

The Liquor Traffic.

The Dominion Commissioners Meet in This City.

Testimony of City Officials, Liquor Dealers and Temperance Men.

Strong Evidence in Favor of Total Prohibition.

Interesting Statements Regarding the Scott Act.

Liquor Men Say It Helped Their Business, Yet They Worked for Its Repeal—How to Punish Drunkards—Growth of the Temperance Sentiment Emphasized by Facts and Figures.

"The Royal Commission" appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into and report on the liquor traffic began its sittings in London yesterday morning in the council chamber.

Only two members of the commission are here—Judge McDonald, of Brockville, and Mr. F. Clarke, M.P.P., of Toronto. There are also present: P. Monahan, of Halifax, secretary of the commission; Mr. J. H. Carson, of Montreal, representing the Dominion Temperance Alliance, and Mr. Horton, stenographer.

Sir Joseph Hickson, the chairman, is on his way from Europe; Mr. Giguault, deputy minister of agriculture for Quebec, another member, may be in London before the sittings close, and Rev. Dr. McLeod, the other absentee, has gone home to Fredericton, N. B. L. P. Kirby, late of the Toronto Empire, who is looking after the interests of the brewers and distillers, was not present.

The commission had summoned the police magistrate, the chief of police, the liquor inspector, the mayor, the city clerk, and the city treasurer to give evidence. Only three of these turned up during the morning.

In the absence of Sir Joseph Hickson, Judge McDonald is acting chairman and puts the questions. Witnesses are sworn on a copy of the Holy Evangelist by Secretary Monahan.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness called was the mayor, who was the only one in the room when the commission started. Witness said the city had two breweries largely known all over Canada. This was what might be called an old English town—composed of a great many settlers from the old country; a sober and industrious class.

Q—Do you believe the number of licensed places here is excessive? A—We could do with less. I am a prohibitionist. Alcohol should only be used in manufacture, fine arts or medicine.

Witness continued and he would commit the enforcement of a prohibitory law to both the Dominion and Ontario Governments. The Provincial should assist in carrying out any law passed by the Dominion Government. Yes, he admitted that the loss of revenue occasioned by prohibition would have to be made up in another way. Direct or increased taxation was preferable to the destruction caused by the liquor traffic.

No brewers and distillers should have no compensation. When they want to do business they took the same chance as anybody else.

As to the Scott Act in Middlesex, witness thought it had been in a degree beneficial. Hotel-keepers always said that liquor was sold under the act than ever before, yet why did they always want to get rid of it? The fact that London was getting rid of it, and that people in the country could easily procure liquor, and that it impaired the efficiency of the act in Middlesex more than in any other part of the country had been exempted from its operations.

Q—Have you much poverty in the city? A—We have some, but in comparison with other cities over the line, very little.

Q—Can you trace any of this poverty to drink? A—Yes.

Q—Has the license law of the Province improved the last few years? A—Yes.

Q—Has not every license enactment of late years been beneficial? A—Yes.

Witness said some hotels violated the law by selling in prohibited hours and others observed it. Very often to please the Government the good ones have to run the poor ones stay.

Q—Which should go first, the hotel or the saloon? A—The saloon, where only liquor is sold, by all means.

Q—The hour of closing has been made earlier here. What is the effect? A—Many that those in the habit of drinking late at night in which to drink.

The mayor believed that a prohibitory law would be enforced as well as any other law. In conclusion he invited the commission to visit the waterworks before leaving.

LIQUOR INSPECTOR HENDERSON.

Liquor Inspector Henderson was the next witness. In reply to questions by Mr. Clarke he gave the history of the liquor traffic in figures since 1876. In that year there were 115 licenses to a population of 120,000. From April 30, 1878, to April 30, 1893, there were 921 liquor cases, the court convictions in that time, 439, fines, \$13,000.

Witness issued for the year ending April 30, 1897: Hotels 56, saloons 14, shops 11, total 81. Total receipts for year, \$25,000. Expenses, \$1,734 20. Cases before the court, 40; convictions, 56; fines, \$1,104.

Licenses issued for year ending April 30, 1900: Hotels 50, saloons 4, shops 10, total 64. Total receipts, \$21,427 58; expenses, \$1,771 38. Cases in court, 63; convictions, 44; fines, \$1,550.

Licenses issued for year ending April 30, 1901: Hotels 53, saloons 4, shops 14, total 71. Total receipts, \$28,938 85; expenses, \$1,293 65. Prosecutions, 39; convictions, 23; fines, \$772.

Licenses issued for year ending April 30, 1902: Hotels 54, saloons 4, shops 13, total 71. Total receipts, \$18,710;

expenses, \$1,374 70. Prosecutions, 37; convictions, 19; fines, \$410.

Licenses issued for 1891: Hotels 51, saloons 5, shops 12, total 68. Total receipts, \$19,207 70; expenses, \$1,657 94. Prosecutions, 70; convictions, 35; fines, \$804.

Licenses issued for 1892: Hotels 34, saloons 5, shops 6; total 45. Total receipts, \$14,557 50; expenses, \$1,533 06. Prosecutions, 30; convictions, 23; fines, \$770.

Q—Do you believe you have more licensed places now than the city requires? A—I think, as we are situated now, that the number is satisfactory. For the accommodation of the traveling public I don't think we could reduce them much more. No; there was only one saloon where nothing but liquor was sold. The other saloons had restaurants connected with them and supplied meals.

Q—How do you find the Saturday night and Sunday law respected? A—Those laws for the last two years have been better observed than before. It had become almost impossible to catch a direct violation himself. One place on Richmond street north of Dundas was notorious for the violation of the Sunday law, but by means of the witness they always caught the offender. He did not know how it was that this man continued to get a license. No; there was not a sale of liquor to minors to any great extent. The Indians did not get liquor openly in the city. If they did not get their liquor before coming into the city they gave the money to white men, who purchased liquor for them. He would suggest an improvement in the law that there be no fine for a second offense, simply imprisonment.

Q—How do you find the early closing working? A—I find that in some places after 10 o'clock the sale has continued in cellars, back rooms and upstairs.

Q—Is that a better arrangement than the old-time closing at 11 o'clock? A—I think that it is a tendency toward what I saw this year to cause more illicit selling than formerly. He did not know of any inspection of liquor by inland revenue officers. Yes; he thought such inspection would lead to the sale of a better class of liquor. The Scott Act he believed to have been well enforced in East Middlesex. Yes, he favored the enactment of a prohibitory law for the whole of Canada. He preferred that to local option. In event of prohibition the witness did not think that if a saloon or hotel facilities could be restricted from making wine, beer and cider for his own use. He could, however, be restrained from selling the same.

F. C. MORGAN.

Acting Police Court Clerk (Constable) Morgan submitted the following account of the workings of the law in the city court:

Number of persons convicted in 1890 before E. Jones Parks, police magistrate, 439; fines inflicted, \$18,445; amount of fines collected, \$1,734 20; convictions for drunkenness, 150; persons fined for drunkenness, 73; sent to jail in default, 70; suspended sentence, 7.

Convictions in 1891, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1892, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1893, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1894, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1895, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1896, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1897, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1898, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1899, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1900, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1901, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1902, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1903, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1904, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1905, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1906, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1907, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1908, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1909, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1910, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1911, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1912, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1913, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1914, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

Persons convicted in 1915, 442; fines inflicted, 280; amount of fines, \$1,869 85; fines collected, \$1,745; convictions for drunkenness, 129; sent to jail in default, 150; suspended sentence, 8.

traveling tramps were intercepted in the city—it was a resting place on a general highway for these people. There were two prominent classes of law-breakers, these were those charged with drunkenness and those who committed assaults while under the influence of liquor. A very prominent excuse for petty larceny was that the culprit had imbibed too freely. He was very seldom troubled with small boys for any class of misdemeanors whatever. He did not have many cases of breaches of the Liquor License Act. There was not much perjury connected with the investigation of these only slight deviations in the evidence given. The licensed saloons in this city were orderly and well conducted. The Scott Act throughout the county did not seem to have any effect on the saloons. He favored the adoption of the temperance principles all over the Dominion. For years he had been a total abstainer. He saw no use for liquor at all. The present method of dealing with drunkenness was unsatisfactory. It was no punishment to put a drunkard in jail for a week or ten days if the man was poor his family suffered. Any better method? Yes; he would hard labor would be better. He would do away with the sale, importation and manufacture of liquor altogether, except for medical or sacramental purposes. Witness would favor the separation of billiard rooms from saloons. He could not say he had noticed any improvement in the number of cases since the hours of selling liquor here were shortened.

