

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI, NO 117.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9824

Serious Situation.

A British Force on the Assam Frontier Annihilated.

Reinforcements Hurried to the Scene—The Situation Serious.

Mr. Gladstone on the High Road to Recovery.

Twenty-Six People Killed by an Explosion—The Farnellite Manifesto Regarded as an Absurdity—Louis Kosuth's Condition Critical.

Twenty-Six People Killed.

By an explosion at a powder works at Hunan, China, on Jan. 22 last 26 people were killed.

Kossuth Worse.

TURIN, March 9.—7 p.m.—Louis Kosuth has suffered another relapse, and his physicians fear he will not survive this night.

The British Liberal Programme.

LONDON, March 9.—Lord Rosebery is announced to deliver an address to a delegation from the Liberal associations from all parts of Scotland in Edinburgh on March 17, which is expected he will outline the policy of the new Ministry.

Russia and China in Accord.

Russia and China are reported to have come to an understanding which is as yet kept secret with regard to the Pamirs. It is stated that Count Cassine, Russian Minister to China, has been decorated with the double dragon, an honor only conferred on monarchs and princes of reigning houses. No foreigner in China has ever been similarly honored.

Cabinet Crisis in the Netherlands.

THE HAGUE, March 9.—The Netherlands Ministry is expected to resign, as the Chamber has adopted an amendment to the principal clause of the Government Reform Bill. In consequence of the adoption of this Premier Van Veenhoven has withdrawn the bill and is conferring with the Ministers.

An Absurd Fulmination.

LONDON, March 9.—The Farnellite manifesto issued by John Redmond yesterday is generally regarded as a most absurd fulmination which will have no other effect than to heap ridicule upon its authors. Some of the newspapers treat it as a weak joke, while others treat it more seriously. The Chronicle expresses the opinion that if the Irish party in Parliament were unanimous in following the lines laid down in the manifesto, home rule would be buried beyond the possibility of resurrection.

Gladstone All Right.

LONDON, March 9.—The health of Mr. Gladstone has greatly improved, and he is now pronounced to be on the high road to recovery. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have received autograph letters from the Queen, both the missives being couched in language showing high appreciation of the services rendered to the country by Mr. Gladstone. The letter addressed by the Queen to Mrs. Gladstone is full of interesting reminiscences.

The Westminster Gazette advocates a national memorial to Mr. Gladstone in the shape of a fund for the establishment of village libraries. The Gazette says Mr. Gladstone has been most zealous in striving to implant a taste for reading in the minds of his countrymen, and with that object has himself formed a village library in Hawarden.

British Reserves in India.

CALCUTTA, March 9.—Dispatches received here from the neighborhood of the scene of operation of columns engaged in punishing the Aboor tribesmen, mention serious losses sustained by the British. A dispatch from Gough, the chief town of Assam, announces a still more serious disaster for the British arms. It appears that a detachment of 30 British officers, had been operating as an escort to a train on its way to Borden with provisions and ammunition for the garrison for that town. The detachment encountered no resistance until it was far beyond reach of succor from its base of operations, when the tribesmen began to gather ahead of it and on its flanks, keeping up a galling fire, which eventually brought the detachment to a standstill and compelled the British officer in command to take measures to defend himself by means of a hastily fortified position constructed by the train. For two days the little detachment kept up a continuous fire day and night with the tribesmen, but eventually the little band of 30 soldiers was surrounded by thousands of tribesmen, and the troops were killed to a man after fighting desperately to the last.

Later dispatches confirm the report that the entire Aboor expedition is in a most critical condition, and in addition to the troops hurried forward from Sadiyah additional reinforcements are being sent with all possible speed to the front in hope of rescuing the Maxwell column. The exact strength of the column commanded by Capt. Maxwell is not known, but on Jan. 3 600 men were dispatched against the Aboor tribesmen on the Assam frontiers, disturbances having occurred some days previously.

Conservative M. P. Killed.

LONDON, March 10.—James Theobald, Conservative member of Parliament for the Romford Division of Essex, was so seriously injured while boarding a railway train last night that he died this morning.

The Latest Cable Project.

LONDON, March 9.—The adoption by the Australasian postal conference, held at Wellington yesterday, of a motion urging upon the various governments the necessity of considering the laying of an all-British Pacific cable as a state project has given stimulus to the demand which has been made for Imperial help. The Times in its editorial of this morning says: "Clearly the true policy of this country should be to join hands with Canada and Australia in the endeavor to secure what will be without the slightest doubt a great Imperial benefit. No matter what the risk in

going into the project would be it would be wisely incurred."

The British Ministry has intimated privately that while they feel in sympathy with the movement for a Pacific cable they prefer to delay in taking any action in the matter until after the Australasian-Canadian conference to be held at Ottawa in June, so that they may see what the colonies themselves are prepared to do.

The Pope Anxious.

ROME, March 9.—One of the men injured by the bomb explosion in front of the Chamber of Deputies, died in the hospital this morning. The Pope is deeply interested in learning the circumstances of the explosion, and has directed that an inquiry be made as to the details for his own information. His Holiness is anxious to keep thoroughly informed of the anarchistic activity, and in the event of a political crisis fears that the Vatican itself may be endangered. It is stated that he is seeking from the Government guarantees of safety for the Vatican in any event.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

But Confidence is a Plant of Slow Growth.

That is What the Mercantile Agencies Reports Indicate.

NEW YORK, March 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Evidence of present improvement in business multitudes, but confidence in future improvement does not seem to increase. There is more business and a large production by industries. In some branches of distribution, however, there are indications of a diminishing demand for goods and low-priced articles with the known reduction in wages and family expenditures lead many to feel less confident that business will soon recover its former volume.

Failures are growing less important and somewhat fewer. For the week ending March 1 the liabilities thus far reported were only \$2,937,822, and for the four weeks of February \$14,886,091, of which \$6,732,615 were of manufacturing, and \$7,697,127 of trading concerns. The number of failures during the past week has been 248 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 60 in Canada, against 32 last year. Scarcely a single one is of importance.

BRADSTREET'S.

Bradstreet's says: The comparatively less favorable report as to the volume of sales and distribution of general merchandise exceptions last week remains with the line of business practically unchanged. Warmer weather has stimulated retail lines at a number of cities. Eastern manufacturers report a slightly improved demand, and at a number of larger distributing centers jobbing in groceries, dry goods, hardware, hats, shoes and millinery report a steadily maintained inquiry, yet with some exceptions numerous orders for small amounts for immediate wants continue the rule.

Bradstreet's reports bank clearings for the week ended March 8, 1894, for five Canadian cities: Montreal, \$10,164,765 (decrease, 16.3); Toronto, \$5,676,463 (decrease, 16.4); Halifax, \$1,138,769 (decrease, 10.4); Hamilton, \$836,347 (increase, 1.8); Winnipeg, \$465,882. Totals, \$17,316,835; decrease, 15.2.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

The Russian Government will soon raise the rank of its Ministers to America.

Cardinal Francesco Ricci Paroncelli is dead. He was born in Rome in 1830 and was created a cardinal in 1880.

The official report of the injury to the steamer Paris, which caught fire in the dock at Birkenhead, says the damage is confined to the second cabin and the deck beneath, and will exceed \$10,000.

At Effingham, Ill., Friday night Jessie C. Mill, aged 18, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of the fast mail train. Her body was ground to pieces. Her sister committed suicide by poisoning a year ago.

Geo. A. Smith, about 35 years old, living in Pickett county, near Celina, Tenn., went home drunk Wednesday night and brutally murdered his youngest child, after which he beat his wife in a horrible manner, cutting her throat and then crushing her head.

George Cooper Connor, the eminent Masonic author, died at his home in Chattanooga, Tenn., Friday morning. Major Connor's funeral was unanimously adopted at the Denver encampment of Good Templars, and is now the textbook of that order.

BADLY SOLD.

Chicago People Buy World's Fair Wine—It Was Water.

CHICAGO, March 10.—There was an angry crowd of men in Chicago yesterday. They included all those who bought "fine wines" and other liquors at the sale of the abandoned World's Fair exhibits on Thursday. The wine proved to be water, and some of the purchasers are loud in their denunciation of the officials. Others are saving nothing.

Deputy Collector Durbin said: "We discovered several wagon loads of bottles filled with water or badly diluted wine, and those were sold for the bottles only, but where there was any mistake the loss will fall on the buyer, as he assumed all risk."

The P. P. A. Grand Treasurership.

WINDSOR, March 9.—Ex-Mr. Fleming says he has not been offered the position of grand treasurer in the Protestant Protective Association, made vacant by the resignation of E. J. McRobert, of London.

Colored Men Emigrate to Liberia.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The steamer City of Augusta arrived from Savannah this morning with 38 negro emigrants en route to Liberia. They came from Atlanta, and say that before the summer is over 2,000 negroes will have emigrated from Atlanta and vicinity.

Run Off on the M. C. R.

ST. THOMAS, March 9.—About 2:30 this morning a broken truck threw a car on the extra freight west on the Michigan Central off the track at Port Dover Junction. The car next following was filled with oil of vitriol which exploded, setting the car on fire, and it was entirely consumed. The track was cleared in a short time.

The Legislature.

A Trio of Opposition Questions Quickly Answered.

The Bill to Reduce the Number of County Councilors Under Way.

Dr. Ryerson's Bill to Abolish the Exemption of Churches and Graveyards from Taxation Opposed by a Large Delegation.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, March 9.—The galleries of the Legislature were crowded this afternoon when the House convened in the expectation of hearing the conclusion of the Government House maintenance debate. When that stage of the order paper was reached, however, Mr. Hardy explained that through special arrangement the discussion would be postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Ryerson was expected to ask: "What Protestant hospitals and charities are receiving Government aid? What general non-sectarian hospitals and non-sectarian charities are receiving Government aid? What Roman Catholic hospitals and charities are aided by Government?" He, however, moved that the query be discharged: This was done.

Mr. Preston asked: "When did the office of clerk of the peace and county crown attorney for the united counties of Leeds and Grenville last become vacant? Has the vacancy yet been filled, and if not, who is discharging the duties of the office?" The Attorney-General replied that the office had become vacant on Feb. 1 last. The vacancy, he said, had not yet been filled. Mr. A. M. Brown was the temporary incumbent.

Mr. Ryerson asked: "What was the amount of income derived by the late W. Baldwin from the office he held for the sale of law stamps in each of the years 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893? Has the office been filled yet, and if so, appointment has been made, who is discharging the duties of the office? Is it intended to continue the office?" Mr. Harcourt said that the income derived during the years mentioned was as follows: 1890, \$3,000; 1891, \$2,575; 1892, \$3,000, and 1893, \$3,925. No appointment has yet been made, and Mr. R. W. Y. Baldwin is temporary official. As the office is a necessary one, it will be continued.

Mr. Monk inquired: "When did the office of county crown attorney and clerk of the peace for the county of Carleton last become vacant? Has the vacancy been filled, and if not, who is discharging the duties of the office?" Mr. Mowat explained that the office had been untenanted since October last, and had not yet been filled. Mr. W. A. D. Lee was transacting the business connected with it.

Mr. Balfour's bill "To amend the Pharmacy Act" was read a second time.

Mr. Glendinning's bill "To amend the Insurance Corporations Act, 1892," was, owing to the absence of the Provincial Secretary, allowed to stand.

Mr. Barr's legislation "To amend the Municipal Act," which provides for reducing the number of county councilors, produced a protracted discussion. The bill provides that the county council shall consist of the reeves only of each municipality comprising the county, and that each shall be entitled to one vote for himself and an addition vote for each full 500 of the persons entitled to vote at municipal elections.

The general opinion seemed to be that the reduction of county councilors was advisable, but there was a great divergence of opinion as to the proper method to be pursued.

Mr. Waters thought the new method would invite improper attacks on influential members and "log-rolling" would become common. One member could be so much more readily manipulated than a greater number.

Mr. Willoughby wanted the bill withdrawn. Mr. Hardy did not know whether the measure would meet the case, but approved of its motive.

The bill was read a second time. Mr. Willoughby moved for information connected with the operation of the registry office in East Northumberland. He argued that the present registrar did not give the amount of the expenditure connected with the office. Last year it had been stated at \$1,414, when more probably, in his estimation, it was about \$600.

Mr. Hardy said if things were as Mr. Willoughby had stated, they would most certainly be investigated. A deputation in opposition to Mr. Ryerson's bill for the abolition of exemptions of churches and graveyards waited upon the Government after the House rose. Mr. J. A. Patterson introduced Rev. G. M. Milligan, Rev. Dr. Langtry, Mr. Barlow Campbell, Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., and John T. Moore, who all made short speeches.

Sir Oliver Mowat said that it was very rarely he had the pleasure of addressing so representative a body. They had presented strong reasons against the proposed legislation. The matter would have his best consideration.

Mr. McLaren, in addressing the Premier, said the Ryerson bill was promoted by speculators in Toronto, who wanted to make the religious community assume part of their burdens.

A Mr. Jackson, of Newmarket, wanted the bill to apply only to cities of 100,000 population or more. Country districts did not require any such legislation. Mr. Mowat, speaking again, said there was only one State in the Union—California—where churches were taxed, and he did not think Ontario would like to follow California's example in this respect.

Those who composed the deputation were: Rev. R. M. Burns, E. J. Partridge, Peter Patterson, Rev. J. C. Speer, W. D. Daniel, Rev. Dr. Dewar, Rev. W. Frizelle, T. W. Elliot, H. Carr, Rev. S. Jones, Hugh Johnston, Thomas Shelby, Bishop H. Campbell, Thomas Cullen, G. F. Scott, H. Dawson (Brampton), Rev. J. A. Rankin (Brampton), Rev. George Leech (Hillington), Rev. H. J. Barkwell, Joseph Hilton, Wm. Howell, Wm. Blackburn, James Adams, H. E. Canon, S. J. Bryan, Bishop Sweetman, Barlow Cumberland, J. T. Moore, J. J. McLaren, Q.C., Rev. G. M. Milligan, Rev. Dr. Langtry and F. W. Winter.

The Dairy Inspectors at Wingham.

WINGHAM, Ont., March 9.—A complaint was held in the town hall.

under the auspices of the Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario. There was a large attendance considering the state of the roads. A number of ladies also graced the meeting with their presence. Mr. J. S. Pearce, of London; Secretary J. W. Wheaton; Mr. R. Robertson, of London; Mr. Vanslyke, of Geneva, N. Y.; J. A. Riddick, of the Dominion Dairy Commission staff, and Prof. Dean, of the O. A. C., gave interesting and practical addresses on cheese and butter making and kindred topics.

Late Canadian News.

Farmers Around Belleville Begin to Plow.

A Montreal Entry Clerk Charged With Stealing \$800 of His Employers' Money.

St. Andrew's congregation, Winnipeg, decided to erect a new church, to cost \$40,000.

A Belleville dispatch says that farmers in that neighborhood began plowing on Thursday.

Thursday night the grist mill owned by J. K. Blain, Stilling Falls, was burned. Loss, \$3,000.

Chief Justice Galt has retired from the bench, with six months' leave of absence, beginning March 1.

J. B. Sorley, secretary-treasurer of the Weston Woolen Manufacturing Company, Toronto, died this morning.

There are 257 pupils in the Belleville Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the largest number ever in attendance.

It is expected that a charge of venue to Montreal will shortly be granted in the case of Hooper, now confined in the Three Rivers jail.

Geo. A. McLaurin, general merchant and fur trader, of Savin, Thunder Bay district, has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$14,816; assets, \$14,621.

Eugene Bolduc, entry clerk in the employ of Liddell, Lesperance & Co., Montreal, is under arrest, charged with stealing \$800 of the firm's money.

John Enright, the 18-year-old son of James Enright, painter, Toronto, has been convicted of forgery, and is being sent to the Reformatory for two years.

Mr. Laurier will go to Ottawa on Monday, when he will meet a number of leading Liberal members and decide upon the arrangements to be made for the approaching session of Parliament.

The following assignments are reported by Bradstreet: D. L. M. Smith, agent, Ontario; J. L. Farrington, cheesemaker, Ontario; Patrick Farrell, boots and shoes, Ontario; and C. J. Miller, hotel-keeper, Woodstock.

Chief Detective Cullen, at Montreal, is looking for a woman who is supposed to have been several days, who turned out to be Mary Shaw, or the notorious "Dolly Bealey," who was convicted in Brantford, Ont., for false pretences.

For the Church of England Literature and Publishing Company incorporation is being sought at Ottawa by the Bishop of Toronto, Hon. R. Harcourt, W. R. Meredith and others. Capital, \$50,000.

COURTESY HANDSOMELY REPAYED.

Old Lady Bequeaths \$35,000 for Picking Up Her Spectacles.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Rev. Wm. R. MacNeill, now pastor of the Baptist Church at Emporium, Pa., has fallen heir to \$10,000 from his daughter to \$25,000 from his property under unusual circumstances. While in Jersey City last fall he noticed an old lady standing in the street, apparently in trouble. She had dropped her spectacles in the mud, and several packages in her arms prevented her picking them up. Boys stood on the sidewalk making sport of her, and she was greatly exercised. Mr. MacNeill picked up and presented them to her. She asked for his name and address. The lady died recently and bequeathed to Mr. MacNeill a farm near Bridgeton, N. J., and to his daughter several houses in Bridgeton.

In Spite of His Millions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Hoadley B. Ives, the millionaire bank president, of this city, became insane this afternoon. Mr. Ives is over 80 years of age, and is rated to be worth from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

A Bruiser Punished.

PEORIA, Ill., March 10.—In the Circuit Court last night Chas. Wickley, heavy-weight pugilist, who, on Dec. 15, brutally beat Behrands, crippling him for life, was found guilty of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to fourteen years in penitentiary.

Steamship Arrivals.

March 10. At New York: Bremen from Trieste. New York: Bremen from Trieste. New York: Bremen from Trieste.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature loss of hair, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emaciation, lack of energy, pain in the back, stiffness of the joints, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensations about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, baseness, deposits in the urine, loss of power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, loss of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to men, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

LONDON WEST COUNCIL

Wants Better Terms from the Street Railway Company.

