Crown Attorney Hutchinson, in a kindly and temperate way, urged, instead of a campaign for the reduction of licenses from 69 to 50, that the campaign should be for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in the city of London. The chairman and the Rev. A. C. Courtice, however, showed convincingly that the reduction of licenses from 69 to 50 would be a great step in advance, and would be supported by many who might not go for a sweeping measure.

The meeting, which was bright and interesting throughout, closed in the usual manner.

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite, and health.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers, labeled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng." zyx

The Defense of a Common Scold.

A lawyer named Flowers, who has just come to Philadelphia from the country, is paralyzing everybody by his rococo style of eloquence. Here, for instance, is how he defended a woman who was up for being a common scold:

Gentlemen of the jury, you have probably heard the words:

At midnight, in his guarded tent
The Turk was dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in supplance bent,
Should tremble at his power.

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen of the jury, we are here to strike for our altars and our fires—strike "till the last armed foe expires." (Cries of "Demosthenes," "Cicero, "Clay.") Then, like Nero of old, we shall have to weep for shame that there are no district attorneys to conquer. I ask you in the name of common sense and decency, gentlemen of the jury, to acquit my client. She is no common scold. She does not make "night hideous" with howls and bedlam noises. "Birds of a feather flock together," but she is not the kind of a bird to flock with this feather. (Cheers.) Gentlemen of the jury, this woman's liberty is at stake. I ask you to acquit her.

Yonder floats the ensign which has for years floated o'er land and sea—(loud cheering)—as the emblem of the land of the free and the brave. Long, long, may she continue so to wave! (Cheers.) May her protecting folds encircle not only us assembled here, but this, my client, e'en as the hen gathers her chicks under her wings in time of storm. (Wild outburst of applause.)

Quality not Quantity.

Our Inducements—a good article at a fair price. It is a well known and indisputable fact that the celebrated and popular brands of cigars "Cable," "Mungo," "El Padre" and "Madre E Hijo," have lost none of their original excellence. Over a quarter of a century in the market. Millions of each brand sold annually. FACTS which speak for themselves. S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. zxt

The Two Bells.

A wag writes to us as follows: "Having seen quite recently a church bell with the very odd stanza:

I toll the funeral knell;
I hail the festal day;
The fleeting hour I tell;
I summon all to pray.

"I came to the conclusion, that every parish in Canada would be benefited if a bell were put up with this inscription referring to Diamond Dyes, in which the people around us take a great interest:"

I toll, but toll to dye;
I dye, but dye to live;
While tolling thus my cry,
"I'll cash and pleasure give."

We are pleased to hear from our correspondent, and note with pleasure the interest he takes in Diamond Dyes, but can assure him that Diamond Dyes do not require the aid so kindly suggested, as the Canadian people from north to south, and from east to west, know sufficiently about them already.

"That horse I sold to Brown died on his hands." "Mercy! How disagreeable!—and what large hands!"

A bottle of **Angostura Bitters** to flavor your lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from dyspepsia, colic diarrhœa and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr J. G. B. Siegert & Son.

"Sir, you blacked my father's shoes!" said a dandy lordling to a gentleman who had elevated himself in the ranks of life by his industry. "Did I not do them well?" was the latter's reply.

"My wife is the queen of the tea-table," remarked a host to a friendly visitor. "And she never reigns but she pours," was the quiet reply.

High Time.

When weakness, loss of appetite, lack of energy and other symptoms of dyspepsia appear, it is high time Burdock Blood Bitters was made use of. There is nothing else "just as good." It is B. B. B. that cures dyspepsia, see be sure you get it.

Solid Facts for Smokers.

Reasons why S. Davis & Sons maintain the quality of their brands: It has taken the best part of a lifetime to establish them. They have spent thousands upon thousands of dollars to introduce them. Having obtained the confidence of the public they wish to merit a continuance of same. A deterioration of quality in their brands would not alone destroy the structure upon which they have spent their time, money and labor, but would result in a loss of that confidence the public have favored them with that money again spent in advertising to introduce new brands could not purchase. Therefore, is it to be supposed that any sane business man would be so foolish as to destroy in a short time what it has taken so long to establish. Their brands, "Cable," "Mungo," "El Padre" and "Madre E Higo" are undoubtedly the best value, the safest and most reliable smoke, and cost no more to the consumer than Cigars of much inferior quality. Why smoke other brands or permit dealers (for the sake of additional gain) to sell you those that you are in most cases unfamiliar with? zxt

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

ROBT. G. BALMER

Makes a specialty of Fine Ordered Tailoring.

ROBT. G. BALMER

Has the best selection of Ready-made Clothing in the city.

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Linseed Oil,
Castor Oil,
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Fish Oil.

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First Prize and Medal awarded the Challenge Bicycles at the Western Fair.

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