THOMAS ALEXANDER.

Thomas Alexander, collector of inland revenue, produced some interesting figures. His district, he said, covered Middlesex, Elgin and Lambton. There were breweries at Sarnia, St. Thomas and Strathroy, and three of them in London. The following figures represented the amount of malt used and the consumption of malt liquor in the district:

1895-96: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1896-97: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1897-98: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1898-99: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1899-00: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1900-01: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1901-02: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1902-03: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1903-04: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1904-05: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1905-06: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1906-07: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1907-08: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1908-09: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1909-10: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1910-11: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1911-12: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1912-13: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1913-14: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1914-15: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1915-16: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1916-17: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1917-18: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1918-19: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1919-20: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1920-21: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1921-22: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1922-23: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1923-24: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1924-25: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1925-26: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

1926-27: Malt, 4,292,372; Malt liquor, 1,656,235.

in the estate of the Earl of Derby a district of twenty square miles was without a license. The prohibition in that part worked well. Mr. Bowman's experience in the Scott Act counties was far from satisfactory, but East Middlesex observed the law better than Elgin. He favored a prohibitory law for the whole Dominion. He could not say whether it would be wise to manufacture wine for sacramental purposes; for medicinal purposes he might allow it.

Q—Do you favor compensating the brewers and distillers in case of a prohibitory enactment? A—Well, from a business standpoint I would say that they ought to be compensated, but when you come to look at it from another standpoint I don't think they should. They make \$30,000 or \$40,000 a year out of the people, and I don't think the people should again make it up.

Q—In case of the enactment of the law, how do you propose to make up the law, the Dominion and Ontario revenue? A—Well, I say that people pay that revenue through a circuitous channel by ruining their health, and they might as well pay that revenue direct and save their health. I would consider it an honor to pay my share of the extra taxation incurred by prohibition.

The witness did not consider the present hours of closing early enough. He would like to see closing still earlier, say 7 o'clock. He did not think that people would, in event of prohibition, go into manufacturing and distilling their own liquor. During Mr. Bowman's long railway experience he had never seen any in keeping a temperate force. No accidents happened through liquor that he was aware of, but on one occasion an engineer was so drunk that his fireman had to take his engine into Port Stanley. Owing to the sort of Freemasonry existing among the railway fraternity he did not find this out until some time afterwards.

MR. T. W. CASEY.

Mr. T. W. Casey, who gave evidence before the commission when it sat in Hamilton, was asked to repeat his statement, which he did as follows:

"In regard to the workings of the license system I think it is generally conceded that the system has been universally a failure, so far as preventing the evils of drunkenness. It has been honestly tried in England for centuries and to-day, in the words of a very eminent statesman, it is the most formidable of the evils of the country."

It has been tried in Canada almost since we have had laws of our own at all and the very fact of a government commission like this gives good indication of how unsatisfactory its workings have been. I do not think we need look for any much more effectual regulation and restraint of the liquor traffic under any license laws than under those now in force in Ontario.

The law is very stringent, and the provisions for its enforcement, much as they may be abused in many districts, seem better than those in any of the other provinces. As a matter of fact the law is not nearly so well enforced as it should be. The system of municipal control as it now is, and it would be a retrograde step to go back again to a system of municipal control.

"To show that not much change for the better need be expected under the present license system, of itself, I think the following facts are illustrative: The present Ontario License Act went into force in 1876, and at once the number of tavern licenses in the Province was reduced from 4,450 to 2,977, showing a decrease of 1,473 in the change from municipal to provincial control. In 1877 there were but 2,845 tavern licenses in the Province, and in 1880 the number was reduced to 2,450, a decrease of 395. In 1885 the number was reduced to 2,363, and in 1890 to 2,363, a decrease of 817. At the same time the number of commitments to the county jails for drunkenness increased from 3,869 in 1876 to 4,897 in 1893, or over 25 per cent. I have never seen anything to convince me but that both these classes of figures would have gone on increasing had the license law been left undisturbed."

THESCOTT ACT WORKING.

"In 1883 the Scott Act began to be adopted in the counties of this Province, and in 1886 came pretty generally into force. The number of tavern licenses then fell down to 1,507, and the next year to 1,456. The number of commitments to jails for drunkenness went down to 3,696 in 1885 and 3,555 in 1886, being a reduction of considerably over 25 per cent. I know of no reason whatever for these reductions but the adoption of the Scott Act."

"The Dominion inland revenue returns also show that the quantity of spirits consumed per capita in the whole Dominion fell from 129 gallons in 1885 to 71 in a gallon in 1889. This was for the whole Dominion. I have reason to believe that the falling off in Ontario was considerably greater than that, but not now lay claim on the figures. The average consumption of spirits per capita ever since Confederation to 1885 had been considerably over one gallon. Since that year the average has been considerably less than three-fourths of a gallon. It is worse than that in the counties of the Scott Act and local option measures since have had largely to do with that fact."

"That the Scott Act was fairly successful as a temperance measure in the estimation of the people seems pretty evident from the fact that the temperance people everywhere and almost universally opposed its repeal, while the liquor interests almost universally and everywhere worked with great energy for its repeal. The act, however, was not a success for several reasons:

"1. It was a local measure only. There were few districts where it was in force where liquor could not be legally and lawfully obtained nearby. In the counties of Lennox and Addington, for example, there were but four commitments to the jail for drunkenness during the last year of its operation. In the counties of Hastings and Lennox the liquor traffic had to do with them was purchased in a licensed tavern only a mile beyond the boundary. In the other two counties I do not know the history. Kingston on the one side of the county is but eight miles distant, and Deseronto on the other side one mile distant, and both had licensed liquor shops all the time in full blast. Men easily reached these points, and small quantities for illicit sellers were easily brought in, and yet the amount of drinking and drunkenness fell off wonderfully. In the three years that the act was in force the total number of commitments to the county jail for drunkenness was but 13. During the next three years—the only reports published up to this time—the number increased to 37. In a number of other counties the official figures tell a similar story. At one time the jail was without a single criminal for

some weeks, a circumstance that has not occurred since, I believe, or had not occurred for years before. Even though the law has been repealed, I have it from the authority of the very intelligent and reliable clerk of the peace that the liquor traffic has never recovered its former standing in the county."

"2. It was inefficiently enforced. This in some instances was, no doubt, owing to the Provincial inspectors being unwilling or incapable men. In many places, however, the lack for funds to carry on prosecutions greatly interfered. It was a Dominion Act and left to Provincial enforcement. The act needed amendment to make it workable by the Provincial machinery and did not get them until it was too late to be of much value. The fines from prosecutions and the fees from druggists' licenses were, for a time at least, taken away by Dominion acts and the county councils refused, in a majority of instances, to provide anything for their share of the expenses of the prosecutions. These difficulties were remedied in one case, but by that time the repeal movement began, and it became evident that the act would not be generally adopted. I do not think that any mere local prohibition measures will again meet with the general approval of the people."

A prohibition law.

"The great body of temperance people of Canada has always understood the prohibition law to mean one prohibiting the manufacture and the importation as well as the mere sale. Nearly all of the thousands of petitions that have been sent to Parliament during the past 40 years have been for a three-fold law of that kind, and not for any partial measure. Such a law, I am convinced, would be efficient and successful."

"For years and years past it has been found an easy thing to prohibit the unlawful manufacture on anything of a large scale. It cannot be done on the sly to any such considerable extent as to supply the sellers throughout the country. The prohibition can also be pretty effectually prohibited by the present customs machinery, and quite as easily as many other things are now thus prohibited. What can be smuggled across our borders would be but as a drop to the bucket of what the sellers now use every day. With the supplies thus cut off the sellers would be in a difficult position to manage. A general law of that kind would, I am fully persuaded, be much more easily and effectually enforced than was the Scott Act, or the present License Act."