The Same as the City Will Get, if Any—Will Interview the Company—An All-Round Man.

The special meeting of the London West Council called for last night was held in the school house with all the members present. The new reeve, D. C. Macdonald, in opening the meeting, addressed the members and the large crowd of spectators assembled. He explained the grounds upon which he had taken the seat, and said that economy would have to be practiced in all quarters.

The street railway bill to be presented to the Legislature next week occupied the attention of the council for an hour or so, the bill being set rolling by Mr. R. A. Jones, who appeared in behalf of the Real Estate Owners' Association. He said the bill had been thoroughly discussed by that body and it was decided to ask the company to put in writing what had been verbally agreed to. The members of the association had been led to understand that the bill would not be shoved through until an agreement had been made with the city.

The association had further resolved to ask that if the company should make any other agreement with the city of London other than that now existing between them, such terms apply equally to the village as the city.

Mr. Macdonald—Was there not a preliminary agreement entered into in regard to this matter before the bylaw was passed. Deputy Reeve Scarrow—There was, but when the bylaw appeared the clause was not there.

Mr. Scarrow further moved that the council send a deputation to Toronto to look after the interests of the village and bill to the effect that in the event of the street railway company making an agreement with the city for an electrical franchise any terms which the city may obtain whether as to mileage, percentage, reduced fares or other considerations shall apply to London West equally with the city; and in the event of amalgamation taking place between the city and village then the agreement existing between the city and railway company at the date of amalgamation shall apply to the whole municipality, and in the meantime a deputation wait upon the company to endeavor to have the above clause inserted without the necessity of the above action.

In moving this, Mr. Scarrow said that in event of amalgamation the village, which would be ward 7, would be in an ominous position. The other six wards would be receiving reduced rates and other benefits, while the residents of London West would be wanting. The only business way to get anything was to have it in black and white, and not verbal.

Councillor Moore claimed that this year's council should not try to take anything on their hands which last year's council had failed to do. He did not think the council should take any action in the matter, as a clause in the agreement stated that the bill should be presented to the Legislature, and London West should not oppose it.

Mr. Scarrow said no doubt there was a neglect of duty on the part of last year's council, but it was not the fault of himself. He had asked the addition of several other clauses to the bill, but he was alone.

Reeve Macdonald was much opposed to making enemies of the railway company. They had given the village good service and would doubtless act fairly in all matters. Would it not be as well to try to secure a legal agreement embodying the benefits asked for by appointing a deputation to wait on the company?

The resolution of Mr. Scarrow was put, the mover and seconder only voting yet, while Councillors Moore and Hamilton voted nay. The reeve voted against it and it was lost.

Councillor Moore then moved that a deputation wait on the railway company and use their best endeavors to come to an agreement.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow—Oh, that is only soft soap.

Councillor Moore—All right, now; do not get personal.

Deputy Reeve Scarrow moved that a committee wait upon the street railway to endeavor to have the benefits embodied in that resolution agreed to. Carried.

Councillor Moore introduced a subject which he has been considering for some time. It was that of employing one man to act as village constable, school janitor and the manual work of the village in general. By such an arrangement he thought \$200 or \$300 a year could be saved. The council will confer with the school board.

Councillor Hamilton called attention to a defect in the roadway on Walnut street, which was dangerous to traffic and liable to cause claims for damages. The council agreed to a tour of inspection.

Mr. Tyler made a similar complaint in regard to the almost impassable condition of Sanby street. Referred to the board of works.

Robert Moore addressed the council in reference to securing a sidewalk on Grace street. No action to be taken at present. Several accounts were passed, but those of Auditors Duff and Gibson were referred to the finance committee.

IN TERRIBLE DISTRESS.

British Naval Officers at Rio Refuse to Aid the Sick.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Christopher Furness, member of Parliament for Hartlepool, and head of the firm of Furness, Whitney & Co., steamship builders and shipowners, has received the following message from Rio Janeiro, addressed to him by the masters of the British steamships now at that port:

"The American navy is rendering the necessary assistance in landing the sick and supplying water. Our navy refuses to grant such assistance. Can you do anything in our behalf? Mortality terrible. Only hospital available is ten miles from anchorage."

Mr. Furness, immediately on receipt of this cablegram, telegraphed to the Foreign office asking that instructions be sent to the British commander at Rio Janeiro ordering or authorizing him to render the necessary assistance. Mr. Furness said that the conduct of the British navy at Rio Janeiro during the past three months was such that he was inclined to move an adjournment next week of the House of Commons in order to discuss the matter.

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CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE, CHEMISTS.

RIVER SPORTS.

Annual Meeting of the London Rowing and Canoe Club.

In Fine Shape—Officers Elected—Winners Get Their Cups—River Pollution Must Cease—Two Regattas This Year.

Judging from the large attendance at the third annual meeting of the London Rowing and Canoe Club held last night, that progressive concern is in a very healthy and flourishing condition. Lieut.-Col. Macbeth was in the chair, and Mr. A. Nicolson, secretary, and Mr. W. C. L. Gill, treasurer, occupied seats near the table. Among others present were: N. S. Williams, J. Snell, H. Dahlgren, G. C. Fitchard, W. S. Smith, J. Richardson, A. D. Hoff, G. A. Macbeth, Fred Henry, J. Thomas, L. E. Vidder, M. J. Kent, G. D. Sutherland, E. Richter, G. D. Belling, W. E. Eardley, G. H. Gillespie, J. K. Ball, Fred Trebilcock, C. W. Davis, A. Gilpin, H. Southam, J. H. Brown, J. C. McLean, Capt. Cartwright and others.

THE FINANCES.

The treasurer's report, as submitted by Mr. W. C. L. Gill showed the club's finances to be in a very satisfactory condition. The receipts for the year amounted to \$704 12; the expenditures, \$763 61, leaving a balance of 51 cents. The assets amounted to \$1,310 51; liabilities, \$275; assets over liabilities, \$1,035 51.

President Macbeth in moving the adoption of the report briefly rehearsed the work of the year and dwelt strongly on the fact that nothing had yet been done towards remedying the pollution of the river. Occasionally the Board of Health warned up the subject, but it was probable that it might be necessary to apply to the Legislature for an act to prevent the pollution. The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. Macbeth was nominated for reelection to the presidency by Mr. G. D. Sutherland. The nomination was unanimous and was greeted with applause. Col. Macbeth replied briefly thanking his colleagues for the honor.

The election continued and resulted as follows: First vice-president, M. J. Kent; second vice-president, Fred Henry; captain, Richard Southam; secretary, Capt. Cartwright; treasurer, W. C. L. Gill; committeemen, Messrs. Eardley, Sutherland, Gillespie, Belling, Brown and Smith; house committee, Messrs. Davis, Snell and Marsh.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

Then the cups won by the regatta last summer were presented to the winners. Mr. Southam's crew—Eardley, Gilpin, Southam, Furness—won the four, and each member received a handsomely engraved silver cup. Mr. Belling took first in the singles, and Messrs. Dahlgren and Reichenitz first in the doubles.

Messrs. Kent and Cronyn were awarded the prizes in the tandem canoe race. All the recipients received the congratulations of the members as they stepped forward to receive their cups at the hand of the president. The presentation of bowling medals followed. The winners were Kent (skip), Weld, Gates and Pritchard.

The question of holding regattas next summer was then discussed, and it was decided to hold two regattas—one early in July and the other late in September or early in October. The dates will be fixed by the house committee.

For portfolio coupon
see eighth page—
at top of the first
column.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per Word

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "A Bad Bargain." Strangers welcome.

DUNDAS STREET CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. Anderson, M.A., D.D., will preach on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The Tenth Commandment," being a series of sermons on "The Life and Times of the Prophet Elijah." The musical services will consist of "Adagio" (for organ) by Mendelssohn; "To Death" by Woodward; "Rock of Ages" (quartet); "I Thine" (quartet); "Organ Pastorale" (Chippell); "Don't Grieve" (Farmer); "God That Maddest Earth and Heaven" (quartet). (Buck).

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At the morning service Mr. Gundy will address the converts, after which there will be a reception. Mrs. Gundy will preach at the evening service. Special evangelistic services continued. All welcome.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Thos. Conlin, pastor. Evening subject, "Incidents of the Jordan." All welcome.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—March 11, 11 a.m., "Christ Full of the Spirit"; 7 p.m., "Discipleship Fully." All welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Will conduct services morning and evening. At 11 a.m., Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. The genial and popular bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach the missionary anniversary sermons to-morrow morning and evening.

KENSINGTON METHODIST CHURCH.—Anniversary services Sunday at 7 p.m. by Rev. F. A. Patterson, Thordale. Annual tea-meeting on Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. Good singing and addresses. Admission 25 cents. Children's treat Wednesday at 7 p.m.

BISHOP NINDE WILL PREACH in Queen's Avenue Church to-morrow morning and evening. On Monday evening a grand Epworth League missionary meeting will be addressed by Bishop Ninde and Rev. Dr. Butherford.

REV. R. C. HENDERS AT FIRST Congregational Church to-morrow morning and evening. All welcome.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Sunday, March 11, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "The Tenth Commandment." All welcome.

MEN'S POPULAR MEETING—VIC-TORIA HALL (to-morrow) Sunday, 4:15 p.m. All men welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Morning and evening services and afternoon Bible class by the pastor, Rev. J. Philip.

ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor. Rev. M. Haig, of Hyde Park, will conduct evening service. Tickets, 15 cents.

SALVATION ARMY—REGULAR SER-VICES to-morrow as usual.

A DELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. D. M. Mihal, M.A., B.Th. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH street—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. T. L. Fowler, M.A., pastor. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. D. Robertson, pastor. All are welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. J. A. Miller Murray, pastor. Services as usual.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ira Smith, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

M. HENRY TURNER, who LEAVES for Central Africa Tuesday, will preach Sunday, 7 o'clock, Gospel Hall, corner Horton and Colborne. Preaching lectures will be continued next week, Monday excepted, in same hall.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH—EAST LON-DON—Fifth Sunday in Lent. Sunday school 3 p.m. Rev. W. M. Seaborn, pastor.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per Word

READ THIS—PRIDE OF THE EAST Circle, A. O. F., will hold their anniversary concert and assembly in the East End Hall on Thursday, 15th inst., good talent. Tickets to concert, single, 15 cents; double, 25 cents; assembly, 25 cents extra.

SECURE TICKETS FOR ST. ANDREW'S Church, old time, 11 o'clock, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. at Gillies and Morphy's jewelry stores, McCallum's, Cairncross & Lawrence, Anderson & Neill's drug stores, and J. L. Anderson's. Tea served at 6:30 and music at 8:30. Tickets, 25 cents.

THE COLLEGIATE CONVERSATION.—March 22, the great society event of the season. Three hours' pleasure and entertainment. Tickets, 15 cents.

GEORGE GROSSMITH—GRAND Opera House, March 19th, subscribers' list now open at Northcliffe music store. Price—50c. St. subscribers have first choice of seats. One night only.

KEEP DISENGAGED FOR ST. AN-DREW'S Church (old time) tea meeting, March 20, William Kerr, Detroit, celebrated baritone, and best local talent.

PART SONG CLUB WILL GIVE THEIR first concert in Victoria Hall, on Friday, the 15th, assisted by Miss Fetherston. Violinist, conductor, J. V. Fetherston. Tickets 25 cents; plan of hall at Williams' Music House.

WESTMINSTER RINK—RACES POST-PONED—Watch for date.

MRS. LOTTIE FETHERSTON, SOLO violinist, concert engagements, limited number of pupils taught. 353 Colborne street.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—LAST term of the season commences week of Monday, Feb. 19. Beginners' classes—Gentlemen. Mondays at 8 ladies. Tuesdays at 8 ladies and children. Saturdays at 3 p.m. advanced class for ladies and gentlemen. Wednesdays at 8 p.m. The following new dances will be taught during this term: U. of M. Waltz, Aurora and La Petit Pavane. Private tuition any hour not occupied with classes. DAYTON & MCCORMICK, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 475 Richmond street. Residence, 21 Oxford street.

MEETINGS.—Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per Word

PROSPECT LODGE, NO. 10, KNIGHTS of Pythias, meets Monday evening in Dundas Block. E. D. Croden, K. of R. and E.

LIQUOR LICENSE NOTICE—EVERY liquor license holder in the county of Middlesex is requested to attend a meeting of the License Holders' Association of London in Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street, on Tuesday afternoon, March 20, at 2 o'clock sharp. Everybody requested to attend. Important business. By order of the secretary, 402 St.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

HOUSEMAID WANTED. 288 DUFFERIN avenue. References. 24c.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY after 6 p.m., 304 Colborne street. 24c.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SER-vant. V.A.T. must be competent. Apply to Mrs. McPHERSON, 579 Adelaide street. 24c.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS HOUSE-MAID. Apply Mrs. JOHN MARSHALL, "The Bachelors," Grand avenue, South London. 24c.

HOUSEMAID WANTED—APPLY MRS. SHANLY, 301 Piccadilly street. 24c.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Girl from the country preferred. Apply 331 Central avenue. 24c.

NOTICE TO LADIES—IF YOU REQUIRE a cook, general servant, nurse, girl, housemaid, dining-room girl or laundress you can get settled immediately on application at Osborne's Intelligence Office, 50 Dundas street. Girls are plentiful now, and now is a splendid time to secure your help for the summer.

MALE HELP WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

BOYS WANTED—FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS of age, for the retinning department. Apply to foreman at McCarty Manufacturing Company. 24c.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN, day talker. Wages \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Address "A," this office. 24c.

AGENTS WANTED—\$50 A WEEK—G. MARSHALL & CO., 233 Dundas street, London. 24c.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED—GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age. For information apply 531 Dundas street. 24c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

DRESSMAKER WITH SOME EXPERI-ence wants work in shop or by day; can cut and fit. Address T., this office. 24c.

WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

BOOKS WANTED—A BOOK CASE THAT will hold about 200 volumes has been generously given to the Prisoners' Aid Association by Mr. J. W. Jones for the use of inmates of the jail. Any books, old or new, religious or secular, with a good moral tendency, will be gratefully received. Books may be sent to Mr. Jones' attention, or to the jail, or will be collected from any part of the city in response to a postcard directed to the secretary Prisoners' Aid Association. 24c.

ANY ONE HAVING LIGHT HORSES under 7 for sale, apply to H. Taylor, Ridout street, corner Grand avenue, South London. 24c.

A WOMAN REQUIRES WORK BY THE day. Apply 203 Bathurst street, city. 24c.

WANTED TO BUY—SEVEN-ROOMED house; ten or twelve minutes' walk from postoffice. A. H. B., 541 Richmond street. 24c.

DUNDAS—TWO ROOMS, WELL lighted, near corner Richmond street, Dundas; also two rooms east of Park on Queen's avenue. Address C. S., this office. 24c.

WANTED—SEWING BY DAY IN private families; terms moderate. 188 Carling street, London. 24c.

MONEY WANTED—LOANS OBTAINED on first-class mortgage; security at 6 per cent. G. N. WEEKS, solicitor, Market Lane, London. 24c.

LOST AND FOUND.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per Word

LOST—FOX TERRIER—WHITE, with lemon marks on head. Reward paid for return to 414 Central avenue. 24c.

TO LET—HOUSES.

These adlets pay. 1c. Per Word

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, eight rooms, situated on Leinster street, opposite Orlans' Home. Possession 1st April. Apply 248 Dufferin avenue. 24c.

COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 11 OXFORD street. Apply to ALEX. HARVEY, 303 Talbot street. 24c.

VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, 33 Hyman street, to let; rent exceptionally moderate. Apply W. H. SHANNON, 84 Dundas street. 24c.

TO LET—STORE, 353 RICHMOND street, also hall above. Apply C. G. Cruickshank, 275 Piccadilly street. 24c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT HAND-some brick residence, No. 10 Marley Place, finished and fitted with all modern conveniences, with tennis lawn and fruit garden. Apply on the premises, or to W. HALL, 125 Richmond street. 24c.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, double parlors; newly papered, etc.; large garden. 359 Dufferin avenue. 15c. x2

TO LET—CHEAP—TWO COTTAGES AND two cottages with large garden. Inquire T. TAMBELL, 200 Ridout street, South London. 15c. x2

TO LET—OFFICE—DOUBLE FRONT with vaulted ceiling, door, Albion Building. Apply to H. T. CARLING. 60c.

"TO LET"—ROOMS TO LET—"HOUSE to let and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER'S Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Best returns. 1c. Per Word

COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE ON easy terms; \$150; Waverley Heights, South London. Apply to W. M. J. CLARK, 189 Dundas street, near Richmond street. 4c. x2

NEW SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE—BRICK foundation and cellar well finished; must be sold at once; very cheap. 353 Colborne street. 24c.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.

"SWEDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY Godby, 323 York street, opposite of Walers' Park Sanatorium, Berks county. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

GOLD CURE SANITARIUM.

A LCOHOL AND MORPHINE HABITS cured rapidly at Lake Hurst Sanatorium, Gold Cure, Oakville. Treatment invariably successful; luxurious accommodations, picturesque surroundings. Inquire the medical superintendent, Oakville, or office No. 1 Dufferin block, London, for full particulars.

Advertiser

SMALL ADS.

Express the urgent needs, the daily wishes of the people who want something and are willing to do something.

READ BY EVERYBODY.

AGENTS WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

\$5 TO \$15 PER DAY AT HOME SELLING \$5 lighting plates and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Every house has goods needing plating. No experience; no capital; no talking. Some agents are making \$25 a day. Permanent position. Address H. K. DENLO & CO., Columbus, Ohio. 5c.

AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE, MAKE \$5 a day working for us. Steady employment. Entirely new line of goods. Sell in every house. Large chance. Clifton Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O. 12c. x2

\$3 A DAY SURE—SEND ME YOUR address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain in full. Remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. I don't fail to write to you. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ont. 1c. x2

WANTED—LIVE CANVASSEER—Newly patented household articles; quick seller; big money. Address Domestic Machine and Specialty Company, Hamilton. 24c.