"The legalized liquor traffic is not, so far as I can ascertain, any source of real net public revenue. The Province of Ontario, for example, got last year just \$300,000 of revenue from the license system. There was paid out of the Provincial treasury during the year the following sums:

Administration of justice, \$231,659; Hospitals and charities, \$13,574; Insane asylums, \$13,574; Central Prison, \$2,919; Lockups in outlying districts, \$1,967; Crown counsel prosecuting fees, \$3,892.

Total, \$351,605.

"Sir Oliver Mowat estimates, and very correctly, no doubt, that three-fourths of all the crime and poverty and misery of the country are due to the results of the liquor traffic. All of the above items come under some of these classes, but even allowing but one half of the above payments to that one source it will be seen that over \$100,000 besides the revenue would be required to meet the expenses thus entailed."

"The Dominion Government got a revenue of less than a \$250,000 last year from the importation of liquors and the grain for its manufacture. There went out of the country, however, a larger amount of money than that to pay for liquors imported and consumed and the corn and malt imported and consumed in the manufacture. To meet that bill of imports which added nothing to the wealth, peace or progress of the people, it took about two-thirds of all our coal exported. It took more than the total value of all our exports of gold, copper, nickel, iron ore, silver, salt and coal oil. It took nearly all the value of all our barley exported or of the 5,500,000 bushels of oats exported."

"The Dominion Government got nearly \$5,000,000 all told of excise duties in connection with the liquor manufactured in the country. So far as promoting the real industrial wealth of Canada, it was worse than lost. It is estimated that all labor, if judiciously employed, adds to the country's wealth and resources to the extent of at least \$1 a day. By any such estimate as this the country is losing \$10,000 a day in labor because of the continuance of the traffic. The figures go to show that Canada loses more labor each year because of the drink traffic than it gains by all its immigration."

CAPITAL INVESTED, ETC.

"There is also, according to a late Dominion Year Book, \$15,368,953 of capital invested in the manufacture of liquors in this country—just at the time when many important industries that would add much to our wealth cannot be carried on for want of capital. That is a larger sum than is invested in all our

WESTERN ONTARIO.

An Essex Man With Too Many Wives.

Chatham Curriers Reorganized for the Coming Season—A Child Fatally Burned by Being Put on a Stove.

ESSEX.

Charles Gregory, of Windsor, who for the past year has kept his name before the public by becoming involved in a number of bad scrapes, is now charged with having two wives living. The register of the Rev. John Gray, late of St. Andrew's Church, now of Kalamazoo, seems to prove that he married Gregory to a young lady named Miss Annie Gurney on Feb. 27, in the presence of Mrs. Gray and daughter. Then on April 10, in the same year, he was married to Miss Annie Smith, of Chatham, with whom he is now living and by whom he has a child, Kirby Gregory, the father of young Gregory, was seen by a Detroit Free Press representative Thursday night and said the story was true. He knew nothing about it until Thursday morning, when he asked his son. The latter said that a party of six came down from Chatham to Windsor and had a good time. He said that he was under the influence of liquor when married and did not realize what he was doing. He further said that a month later a bill of separation was signed between him and his wife in Detroit, and Mr. Gregory said this was shown to him, together with letters from the young woman stating that she never considered herself married. Mr. Gregory said that Ritchie knew this and when he was sent down squealed in the hopes of getting even.

The St. Andrew's Church congregation, Windsor, met Thursday night and extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Tomlin, of Brantford.

A convention to recognize the east riding of Huron for the coming election in connection with the plebiscite will be held in the town hall, Brantford, on Friday, Oct. 20.

LAMBTON.

The citizens of Forest are petitioning the G. T. R. officials to appoint Mrs. Joseph Holmes to the position held here by her late husband.

MIDDLESEX.

The death occurred in Stratford on Thursday of Miss Matilda, daughter of Mr. Arch. Campbell, Center street. The deceased was in her 33rd year, born in the township of Carleton Place, and removed to Stratford some four years ago, being held in the highest esteem.

KENT.

The ladies of the Public Hospital at Chatham have decided to make a thorough canvass and wipe out the floating debt. The Chatham Curling Club held its annual meeting on Wednesday night and reorganized for the season under the following officers: Honorary presidents, Sherill Mercer and N. H. Stevens; patroness, Mrs. Bray; president, Robt. Gray; vice-president, William Ball; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Fraser; chaplain, Rev. J. McCosh; committee, Messrs. Ripin, Danlon and Johnson; representative members, John Wright and Dr. Bray; skippers, Dr. W. L. Bunting, G. Caruthers, Dr. J. L. Bray, Dr. R. V. Bray, Graves, Atkinson and Rev. Mr. McCosh.

PERTH.

The energetic Young Liberals of Mitchell have elected officers as follows: Wm. Ryan, president; S. A. Hodge, first vice; F. Ryan, second vice; F. Martyn, secretary-treasurer.

WELLINGTON.

A coroner's jury at Eden Mills has come to the conclusion that Emma Roth's death has been placed on the stove by some party unknown, and that gross negligence had been shown in the treatment of the little girl after the accident. The coroner conducted the inquest. Emma Roth is housekeeper for Joseph Zingar, proprietor of the Eden Mills Hotel. She entered his employ a few months ago. In August last Mrs. Zingar died, and it came out in evidence that there was a promise of marriage between the woman Roth and the landlord shortly after his wife's death. The circumstances of the death of Emma Roth's little daughter were rather suspicious. It was five days after the accident happened before a doctor was sent for and the neighbors heard anything about it. The injuries were such a character that the jury came to the conclusion that the child had not been placed on the hot stove and held there by some one.

RED COATS IN TROUBLE.

Row Are the Soldiers of the British Military Tattoo to Get Back to England?

(New York World, Oct. 12.) Some of the British soldiers in town invited their Revolutionary predecessors and camped out last night. When the military tournament ended on Saturday night the troops were to have received their pay on Monday. A benefit was arranged for Tuesday night, but the troops were given to understand that their passage had been engaged and that they were to sail to-day. Manager Henry J. Leslie so stated several days ago.

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WINDSOR, Oct. 13.—In the unfinished 224 per cent. sixth heat, Jack the Ripper, 1; Hard Cash, 2; Little Joker, 3. Time, 2:10 1/2.

225 trot.
Carpenter.....1 1 3 2 2
Robertson.....2 2 3 3 3
Glenwood Prince.....2 1 1 1

226 trot.
Matt.....1 1 2 2 2
John.....2 2 4 4 4
Harry.....2 2 4 4 4
Little Jim.....3 3 3 3 3
Baby Conqueror.....2 2 2 2 2

Before the Footlights.

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"On the contrary, I try to do something about twice a week."

"What is it?"

"Gathering the front steps of her father's residence."

When nature deprives some men of their brains she fills the cavity with tongue.

DON'T BOIL,

DON'T SCALD,

the clothes on wash day.

It's not necessary. SURPRISE SOAP does the wash without boiling or scalding a single piece. The clothes last longer washed in this way. It's the quickest and cleanest way of washing. There's no steam about the house.

SURPRISE SOAP

makes white goods whiter; colored goods brighter; flannels softer; nor does it injure the tenderest hands or finest fabrics.

'Tis a remarkable easy way to wash.

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LONDON, Oct. 13.—H. Rider Haggard, the novelist, has written a long letter to the Times: "To dispel the notion current in some circles in England that Lobengula is an innocent and worthy savage on whom the chartered company is forcing a quarrel." Mr. Haggard relates that Lobengula for an inordinate remark about being a pretender to his throne, took a British captain, Patterson by name, and a sergeant sent to his camp on a mission by Sir Bartle Frere in 1878, and had them foully murdered on their return journey together with a youth named Thomas whom they had engaged from Lobengula's own camp. The Government never avenged that crime. He (Haggard) proved the murders, and describes them in detail. "Some of the stories told of Lobengula are too devilish to print. If ever innocent blood cried to heaven for vengeance, it cries against Lobengula."

Mr. Haggard urges the Government, even at some cost, to retain Bechuanaland and Mashonaland.

HOOPER HEARD FROM.