WANTED—AGENTS—MALE OR FE-MALE, in every city, town and village in the Dominion to sell the famous "Fram-yon" Army Emergency Food. EAST H. K. DENLO & CO., Toronto. 15c. x2

ANY MAN CAN MAKE \$12 TO \$18 each week at home, rare opportunity; experience unnecessary; no peddling; only persons willing to work every day need apply; send nearest express office address and 30 cents for \$1.50 outfit with full instructions. The EMERSON COMPANY, box 79, Cullman, Michigan. No duty on our goods to Canada. 15c. x2

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GEN-tlemen—Pushing active, local and traveling to sell the famous "Fram-yon" Diamond Tea medicine. The effect produced upon the liver and kidneys by this remedy causes the body to eliminate all poisons and liberates the blood. Diamond Tea Medicine Company, Faling, London. 24c.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per Word

CANARIES FOR SALE—CHEAP FIRST-CLASS—\$1.50 each, or address 82 Bruce street, South London. 24c.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE TON HAY, harness, two hotbed frames, sashes, quantities of glass, and large dog kennel. Apply 709 Waterford street. 24c.

NORWAY SPRUCE—12,000—FIRST-CLASS—Two feet, \$10; two feet, \$12; grown on first farm, one-half mile south of Victoria railway. Address H. STEPHENS, South London. 24c.

ONIONS—ONIONS—600 BUSHELS—CAN-NON & HARRIS, 18 Market Bazar. 24c.

CHOICE JERSEY COW FOR SALE—1 months old; to calve in May. Address J. W. Jones, Hyde Park. 24c.

FLANS—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF AD-vertising flans; nice designs, with handles. ADVERTISER'S Job Department, London. 24c.

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WED-ding invitations. ADVERTISER'S Job Department. 24c.

COMMITTEES FROM THE VARIOUS societies should get their printing at the ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

BILLHEADS, NOTICES, LETTERS and all short notices, at ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

PHOTOGRAPH WRAPPERS ON TIGHT stock, at ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DE-scription, clean and quick, at ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES—ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Laboring Calendars for 1894. The ADVERTISER'S Job Department can show you an immense variety. Call and see them.

YOU MAKE THE SALE EVERY TIME. The cost is only 1 cent a word every time. See heading.

POSTERS—ALL STYLES, HANGERS and codgers. ADVERTISER'S Job Department.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

DR. RYERSON, 60 COLLEGE STREET, Toronto, specialist in all eye, ear and throat diseases. 1c.

DR. WELD HAS REMOVED TO 4 Park avenue, near Dundas street. Telephone 210. 1c.

DR. EDGAR MACLEIN—OFFICE, 201 Wellington street. Telephone 740. 1c.

DRS. JOHN D. WILSON, AND JAS. D. Wilson—Office and residence, 269 Queen's avenue, second door from Wellington street. 1c.

DR. BRENNER, 39 BLOOR STREET east, Toronto. Specialty—Deformities, joint and spinal diseases. Will be at Tecumseh House, London, Saturday, March 17, 12 noon to 4:30 p.m. 1c.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington streets. Specialty, lung disease. 1c.

DR. ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women, at home from 10 to 12. 1c.

DR. C. P. BENTON, 518 RICHMOND street. Office hours: 9 to 11, 2 to 4 and after 7 o'clock. 1c.

DR. A. MACLAREN, CORNER NORTH-east corner Park and Queen's avenues. Office hours 11 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone 829. 1c.

DR. WOODRUFF, EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 10 to 4. 2c. 153 Queen's avenue. 1c.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE AND RESI-dence, 518 Richmond street. Special attention to the lungs and diseases of women and children. 1c.

DR. MEER, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-don. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. 1c.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose, throat and lungs. 1c.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S. Office and residence, 37 Queen's avenue, corner Colborne and York streets, 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 12 p.m. 1c.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI-dence, 68 Dundas street. Telephone 100. 1c.

INSURANCE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS and other accidents to steam boilers insured with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. Cananary, 100 Dundas street. John J. Blaikie, Esq., president; E. W. Rathbun, Esq., vice-president; Geo. C. Robb, chief engineer; Alex. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer. Head office, Toronto. G. M. GUNN & SONS, agents, London. Ont. 1c.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

MRS. ELIZABETH L. WALKER A.T.C.M. grades 1st to 5th. Teacher of piano, organ, theory. Singing and voice culture a specialty. 333 Colborne street. 1c.

MRS. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST Queen's Avenue Church. Teacher of piano, organ, theory. Singing and voice culture a specialty. 333 Colborne street. 1c.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, 135 Elmwood avenue, London South, telephone 1000. 1c.

HOTEL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

THE ALBION RESTAURANT—NO. 157 Dundas street. Dining-room on the European plan. Finest oysters in the market. Choicest poultry and game. Telephone No. 703. D. DEWAR, proprietor. 1c.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-TEAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor. 1c.

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Opposite Market House, remodeled and furnished. Good stable, JERRY McLEOD, proprietor. 1c.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. Fresh larger. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters, D. SARR, proprietor. 1c.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR 81 A street. House—Cleanest street, corner Dundas street. J. T. McLEOD, proprietor. 1c.

ARTISTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

MISS BEILING, 243 DUNDAS STREET has more room for new pupils in painting. Terms moderate. Portraits enlarged in oil and water. Finest work and lowest prices. Visitors welcome any day. 1c.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. 1c.

LOUISA STREIT—FOR SALE AT A bargain, new two-story frame house, 8 rooms, finely decorated inside. W. D. BUCKLE. 1c.

BOARDING-HOUSE BUSINESS—FOR sale, with immediate possession, first-class boarding-house, 24 rooms; centrally located, good paying business; low rent; satisfactory reasons for selling. W. D. BUCKLE. 1c.

VICTORIA STREET COTTAGE—LARGE brick cottage, six rooms; corner of Victoria and Wellington streets; lot, 26 feet frontage, and barn and trees; \$1,200. W. D. BUCKLE. 1c.

OXFORD STREET COTTAGES—NOS. 443 and 442; two first-class brick cottages; for sale cheap on easy terms. W. D. BUCKLE. 1c.

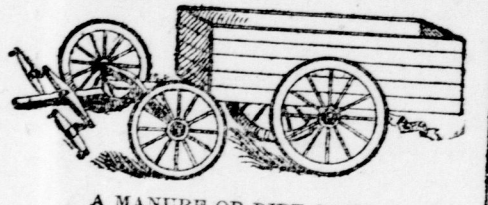
LEGAL CARDS.

FARM & GARDEN

MANURE OR DIRT CART.

Made From an Old Truck or Other Farm Wagon.

The illustration herewith represents a cart made from an old truck or even from the running gears of an ordinary farm wagon. The engraving is imperfect but it will serve to give an idea of how to make it. The front wheels ought to be coupled nearer the box, the back end of



A MANURE OR DIRT CART.

which should be a hinged gate that can be easily opened for dumping. When the manure, dirt, or other material is hauled to the desired place, open the endgate, pull out the coupling pin and start up the team. The bed of the cart is slightly heavier in the rear and will tip backward, thus emptying itself. This is especially handy in hauling earth for grading. In moving manure it is useful although some prefer unloading with a fork, claiming that it is easier to get from the load than from the ground.

The Poultry Yard.

After the month of January, and during the month also, the ducks should begin to give a good account of themselves. In some places the raising of ducklings for market is a special business, two or three leading men sending to market as many as 10,000 ducklings every year. No attempt is made to hatch ducklings after the first three or four months of the year, and the flock of ducks kept for laying consists of a sufficient number to provide the eggs required for incubators. When the laying season is over their places are filled by the best of their offspring.

When they begin to lay it is important to provide the ducks with a larger share of food, as the duck often lays an egg every day for a while, and surpasses even the hen in that respect, producing eggs in a year than the hen, and for this reason she should be fed liberally, but if given grain exclusively the ducks may be thrown out of condition, becoming weak in the legs, and unable to lay. Bulky food, such as a lot of cut clover hay, scalded turnips, or potatoes cooked, to which is added, furnishes an excellent food for them, but the animal food should not be overlooked.

Wheat For Feed.

It is not without reason that farmers are cautious about feeding wheat to their stock, notwithstanding its low price. It is a grain which heats very rapidly when it has been fed. We should not wholeheartedly in any event, however the quantity given at a time, bran, as all know, is excellent for production. Why then feed some ground whole, using the bran as a supplement, and then mix a small portion of this wheat meal with a proportion of wheat bran. This gives a much higher nutritive value to the ration and at present prices wheat and bran it would not pay more per pound. If a richer feed is required, add a very small amount of linseed meal, but remember that he who feeds too much of it will get more in milk and butter than he can get from it by selling at prices. But wheat is not a grain in profitably be fed alone.

Bones for the Hen.

There are many things which cannot be named, but which present themselves as facts. Take a bone, fresh from the slaughter, go in your hen yard, pound it with a hammer on a stone, and you may have fed your hen with ground bone, and have filled her with grain, each will take of a blow on the head with a will swallow pieces so large as a surprise. The fresh bone has a special purpose, for it contains phosphorus for the white of the egg, and the shell, all in a concentrated form, and in a partially soluble form, while the dry bones remain hard—that is, as long as fresh bone is. Thus we have not only egg also grit for grinding the egg gizzard.

A Common Disease.

"Bones" is a disease that occurs in the horse. The animal as a rule is hungry and thin, the skin on the ribs, fitted to the bones, is tight as a drum. The disease generally by poor feed or by being a greedy feeder and eating his food. A farmer who smutty feed, and not very good his horse in the habit of his head into the manger and as if he was going to catch a little while the horse looks as not act as lively as usual, he does him with condition without avail, and it is not his horse is run down.

Care of Manure.

A winter should be piled in enough to ferment. It will be warm in the middle, and be from grain-fed horses, and to heat and fireproof in while frozen at the outside of turning of the heap, frozen part in the centre, loss, but after two or three of the manure will be coming at first. It must then be so as to prevent it from getting better still be drawn from a land intended for hooded son.

Cow Comfortable.

Do her best unless she is able. How to add to the cow, therefore, should be dairymen, summer and not when she is exposed to sun on a hot summer's day she is cold in winter.

Ammonia in Manure.

Ammonia is escaping from manure and which can easily be smelt, is valuable. Pre-vent occasionally applying ammonia to the surface.

LOOKING AHEAD.

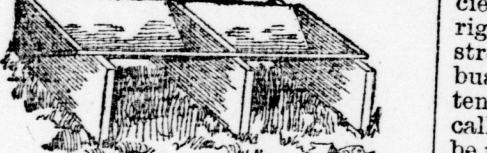
A Good Plan That Should Not Be Forgotten This Year.

Every winter good farmers make their plans for the coming season; deciding the crop to be grown on each field, if preparations have not already been made in some cases; and the proper method of cultivation to be given in order to secure the best results. On the size of the crop will depend entirely the profit or loss of the business. When wages are so high as at the present time, most farmers are careful to do as much of their work as possible themselves, and where a farmer does his own work he is likely to do it well. Therefore, the yield of a field is a measure of the farmer's profits. Thorough cultivation is known to be absolutely necessary, and this, when the country was new, the land was full of plant food and good, and even very large crops were sure to follow poor cultivation. That time has gone by and thorough culture, but also liberal applications of manure, must be made.

This matter of manure is the main study of most farmers. When manure can be had in large quantities there is trouble in getting good crops. But there are very few farms where there is sufficient manure made to fill all needs. Hence it is necessary to buy more or less from some source outside of the farm. There are plenty of commercial manure in the market, and most of it not all of the good ones are sold at reasonable prices. There are some, however, that are dishonestly made, of which it is best to beware. They are invariably sold at lower prices than an honest article can be afforded, and that fact is a pretty sure guide in buying. In any case it is well to make the maker or his agent give a guaranteed analysis of the fertilizer, and then if there is any doubt as to the honesty of the makers, a sample should be sent to the Government experiment station, where it will be analyzed and a prompt report made to the sender. It will pay almost any farmer to buy commercial fertilizers to use in addition to the farm manure, but only the best guaranteed manures should be bought.

A Strong Hog Trough.

A very strong trough may be made of saved lumber, as shown in the accompanying engraving. For every three feet length of trough use a plank support two or two and one-half feet long, twelve inches wide, and two inches



A SUBSTANTIAL FEED TROUGH.

thick. Saw out from the middle of each piece a right angled triangular piece of the same length. Use boards one inch thick for the sides, and nail the trough together as usual with the triangles sawed out of the two-inch stuff for ends. Now set the trough in the angles sawed out, but far enough away from the end piece to nail from the side of the trough into the supports, and put the triangle sawed from the bottom corner to let water run through. We are indebted to the American Agriculturist for this sketch and description.

Marketing Produce.

The man who takes great pride in producing a good article, and recommends it for what it is, without any misrepresentation, will soon gain a reputation for fair dealing that will be a great help to him in marketing his products. If you are going to sell to the grocer, remember that he likes to deal with producers whose word is as good as their every basket, box or barrel the uniform goodness of the contents reaches clear to the bottom. They like men who, when they take orders to-day for to-morrow, can be depended upon to live up to their engagements, whose vegetables are always washed clean, tied tightly and arranged neatly, and whose call can be depended upon with never-failing certainty every week day and under all conditions of weather.

Uniformity is another item in making produce salable. Particular pains should be taken to have all the vegetables in one bunch or package (the radishes, beets, onions, or whatever they may be) as near like each other as careful selection can make them. If the articles to be marketed are of uneven size, grade and put the larger ones in one package and the smaller in another. Careful sorting and packing are just as necessary as skillful growing. Regularity of supply is still another point of importance. No matter how fine and abundant your produce may be, it will not be appreciated by your customers unless you furnish them regularly just what they want, and when they want it. This inspires confidence and reliance, and insures permanent patronage. Even at higher prices than customers would be willing to give to the man who offers his produce at irregular intervals or on rare occasions.—Farm Life.

Small Fruits of Special Merit.

Often fruits of various descriptions are brought before the public, and sometimes they are very disappointing to the planter, and we would not advise any one to invest largely in new varieties of fruits of any kind as there is great risk, especially where large sums of money are expended in plants, etc. It is far better for the grower to plant those kinds which have been fairly tested and which are of good reputation. However it is well for all progressive fruit growers to test some new sorts each year and thus keep up with the times. And it is not unwise to plant quite extensively of some kinds which seem to possess special merit of a degree which insures a good profit.

Will Check Weeds and Insects.

Practicing rotation in the production of crops is not only a most excellent course for preventing soil exhaustion, but the best means for preventing the multiplication of weeds and insects.

The Surface Tells the Condition.

Corn kernels having a flinty, glazed surface contain an excessive amount of starch while the dull-colored, shriveled grains have an excess of sugar.

Time to Attend to Tools.

Although it is winter yet, the time will be short when farmers will need haying tools. It is well to look after such matters now.

Corn For the Hens.

Grind the corn and cob together and try it, feeding at night. Some roast the corn on a hot fire and feed for eggs. It is a good plan.

THE STOCK

THE USE OF POULTRY.

An Apt Illustration Which Should Work Wonders.

Did you ever notice that on the top of a load of coarse coal you can throw half a ton of fine coal, and after driving a mile on an ordinary road that you will see no sign of the fine coal? If there, all the same, it just fits in and fills up all the corners and spaces between the larger lumps. So it is, or should be, with poultry on most farms. The horses, cattle, sheep and swine mainly occupy the attention of the stock grower; the corn, wheat, oats, etc., are first considered by the general farmer. But either man, without losing a dollar in his general line of work, and with a very slight expenditure of time and money, can reap from the corners of his yards and his time with poultry.

Laying aside the aesthetic side of the question—the pleasure and culture to be derived from a carefully tended flock of pure breeds, and failing to reckon the convenience and helpfulness of having always at hand a good supply, for the home table, of nice fresh eggs and palatable poultry, the clear profits from fifty hens, well kept, are usually four times as great as the same investment of time and money in any other branch of farming.

The villager who buys at retail, for cash, all the food consumed by his hens, makes an outlay in this direction of about \$1 for each hen. It has been natural for different poultrymen that the prices, at regular market, for hen is worth from \$2 to \$3 a year, leaving the owner a net profit of from \$1 to \$2 on each hen. Supposing that the farmer does not get his hens to take hold of his scheme as enthusiastically, his outlay for feed is at least 50 cents less per hen, owing to the better foraging facilities and less grain, with that at whole sale prices, so that his profits per hen are more than his village competitor.

The man's difficulty in persuading farmers to believe there is something in this business, if managed right, is the difficulty of inspiring them with sufficient faith to make them manage it right for a whole year. Spasmodic strokes for a short time will not do the business. Continuous, persistent attention is needed. There is a steady call for first-class poultry products. To be rated as first-class, all marketable products must be neat and clean, and, as far as possible, uniform in size and color.

Once more we urge those who have not tried it, or those who have failed at it, to dispose of their dung-hill fowls that they are ashamed of, and that act as though they were ashamed of them; clear up, probably better burn down, the ramshackle affair that stands for a chicken house, and put up a neat, well arranged, but inexpensive house in a sunny, protected place; buy a dozen, nice, uniform, well developed pullets, either of the American Asiatic or Mediterranean breeds; give them the run of your place when practicable, but have a good yard too, in which you can confine them when necessary. See that there is no chance for them to become any other breed, keep them by themselves this winter. Buy a choice male bird now to mate with them, for in the spring prices will be higher. Keep them free from lice and disease, care for every year. Take an interest and pride in this corner of your work, and in two years you will find yourself well repaid for your care, trouble and outlay.—Farmer's Advocate.

The Little Jersey.