He Asks Fair Play and a Suspension Judgment Till the Trial Takes Place.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The Hooper case is still engaging attention here. The editor of the Journal received a private letter to-day from J. B. Hooper enclosing the following for publication:

"Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me to say a few words regarding myself. I appeal to the citizens of Ottawa to suspend judgment made by certain newspapers to prejudice my case. I have a good defense and will meet any and all accusations at the proper moment. No statement has yet been given by me or have I spoken one word in my defense. My lips are sealed by my lawyers until the proper time arrives."

"I am confident of a fair trial right here in Joliette, but by the injury done my life is blasted, even if found not guilty and acquitted." JOHN B. HOOPER, Joliette, Oct. 12.

SIMCOE PATRONS.

South Riding Delegates Nominate a Candidate—West Simcoe Men to Meet Again.

ALLISTON, Ont., Oct. 13.—South Simcoe Patrons of Industry met to-day to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons. Mr. T. W. Lennox, reeve of Egan township, was chosen.

WEST SIMCOE.

CREMOR, Ont., Oct. 13.—A large convention of Patrons was held here to-day to nominate a candidate for West Simcoe for the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Charles Lawrence received the nomination, but as he was not present there was dissatisfaction, and another convention will be held a week from to-day.

A COUP IN GUATEMALA.

The President of the Republic Declares Himself Dictator.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Secretary Gresham this evening received the following dispatch from Mr. Young, United States Minister to Guatemala:

"The president of Guatemala to-day declared himself dictator, dissolved the extra session of congress, assumed control of the Government and ordered a new election."

Fatal Accident at Guelph.

GUELPH, Oct. 13.—Mr. David Kennedy, who had the excavating contract for the new opera house, was killed by a wall falling on him while directing the workmen this evening. He saw the wall coming and endeavored to escape, but tripped on a stone and fell.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Preparations for the Plebiscite Campaign Well Advanced.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—The central plebiscite committee for Ontario met to-night, when reports were received of organizations in thirteen counties, and before the end of the month every county will be organized. Arrangements were made for the issuing of literature.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Mr. Saunby to Retire from the Work in Japan.

HAMILTON, Oct. 13.—It was near midnight last night when the Methodist Mission Board closed up the business of their session.

The report of the committee on the retirement of Rev. Mr. Saunby from work in Japan was adopted, and a suitable resolution will be presented for his faithful services.

The proportion of the appropriation given to domestic missions was fixed at 42 1/2 per cent.

Some of the appropriations were as follows: Manitoba and Northwest Territories, \$15,158; British Columbia, \$6,235; Montreal, \$14,507; Newfoundland, \$13,921; Toronto Conference, \$7,023; London Conference, \$4,379; Kaniapoo, \$500. For foreign missions Japan not \$20,000; West China, \$7,850; India work, Manitoba and Northwest Territories Conference, \$19,329; Indian work, British Columbia, \$20,414; Chinese work, British Columbia, \$4,254.

The total appropriation for domestic missions is \$30,854 and for foreign missions \$161,708.

THE REFERENDUM.

[The Humanitarian, London, Eng.]

The Referendum seems to be in the air again. Lord Salisbury has given it an impetus by seeing in it a greater safeguard than is afforded by a Second Chamber—"that the constitution by which the nation lives shall not be changed with the nation's will."

The Times has initiated a correspondence on the subject, and even the Spectator has been moved to throw open its closely-guarded columns for a discussion.

The advantages of the Referendum are many and great. The most conspicuous of them is its tendency to withdraw legislation from the absolute control of party political feeling. Take for instance the burning question of Irish home rule, which is one eminently suited for the Referendum. It is surely most desirable that such a question should be kept as far as possible out of personal or party politics and decided simply upon its merits. Home rule is a matter which vitally affects the whole of Great Britain, and is therefore one on which the whole body of the electorate should be allowed to express an opinion.

What an opportunity, therefore, would the Referendum afford of testing the feeling of the nation upon the question, pure and simple, apart from any side issues. It would be decided upon its merits alone, and it would be decided conclusively. As with home rule, so would it be with other great constitutional measures. Many men, who shrink instinctively from the noisy strife of a party election, would give their votes calmly and dispassionately for or against the measure.

The adoption of the Referendum would have the effect of giving greater freedom and independence of thought to individual members of Parliament. They would be less liable to degenerate into mere voting machines, or party hacks; and they would be better able to speak their minds, and to vote more freely, if their decisions were not regarded as absolutely final. Such are some of the non-obvious advantages of the Referendum. Of course it would only be applicable to measures involving great constitutional change. It could not be put into use so frequently with us, as it is in a small country like Switzerland, because here such a proceeding would of necessity be more complicated and more costly, though for all practical purposes, the machinery which manages our elections would manage the Referendum equally well. Anything which would get a great constitutional question decided upon its own merits, and not as it affects this or that fact, or this or that party, would be an immense advantage, and that is the great point in favor of the Referendum.

Catarrh in the Head.

It is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of Catarrh. Catarrh sometimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. See a James Robinson, a well-known resident of Paris, died on Thursday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, William Midgley, Brantford township. Death was very sudden. Heart disease was the cause.

Among the many good sales cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is carache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is so easy to apply, and is only to the above ailments, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

The Brantford Opera House is being fitted with fire escapes and improved for the season's opening.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, carache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

A Related Boomer.

Enamored Youth—May I hope to find a place in your heart?—If you hustle, Ladylove (fin de siècle)—If you hustle, there is only a few choice locations left.

HAVE YOUR Magazines and Periodicals BOUND AT

E. H. KORDES', Advertiser Printing Company

Blank Book Manufacture, 428 RICHMOND STREET.

HINTON, THE UNDERTAKER, 222 King St., next to Freeman's Hall.

Private residence, 402 King St. Telephone, store 440, house 418.

W. H. BAKER, 514 Dundas Street, upstairs. Telephone No. 1.

PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN. Date of the Bell Telephone Co.

Estimates given on all classes of electric work. Repairing of all electric work promptly.

THE LATEST NOVEL.

IN KIL

Are to be found at the Glove Dep

Spittal, Burn and Gentleman.

We have all the new shades in stock, incl

Light Green, Dark Green, Purple, Blue and Oxblood.

OUR \$1 GLOVE—Guaranteed, is a bargain and worth the inspection of any lady wishing a rel

OUR LACING GLOVE is a beauty and moderate had price. It always gives satisfaction.

THE CELEBRATED DERBY GLOVE is a favorite cannot be equaled for fit and wear.

EVENING GLOVES—A specialty—We have them sizes, all lengths, all shades, all prices.

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LOOK, LOOK, LOOK.

Sideboard with mirror, - \$ 5 25 Extension tables, - \$ 5 37 Bedroom sets, - 9 95 Dining-room sets, oak finished, 18 00

EVERYTHING ELSE IN PROPORTION. KEENE BROS. 127 KING STREET (Opposite Market House.)

Hobbs Manuf'g Co. LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF ART STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, CATHEDRAL WINDOWS, BEVELED CRYSTAL WORK, STORE FRONTS, COLORED HALL WINDOWS.

We manufacture everything in glass. If you want some good work, get our idea of a nice window. Information free.

CALENDARS FOR 1894.

SAMPLES NOW READY.

NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS IN IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Chromo Lithographs.

BANNERS, SHAPES, PANELS, ETC.

Come and see them, or drop us a card and one of our travelers will call on you.

E. H. KORDES', Advertiser Printing Company

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE CALVERT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY DETROIT, MICH.

MARSHALL BROS., Wholesale Importers of TEAS and COFFEES

67 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

An Essex Man With Too Many Wives.

Chatham Curious Reorganized for the Coming Season—A Child Fatally Burned by Being Put on a Stove.

ESSEX.

Charles Gregory, of Windsor, who for the past year has kept his name before the public by becoming involved in a number of bad scrapes, is now charged with having two wives living. The register of the Rev. John Gray, late of St. Andrew's Church, now of Kalamazoo, seems to prove that he married Gregory to a young lady named Miss Annie Gurney on Feb. 27, in the presence of Mrs. Gray and daughter. Then on April 10, in the same year, he was married to Miss Annie Smith, of Chatham, with whom he is now living and by whom he has a child. Kirby Gregory, the father of young Gregory, was seen by a Detroit Free Press representative Thursday night and said the story was true. He knew nothing about it until Thursday morning, when he asked his son. The latter says that a party of six came down from Chatham to Windsor and had a good time. He said that he was under the influence of liquor when married and did not realize what he was doing. He further said that a month later a bill of separation was signed between him and his wife in Detroit, and Mr. Gregory said this was shown to him, together with letters from the young woman stating that she never considered themselves married. Mr. Gregory said that Hattie knew this and when he was sent down squelched in the hopes of getting even.

The St. Andrew's Church congregation, Windsor, met Thursday night and extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Tolmie, of Brantford.

EUREKA.

A convention to reorganize the east riding of Huron for the coming election in connection with the plebiscite will be held in the town hall, Brantford, on Friday, Oct. 20.

LEWISTON.

The citizens of Lewiston are petitioning the G. T. R. officials to appoint Mrs. Joseph Holmes to the position held here by her late husband.

MIDDLESEX.

The death occurred in Stratford on Thursday of Miss Matilda, daughter of Mr. Arch Campbell, Center street. The deceased was in her 33rd year, born in the township of Carleton Place, and resided in Stratford some four years ago, being held in the highest esteem.

KENT.

The ladies of the Public General Hospital at Chatham have decided to make a thorough canvass and wipe out the floating debt. The Chatham Curling Club held its annual meeting on Wednesday night and reorganized for the season under the following officers: Honorary presidents, Sheriff Morris and N. H. Stevens; patronesses, Mrs. Gray, president, Robert Gray; vice-president, William Ball; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Fraser; chaplain, Rev. Mr. McCosh; committee, Messrs. Elgin, Danlop and Johnson; representative members, John Wright and Dr. Bray; skippers, C. Danlop, W. E. Roper, G. Caruthers, Dr. J. L. Bray, Dr. E. V. Bray, Graves, Atkinson and Rev. Mr. McCosh.

PERTH.

The energetic Young Liberals of Mitchell have elected officers as follows: Wm. Ryan, president; S. A. Rodger, secretary; E. V. Bray, second vice; F. Martyn, secretary-treasurer.

WELLINGTON.

A coroner's jury at Eden Mills has come to the conclusion that Emma Roth's child had been placed on the stove by some party unknown, and that gross negligence had been shown in the treatment of the little one after the accident. Coroner Harrod conducted the inquest. Emma Roth is housekeeper for Joseph Zenger, proprietor of the Eden Mills Hotel. She entered her employ a few months ago. In August last Mrs. Zenger died, and it came out in evidence that there was a promise of marriage between the woman Roth and the landlord shortly after his wife's death. The circumstances of the death of Emma Roth's illegitimate child were rather suspicious. It was five days after the accident happened before a doctor was sent for or the neighbors heard anything about it. The injuries were such a character that the jury came to the conclusion that the child could not have met with the accident. It had been placed on the hot stove and held there some time.

RED COATS IN TROUBLE.

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Vigilant.....3:25:39 3:25:53

THE TURTLE.

WINDSOR RACES.

WINDSOR, Oct. 13.—In the unfinished 2:24 pace yesterday, sixth heat, Jack the Ripper, 1; Hard Cash, 2; Little Joker, 3. Time, 2:18.4.

2:25 trot.

Carlton.....1 1 3 2 8
Robertson.....2 2 3 3 3
Glenwood.....3 2 1 1 1
Time—2:24, 2:21, 2:21, 2:24, 2:23.

2:31 trot.

Matt.....4 1 1 2 2
2:30 trot.....7 7 4 4 4
Mamie R.....3 3 4 4 4
Happy Man.....1 6 5 1 1
Lizzie Jim.....2 2 3 3 3
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LONDON, Oct. 12.—According to an affidavit made in a Dublin court Earl Clancarty is in financial troubles. An action brought against the earl to recover £980 for carriage hire brought out the fact that his embarrassment is light. Other actions amounting to £4,250 are pending. Earl Clancarty is living in London with his wife, who was formerly Belle Hilton, and who last week gave birth to a daughter.

Mashonaland Matters.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Rider Haggard, the novelist, has written a long letter to the Times: "To dispel the notion current in some circles in England that Lobengula is an innocent and worthy savage on whom the chartered company is forcing a quarrel." Mr. Haggard relates that Lobengula for an inoffensive remark about being a pretender to his throne, took a British captain, Patterson by name, and a sergeant to his camp on a mission by Sir Bartle Frere in 1878, and had them foully murdered on their return journey together with a youth named Thomas whom they had engaged from Lobengula's own camp. The Government never avenged that crime. He (Haggard) proved the murders, and describes them in detail: "Some of the tribes told of Lobengula are too devilish to print. If ever innocent blood cried to heaven for vengeance, it cries against Lobengula."

Mr. Haggard urges the Government, even at some cost, to retain Bechuanaland and Mashonaland.

HOOPER HEARD FROM.

He Asks Fair Play and a Suspension of Judgment Till the Trial Takes Place.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The Hooper case is still engaging attention here. The editor of the Journal received a private letter to-day from J. R. Hooper enclosing the following for publication:

"Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me to say a few words regarding myself. I appeal to the citizens of Ottawa against the attempts of certain newspapers to prejudice my case. I have a good deal to say and will meet any and all accusations at the proper moment. No statement has yet been given by me or have I spoken one word in my defense. My lips are sealed by my lawyers until the proper time arrives."

"I am confident of a fair trial right here in Joliette, but by the jury already done my life is blasted, even if found not guilty and acquitted." JOHN R. HOOPER, Joliette, Oct. 12.

SIMCOE PATRONS.

South Riding Delegates Nominate a Candidate—West Simcoe Men to Meet Again.

ALLISTON, Ont., Oct. 13.—South Simcoe Patrons of Industry met to-day to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons. Mr. T. W. Lennox, reeve of Ess Township, was chosen.

WEST SIMCOE.

CREMORE, Ont., Oct. 13.—A large convention of Patrons was held to-day to nominate a candidate for West Simcoe for the Legislature. Mr. Charles Lawrence received the nomination, but as he was not present there was dissatisfaction, and another convention will be held a week from to-day.

A COUP IN GUATEMALA.

The President of the Republic Declares Himself Dictator.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Secretary Gresham this evening received the following dispatch from Mr. Young, United States Minister to Guatemala:

"The president of Guatemala to-day declared himself dictator, dissolved the extra session of congress, assumed control of the Government and ordered a new election."

Fatal Accident at Guelph.

GUELPH, Oct. 13.—Mr. David Kennedy, who was excavating a contract for the new opera house, was killed by wall falling on him while directing the workmen this evening. He saw the wall coming and endeavored to escape, but tripped on a stone and fell.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Preparations for the Plebiscite Campaign Well Advanced.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—The central plebiscite committee for Ontario met to-night, when reports were received of organizations in thirteen counties, and before the end of the month every county will be organized. Arrangements were made for the issuing of literature.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Mr. Saunby to Retire from the Work in Japan.

HAMILTON, Oct. 13.—It was near midnight last night when the Methodist Mission Board closed up the business of their session.

The report of the committee on the retirement of Rev. Mr. Saunby from work in Japan was adopted, and a suitable resolution will be presented for his faithful services.

The proportion of the appropriation given to domestic missions was fixed at 42 per cent.

Some of the appropriations were as follows: Manitoba and Northwest Territories, \$15,188; British Columbia, \$6,235; Montreal, \$14,507; Newfoundland, \$13,021; Toronto Conference, \$7,023; London Conference, \$4,379; Kamsloops, \$500. For foreign missions Japan got \$20,000; West China, \$7,550; Indian work, Manitoba and North Territories, \$10,329; Indian work, British Columbia, \$20,414; Chinese work, British Columbia, \$4,254.

The total appropriation for domestic missions is \$90,854 and for foreign missions \$151,708.

THE REFERENDUM.

[The Humanitarian, London, Eng.]

The Referendum seems to be in the air again. Lord Salisbury has given it an impetus by seeing in it a greater safeguard than is afforded by a Second Chamber.

"that the constitution by which the nation lives shall not be changed without the sanction of the people."

The Times has initiated a correspondence on the subject, and even a Spectator has been moved to throw open its closely-guarded columns for a discussion.

The advantages of the Referendum are many and great. The most conspicuous of them is its tendency to withdraw legislation from the absolute control of party political feeling. Take for instance the burning question of Irish home rule, which is one eminently suited for the Referendum.