One great fault in the management of Jerseys resulted from a belief in the claims that have been made that they were tender and delicate and needed to be kept more closely stabled than other cows. It is true that the model dairy model beef cow but a wrong inference has been drawn from this fact. It is all the more important that she should have pure air and exercise and enough of it. But instead of supplying those the first object has been to keep the air warm enough for the external comfort of the animals, while the ventilating systems which are supposed to supply pure air to the lungs are run by guess or by theory and too often fail of doing what is expected of them. We have not yet found a way to secure the most bodily comfort in all kinds of weather and at the same time make sure that the animal is breathing pure air, and until some new discovery is made by which ventilation can be made to work as well in practice as in theory, it will be better to sacrifice even if the present profit be a little less, than to weaken the lungs with warm air, which is at the same time foul and liable to be laden with disease.

A Kerry Cow.

We copy from the Mark Lane Express the accompanying portrait of what that paper calls "a very nice specimen" of the Kerry breed, being a four-year cow called Shamrock, property of Mr. James Robertson, La Mancha, Malahide, Dublin. She was a prize-winner in her class at the Royal Show of 1893.

Corn and Bran.

"When corn is thirty cents a bushel and bran thirteen cents a bushel, which is cheaper and better for milk cows?" Corn is cheaper; bran is better; one part cornmeal to two of bran is best. In other words, corn is unfit for a total ration because it is too rich in carbon; bran is unfit for a total ration because it is too poor in carbon. Mixing the two tends to balance the ration. But bran is generally better as a single grain feed than corn, because the hay or cornfeed usually fed is highly carbonaceous. If clover or millet forms the bulk of the coarse feed, more cornmeal can wisely be fed than when other hay or straw is the coarse feed. Corn at thirty cents a bushel is as cheap as bran at eleven dollars a ton, provided it is properly "balanced" for a milk ration.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The Lazy Horse.

Breed for energy and intelligence in horses as well as form and action. The stupid, lazy horse will not sell, so we generally keep him to work at home and lose time and money by him. The stupidly lazy horse has a dull, usually a narrow forehead and a contracted poll. He is a blunderer; forgets himself and stumbles on smooth ground.

The Hog.

No other kind of live stock will turn the wastes of the farm into valuable merchandise quicker than hogs.

ABOUT SHEEP.

Their Habits and How They may be Taken Advantage Of.

Sheep are not early risers, so if I wish to go to the barn before daylight I attend to the horses and cows first. I let the sheep get up and fully ready for their breakfast before going to them. If their troughs are in their yard I put in their grain before letting them out. Then open the door wide and let them rush. There should be a great abundance of trough room. I prefer to have the troughs placed against the fence so that the sheep can not jump over them. While they are out I put hay in the racks, putting in only what they will eat up clean, provided the hay is good. Should there be any left at next feeding time it is cleaned out and given to the horses, not to the cows. I always want the sheep fastened out, when I feed hay, for my own convenience and to avoid getting seed in their fleeces.

If their water supply is outside I leave them out long enough after they have eaten their grain to drink before letting them in to their hay, unless the weather is such that they may be allowed the liberty of their yard. I feed nothing at noon and do not want them to have anything to be nibbling at through the day. The sheep, like the cow, should have time to ruminate. Their evening feed is given them in the same way, allowing them to drink again. I feed as late as will allow me to finish with all by dark.

Were grain high and hay cheap I should feed the former but once a day and that in the afternoon. Sheep, when left to themselves, do their heavy eating in the evening. I have never tried wintering sheep without grain, and from what I have seen of attempts at that kind of economy I am not favorable toward it. A sheep can not grow wool without something out of which to make it any more than a cow can give milk with barely food enough to keep her alive. I never try to see how little will sustain a flock. The attempt is, rather, to feed all they will eat and digest well. I will keep no sheep that does not promise growth both in wool and mutton. A ewe that fails to raise a lamb, unless she is an exceptionally good one, goes to the mutton market at once.

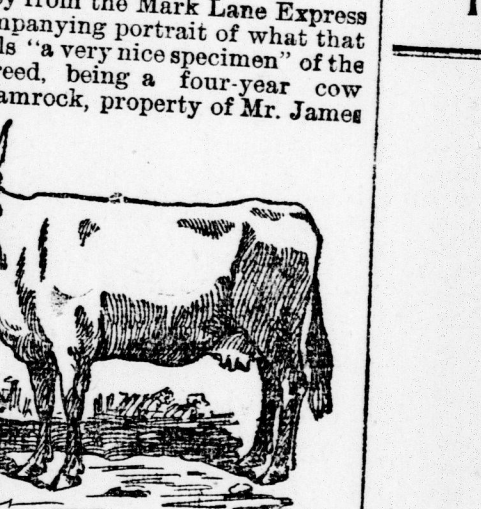
I have not tried feeding roots to any great extent. Without a pulping machine they are not a convenient thing to feed. If placed in the troughs whole the sheep waste them badly by throwing them out. I find ewes very fond of them, however, and shall continue to raise them until I get a silo. Clover hay is the staple winter feed. I have this year worked in more by-products to advantage than ever before. I have fed a considerable quantity of oat straw, the bean straw from an acre of beans and the clover chaff from the holler. These given as one feed a day have been eaten with apparent relish. All were saved in fine condition.

I have been surprised at how much the sheep make out of the bean straw. I think its worth almost as much as an equal quantity of timothy hay.

The Hens Not Laying.

It is when the hens are cheerful, happy, look bright and are in the best condition that the farmers will find them unprofitable. While the hens of the neighbors may be laying eggs regularly, the well fed hens will be doing nothing. This is not the fault of the hens, but to the feeding. The owner wishes his hens to receive a liberal supply, and he gives them a variety, allowing all the corn, oats, wheat, barley, bone, clover, etc., in noon and night. He is simply overfeeding them and perhaps using twice as much food as is necessary. No flock should be fed at noon. The hens will never scratch and work if fed three times a day, as they will learn to look for their meals regularly and follow their owner around whenever they see him as though hungry, when in fact it is a habit he has taught them. They are as plump, fat and pretty as could be desired, but are not in laying condition. The remedy is to put them on one meal a day, giving a pound of lean meat (no fat) to twenty hens until they begin to lay.

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PRIZE-WINNING KERRY COW.

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THE MEN OF THE HOUR.

PERSONAL POINTS ABOUT THOSE WHO SUCCEEDED GLADSTONE.

The Grand Old Man Bore the Sceptre of Power to Lord Rosebery—The Successor of the Latter Earl of Kimberly—Rosebery's Bet.

England's Grand Old Man has withdrawn from the arena of political conflict, and henceforth will be a looker-on in the struggle for democratic supremacy in the British Isles.

With a speech that will be notable in history he closed his magnificent career in the House of Commons, and his official life went out with the fading twilight of a peaceful day.

When Mr. Gladstone returned from Windsor Castle he bore with him a commission from Lord Rosebery, calling him to form a Ministry. The aged statesman placed the Queen's proffer to his young lieutenant in the latter's possession with his own hands—placed the scepter of his own power in Rosebery's good right hand, so to speak.

That it was accepted goes without saying. Lord Rosebery had been ambitious to succeed Mr. Gladstone as Premier and had been apprised of the Queen's intentions. He responded to Her Majesty's polite note offering him the post of Prime Minister with a gracefully worded letter of acceptance, which was forwarded to Windsor by special courier.

An anecdote is related of Lord Rosebery.



SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT. Queen Victoria which illustrates his wit. He was stopping with friends Windsor Castle one dull day, when he met Her Majesty in the castle grounds. Victoria recognized him and began a conversation by remarking on the gloominess of the weather.

"Ma'am, it is always fine weather where you are," replied the young diplomat. Rosebery's Bet at Eton. The story is repeated that when he was a boy at the great Eton public school Lord Rosebery bet that he would marry the heiress of the year, become Prime Minister of England and win the Derby before he died. The first two conditions have now been fulfilled, and, with his horse Ladas, which is entered for the Derby, he will undoubtedly add the third clause of his bet next June.

How Gladstone Declined. In making Mr. Gladstone an offer of a Peerage, the matter was approached very delicately by the Queen, and Mr. Gladstone was deeply moved and could scarcely speak from emotion when he attempted to reply to Her Majesty.

He mastered himself finally, and in a courteous speech declined the honor.

"I was born a commoner, your Majesty," he said. "I have lived all my life a commoner, and so it please God and your Majesty I will die a commoner."

The Primrose Up to Date. (Rosebery's family name is Primrose.)

A heritage from Beaconsfield, the flower the Tories wear, It is a primrose pertinent To their asseverate air. Disgrace! made it mean so much That still it holds its place. A Tory emblem much in vogue And worn with courtly grace.

But see, the Liberals have found A Primrose to their taste, A man of might and wisdom, too, And very wisely placed. 'Tis plain the Tory crowd must go Another flower to wear, For now their opponents, in sooth, By this great Primrose swear.

Lord Rosebery's Successor. While it is settled that Lord Rosebery is Premier, there is considerable diversity of opinion as to who will be the next Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The gen-



eral opinion seems to be that the Earl of Kimberly, who is now Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, is the coming man for this position.

Lord Kimberly has had a great deal of experience, having already filled the positions of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and for India, and has been Minister to St. Petersburg, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord of the Privy Seal, twice Secretary for the Colonies and Secretary of State for India. The Earl of Kimberly was born in 1826.

About Tea.

The ordinary Oolong tea, costing 60 or 70 cents a pound, has a capacity of about 110 half-pint cups to the pound, while the same amount of Ceylon silver-tipped tea, costing \$32 a pound, will supply over 1500 half-pint cups, and in addition the beverage is vastly superior to that of common brands. None of the imported teas are worth more than that intrinsically, but on occasions, when the tea market has been cornered, \$175 a pound has been paid.

Snow and Ice a Mile Thick. Greenland's interior is estimated to be covered by a shield-shaped cap of snow and ice not less than 5000 feet or one mile in thickness.

HE SUCCEEDS CHILDS.

George Drexel to Manage and Publish the Philadelphia Ledger.

George W. Childs Drexel, son of the late Anthony J. Drexel, and successor of



GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL.

the late George W. Childs as editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Ledger, is probably the youngest manager of any of the great daily newspapers of the United States, being but twenty-six years old. He has been liberally educated in schools, in business, by extended travel, and unusual intercourse with men of superior intelligence, eminence and acquirements whom he met in the offices of his father and of Mr. Childs. The latter for whom he was named, felt for him the warmest personal esteem and confidence, which he conspicuously exhibited by making young Mr. Drexel one of the two executors of his will. It was early Mr. Childs' wish that his young friend should succeed him in the management of the Ledger, and when he felt that the object of his choice was competent he took him into the publication of the paper. On October 1, 1893, Mr. Drexel became publisher of the Ledger and few men of his age have entered upon the discharge of duties so important so well qualified. Mr. Drexel is a man of wealth and holds a position of great social prominence.

German Locomotives. According to the Eisenbahn Zeitung, Mr. G. Lentz, a locomotive constructor, said in an address before a German engineering society on locomotive design: "The German and other continental locomotives are modeled after both English and American designs, with a result that a mixture of the features of both is found in them; the practice of later years, however, following rather more closely the lines of English builders. But the inside cylinders and crank-axes of the English engine have not found favor, at least not in Germany, where sharper curves are permitted than in England, and where, therefore, numerous crank-axle failures have led to the adoption of outside cylinders. Compared with the English locomotive, the American engine does not commend itself in appearance to Mr. Lentz's tastes, there being, as he puts it, less beauty of design in its make-up, while in many cases it is embellished with flourishes and needless ornamentation which give it an unrefined air. The English builder, on the other hand, aims at the utmost simplicity, and turns out an engine solid and clean cut in appearance. Next to the English engines in the order of merit, so far as appearance is concerned, Mr. Lentz places those of Belgian make, in which inside cylinders largely prevail. Crank-axle fractures, however, occur in large numbers with these, notwithstanding the fact that their design provides for an extra bearing for these axles.

Sparkling and Bright. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" was on "A Bicycle Built for Two."

It takes an elevator boy in a hotel to bring a pompous guest down.

Mr. H.—Congratulations, old fellow. Boy or girl? Mr. B. (sorrowfully)—Both! If all the devils were cast out of some people they would look like walking skeletons.

When a young man goes with a girl a long time a marriage should come off or he should come off.

"Do you believe in workingmen?" "You bet I do. I believe in working them whenever I can."

Older Sister—Clara, I'm surprised to see you seek your bread in the grave. It's exceedingly bad form. Clara—Well, it's awfully good taste.

"Fine toilet soap, five cents." said the judge, reading the wrapper after he had used some of the contents. "That is not enough. I'd like to find it \$5 and costs."

The Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph. The peoples of the Austro-Hungary monarchy are preparing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the succession of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the throne. This will not be till 1895; but it is intended to realize the whole of the programme which is at present drawn up no time must be lost in setting to work. It includes the founding of hospitals, asylums, refugees, creches and the construction of a national museum. These are more enduring souvenirs than the noise and glitter of displays of fireworks. There is something touching in the outburst of enthusiasm with which the whole country has greeted the proposal to celebrate the jubilee of the Emperor, whose wisdom and goodness of heart have gained for him the affections of his people, and this in spite of an unfortunate reign in which the prestige of Austria declined so much.

Modern Journalism and Literature.

The speech of M. Brunetiere at the Academy has caused a considerable flutter in Paris. The new Academician, who is one of the most learned and one of the dullest of critics, besides being editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, attacked modern journalism, or rather modern reporting, tooth and nail. He asserted that journalism had nothing in common with literature, and that it was a most insignificant occupation.

M. Brunetiere, it appears, by living in a world occupied by the masterpieces of bygone days, has lost touch with the present day, and knows nothing of what the public want. He cannot understand that reporting is the reflection of society as it exists, and that there are articles written by reporters which are of far greater importance than all the reasonings of doctrinaires and philosophers.

Work of Machines.

In the construction of the Manchester Sea Canal there were in use over 100 steam navvies, capable of filling 750 wagons, representing 3,750 tons for a day's work of twelve hours. Each machine was calculated to do the work of 2,000 men. In addition, from 8,000 to 17,000 men and boys were employed.

ON WINGS OF THE WIND.

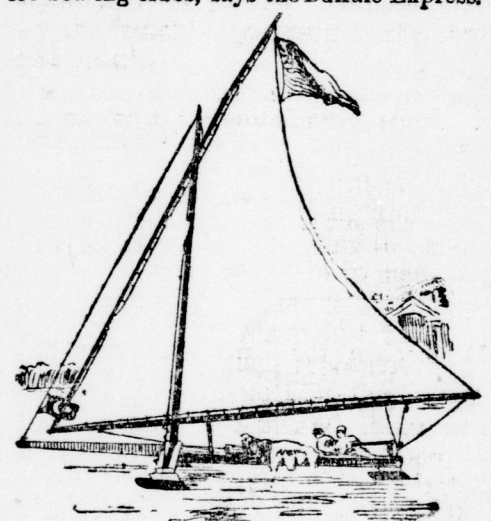
"A BRIEF PERIOD OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT AND SUSPENSE."

The Dangers and the Pleasures of Ice-Boating—Don't Go Sailing With a No-vice Unless Suicidally Inclined—Poughkeepsie and Red Bank Hold the Records.

Flying at the rate of a mile a minute over the glistening surface of one of our Northern rivers, bays or lakes; clinging with all one's might and main to the narrow carriage in momentary trepidation that something dreadful will happen; and fearing to open your mouth lest the frosty gale convert your windpipe into a scolding harp, are some of the delights that hedge about the rarely exhilarating and intensely exciting sport of ice-boating.

It is safe to say that there is no civilized sport more intoxicating than the form of sailing pictured herein to-day. A trip on an ice-boat is a brief period of intense excitement and suspense. The perils of mismanagement—by the way, don't ever go on an ice-boat as an amateur—are not perfectly familiar with the management of the vicious craft—the danger of gliding into an air hole, or running into a crack in the ice, any of which means terrible, if not fatal results, give this sport a transcendent spice of adventure that has no part in any other pastime with which we are familiar in this country. Ski-running is, perhaps, the nearest comparison; but a single leap through the air on skis for a distance of a paltry 200 feet is nothing to a 10 or 15-mile ride on an ice-boat, running at a rate of nearly a mile a minute. Once out in the open where the wind has full sweep at the sails, the novice who is not swathed in newspapers, woollens and warm furs will freeze. There is no protection from the wind on those skeleton hulls. The wind, filled with fine frosty particles of snow, cuts one's face as with a whiplash, and seems to penetrate one's very marrow. So, when preparing to go ice-boating, it is wise to tuck a newspaper across one's chest and another across one's back, tie your coat sleeves closely about your wrists, muffle up your head and ears and still expect the wind to whistle through you like a sieve.

Our picture was taken on Toronto Bay. Toronto Bay is well adapted for ice-boating. It is fairly well sheltered and is comparatively free from the "ricochet" breezes that puzzle the visitors to the ice-boating stretch of the Hudson. The sport is very popular in the Canadian Queen City and the fleet is numerous. Erie, Pa., Hamilton, Ont., Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Detroit, Mich., and Red Bank, N. J., all have lively ice-boating clubs, says the Buffalo Express.



ICE-YACHTING ON TORONTO BAY.

Red Bank and Poughkeepsie hold the American championships. The record for 15 miles is 20 minutes and 40 seconds, and was made by the ice-boat Scud at Red Bank on January 23, 1893. The 20-mile record, 25:48 and 24:30 (made in heats) was made by the Haze at Poughkeepsie, February 6, 1893. The 25-mile record is 30:05, and was made at Red Bank on January 26, 1894. The Red Bank course is on the Navesink or North Shrewsbury River, where, in favorable seasons, there is a clear stretch of five miles or so; and where the American skating championships are usually decided. The other places mentioned have shorter stretches, but the excitement is heightened thereby and the sport intensified. The winter visitor to these ice-boating centres should avail himself or herself of the opportunity to take sail on an ice-boat. It is an experience you will never forget, and, like the Court of Honor, never want to forget it. Darting hither and thither, like so many white, swift-winged butterflies, dipping their noses into little snowdrifts and scattering the snow in great feecy clouds, or rushing away across the glittering ice "on the wings of the wind," there is no other winter scene half so enlivening and picturesque as a fleet of skimming ice-boats on a windy day.

Royalty on Runners.