It is surely most desirable that such a question should be kept as far as possible out of personal or party politics and decided simply upon its merits. Home rule is a matter which vitally affects the whole of Great Britain, and is therefore one on which the whole body of the electorate should be allowed to express an opinion.

What an opportunity, therefore, would the Referendum afford of testing the feeling of the nation upon the question, pure and simple, and free from any side issues. It would be decided upon its merits alone, and it would be decided conclusively.

As with home rule, so would it be with other great constitutional measures. Many men, who shrink instinctively from the noisy strife of a party election, would eagerly strive calmly and dispassionately for or against a particular measure. Again, the adoption of the Referendum would have the effect of giving greater freedom and independence of thought to individual members of Parliament. They would be less liable to degenerate into mere voting machines, or party hacks; and they would be better able to speak their minds, and to vote more freely, if their decisions were not regarded as absolutely final. Such are some of the more obvious advantages of the Referendum.

Of course it would only be applicable to measures involving great constitutional changes. It would not be put into use so frequently with us, as it is in a small country like Switzerland, because here such a proceeding would of necessity be more complicated and more costly, though for all practical purposes, the machinery which manages our elections would manage the Referendum equally well. Anything which would get a great constitutional question decided upon its own merits, and not as it affects this or that, or this or that party, would be an immense advantage, and that is the great point in favor of the Referendum.

Catarth in the Head.

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh of the blood is a common complaint. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. See C. James Robinson, a well-known resident of Paris, died on Thursday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, William Midgley, Brantford township. Death was very sudden. Heart disease was the cause.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is catarrh. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

The Brantford Opera House is being fitted with fire escapes and improved for the season's opening.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

A Fatal Boomer.

Exonerated Youth—May I hope to find a place in your heart?

Ladylove (in de steele)—If you hustle. There is only a few choice locations left, will call on you.

HAVE YOUR Magazines and Periodicals BOUND AT E. H. KORDES',

Blank Book Manufacturer, 428 RICHMOND STREET.

HINTON, THE UNDERTAKER, 202 King St., next to Flomen's Hall. Private residence, 30 King St. Telephone, store 416 house 415.

W. H. BAKER, 214 Dundas Street, Upper. Telephone No. 1. PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN. (Gate of the Bell Telephone Co.) Estimates given on all classes of electric work. Repairing of all electric work promptly and on good terms.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN KID GLOVES!

Are to be found at the Glove Department of

Spittal, Burn and Gentleman

We have all the new shades in stock, including Light Green, Dark Green, Purple, Navy Blue and Oxblood.

OUR \$1 GLOVE—Guaranteed, is a bargain and well worth the inspection of any lady wishing a reliable Glove at a low price.

OUR LACING GLOVE is a beauty and moderate in price. It always gives satisfaction.

THE CELEBRATED DERBY GLOVE is a favorite and cannot be equaled for fit and wear.

EVENING GLOVES—A specialty—We have them all sizes, all lengths, all shades, all prices.

Spittal, Burn and Gentleman.

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK.

Sideboard with mirror, - \$ 5 25 | Extension tables, - \$ 5 37
Bedroom sets, - 9 95 | Dining-room Sets, oak finished, 18 00
EVERYTHING ELSE IN FLOURATION.

KEENE BROS. 127 KING STREET (Opposite Market House.)

Hobbs Manu'g Co. LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF ART STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, CATHEDRAL WINDOWS, BEVELED CRYSTAL WORK, STORE FRONTS, COLORED HALL WINDOWS.

We manufacture everything in glass. If you want some good work, get our lot of a nice window. Information free.

CALENDARS

FOR 1894.

SAMPLES NOW READY.

NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS IN IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Chromo Lithographs.

BANNERS, SHAPES, PANELS, ETC.

Come and see them, or drop us a card and one of our travelers will call on you.

Advertiser Printing Company

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Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by rail, per year (8 to 12 paces) \$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months, \$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 80 per annum; Evening Edition, 100 per annum, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

By mail, per annum, \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.God's in his heart,
All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

If you trust in God and yourself
you can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to restless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.

—(FRANCIS BISMARCK.)

London, Saturday Oct. 14.

BALLOT AND PLEBISCITE.

The London Free Press takes the ADVERTISER to task for saying that newspapers and politicians opposed the introduction of the ballot into the Dominion electoral system because it was "American and un-British." Our authorities are the biographers of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, both of whom were in Ottawa when the question of introducing the ballot was brought before Parliament. On page 281 of the "Life of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie" we have the following statement:

"The application of the ballot to Dominion elections was strongly resisted by Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Opposition and by many of his followers. Sir John Macdonald wanted the country to adhere to the good old system of open voting, as being the manlier form of declaring one's political preference. The ballot was American, was un-British, would lead to fraud and deception, and should not be introduced. Following the same line, one of his supporters naively expressed his objection to the ballot in these terms: 'Elections cannot be carried without money. Under an open system of voting you can readily ascertain whether the voter has deceived you. Under vote by ballot an elector may take your money and vote as he likes without detection.'

That is the statement of the historians, not ours. Our contemporary can settle its objections with them and with its political friends. The Free Press should know that secret voting by ballot, though by a different method from that introduced into Great Britain in 1872 by the Gladstone Government, was in force in States of the adjoining Republic long before the British Parliament followed the example of the Australian colonies. Perhaps this was the reason why the Conservatives objected to the ballot as American and un-British, just as at an earlier time they objected to the replacing of "pounds, shillings and pence" by decimal currency, and as they strenuously opposed the establishment of municipal institutions because the system was an imitation of United States methods.

The ballot (or secret voting) is much older than many people may suppose. It is known to have been first introduced into Rome; it was in use in the Venetian Senate; and during the reign of Charles II. was adopted in Scotland for a short time. But the present discussion has not arisen in reference to the ballot, as thus applied in a restricted sense. That is not what the historians refer to; of that we have not written. Neither is it a particular form of ballot, as our city contemporary would have it, but to the broad principle of secret voting as opposed to open polling that we have referred.

In this connection the Free Press takes a slip at the system of popular voting known as "the plebiscite." It says:

"The plebiscite, however, is American and French and Swiss. It is neither British nor Canadian. The origin of these foreign institutions said the other day that Sir John Thompson said the plebiscite 'violated the constitution.' Again the hat!

"No one with any knowledge of the matter ever said it was a 'violation' of the constitution. All that was said was that it was not in accordance with the constitution and settled nothing under it. Quite a difference!"

Here is how Webster defines the word "repugnant":

"Repugnant—Inclined to repugn or oppose; hence opposition; contrary; hostile; inconsistent; and also distasteful in a high degree; offensive."

What is the difference between saying that a method "violates" a constitution and saying that it is "repugnant"—that is "opposite, contrary, and hostile" to a constitution? Our contemporary should not quibble. The plebiscite, let us repeat, has

done good service in the country already.

Its extension from the municipalities to the Province, and from the Province to the Dominion, seems to us to be but a natural evolution, and we feel assured that the more reactionaries like Sir John Thompson denounce it the stronger will be public opinion in its favor. Many a great reform has in the past been kept back for years because of such shuffling as that in which the men at Ottawa so frequently indulge, when, if the people could have been able to vote on it freely, as they will be able to do on the question of prohibition, they could have speedily shown what they desired, and could have compelled their servants to give it to them.

—Only two of the "Royal Commissioners on the Liquor Traffic" attended at the investigation in London yesterday. The other three are missing. It is said that more than one of them are tired of the dilatory methods pursued. No wonder. It is now nearly three years since the Government at Ottawa announced its resort to this method of delaying action on the question.

THE MASSEY COMPANY AND THE FARMERS.

The recent defense of the 35 per cent. tariff on agricultural implements, issued by the Massey Company, has received prompt reply from the Brandon Mail, which is a Conservative newspaper, and is understood to voice the opinion of hundreds of men who were staunch supporters of Sir John Macdonald, but are no longer contented to put political preferences before the welfare of themselves and their families. This journal says:

"To be prepared or rather to prepare the Hon. Mr. Foster for his visit to the farmers of this country on Oct. 9 the Massey-Harris Company have sent the honorable gentleman a long document in relation of the memorial gotten up by the farmers of this Province. We have not time to go into the document in detail in this issue, so we content ourselves with one or two features of it. In the first place they say the Deering is not sold for \$125 cash in Dakota, and if it was 'it is no comparison to the wide-open binder (their make), which is worth more than the difference in price.' We repeat that the price lists are no guide; one straight offer and sale is worth more than a dozen price lists. Dealers everywhere buy the Deering from the makers at \$87 and even less, so they can be laid down anywhere in the American or Canadian Northwest, where not prevented by duties, at less than \$100, and in all conscience 25 per cent. profit on a cash sale is sufficient. Besides this there will be farmers present at Mr. Foster's meeting to prove that they could have Deering laid down in Brandon for less than \$125 if there were no duties. Next as to the Massey-Harris statement of the inferiority of American machines. Do these people think that Manitoba farmers are all fools? For what did they pay \$22,658 duties on binders last year, the machines costing them laid down one third more than the Massey binder, if they got but inferior article? The customs returns year by year show the Manitoba importation of binders is yearly on the increase, in excess altogether of the rate of increase in population, and if it is not because our farmers get a machine they prefer to the Toronto make, then we want to know what else the importation is for? Perhaps Messrs. Massey and Harris can give another explanation for it."

In another article on the same page the Mail says:

"The whole country has been led to expect a reduction in the tariff in the interest of the agriculturists, and we sincerely hope this reduction will be made the next session, before an appeal to the people is made. In short without this reduction, it is useless for the present government to attempt to carry the country. We are aware there are some mushroom Conservatives, men who have been in the country a year or two, and who have voted once or twice who will accuse the Mail of being a Grit print for such an utterance; but this paper before now has warned Conservatives of their danger, and we hesitate not to warn them again. Our chief anxiety is to see the country properly treated by the Conservative party, but in any event properly treated. Without that reduction an appeal will result in disaster. 'It is the policy or rather the reputation of a policy of the Grit party is in a fault as ever, but the Government cannot safely lay stress on that. The public pulse is at unrest, and will show itself in some other direction if the anticipated reduction is not made and that at once. This, at least, is how we look at the question.'"

It will be observed that this Conservative paper would much rather oppose the Liberals than say a good word of them or their declared policy, but it knows that its readers generally prefer "a tariff for revenue only" to a tariff designed to benefit a few at the expense of the many—the system to which Sir John Thompson declares he will adhere, "whether it be popular or whether it be unpopular," as he put it with vigor in a recent public utterance.

As between the farmers and the Masseys and men of that ilk, the voice of every patriotic Canadian should be for the farmers. The Masseys have put forth a statement declaring that they sell agricultural implements for less than imported implements can be bought without the tariff, and they allege that the tariff is only necessary to prevent Canadian farmers from buying inferior implements in preference to those of Toronto make. What a stupid set the Masseys must take the agriculturists of Canada to be!

As for the farmers, they see the Massey first swallowing up their competitors in Ontario cities and towns, and then posing as philanthropists, and spending many thousands of their profits to provide a music hall for Toronto, and they ask themselves, How comes it all about? Their answer is that men who can amass wealth as the Masseys have done in so short a time are sufficiently strong to

stand the free breeze of moderate competition, and that citizens of Canada who have to compete with the world when they come to sell should have something approaching freedom of action when they go to buy.

—A Huron correspondent asks why none of the Dominion Conservative leaders brought their wives with them in their recent tour. The wife of Sir John Thompson had not returned from England. Perhaps our correspondent will ask Messrs. Haggart and Foster why they did not fetch along their wives.

—Tender parents, do not be discouraged if you find your boy "good for nothing." There may be a brilliant future before him. He has all the qualifications for being elevated to the Senate if he should drift into the ranks of the "protectionists," and be defeated in a popular election.

—D'Alton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien, in their speeches at Listowel, both said the endeavor had been made to read them out of the Conservative party because they had the courage to protest against what they regarded as the wrong doing of a few men in authority at Ottawa. They took strong grounds in favor of the local control of education in Manitoba and the Northwest, and they denounced "protection" as a bonus to a few men, already rich. About 800 persons listened to them.

KILLED BY A BEAR.

Sent to Fetch the Cows, a 14-Year-Old Girl Meets Death.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—A few days ago a little girl of St. Basile, aged 14, sent to fetch home the cows from their pasturage on the outskirts of the bush, did not return home. Growing anxious at her prolonged absence, her parents instituted a search, and tracing her into the bush came upon her dead body, bleeding and mangled by a bear which had encountered her.

Swift Vengeance.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 13.—March Walker, a negro who outraged Helen Young, a white girl in her home last Saturday night, was shot and killed by a squad of mounted police at Way's station, sixteen miles from here yesterday. Walker fired on his pursuers.

World's Fair Finances.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUND CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Auditor Auckerman's monthly statement of the expenses and finances to Sept. 30 is out. It showed total receipts from all sources to be \$25,234,100; total expenditures on all accounts, \$24,205,690, leaving a balance of \$1,028,409 in the treasury.

THE FALL FAIRS.

Aldborough, Rodney.....Oct. 17
Delaware.....Oct. 18
Tisbury, West, Comber.....Oct. 17-18
East Huron, Russell.....Oct. 25-27

"Why Is He So Irritable?"

This question is often heard and nearly as often unanswered. It is not always remembered, as it should be, that the occasion of ill-temper and irritability is often to be found in the physical condition of the persons affected. What is the use of trying to "harmonize" a man whose liver has gone back on him? If a man is tormented with rheumatism, how can he be expected to be affable and agreeable? Can a confirmed dyspeptic be expected to be cheerful and always ready to tell a funny story? The only way to remove the difficulty is to get at the cause. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, impure blood and liver troubles yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla; this is why it is an effective tranquilizer, a peaceful messenger and a preventative of domestic quarrels.

OUR BEST MOVE!

On the Commercial Checker-Board was when we permanently planted "COLWELL'S POPULAR MUSIC HOUSE" in the Union Block, at 189 Dundas Street—only a few doors East of the old place. These handsome premises were secured at great expense and trouble. But the change is so very satisfactory that we are all delighted with it, and feel confident our patrons will appreciate the wonderful improvement.

We now have a larger and better store—nearer location—greater facilities, and decreased expenses. Our stock of Musical Instruments, Strings, Fittings and Music Books is abundant and well selected. Experience and money does it. The Piano Parlors are UP-STEARS—away from street noise and dust. That desirable departure will commend itself to all lovers of music—particularly intending buyers.

AS USUAL, we make a specialty of the GENUINE HEINZMAN & Co. Pianos, Emerson Pianos, Goddard Organs and White Sewing Machines. The Repairing and Tuning Sections are in full swing, and all work promptly and carefully attended to.

In the various Departments our Prices and Terms are always reasonable, and are well appreciated. During the next three months special inducements will be offered to cash buyers. From old and new friends we solicit inspection, correspondence and patronage.

Fairy tales are often told, and as MIS-DEEDS sometimes happen, please make note in our new address, or the right name of the Pianos so successfully handled at C. F. M. H. Telephone, 97 or 97.

CHAS. F. COLWELL,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Georgia lays claim to the meanest man. He is said to jump the fence every day for fear that frequent opening of the gate will wear out the hinges.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

There's no knockdown in the "Wages of Sin."

A wonderful new combination is R. Stark's Headache, Neuralgia and Liver Powders, nice to take and perfectly harmless. Mr. Alexander Russell of the well known firm of Clark, Russell & Co., London Pottery Works, writes: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of R. Stark's Headache, Neuralgia and Liver Powders. I have never failed in giving almost instantaneous relief. I have much pleasure in recommending them as being superior to anything I have ever used." Price, 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.



When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry up and get so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but laid with them half open. About this time, at the earnest request of friends, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one month she was completely cured. The doctor and drug bills were over one hundred dollars, the CUTICURA bill was not more than five dollars. My child is now two years old, strong, healthy and large as any child of her age (see photo) and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing, MRS. GEO. H. TUCKER, JR., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sold throughout the world. FORTY DRESS AND CAPES, CURTAINS, PROTECTORS, RASONS. Mailed free. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

Baby Blemishes, falling hair, and red, rough hands prevented and cured by CUTICURA Soap.