The unhappy Ludwig of Bavaria, who was drowned some years ago, was the first King of modern times who made a business of reviving the splendid trappings of royalty used in olden times on so extensive a scale. With him everything in the line of furnishings had to be gilt, or of the most precious material obtainable for the purpose. His passion for erecting fantastic castles and villas made him a bankrupt, and these buildings are now used for show purposes only.

Some of the finest specimens of this sort of decoration built by the order of King Ludwig are the various carriages and sleighs designed for the King's use on state occasions. Among them is a sleigh which attracts the attention of all lovers of the picturesque. It is a very gorgeous means of conveyance, rich with precious metals, splendid furs, and all the modern improvements money can command. Seated behind its high glass windows, enveloped in stately robes, the half-crazed monarch used to ride over the dangerous passes of the Alps before daylight. His horses wore a string of small electric lights on their collars. Electric lights were also fastened to the helmets and caps of the cavaliers who galloped in front of the sleigh.

"The mad King is coming," the poor peasants used to say, for they had learned to expect him on an extremely dark night, if the moon were not shining—Harper's Young People.

Fay's Lace.

Few ladies know that the beautiful lace known as Fayal lace is made from the fibres of leaves of the bitter aloe, a relative of the common century plant. This lace is manufactured by women, and the necessary skill is so rarely attained that there are but about twenty-five persons on the islands—the Azores—who can make it. The art needs to be practiced from childhood. In that respect it is like glass-blowing among men. The art cannot be acquired late in life—that is, the kind of glass-blowing practiced in manufacturers of glass for commercial use.

NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.

The Famous Official Residence of the Prime Minister of England.

The official residence of the Prime Minister of England, No. 10 Downing street, which is referred to in the above cable despatch, plays a prominent part in English politics. The history of Downing street is practically the history of the British administration. It stands on the site of the famous cock-pit made by Henry VIII. when he took over the Whitehall Palace from Wolsey and considerably enlarged its already grand proportions. It is known that Sir George Downing built the street about the year 1690, and its descendants sold the substantial brick buildings to people of high rank. Of these only three now remain. No. 10 has been the residence of the First Lord since George II. conferred it upon Robert Walpole as First Lord, and his successors in that office forever. No. 11 is the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12, part of the Colonial Office, is now used by the whips of the government. These three old fashioned houses are now overshadowed by the greater glory of the stately pile of offices opposite.

Generations of statesmen have come and gone since its foundations were laid. In Addison's time it was a famous residence. George I. settled his Hanoverian Minister in it when he went over to England from Hanover, and George II. gave it to "Everyman-has-his-price" Walpole. All the Prime Ministers of the present century



MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

(Mentioned as likely to become Irish Secretary.) have been familiar with it. It has been said that to conduct the affairs falling to the lot of the occupant of this house requires an intimate knowledge of mankind, the English nation, the court, the House of Commons and the Treasury.

The office keeper has four messengers to assist him. The old Council Chamber adjoining the hall on the ground floor was fitted up as an office for Mr. Gladstone's secretaries, and a very commodious and well lit apartment it is. There is little there, however, to assist the imagination in picturing the famous conferences and wrangles that have taken place in this room. Here North presided, Pitt expounded his policy, and Grey, Peel, Palmerston and Beaconsfield sat with their Cabinets. The decoration of the interior of No. 10 is in the style of George I's reign, and was done at the suggestion of the Earl of Beaconsfield prior to his taking up his residence there for his second administration. This old Council room is of far finer proportions than the one on the first floor used by Mr. Gladstone. It is well lit, and has an anteroom separated by folding doors.

Ascending a flight of stone stairs a reception room is reached on the first floor. Adjoining it is the First Lord's official room. Here he opens all the important scarlet morocco despatch boxes, and here, too, Mr. Gladstone has held his cabinets. When the Cabinet councils are in progress the door of this apartment is strictly guarded by the office keeper, who receives instructions from Ministers to send for any Under Secretary or other official whose services may be required. No one is allowed to enter the chamber unlicensed, for, should a Minister be wanted, the trusted janitor knocks at the door, which is opened by the conciliator nearest to it. Mr. Gladstone used to sit in his own particular armchair at the table, and in such a position that it commanded a view of the whole room. The ante-room to this apartment was Mr. Gladstone's study. A small but comfortable apartment, whose chief article of furniture is the famous old oak pedestal writing table, which for six years had been waiting in the storeroom for the fourth article of furniture was reserved exclusively for Mr. Gladstone's literary work, and woe betide the person who ventured to disturb any papers that were carefully arranged on it. Nothing irritated Mr. Gladstone more than to have his papers disarranged, and so precise was he on this matter when he was Prime Minister that he is said to have known so well where he had laid down a thing that he could find it in the dark.

The dining room is a venerable wainscoted apartment much used in his day by the Earl of Beaconsfield, whose famous parliamentary dinners gave, in his opinion, "tone to a political party." The Queen's birthday banquets are given here, but it was the chamber used by Mr. Gladstone. His famous Thursday breakfasts were given in the inner reception room adjoining. The old fashioned brass screens for candles, the vaulted ceiling, painted in divers colors, the fine old chandelier recall the times of Walpole, and help one without much effort to people the old room with the distinguished guests of his and other days.

Time These Strings Were Cut.



The Phylloxera Spreading.

The dreaded phylloxera has appeared in the Bendigo district, in Victoria, Australia. It is said that the winged variety of the pest has not yet been seen, but that the disease which has killed several vineyards is phylloxera there is no doubt. An examination showed that the disease had been in some vineyards for two years. Judging by the ravages made by the insect in certain parts of California, this is bad news for "Victoria" winemakers, who for years have been free from nearly all dangerous enemies of the vine.—San Francisco Chronicle.

AN EXPENSIVE LESSON.

A LITTLE DISSERTATION ON THE USE AND MISUSE OF A LETTER.

A Polite Expression That One Man Will Hereafter Taboo Rigidity—The How, the Where of His Conversion—Do You Know How 'Tis Yourself?

"There's the V I owe you," he said as he pulled a bill from his pocket and passed it over.

"Ah, yes; thanks."

"What?"

"What for?"

"For the V."

"But it's yours."

"Yes, yes. Of course it is now."

"It was before. It never was mine. You simply let me have it as an accommodation."

"Of course. But I'm obliged to you for its return."

"Did you expect it?"

"Certainly I did."

"Then why so much agony?"

"It's merely an expression of gratification."

"Why should you be gratified to learn that I am an honorable man? Didn't you think I was?"

"Why, yes; of course I did."

"If you buy a wagon load of furniture do you express gratitude to the man who delivers it?"

"Certainly not."

"It would look as though you expected to be beaten out of it if you raved because he turned it over to you, wouldn't it?"

"It might."

"You didn't get any interest on that V, did you?"

"No."

"Then you've no reason to be grateful to me for coming to you for it?"

"No, I can't see that I have."

"Favor was all on your side?"

"Yes."

"Then why in thunder do you intimate that I have done you a favor in giving it back? Why didn't you say 'Thank the Lord!' It would be about as complimentary. I'm a bit of a stickler on etiquette."

"So I see. I'll be more careful in the future. I'll see that this doesn't happen again."

"That's right."

"Safest way is not to let you have any more Vs."

"Hold on there! You misunderstand me."

"O, no. I might be betrayed into thanking you when you returned them and then you'd feel insulted."

"No, no. Never in the world, old man."

"I wouldn't insult you for anything."

"Of course not. I understand that perfectly."

"Of course you wouldn't say anything about it, but I might make a slip some time and then you'd feel hurt."

"No, I wouldn't; honest."

"O, that's all right; you're trying to be nice and courteous about it so's not to hurt my feelings, but I know your sensitive nature. The safest way is the best way. If I don't let you have any more there'll be no danger of my making these frightful blunders. Much obliged to you, my boy, for putting me on."

That night a young man walked all the way to his home, nursing his wrath as he went, and when he got in the house he took down a treatise on "The Use of Polite Phrases" and tore it up and stamped on it and then threw the pieces out of the window, and none of the phrases he used during the entire time could have been printed in the book if it were to go through the Canadian mails.

How Bobby Spelt It.

Bobby was very youthful, yet in appearance seemed to be even a couple of years younger than he really was. He was, in fact, nearly eight, and the prize scholar of his class at school, but he looked about six years of age.

One day Bobby visited a small friend, and remained to dinner. When dessert was served, Bobby received a generous piece of pie, and quickly disposed of it. The father of this young friend looked at the lad of the house, and, spelling some of the words in order to disguise his meaning asked, "Can B-o-b-b-y have m-o-r-e-p-i-e?"

"No," responded the hostess, smiling sweetly.

Bobby looked up, first at one and then at the other, with a most cynical smile upon his youthful countenance. "B-a-b-b-y," spelt he, in tones of utter disgust, and amid the confusion of the host, Robert got the pie.

A Strong Test of Faith.

"Here I've been a standin' nigh onto tew hours and that tooth ain't aout, o' my head vet."

Slag from blast furnaces is pulverized and used for fertilizing farming lands in Germany.

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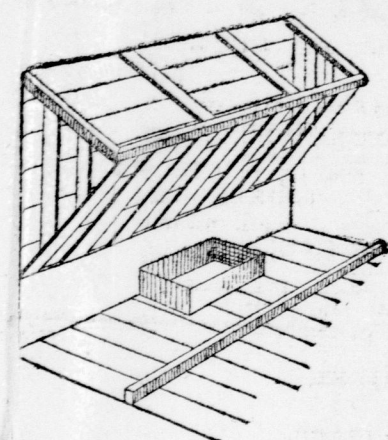


STABLING THE COWS.

Extracts From an Essay Recently Read by
Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin.

How to keep cows clean in the stable has been an unsolved problem. Drops, stanchions of various kinds and a variety of stalls have one and all proved themselves useless in this respect. Lately, however, I have been using a rack and floor which seem best. With Watts, I can say:

"This is the way I long have sought; And morned because I found it not." In place of a manger is a rack for hay, slanting towards the cow at an angle of forty-five degrees. The other side of the rack is boarded up four feet high. Into this all the coarse fodder is thrown. The cut and ground feed is given the animal in a strong box, placed under the rack as shown in the cut. The cow is held by a halter to which is snapped a rope. This is tied to a ring in the rack and gives her



perfect liberty of motion so she can rub her back against the rack. The floor unlike most modern floors, many of which damage dairy cows, is plank level. As the cow stands feeding at the rack a two by three inch scantling is laid down just forward of her hind feet, spiked firmly. Between this scantling and the rack a little dry bed of straw is placed. The cow in lying down so learns to step forward and not lie across the scantling, but occupy only the clean and comfortable portion of the floor. When she rises the sloping rack forces her to step back and the manure is dropped. The bed of straw inside the scantling will remain dry until ground to powder.

At the bottom of the rack is twenty-six inches from the floor and its top is six inches from the partition. It is frequently criticised, because it events visitors from passing along at looking at the faces of the stock. The cows seem satisfied. Our stables are too frequently made for the comfort of man instead of beast. This stable is eminently adapted to the comfort of the cow. I used two snaps on the ropes to fasten my cows. In this way if one gets loose the other is sure to hold

Butter-Making in Winter.

In this season of the year, a great many butter makers have trouble, and wonder why it takes so long for butter to come. I make butter the year around from Jersey cows, for the special reason, and have had many things to do with the butter. I use the deep-setting, submergence system, using ice when needed, skimming and 24 hours; keep cream in one of creamer until enough is collected, turning, and churn at least twice a day. At this time of year trouble comes in having to churn one to three hours before butter appears, and in several cases, after all day twists, gave up. I use the barrel, and over end, churn, the result of experiments I now, at season of the year, warm the cream, set in a warm room, adding butter-sufficient, as a starter, to fetch to masses consistency at the end of 24 hours, when it should be churned. De-lit endanger flavor of the butter. Temperature of churning must be maintained by trial. Cream must be from cows long in milk. I use milk pails; heat in warm water on stove. Churning to-day came in 30 minutes. Cream for the churn was set to 74 degrees; from old milk, line of breaking add a little cold.

As soon as the buttermilk will draw what you can; use several sieves, letting stand to cool and harden, careful not to turn too much, to the granular form. I use a strainer of pail to save particles of butter. The wooden shovel or ladle, and me to harden. I salt in the churn taste of customer. I measure the butter. Instead of weighing butter, to be sold. After the butter has stood an hour or thereabouts, to dissolve it, I take out into the working, be- careful to stop when it is ready for water or jar. Do not spoil the butter by overworking. This butter thus is selling as fast as I can furnish. It is 35 cents per pound. I venture to say that your subscriber's cream is cold and not sufficiently hard."—H. G. Haviland, in Ohio

The Dairy Cow.

Just in the dairy line continue and, and the creamery has become staff of many a farmer. This of operation in butter-making have come to stay. The price for butter during the year is nearly 35 cents per pound. After cows are always at by dairymen years ago, is now finding her way to every neighborhood. One is learning that beef-raising and butter-making are two distinct businesses and that it is a mistake to put either with a type of cows for the other. The long, fruit-ful for the general-purpose cow is subject to less variations from the subject than larger herds kept by a man and the circumstances of the creamery. A determining part of the farmer and the to produce the very best, will such a favorable change that be no ground for complaint, and the farmer and his rich rewards.—E. S. in Western Rural

THAT BERRY PATCH.

Be Forehanded and Make Your Mind
Your Plans Up Now.

How about that berry patch you promised your wife and family you would plant next spring? asks Mr. E. King in Ohio Farmer. Have you forgotten how good those strawberries and raspberries were last year? how your wife gathered in the fence corners for a harvest supper?

I believe it to be a fact that people, even of the poorer class, living in a town and cities eat more fruit in a year than the average farmer. This question is of growing importance, since it seems that apples, the standard fruit, will continue to be a failure. We have a good, well cared for orchard of select fruit just in bearing prime, yet in the last eight years we have only had one full crop of apples, and had it not been for our small fruit we would have been without fruit. While no other fruit will take the place of apples, yet when one has plenty of small fruit he does not miss apples so much.

Why farmers with plenty of land can not spare enough for small fruit has always been a mystery to me. We have half an acre in our berry and fruit garden and we get more real satisfaction from it than from any other five acres on our farm. On it we raise all the berries we can possibly use during the berry season, and with us this means a good deal. It means not a few small dishes of berries once or twice a week, but all we will eat with no restrictions on any one, every day of the week during the season.

Our berry season opens with strawberries, the most delicious of all berries. Before they are all gone our raspberries begin to ripen, so we generally have strawberries and raspberries both for a short time. By the time our raspberries begin to ripen, so that for at least three months of the year we have berries fresh every day, and we have currants, gooseberries, plums and grapes to fill out with.

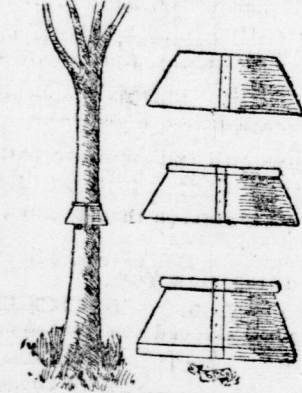
Nor does this end our berries by any means. Wife always claims plenty, so that while our patch is wrapped in snow and ice we can enjoy a strawberry shortcake and rich Jersey cream. Nor is this all. We sell berries enough to pay us good wages for our time in caring for them.

With us, berries are not considered a luxury but a necessity; yet not one family in ten around us have all of the fruits they can use, perhaps. Our berry garden lies along the road. Last summer we were in the patch when a neighbor—more of the kind that can buy his berries cheaper than he can raise them—dropped up and asked what we sold our berries at. We told him we were getting 13 cents per quart for those. The announcement almost took his breath, or I supposed it did, for he did not have breath enough to say whether or not he wanted to buy any.

Of course, if a man only buys four or five quarts of berries in a year he can buy that many cheaper than he can raise them; but if farmers were compelled to buy enough, or all that their families could use (and not be extravagant), in two or three years we would see a berry patch on every farm. I am safe in saying that we could not buy for fifty dollars the berries that we use in one year, besides the other fruit, such as cherries, plums, grapes, peaches and pears. Except our apple trees and a few peach trees, all our fruit has been set by our own hands and at a very small cost. I bought a few choice blackberry and raspberry plants. Grapes and gooseberries are easy to raise from cuttings, and no one need invest more than the cost of one bushel of either berry named to get a good start, and in a very few years have an abundance of small fruit. One can do the same way with strawberries, but at the prices the plants sell for I prefer to buy my plants.

A Coding Moth Trap. If you want to destroy an insect enemy you must study its life history. You will find it has certain habits that make it comparatively easy of destruction. This is especially true of the Coding Moth (apple worm). Anyone at all familiar with its habits is aware that after the first brood of worms leave the apple, nature compels them to seek a hiding place on the trunk of the tree, where they will be removed from the moisture of the earth, and here they change from the worm to the moth. At the time the worm is seeking this hiding place it is easily led into a trap, if the trap furnishes the hiding place for which it is so anxiously seeking, and common sense teaches the fruit-grower that this is the time to destroy it, as it remains in this trap for two weeks, unable to move.

The early brood of moths appear on the wing during the fore part of June, a little earlier or later, according to the season. Usually at the time it appears,



the young apples are already set and are about the size of a hazel nut. The female deposits a single egg in the eye of the apple, flying from one to another until her stock of eggs, amounting to probably three hundred, is exhausted, when she falls to the ground and dies. In about a week the egg hatches out, and the young worm at once begins to bore into the head-quarters near the core. In about three or four weeks the worm is full grown, and shortly before this the infested apple generally falls to the ground, and the worm makes its escape out of the fruit through a large hole in the side, which it has bored in a few days before for this purpose, and makes at once for the trunk of a tree, up which it climbs and spins around itself a silken cocoon of a dirty white color in any convenient crevice it can find, the crotch of the tree being a favorite spot. Here it transforms itself into a pupa state, and toward the latter part of July or the fore part of August, burst forth a perfect moth, and at once begins to lay her eggs for the late and destructive brood, which causes the wormy, full-grown apples.—Farmers' Advocate.

A LEADER OF LIBERALS.

HE WHO HOLDS THAT POSITION FOR
QUEBEC.

The Creditable Career of Hon. F. G. Marchand as Journalist, Literature and Statesman—Representative of St. John's Since Confederation—His Legislative Record.

Hon. F. G. Marchand, says the Montreal Herald in a sketch of the Quebec Liberal leader, was born in St. John's, Que., on the 9th of January, 1832. His father was French and a Roman Catholic; his mother, of Scotch origin and a Protestant. Both were greatly respected in their community, and the perfect harmony which characterized their private life, notwithstanding the difference of religion, was not without its effect upon their son. To this happy home life is, probably, in great measure due those principles of religious tolerance



HON. F. G. MARCHAND.

of which he has since so often given evidence. His mother was Miss Mary McNider, daughter of Mr. John McNider, of the then famous wholesale and importing establishment of John McNider & Co., on Fabrique street, Quebec. The elder Marchand had been manager of this firm, but in 1802 moved to St. John's, where he founded a branch house, which was the first commercial industry of importance in that district. In 1810 he married Miss Mary McNider, daughter of his former business partner, and in 1816 retired from commercial life to a country seat on the Richelieu river. He died on the 10th of March, 1852, at the age of 72 years.

Pelx Gabriel, the subject of the present sketch, received a classical education at St. Hyacinthe College, from which he graduated with first-class honors. Subsequently studying law, he was admitted as a notary in 1854 and at once began the practice of his profession at St. John's. His family home is still on the old home-stead, where he follows agricultural pursuits in conjunction with his legal practice. The winter months he spends mostly in Montreal, having, in 1892, entered into partnership with Mr. O'Hara Baynes, forming the firm of Marchand and Baynes, with offices in the Standard Building, on St. James street. Mr. Marchand is the author of a legal work of very great value to the notary, "Le Manuel du Notaire du Notariat." This work, which is a very lengthy one, treats not only of the notarial profession in Canada, but also of contracts in general. It is a very complete and exhaustive work and has had a large sale.

In 1863 the volunteer movement was initiated at St. John's and vicinity, principally through his efforts and those of Hon. C. J. Laberge. The volunteers of St. John's were formed into the 21st Battalion, known as the Richelieu Light Infantry, and in 1866, Mr. Marchand was appointed lieutenant-colonel in command. He was on active service during the Fenian raids, his corps being sent to the front at the first alarm and replaced in St. John's by volunteers from the interior. Following the invasion at Eccles Hill, in 1870, he was placed in command of the brigade composed of the Prince of Wales Own Rifles, Victoria Rifles, Royal Scots, Hochelaga battalion, and 21st Richelieu Light Infantry, which were sent to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith. In 1880 he retired from active service, retaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Hon. Mr. Marchand first became prominently identified with the political life of the Province in 1867, when he was elected a member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly for the County of St. John's. This duty he has represented uninterruptedly ever since, being on several occasions returned by acclamation.

At the time of Mr. Marchand's entry into the political arena the Liberals were in opposition, under the leadership of Hon. Mr. Joly. These two stalwarts of the Liberal party at once formed a fast personal friendship, which has continued ever since. Indeed there was much in common between the two men. Both were of the type of honest politicians, and both were strongly opposed to the "Castor" element, which even at that early date began to show the possibilities of evil which were afterwards so fully developed. In 1878, when Hon. Mr. Joly was called upon to form a government, Mr. Marchand was chosen by him as Provincial Secretary, in which position he continued until March, 1879, when, owing to the death of Hon. Mr. Bachand, Provincial Treasurer, and the appointment of Hon. Mr. Langlois to the vacancy, he was appointed to succeed the latter as Commissioner of Crown Lands. Here he remained until the defeat of the Joly administration on October 30, 1879, when he once more found himself in the shades of opposition.

At the opening of the session of '87 the Taillon government, which had refused to resign, proposed Mr. Fancher, of St. Maurice, as Speaker of the House. Mr. Marchand was proposed by the Opposition, and was elected over Fancher by a majority of eight votes. Mr. Taillon thereupon resigned and was succeeded by Hon. Mr. Mercier, who had taken the place of Hon. Mr. Joly as leader of the Liberals, on the voluntary resignation of the latter. During his term of Speakership, Mr. Marchand's rulings were given with a degree of independence and impartiality, which earned for him the confidence of both sides of the House. He was Speaker during the two terms of the Liberal administration, and during that time but one appeal was made to the House from his rulings. This was on the occasion of a resolution introduced by Mr. Nantel, the present Commissioner of Public Works, demanding that public loans should be submitted to a plebiscite before being made by the Government. This resolution the Speaker ruled out of order as incurring a public expense, which must emanate from the

Crown. The ruling was appealed from, but was sustained by the House.

After Mr. Mercier's defeat at the polls in 1892, Hon. Mr. Marchand became at once the recognized leader of the Liberals in the Province. In this position he has given proof of all the qualities of a leader. The son of a Roman Catholic father and a Protestant mother, brought up in an atmosphere of religious tolerance and perfect harmony, he has imbibed principles of respect for the two creeds which too few of our public men possess. This has been shown by his utterances in the House and on the hustings as well as by his private life. No one is better qualified than he to appreciate the necessity of a broad liberality of mind in the men who conduct the affairs of a province whose people are composed of different races and different creeds. He has ever shown himself possessed of true liberal views and the enemy of fanaticism and intolerance from whatever direction they may emanate. He considers it to be the duty of a public man to protect rights and privileges wherever they may belong, without bias or prejudice. His political career of twenty-five years is before the people, and will bear without fear of damage the light of the most minute investigation.

Not only is the Hon. Mr. Marchand, an astute politician, a forcible and eloquent speaker and a logical debater, but his literary accomplishments have won for him a fame not merely local. Several poetical and dramatic works which have aided in making him a distinctly French-Canadian literature, are the product of his pen. Among these, "Les Faux Brillants," a comedy in verse, is perhaps the most widely known. It is a work of very marked merit and originality, and received a flattering review in La Revue du Monde Latin, of Paris, for August, 1886. Other of his productions are: "Fatenille," a comedy in prose; "Erreur n'est pas Compté," comedy in prose; "Un bonheur en attire un autre," comedy in verse, and "Le Lauriat de l'Université," comic opera. These works have been most favorably received by the French reading public and have earned their author several marks of distinction. In 1879 he received from the French government the distinction and decoration of Officer of Public Instruction. He was also appointed a member of the Royal Society of Canada (Section of French Literature) of that section. In 1891 the degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon him by Laval University. For many years he has been actively identified with French-Canadian journalism, the tone and character of which he has done much to elevate. He established, with the Hon. C. J. Laberge, in 1860, "Le Franco-Canadien," the French Liberal organ of the district of Montreal. He was for a time also chief editor of the French daily, "Le Temps," published in Montreal, and has contributed to most of the French-Canadian Liberal organs throughout the Province.

THE "DANBURY NEWS" MAN.

The Late James M. Bailey, Who Was a Great and Successful Humorist.

Everybody in Canada, who lived when paragraphing was first begun in Canada, remembers the "Danbury News Man" who invented and was the first author of the



THE "DANBURY NEWS" MAN.

humorous skits. He died the other day at the early age of 53 years, in his home at Danbury. The late Mr. James Montgomery Bailey, for such was the "Danbury News Man's" correct name, was born in Albany, N.Y., September 25, 1841, and went to Danbury in 1869. He had learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that until August 18, 1869, when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Connecticut Infantry. While at the front he wrote many graphic and humorous letters to the local newspapers.

Returning to Danbury after the close of the war, he purchased the Danbury Times, which he conducted until he brought the Danbury Jeffersonian in 1870. The two papers he consolidated under the name which he afterwards made so well known in all parts of the English speaking world, the Danbury News. His quaint and original humor soon made him and his paper famous. The circulation of the Danbury News reached a higher point than was attained by a country weekly before or since. The Danbury News man was a new and striking factor in literature, and soon had scores of imitators.

Mr. Bailey's first book, "Life in Danbury," being a collection of articles from his newspaper, was published in 1873. The same year he published "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." He had written number of other books, which were immensely popular, notably "They All Do It," "Mr. Phillips Goodness" and "The Danbury Boom." The sale of "Life in Danbury" reached 50,000 copies.

In 1874 his health became impaired and under the advice of his physicians he visited Europe, and while abroad he wrote weekly letters to his paper. These letters were almost, if not quite, as popular as his local sketches had been, and were widely copied. Afterwards they were published in book form under the title "England from a Back Window." A lecture with that title was delivered by Mr. Bailey in many of the principal cities and towns.

Mr. Bailey's chief characteristics were his universal benevolence and humor, which was as sparkling and effervescent in conversation as it was in his writings. He was geniality, generosity and hospitality personified. Early in life he formed an aversion to neckties and never wore one on any occasion.

A Dredge for the Danube. What will be the largest bucket-hopper dredger in the world is now building in Scotland. It is to be used in the work of deepening the Danube.

Land in Russia. Less than one-tenth of Russia's arable land is cultivated.

Wit and Philosophy.

Until a man is finally dead he should try to look alive.—Picaune.
The bankrupt is always willing to let bygones be bygones.—Galveston News.
If experience teaches, why is it that the fellow who gets whipped always knows he can whip the other fellow?—Plain Dealer.

A man never realizes how much of a conjunction "but" is until he comes in contact with an enterprising goat.—Glens Falls Republican.

Handers—Doctor, I'm getting so near-sighted that I can't recognize people on the street. What shall I do for it? The Doctor—Umph! Why not pay your debts?—Elmira Gazette.

Those who have been there say it is quite a bore to have some burly highwayman hold a pistol at your head with one hand while he rifles your pockets with the other.—Buffalo Courier.

Fashion Note.



"Say, Jim, don't put dem hoops on der fire, for dey will soon be wort a small fortune, coz hoops is coming in."

The Servant Was Willing.

A lady, whose Christian name was Jane, and who had a little daughter named for her, was engaging a housemaid, whose name also proved to be Jane.

Knowing that the preponderance of the one name in the household would occasion confusion, she said to the maid—a tall, angular spinster, with high cheek bones and angular features: "I believe that it would be better for us all if I call you by your last name, if you do not object."

"Shure and I have no objections, mum. You can call me by my last name yet."

"But you have not told me your last name yet."

"Shure and my last name is Darling."

Good Advice. "She has discarded me," wailed the young man. "I have half a notion to shoot myself."

"When you entertain such an idea as that," replied the sage, "you are under-estimating your affection."

"Don't you mean overestimating?" "Well, you may be overestimating its intensity, but not its quantity. Just you wait a while and you will find you have love enough left for half a dozen girls."

She Hit One. Mr. Binks (after an absence): And so you shot a burglar while here and unprotected. You are a brave little woman. What became of him?

Mrs. Binks: The other burglar carried him off.
Mr. Binks: Which other burglar?
Mrs. Binks: The one I aimed at.—Punch.

Where the Trouble Was. "Have you noticed anything peculiar about that new man?" said the cashier of the bank to the bookkeeper.

"Yes, I have."
"Do you think his mind is unbalanced?"
"No, but his accounts are."

Much in Common. Lawyer: But you don't regard money as in any way taking the place of a wife.

Complainant (breach of promise): I don't know. Money talks.—Truth.

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MR. GEO. READ.

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DEAR SIRS—I write you to say that since time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for B.B.B. entirely cured me. I have also used it for my wife and family and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in recommending B.B.B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B.B.B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE READ,
Sherbrooke, Que.

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ON RAZORBACKS.

IS STILL IN ENGLAND GETTING
POINTS FROM JOHN BULL.Visits the Tower of London—More
Gossip About British History That
Lame, Froude, and the Like Are Mummified.

Of late I am getting many points on the subject of hunting, especially fox hunting, with a view of hunting the fox more when I get back to my estates in North Carolina, where the fox is to be seen very often. We have a slow set of hounds, however, in North Carolina, and I am getting together there a pack of the swiftest razorback hogs in the State now, with a view of building up a more chaste and beautiful hunt than I had here in England. My razorbacks have a strain of the finest and haughtiest aristocratic Southern blood in their veins, having over a hundred years ago eaten a gentleman belonging to a very old family, and this, combined with their sterling qualities of mind and



MAN AND HORSE.

heart, which they breathe in with every Blue Mountain spray of North Carolina, makes them by birth and association well adapted to the chase.

They are also perfectly free from the entanglements of pedigree. They sniff the glad morn, and, with no bitter memory of who their parents were, they their cut little tails over their keen, edge backs and scamper cross country the evil one beating tanbark.

Where the horses' tails and the of the workingman are both of the fox has to be taken from biological garden, and that makes it have. This has driven the patrons of the chase and descendants of Richard Cour de Lion to the drag hunt, and the heroic sons of the crusaders may now be seen following the aniseed baz across the Kate Greenaway heaths and dressed in John Gilpin clothes.

Four years ago here I was given a hunter and very hospitably asked to join. One very sweet thing about the Englishman is the fact that he gives the American credit for being a perfect devil to ride and a sure shot, ready and willing to put out a mosquito's eye at fifty yards with a revolver, and let the spectators select which eye at that. I was fool enough to try it, for I had taken a goblet of shandygaff and was reckless, especially when I heard that we were after an aniseed baz that would not turn when trodden upon.

The hunter was one formerly owned by Lord Dunraven; well bred, except that he held his mutilated tail rather too high, I thought. Well, I took him from the groom, a high church young man, with a complexion like the heart of a rose, and, leading the hunter away to a fence, got aboard of him.

You have heard about the rider and the steed seeming almost like one, so utterly were they in rapport with each other. Well, most anybody could tell by looking closely when the horse began and where I left off. That's one thing I like about myself—I cannot deceive anyone.

"Look," I said, "ladies and gentlemen, and you will notice that there is no deception here. The streak of scenery is the line where I leave off and the horse begins." Then they all laughed merrily, for they are kind that way and as gently bred as possible; and lots of things I did that day were accepted as humor of a high order, when it was, as a matter of fact, only the evidence that I had gnawed off more than I could chew.

Did you ever see a self-made man who did not think he could not ride on a horse as easily as he could on an annual pass? I never did.

I was not in at the death of the aniseed baz, but I want to say right here that which is one of the best things to relieve soreness is that I ever tried. Take the extract, filling a bath tub two-thirds full of it, get in gently and order a good, thrilling book and your meals. Continue till pain is relieved.

I am ordering a whipper in from Busbee, N.C., to take charge of my pack, and when spring opens you'll hear the whoops and halloos on my estates day after day.

Another good thing about the razorback for fox-chasing is that you do not have to follow him up on horseback to keep him on the scent. He doesn't care a cent whether he can smell the fox or not, for he follows him by sight and not by faith. Thus the disagreeable task of putting on a red coat and tight white breeches and high hat to ride over fences and things is entirely saved. Set your well-trained razorback on the trail of a fox, and then you may go and play billiards if you choose. Not only will a well-trained razorback overtake the fox and eat him, but the pack often scamp up two or three more on the way and sample them.

I took a pack of razorbacks to Colorado last season on a wager to see if they could successfully hunt the jack-rabbit, which is a match for the greyhound and deerhound. We started a jack-rabbit that had been training all summer. Then we gave the hounds a start five minutes later. Five minutes after that we unleashed my ridge-rover Lalla Rookh and her associates.

In twenty-seven minutes they had shaken the life out of the john rabbit, after losing eight minutes on the way killing and eating the greyhounds.

But enough of this. Sporting matters must have their place, but let us not allow them to usurp more important things.

Who of my readers has ever heard of the Tower of London? Do not be ashamed to say so if you have not.

It is a very interesting place, and as I had seen nothing in print regarding it during the past week I set aside a day

to visit it, thinking at the same time how interesting a few stubborn facts would read regarding this old historic rolling mill, which latter it resembles very much.

The janitors are dressed in gay attire, and, with their spears, look like a lot of Fresh Air Fund boys going out for a day to spear pickers. They are called beef-eaters, which is a corruption of a French word which does not mean anything of the kind.

The tower is open every day including Sunday, and is free on Saturday. I went on Saturday.

It is said to stand on the site of an old Roman fortress, but no one is perfectly positive about it except Mr. Besant, and he won't tell.

I wish I had more space to describe the tower in and had an understanding with this paper whereby I would be paid by the column. I would then give a word picture here which would save the reader \$500 in traveling expenses and \$5,000 in maritime nausea.

There is a moat around the building, but it is dry, though they tell me it can be flooded at any time. I offered a beef-eater two bob to flood it, and he was just going to do it when his superior came out and wanted three bob for himself. I saw that it would be no object to visit the tower on Saturday if I fooled all my money away in this manner, so I withdrew the offer.

The tower covers thirteen acres, and the pence paid in by the public does not pay for sweeping the sidewalk.

It was used by Henry II, as a royal lodgment, but since has been mostly used as a place to jug Scotch kings in. Griffin, Prince of Wales, was also a prisoner here, and in trying to escape from his turret broke the rope, and the place where he fell was a sight to behold. His son was killed in the battle soon after and his head put on the same turret by Edward, who slew him. It was the custom in those days to put the heads of your enemies on the gateposts to scare the postman.

But these customs have all been given up now, and football takes their place. During the war of the roses the tower was so full of royal prisoners that a prince had to engage his cell by telephone or sleep on the billiard table.

Every little while a message would come something like this:

Room Clerk, Tower, London, England: Please reserve Sir Simon of Burley's room for me as soon as he is beheaded, and oblige.

RICHARD II.
The Scotch King James also put up at the tower for eighteen years, but got out on a habeas corpus and again ruled his people.

The Duke of Gloucester used the tower for his waiting-room many years. Before he killed people he corralled them here. He drowned his brother, the Duke of Clarence, in a butt of wine here, making a kind of butt of the poor chap, as he had done for years, and then sold the wine to a "public" down town for a high price on account of its bouquet.

He also had his two beautiful nephews murdered here and buried at the foot of the staircase of the White tower.

Richard killed quite a number of his casual acquaintances and was the first to introduce what is now called in England "the function," at which he generally contributed a relative who had consented to oblige.

Henry VIII did the same thing, contributing his wives and many other personal friends, including Cromwell, a rising young man, while Anne Askew, a cultivated young lady, with a heart as pure as the best baking powder to-day, was tortured quite a good deal and then burned at Smithfield.

I often wonder whether the Apaches were originally cruel or whether they got so by aping John Smith and the Pilgrim Fathers. Where are they?

The case of Lady Jane Grey was the saddest, for she had only reigned ten days and was working on her message when she was imprisoned in the tower and finally executed. After that to the



A CHEERFUL THOUGHT.

time of the imprisonment and execution of Sir Walter Raleigh there was a good, lively business going on, clear down to the deaths of Lords Balerno, Lovat and Kilmarnock.

"Beef-eaters" is the word I was trying to recall, from which "beef-eaters" is derived.

The Wakefield Tower is used as a jewelry store now and storage for crowns, etc. These are behind a strong cage, so built that no one has ever been able to realize on this stock of goods.

Queen Victoria's crown, made in 1838, contains 2,789 diamonds, all of which are real, and the whole outfit is worth \$500,000 or thereabouts. There are several crowns here used indoors by former monarchs, and St. Edward's staff, a ninety-pound cane, voted to him as the most popular man in town. The knob on the top of the staff is said to contain a sliver of the true cross. When we get the true history of the cross, I am led to believe we will find that it was drawn to the top of Calvary by an eight-horse team.

There are many other things, such as sceptres and various articles, which I tried to get as Christmas presents for loved ones at home, but failed.

The block and heading axe gave me a good deal of comfort, for I could see by their use that once the English were as rude and coarse as we are now. It has taken thousands of years for the Briton to outgrow the use of the instruments of torture seen now in the council chamber of the tower.

May we not hope some day to be also refined and cultivated? I trust so.

Max O'Rell says the Englishman conceals his wickedness, while the Frenchman boasts of it. The American does not boast of his crimes, but he might as well. He puts them all in the morning paper next to the pure reading matter.

BILL NYE.

Bill Perkins on the Danbury News Man.

[From Twenty Years of Wit and Humor.]
Bailey—James Montgomery Bailey was his full name. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in the year 1841, fought through the war in a Connecticut regiment, and afterward made himself famous writing for the Danbury News.

Mr. Bailey's wit has a delicious mental flavor. In fact, it is always the shrewd, thoughtful man that enjoys it. It is not in long, inane dialogues, but a flash of thought. The humorist says a poor man came to him with tears in his eyes one day, asking for help for his destitute and starving children.

"What do you need most?" asked Mr. Bailey.

"Well, we need bread, but if I can't have that I'll take tobacco."

One day a solemn and religious Danbury man hailed a charcoal peddler with the query:

"Have you got charcoal in your wagon?"

"Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horses.

"That's right," observed the religious man with an approving nod, "always tell the truth and people will respect you."

And then he closed the door just in time

to escape a brick hurled by the wicked peddler.

One day I asked Mr. Bailey if they had lazy men in Connecticut.

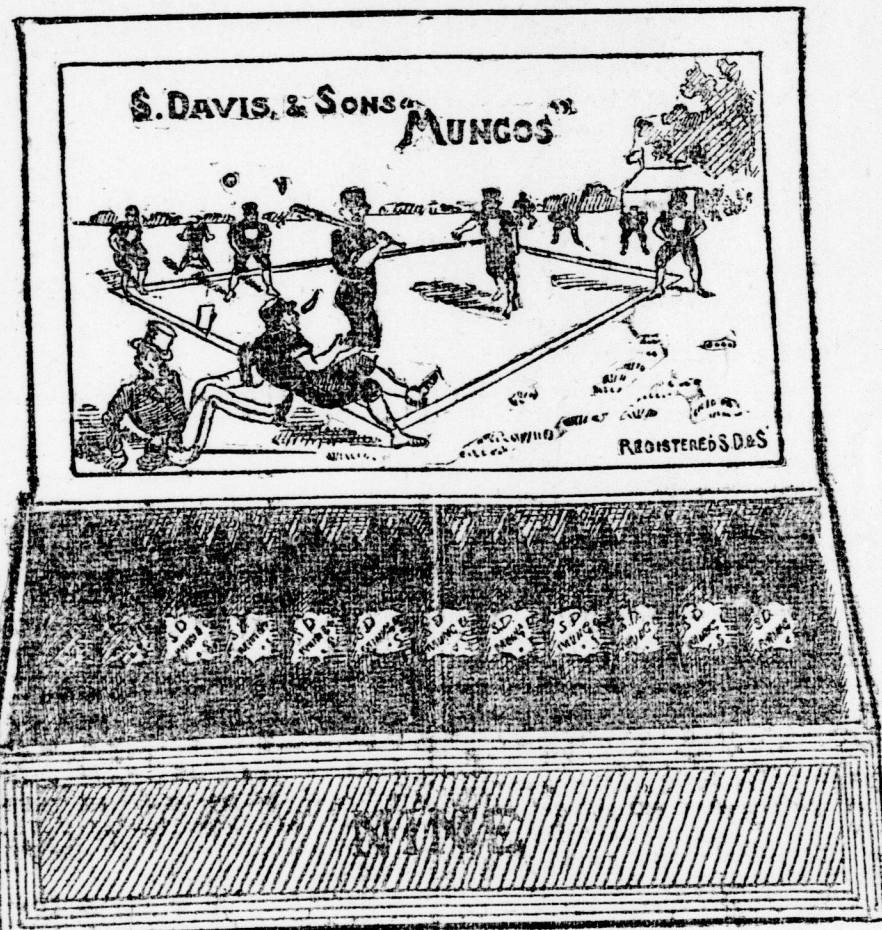
"Lazy men!" he exclaimed, "why we have a man in Danbury so lazy that instead of shoveling a path to the front gate he pinches the baby's ear with the nippers till the neighbors come rushing in to tread down the snow."

Mr. McMaisters was buying a home of Mr. Bailey, and asked him if the house was cold in the winter.

"Cold?" said Bailey cautiously. "I can't say as to that; it stands outdoors."

Speaking of the Indian raids, says Bailey: "The Madocs have made another raid on our people, and murdered them. If ever our Government gets hold of these savages, gets them right where they cannot escape, gets them wholly into its clutches, some contractor will make money."

Mr. Bailey's humor also consists in truthful descriptions of domestic life. His descriptions are so true that they are absolutely photographed on the mind of the reader. One can close his eyes and see with his mind's eye the very scenes depicted.

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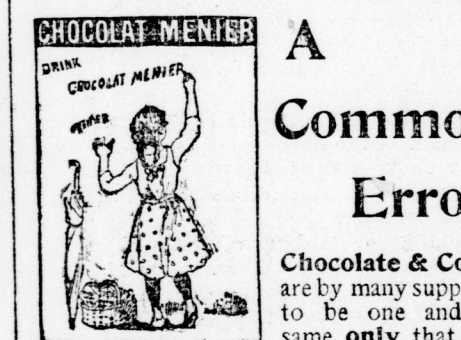
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One day I asked Mr. Bailey if they had lazy men in Connecticut.

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LUCANIA.....Saturday, April 7, 6:30 a.m.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, April 10, 9 a.m.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, April 14, noon.

CAMPANIA.....Saturday, April 21, 6:30 a.m.

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Services—Colborne Street Church.
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Liquor License Notice.
Tenders for Stone—A. Ormsby Graydon.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Market Reports by Mail and Telegraph.

London Money Market.
London, March 10.—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 99 1/2 for money, 10 1/2 for account; Mexican, 15 1/2; Mexican Central, 15 1/2; Pacific, 15 1/2; Reading, 15 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 15 1/2; New York Central, 15 1/2; Illinois Central, 15 1/2; Bank of England, 2 1/2 per cent; open market discount, 1/2.

New York Stock Market.
New York, March 10.—11 a.m.—Stock market strong.
Atchafalaya, 131 C. & O., 80 1/2
Am. Southern, 131 C. & O., 80 1/2
Del. & Hudson, 127 1/2
Lake Shore, 127 1/2
Nor. Pacific, 127 1/2
Northwestern, 127 1/2
Rock Island, 127 1/2
St. Paul, 127 1/2
Union Pacific, 127 1/2
Western Union, 127 1/2

Montreal Stock Market.
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St. Paul, 127 1/2
Union Pacific, 127 1/2
Western Union, 127 1/2

Commercial.
C. P. R. 131 C. & O., 80 1/2
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Northwestern, 127 1/2
Rock Island, 127 1/2
St. Paul, 127 1/2
Union Pacific, 127 1/2
Western Union, 127 1/2

Local Market.
Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.
London, Saturday, March 10.
Receipts of grain were only moderate today, and prices as a rule were about unchanged. Wheat sold at 55 to 57, and oats at 55 to 57. No other kind of grain offered. Butter and

eggs were quiet and no change occurred in prices. There were moderate receipts of clover seed, and sales ranged from \$5.50 to \$7.75. Timothy sold at \$1.50 to \$2. Dressed hogs, at \$5 to \$5.50. Potatoes lower, at \$5 to \$6. Hay slow, at \$8 to \$9. General quotations as follows:

GRAIN.	Price.	Weight.
Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
Wheat, red, fall, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
Wheat, spring, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
Oats, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
Peas, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
Barley, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
Rye, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
Buckwheat, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
Beans, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
HAY AND SEEDS.	Price.	Weight.
Hay, per ton.	8.00 to 9.00	2000
Straw, per load.	2.00 to 3.00	1000
Clover seed, red, per bu.	5.50 to 6.00	60
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu.	6.00 to 7.00	60
Timothy seed, per bu.	1.75 to 2.00	60
Hungarian seed, per bu.	0.50 to 0.60	60
Mill seed, per bu.	0.50 to 0.60	60
PROVISIONS.	Price.	Weight.
Eggs, fresh, single, per doz.	12 to 15	12
Eggs, fresh, double, per doz.	12 to 15	12
Butter, single rolls, per lb.	12 to 15	12
Butter, per lb. large rolls or cases	12 to 15	12
Butter, per lb. tub or firkins	12 to 15	12
Lard, per lb.	12 to 15	12
Chickens, per pair.	12 to 15	12
Ducks, per pair.	12 to 15	12
Turkeys, 50 to 60 per lb. each.	12 to 15	12
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.	Price.	Weight.
Beef, carcass, per lb.	4 to 6	100
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	5 to 6	100
Veal, quarters, per lb.	5 to 6	100
Pork, quarters, per lb.	5 to 6	100
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs.	55 to 57	100
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	3 to 4	100
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	3 to 4	100
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	3 to 4	100
Calveskins, green, per lb.	4 to 5	100
Calveskins, dry, each.	40 to 60	60
Sheepskins, each.	40 to 60	60
Lambskins, each.	40 to 60	60
Pelts each.	40 to 60	60
Wool, per lb.	40 to 60	60
Tallow, rendered, per lb.	4 to 5	100
Tallow, rough, per lb.	3 to 4	100
Wood, soft, per cu. yd.	2.50 to 3.00	250
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.	Price.	Weight.
Apples, per doz.	1.00 to 1.50	12
Cauliflowers, per doz.	1.00 to 1.50	12
Potatoes, per bag.	1.00 to 1.50	12
Carrots, per bu.	2.00 to 3.00	20
Turnips, per bu.	2.00 to 3.00	20
Parsnips, per bu.	2.00 to 3.00	20
Cabbages, per doz.	2.00 to 3.00	12
Celery, per doz.	2.00 to 3.00	12
Squashes, per doz.	2.00 to 3.00	12
Onions, per bu.	2.00 to 3.00	20

A. M. Hamilton & Son,
Dealers in Grass Seed, Seed Grain,
Flour, Mill Feed, Grain, Hay
and Straw.
373 Talbot Street, London.

Toronto Market.
Toronto, March 10.
FLOUR—Straight roller, \$2.60 to \$2.70; extra \$2.70 to \$2.80.
Wheat, 57c to 57c; spring, No. 2, 57c to 57c; winter, 57c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 57c to 57c; Manitoba, No. 1, 73c to 75c; Manitoba, No. 2, 71c to 73c.
PEAS—No. 2, 53c to 53c.
BARLEY—No. 1, 42c to 43c.
FEED—55c to 57c.
Market quiet. Sales—Peas outside at 55c; oats on track at 56c to 57c, and outside at 55c.

Montreal Produce Market.
Montreal, March 10.
FLOUR—Receipts, 1,200 bbls.; market quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Patents winter \$3.30 to \$3.50; do spring, \$3.50 to \$3.60; straight \$3.50 to \$3.60; do extra, \$3.70 to \$3.80; amber, \$3.80 to \$3.90; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Ontario bakers, \$1.30 to \$1.40.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Manitoba hard, 71c to 73c; No. 3, 69c to 71c; No. 4, 67c to 69c; No. 5, 65c to 67c; No. 6, 63c to 65c; No. 7, 61c to 63c; No. 8, 59c to 61c; No. 9, 57c to 59c; No. 10, 55c to 57c; No. 11, 53c to 55c; No. 12, 51c to 53c; No. 13, 49c to 51c; No. 14, 47c to 49c; No. 15, 45c to 47c; No. 16, 43c to 45c; No. 17, 41c to 43c; No. 18, 39c to 41c; No. 19, 37c to 39c; No. 20, 35c to 37c; No. 21, 33c to 35c; No. 22, 31c to 33c; No. 23, 29c to 31c; No. 24, 27c to 29c; No. 25, 25c to 27c; No. 26, 23c to 25c; No. 27, 21c to 23c; No. 28, 19c to 21c; No. 29, 17c to 19c; No. 30, 15c to 17c; No. 31, 13c to 15c; No. 32, 11c to 13c; No. 33, 9c to 11c; No. 34, 7c to 9c; No. 35, 5c to 7c; No. 36, 3c to 5c; No. 37, 1c to 3c; No. 38, 1c to 3c; No. 39, 1c to 3c; No. 40, 1c to 3c; No. 41, 1c to 3c; No. 42, 1c to 3c; No. 43, 1c to 3c; No. 44, 1c to 3c; No. 45, 1c to 3c; No. 46, 1c to 3c; No. 47, 1c to 3c; No. 48, 1c to 3c; No. 49, 1c to 3c; No. 50, 1c to 3c; No. 51, 1c to 3c; No. 52, 1c to 3c; 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"Turn to the Right."

"Nay, but that honor I must take from you," he replied, smiling; "though I see that you would make an excellent courtier—far better than Du Moray here, who never in his life made so pretty a speech. For I must play my commands on you to keep this visit a secret, M. de Marsac. Should but the slightest whisper of it get abroad, your usefulness, as far as I am concerned, would be gone, and gone for good!"

So remarkable a statement filled me with wonder I could scarcely disguise. It was with difficulty I found words to assure the king that his commands should be faithfully obeyed.

"Of that I am sure," he answered with the utmost kindness. "Were I not, and sure, too, from what I am told of your gallantry when my cousin took Brouage, that you are a man of deeds rather than words. I should not be here but for the proposition I am going to lay before you. It is this. I can give you no hope of public employment, M. de Marsac, but I can offer you an adventure—if adventures be to your taste, and as adventures and as adventures as any Amadis ever undertook."

"As thankless, sire?" I stammered, doubting if I had heard aright, the expression was so strange.

"As thankless," he answered, his keen eyes seeming to read my soul. "I am frank with you, you see, sir," he continued, carelessly. "I can suggest this adventure—it is for the good of the State—I can do no more. The King of Navarre cannot be in it, nor can he protect you. Succeed or fail in it, you stand alone. The only promise I make is, that if it ever be safe for me to acknowledge the act, I will reward the doer."

He paused, and for a few moments I stared at him in sheer amazement. What did he mean? Were he and the other real figures, or was I dreaming?

"Do you understand?" he asked at length, with a touch of impatience.

"Yes, sire, I think I do," I murmured, very certain in truth and reality that I did not.

"What do you say, then—yes or no?" he rejoined.

"Will you undertake the adventure, or would you hear more before you make up your mind?"

I hesitated. Had I been a younger man by ten years I should doubtless have cried assent there and then, having been all my life ready enough to embark on such enterprises as offered a chance of distinction. But something in the strangeness of the king's presence, although I had it in my heart to do for him, gave me check, and I answered, with an air of great humility, "You will think me but a poor courtier now, sire, yet he is a fool who jumps in a ditch without measuring the depth. I would fail, if I may say it without disrespect, hear all that you can tell me."

"Then I fear," he answered quickly, "if you would have more light on the matter, my friend, you must get another candle."

I started, he spoke so abruptly; but perceiving that the king had indeed indeed bowed down to the socket, I rose, with many apologies, and fetched another from the cupboard. It did not occur to me at the moment, though it did later, that the king had purposely sought this opportunity of consulting his companion. I merely remarked, when I returned to my place on the bed, that they were sitting a little nearer one another, and that the king eyed me before he spoke—though he did not seem to look at me at all.

"I speak to you, of course, sir," he presently went on, "in confidence, believing you to be a honorable as well as a brave man. That which I wish you to do is briefly, and in a word, to carry off a lady. Nay," he added quickly, with a laughing grimace, "have no fear! She is no sweetheart of mine, nor should I to my grave friend here did I need assistance of that kind. Henry of Bourbon, I pray God, will always be able to free his own lady-love. This is a State affair, and a matter of quite another character, though we cannot at present entrust you with the meaning of it."

I bowed in silence, feeling somewhat chilled and perplexed, as who would not, having such an invitation before him?—a secret assault or a more direct expedition, but seeing the bareness of my room, and the honor the king was doing me, I felt I had no choice, and I answered, "That being the case, sire, I am wholly at your service."

"That is well," he answered briskly, though methought he looked at Mornay reproachfully, as doubting his commendation of me. "But will you say the same," he continued, removing his eyes to me, and speaking slowly, as though he were saying to me, "when I tell you that the lady to be carried off is the ward of the Vicomte de Turenne, whose arm is well-nigh as long as my own, and who would fain make it longer; who never travels, as he told me yesterday, with less than 50 gentlemen, and has a thousand arquebusers in his pay? Is the adventure still to your liking, M. de Marsac, now that you know that?"

"It is more to my liking, sire," I answered stoutly.

"Understand this too," he rejoined. "It is essential that this lady, who is at present confined in the Vicomte's house at Chizay, should be released; but it is equally essential that there should be no breach between the Vicomte and myself. Therefore the affair must be the work of an independent man, who has never been in my service, nor in any way connected with me. If captured, you pay the penalty without recourse to me."

"I fully understand, sire," I answered.

"Ventre Saint Gris!" he cried, breaking into a low laugh. "I swear the man is more afraid of the lady than he is of the Vicomte! That is not the way of most of our Court."

Du Moray, who had been sitting nursing his knee in silence, pursed up his lips, though it was easy to see that he was well content with the king's approbation. How intervened. "With your permission, sire," he said, "I will let this gentleman know the details."

"Do, my friend," the king answered.

"And he is short, for if we are here much longer I shall be missed, and in a twinkling the court will have found me a new mistress."

He spoke in jest and with a laugh, but I saw Du Moray start at the words, as though they were little to his liking; and I learned afterwards that the court was really much exercised at this time with the question who would be the next favorite, the king's passion for the countess de La Guiche being evidently on the wane, and that which he presently evinced for Madame de Guercheville being as yet a matter of conjecture.

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There are plenty of cut-throats to be hired, only see, M. de Marsac, that they are such as you can manage, and Mademoiselle takes no hurt among them. Have horses in waiting, and the moment you have released the lady ride north with her as fast as her strength will permit. Indeed, you must not spare her, if Turenne be on your heels. You should be across the Loire in 60 hours after leaving Chizay."

"Across the Loire?" I exclaimed in astonishment.

"Yes, sir, across the Loire," he replied, with some sternness. "Your task, be good enough to understand, is to convey Mademoiselle de la Vire with all speed to Blois. There attracting a little notice as may be, you will inquire for the Baron de Rosny at the Bleeding Heart, in the Rue de St. Denys. He will take charge of the lady, or direct you how to dispose of her, and your task will then be accomplished. You follow me?"

"Perfectly," I answered, speaking in my turn with some dryness. "But Mademoiselle I understand is young. What if she will not accompany me, a stranger, entering her room at night, and by the window?"

"That has been thought of," was the answer. He turned to the King of Navarre, who, after a moment's search, produced a small object from his pouch. This he gave to my companion, and the latter transferred it to me. I took it with curiosity. It was the half of a gold circlet, the broken edge of the coin being rough and jagged. "Show that to Mademoiselle, my friend," Du Moray continued, "and she will accompany you. She has the other half."

"But be careful," Henry added eagerly, to make no mention, even to her, of the King of Navarre. You mark me, M. de Marsac! If you have at any time occasion to speak of me, you may have the honor of calling me your friend, and referring to me always in the same manner."

(To be Continued.)

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A root of cassava that measures seven feet in length and a sweet potato twenty inches in circumference are two products from the farm of H. A. Lusk, near St. Andrew's Bay, Fla.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

Taking the earth as the center of the universe and the polar star as the limit of our vision, the visible universe embraces an aerial space with a diameter of 420,000,000 miles.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What has done once it will do again.

The Chautauqua salute, waving a white handkerchief, was first given at the request of Chancellor Vincent, as a greeting, to a deaf mute.

Untold Misery—What a Well-Known Commercial Traveler Suffered, and How He Was Cured.—Gentlemen:—About five years ago I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, and for three years suffered untold misery, from this terrible complaint. I was at that time traveling for Messrs. Walter Woods & Co., Hamilton, and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but all to no purpose. I continued to grow worse, and at last I was induced to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, and to my great surprise and joy, I soon began to improve. I continued using this medicine, and when the third bottle was finished I found I was entirely cured; and as a year has elapsed since then, I feel confident that the cure is complete and permanent. To all afflicted with this distressing complaint I heartily recommend Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, believing that the persistent use of it will cure any case of dyspepsia. (Signed.) T. S. McFEE.

The tongue of the toad is attached to the front of its jaw and hangs backward instead of forward.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incontinent Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle. Sold by W. T. Stewart.

One pound of sheep's wool is capable of producing one yard of cloth.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

With a vain young man one fulsom compliment pays for two drinks.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

The total number of electors in the United States, including women entitled to vote, is 13,500,000.

THE "TREE OF LIFE" OF INDIA Furnishes a valuable elixir (new to this country) which rapidly and permanently cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, EXHAUSTION and Loss of Nerve Force.

Sufferers from trouble of the generative organs can get full particulars free of a powerful vitalizing elixir extracted from the roots and bark of a plant found only in the hills of British India and known to the natives as the "Tree of Life." This elixir, which is entirely new to this country, has been made and used by Mrs. Besant in India for years and has cured a large number of cases. It restores all the functions and a new life is begun. It has also a powerful influence in chronic Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Complaints and Female Troubles. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address, MRS. MARTHA BESANT, Toronto, Canada. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

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MR. MEREDITH'S POSITION.

A Review of the Turnings and Twistings of the Toronto City Solicitor and His Henchmen in This City.

Mr. Meredith has been renominated by the London Conservatives. A friendly writer asserts that the speeches were full of confidence and fight, and it appears from the report that the Government really would be defeated this time, and referred to Mr. Meredith as the coming Premier, a title which he has borne as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitant goes. Mr. Meredith said a few days ago that he would not venture to predict the result of the election—a remark which, if not so full of "fight and confidence" as those of his London friends, is characterized by greater wisdom and safety.

Mr. Meredith has also recently repudiated the idea of raising the "no-Popery" cry. Mayor Bessery, who supported him strongly at the meeting, also supported the P. P. A. candidate in East Lambton, and made some of the most violent anti-Catholic speeches of the campaign. Another speaker, Ald. Coe, is a sympathizer with the P. P. A. movement. Mr. Edmund Meredith, Q. C., said that Roman Catholics had been pampered by the Mowat Government for ten years, and he wanted Catholics to be excluded from representation on the high school board. Mr. Meredith's repudiations of no-Popery do not appear to have frightened away the P. P. A., for in Welland Major Hiscott is running with the support of the P. P. A. and the Conservatives, and one of Mr. Meredith's most prominent supporters, Mr. A. E. Campbell, M.P.P., has been applying for membership in the secret order.

Against these vagaries of some of his followers Mr. Meredith may set his recent repudiation of no-Popery, and the fact that the financial crisis of his party, Mr. Clancy, is one of the class whom the P. P. A. would exclude from office. Probably Major Hiscott and the others would not have strayed off into this field if the leader had laid out a clearly-defined path for them. But the fact is that they have been left largely to their own devices. During the time that the P. P. A. and Patron movements were attracting the attention of the whole Province, there was no expression of opinion from the leader, no word of counsel, no sign for the guidance of his followers. He neglected, at a critical time, the prime duty of leadership. He was silent during the bye-elections, in which candidates of the two new orders were put in the field, and in East Lambton he virtually allowed the P. P. A. candidate to represent his party.

This, we submit, is not the attitude for a leader in these days of eager inquiry and free discussion. The leader, if worthy, occupies his post by virtue of his exceptional knowledge of public affairs, good judgment and ability to advise his followers. He is not a mere mouthpiece, and he is not a mere follower. He is not a mere mouthpiece, and he is not a mere follower. He is not a mere mouthpiece, and he is not a mere follower.

When Mr. Meredith did at last break silence, and tried to do so by the invariable practice of the debate on the address, he failed to arouse the enthusiasm of his followers or to attract public attention. The only thing that he added to his programme was a proposal for biennial sessions, a system which, however, well suited to the State Legislatures, is not adapted to the institutions of a country where responsible Government may be proposed. He need not regard himself as inflexible, nor despise the opinions of others, but he ought not to remain silent while the discussion is going on all about him, while a mischievous movement is gathering strength, or a good cause is falling for lack of assistance.

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Daily Advertiser
COUPON.World's Fair
PORTFOLIO OF
PHOTOGRAPHS.

Portfolio No. 7.

Send or bring three of these Coupons and Ten Cents to the office of the ADVERTISER and you will receive Cabinet No. 7 of the World's Fair Photographs.

Orders must in every instance be accompanied by the coupons corresponding with the number of Portfolio desired. To avoid errors give number of Portfolio in your letter also.

BACK NUMBERS, without coupons, 15 Cents. Mail orders will be filled in about one week after receipt.

If you have more coupons than you want cut this one out and hand to a friend.

Coupon for Portfolio No. 8 will commence Monday, March 12.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON, grocer, Stanley street. No bond required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 660 Dundas street east, residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 183 Dundas street, and 489 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

DIED.

RUSH—At the family residence, 330 Dundas street, John Frederick, aged 28 years and 4 months, eldest son of Margaret Rush, late of Bradford.

Funeral Monday at 2 p.m., services at 230. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimate notice.

BRANFORD papers please copy.

GREENE—Entered into rest, on Saturday, March 10, 1894, William Greene, aged 75 years and 5 months, father of Robert Greene, London, Ont.

Funeral from his son's residence, Francis street, London township, on Monday, March 12, at 2 o'clock, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery; service at 123. Friends invited.

Montreal papers please copy.

ROBINSON—On Jan. 6 last, by drowning in the harbor of Hong Kong, China, Charles Alexander, eldest son of Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, of Toronto.

MURRAY—On March 10, at her late residence, 75 Stanley street, South London, in her 33rd year, Jean Beattie, beloved wife of Adam Murray, late county treasurer.

Funeral Monday, 3 p.m.; services at 230. Friends and acquaintances will please take notice, and are respectfully invited to attend.

Accurate Dispensing

of physicians' prescriptions by skilled chemists is a specialty at Shuff's Drug Store, 660 Dundas St., East End.

J. E. Boomer

181 DUNDAS ST.

Cakes AND

Candies

Latest Styles. Large Varieties.

Telephone 478



This Brand of Flour

Always makes the

BEST BREAD

OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

407 York Street.

Telephone 115.

BOYLE'S
BAKING
POWDER

Perfectly Pure.

Always Fresh.

—SELLS AT—
25c per pound.

652 Dundas Street.

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH

DILLOWAY,

148 Dundas Street. Telephone 187

YWT

See our fine stock for neat, stylish well-made suits.

W. SLATER

W. FAIRBAIRN

THE TAILOR.

Has Removed to Edge Block (up stairs)

R.K. Cowan

Barber, etc., over Bank of Commerce

Telephone 571.

New Goods!

CARPETS

—AND—

CURTAINS

—AT—

Pridd's Bros.

158 Dundas Street.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS361 Richmond St
Triumph Bicycles!High Grade and Light Weight
for 1894.

Wm. Gurd & Co

185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Telephone 300.

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Lancashire Insurance Co.

Sun Insurance Office.

Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Canada Accident Insurance Co.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 343.

FINE AND STILL WARMER
WEATHER.

TORONTO, March 9—11 p.m.—Pressure

is still high from the lakes to the Atlantic,

with fair, cool weather. In the Northwest

the pressure continues with fair, mild

weather.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Brimley, 38°—48°; Calgary, 18°—49°;

Bathurst, 14°—32°; Qu'Appelle, 22°—32°;

Winnipeg, 14°—24°; Port Arthur, 22°—40°;

Toronto, 30°—40°; Montreal, 22°—34°;

Quebec, 18°—32°; Halifax, 8°—40°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, March 10—1 a.m.—Probabilities

for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes

region (covering the peninsula and as far

east as Belleville) are: Southerly winds;

fine; rising temperature.

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KUR-A-KOF

—FOR—

Coughs and Colds

PRICE 25 CENTS.

SOLD BY

Anderson & Nelles,
DRUGGISTS.

FIVE FOOLISH FOLK.

"As soon as my trade picks up a bit,"

Said the merchant, looking wise—

"As soon as my trade picks up a bit,"

I am going to advertise."

"As soon as my vessel reaches port,"

Said the skipper, with a wall—

"As soon as my vessel reaches port,"

I am going to set my sail."

"As soon as my field of grain is grown,"

Said the farmer, sore in need—

"As soon as my field of grain is grown,"

I am going to sow the seed."

"As soon as the man is well and strong,"

Said the doctor, drawing close—

"As soon as the man is well and strong,"

I will give him a curing dose."

"As soon as I know my soul is saved,"

Was the preacher's observation—

"As soon as I know my soul is saved,"

I'll pray for his salvation."

—William Shakespeare in Brains.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Have we not sufficient caws to look for

an early spring, now that the crows are

here?

—Evangelist Park and wife commence

work in the King Street Methodist Church

to-morrow evening.

—Rev. Canon Richardson, of London,

preached in Trinity school house, St.

Thomas, last evening.

—Wm. Hesse, an electric light lineman,

London, sustained a bad fall at the G. T.

R. station, St. Thomas, the other evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hannah and Miss

Bella Helgate, of East London, left on the

C. P. R. evening train for a five days' visit

with friends in Toronto.

—S. W. Paisley, liderton, has been

summoned to appear before Squire Smyth on a

charge of conducting an auction sale in

London township without a license.

—Mr. Herbert Feakins, of London

West, leaves to-day for Arizona, and while

away will visit his brother in New Mexico.

Mr. Feakins was an active member of the

Talbot Street Baptist Church, and will be

greatly missed by that congregation.

—The large number who attended the

informal reception in the Palace Dancing

Academy last evening spent a most enjoy-

able time. The music was new and in-

spiring, and the professors omitted nothing

tending to the comfort and pleasure of

their guests.

—Rev. Bishop Nind, who is shortly to

make a missionary tour of the world, will

preach in Queen's Avenue Methodist

Church to-morrow on behalf of the mission-

ary society, and will address a public

meeting on Monday evening. This is

Bishop Nind's first visit to Canada, and

there will doubtless be large crowds to

hear the distinguished divine.

—The following donations were very

gratefully received by the trustees of the

Protestant Orphans' Home for February:

Cake, Ladies' Art Association; preserves,

Housekeepers' Mission; box of biscuits,

Mrs. D. S. Perry; clothing, Mrs. W. J.

Reid; Weekly Graphic, A. M. Smith;

Forest City Curling Club, 50 leaves of

bread, one barrel of flour; biscuits, barley,

25 pounds of sugar, six pounds of dried

pumpkin, Mr. J. L. Fitzgerald,

"The Charity Ball."

The Lindley Company drew a big house

at the Grand last night when "The Charity

Ball" was produced. Harry Lindley, as

Judge Peter Gurney Knox, was entirely at

home. The support was excellent through-

out, and the performance gave much sat-

isfaction. Monday "The Gold King" will be

placed on the boards. The engagement

winds up on Monday night with the pro-

duction of Mr. Lindley's own piece, "The

Man from Galway." This made a decided

hit in Hamilton, and will doubtless draw

well here.

A Brave Rescue.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday after-

noon little Robert Farquhar, of 283 South

street, while playing on the north bank of

the river just east of Clark's bridge fell

into the water. The cries of a woman who

saw him brought to the spot Mr. R. Mc-

Cormick, G. T. R. Freeman, of 155 Clarence

street, and his uncle, Mr. John Clegg, of

Washington State, who were strolling in

that direction. Without a moment's hesi-

tation Mr. McCormick plunged into the ice-

cold water, clad in his coat, and seized the

lad just in time to save his

life. He swam to shore with the

boy, who seemed more dead than alive, and

by tipping him up, working his arms and

by other practices necessary in such an

emergency, brought him around and per-

haps saved his life a second time. Mr.

McCormick was drenched. People who

saw the rescue speak in enthusiastic praise

of Mr. McCormick's bravery in risking his

own life to preserve another's. The tem-

perature of the river was such as to place

one in great danger of immediate cramp,

not to speak of the after-effects of such a

chill.

A Double Burial.

The funeral of the late Matthias Cannon

the sad circumstances surrounding whose

death have already been chronicled—took

place from the family residence, No. 241

Wortley road, South London, to Mount

Pleasant Cemetery, yesterday afternoon.

The attendance of friends and relatives of

the deceased was very large, several com-

ing from a distance. Services were con-

ducted by Rev. Thomas Cullen, pastor of

the Askin Street Methodist Church, of

which Mr. Cannon had long been an

esteemed member. At the house,

feeling reference was made by

Mr. Cullen to the many good

qualities of the deceased. The ser-

vices at the cemetery, however, were still

more impressive. After the casket con-

taining the remains of Mr. Cannon was

lowered into the grave those of his young

daughter, who died some months ago, were

taken from the receiving vault and laid

with those of the father. It was a sorrow-

ful sight, and one which the spectators will

not soon forget. The Woodmen of the

World, of which order deceased was a

member, attended to the number of 60, and

from that society the pall-bearers—Messrs.

W. White, George Dumarsq, C. Jarmain,

Geo. Morris, P. W. Smyth, W. Malloy, C.

J. Wall and Jas. McCormick—were chosen.

Mr. John V. Reid's Retirement.

The Toronto Globe has the following

paragraph: "Much interest was created

in business circles yesterday by the announcement that Mr. John V. Reid had retired from the firm of Buntin, Reid & Co., after nearly 40 years' connection with that well known stationery house. Mr. Reid, born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1823, came out to Canada in 1846, settling first in Hamilton, where he carried on a prosperous grocery business for ten years. In 1856 he removed to Toronto, and at once joined what was then the firm of Buntin Bros. & Co. In the early years of his connection he traveled extensively for the house, establishing and extending its trade and reputation. The firm was reorganized as Buntin, Reid & Co. some twelve years ago, when the late Mr. George Boyd retired. Though a very successful business man, Mr. Reid has never taken an active part in public affairs, devoting all his energy to his business, and it is through continued ill-health that he has now decided to seek the rest and leisure which only complete retirement can give. During the many years Mr. Reid has been in active commercial life he has made hosts of business and personal friends in this and many other places, all of whom will unite in the hope that he may be speedily restored to complete health and a full enjoyment of the rest which a long and busy commercial career has earned for him."