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LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

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Capital Subscribed.....\$2,500,000 00
Capital Paid Up.....1,300,000 00
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SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received at current rates of interest, paid or compounded twice a year.

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Manager.

RADAM'S

IT HAS NO EQUAL AS A CURATIVE MEDICINE IN THIS AGE.

MICROBE

TRY IT: LEARN THE TRUTH OF THIS FOR YOURSELF. DON'T ASK OTHERS.

KILLER.

For sale at chemists generally, or at headquarters.

120 King Street West, Toronto.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., Ltd
Toronto, Ont.

THERE IS JUST ONE THING THAT the citizens of London and vicinity would do well to make a note of, that, at 183 Dundas Street, books and magazines of all kinds and styles are bound neatly, cheaply and tastefully.

W. J. MOFFAT
BOOKBINDER.

John Ferguson & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and
EMBALMERS.

First-class in all Appointments.
Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 377.

PURE PORK SAUSAGE NOW READY
Very Cheap for Cash Only.

All orders for delivery must be given before 10 o'clock every morning.

We buy Hogs off farmers' wagons, delivered at the Packing House every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock.

We pay highest price for Hogs between 100 to 220 pounds, live weight.

The Canadian Packing Company,
Office: Albion Buildings, Room 6,
Telephone 968.

Now is the time for everybody to get their OLD FURS REPAIRED.

We make all kinds of old furs over as good as new. Caps, muffs, collars, capes and mantles a specialty. Prompt attention paid to all orders. Prices low. A call solicited.

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71 and 73 King Street, London.

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Stores Open Until 10 O'Clock

TO-NIGHT.

FURS.

Large assortment of New Capes
Collars and Muffs.

BLANKETS.

Large Size Heavy Home-Made
Blankets, only \$2 50, \$3 and \$3 50.
Many union blankets are now sold
for all-wool.

Buy from reliable dealers.

MANTLES.

One of the best and largest stocks
in London to select from. See our
\$7 50, \$10 and \$12 styles, with capes
and without capes. More of the
latter sold.

MILLINERY.

Stock complete in every respect.
Inspection solicited.

MEN'S HATS.

See our window. Men's Brown
Stiff Hats. A great snap we secured.
Worth \$2, but selling for only 75c
each. All the popular colors in our
celebrated Fedora Hat, only 50c.

CLOTHING.

To order or ready-made. Chil-
dren's, Boys' and Men's Suits and
Overcoats, small sizes, \$2, \$2 50
and \$3.

TIES.

Sale to-night of Ties, Collars,
Braces and Underwear.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

Large as a Dollar

Where the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start out. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up, the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 25c

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Rev. Alfred Rowland, of Lake Geneva, Wis., who has been visiting friends in London and vicinity, left for home last evening.

Three in One Day.

Three young people—Miss Campbell, Miss Tuck, and Mr. Robert Graham—died on Wednesday at Strathroy between 2 p.m. and 12. The first and second died of consumption, the third, who leaves a wife and two small children, was a victim of fever. They were all buried Friday afternoon.

That Electric Franchise.

At last night's meeting of No. 1 committee Col. Clark's offer for an electric railway was sent back to the council with the recommendation that no action be taken. Mr. Joseph Marks was heard in regard to the hours of labor of street railway employees. It was recommended that \$50 be granted to the Salvation Army Rescue Home. The London Street Railway Company's offer was left over so as to learn if they would submit a new offer or stand by the old one. Full report of meeting deferred.

Dr. Antifill in Strathroy.

The annual meeting of the Strathroy branch of the Bible Society was held on Thursday evening in the Front Street Methodist Church. There was a large attendance than usual, and one representing all the Protestant churches of the town. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. Theo. Gordon, and the annual report was presented by Mr. Hugh McColl, postmaster. The report showed that the people of the town had subscribed \$176 77 to the funds of the society. The sales at the depository amounted to \$41 15. The first speaker was Rev. F. G. Newton, rector of St. John's Church. His topic was "Personal reasons for supporting the Bible Society," and he made a strong plea for the work. The evening train being long past due and Dr. Antifill of London, not having arrived, Rev. W. G. Jordan, though not prepared, spoke briefly on the influence of the Bible. His very next address was much enjoyed. About 9:20 the train and Dr. Antifill arrived. The doctor lost no time but began at once a most interesting and instructive address on "What we owe to the Bible and the society." For half an hour the audience listened with pleasure, and everyone felt well repaid for waiting.

Brown-Ross. Cameron Brown, formerly connected with the ADVERTISER editorial staff, but now night editor of the Globe, was married yesterday to Miss Margaret, daughter of Hon. George W. Ross, Provincial Minister of Education. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home, and was attended by over 100 friends and relatives. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Milligan, assisted by Rev. Dr. Booth, of Erie, Penn., brother-in-law of the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss N. C. Ross, sister of the bride, and Miss Edythe Millar, of Toronto, while little Beatrice Booth, of Strathroy, and Mable Ross were maids of honor. The groom was supported by Mr. Chris B. Robinson and Mr. Duncan C. Ross.

Among the guests present were Sir Oliver Mowat, Col. the Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Gibson, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Hon. A. S. and Mrs. Hardy, Hon. John Dryden, Dr. Chamberlain, L. K. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown (of Hamilton), Mrs. Blount, John Cameron, Miss Florence Cameron, Mrs. Wm. Cameron, sen., and Dr. and Mrs. Belton, London; Robert Boston, M.P., South Middlesex; C. Blackett Robinson, and Dr. and Mrs. Booth, of Erie, Pa.

After an elaborate dejeuner the happy couple left for an extended tour through the Eastern States.

Continued.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers, the California Fig Syrup Company.

SMOKE VIRGINIA CIGAR.

MADE BY H. MCKAY & CO.

50c V 50c

FOR SALE BY

H. MCKENNA

125 DUNDAS STREET.

New Goods!

New Goods

HARRY LENOX

Richmond and Carling.

Very Choice.

Come and See Them

An Awful Crash

On the Michigan Central at Jackson, Mich.

Eighteen People Killed and Many Injured.

One Section of an Excursion Dashes Into Another.

Coaches Completely Telescoped—President Ledyard's Statement—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 13.—A terrible wreck occurred this morning about 9:40 o'clock, 100 yards east of the passenger depot in this city. Backs and underbodies of wagons are rapidly taking away the dead and wounded.

HOW IT HAPPENED. An excursion train from the east was standing at the depot when another excursion pulled in. The engineer lost control of the air brake and could not stop the train, and it rushed at the rate of 40 miles an hour into the train ahead, plowing under it and throwing cars in all directions. The cars are

TERRIBLY WRECKED, two of them being thrown across the track. One car was driven completely through another for several rods and was entirely over. Hundreds of people were aboard the two trains and were wedged in all sorts of shapes. Some of the cars were not badly enough wrecked to kill any people on board them, and it is miraculous considering the shape the cars were left, that any at all escaped without injury. No estimate has been received from the railroad company yet as to loss of life, and it is impossible to get a death list.

So far as known 34 persons were injured, many of them it is feared fatally.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

The following dead have been identified: Mrs. Lloyd Woodbury, Bath, N. Y.; James Woodbury, Bath, N. Y.; Mrs. Woodbury's father-in-law, Mrs. Beardsley, Canton, Pa. Injured—Mrs. Searle, Elmira, N. Y., badly injured about head; Edward Fay, Mrs. C. W. Fay, Miss Laura Fally, all of Elmira, N. Y., and all badly injured; Miss Blanche Beardsley, Canton, Pa., is in a precarious condition. The dead and injured have all been removed and are now lying at the hotels and morgues.

DEATHS. JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 13.—The number dead is now placed at eighteen. Additional identifications are: Maggie McWason, aged 20, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Miss Harriet Breece, Pine City, N. Y.; Susie Headley, Warrior Run, Luzerne county, Pa. OFFICIAL REPORTS.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 13.—The two excursion trains were on the Michigan Central Railway. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13.—The first section of the excursion train was called "the Oswego" and the last section "the Webb" special. F. J. Reid, conductor of the Oswego special, has sent the following dispatch to the officers of the road in Detroit: "I was yesterday in Jackson for breakfast, and had just started when the Webb special going west struck my train in the rear and broke three coaches. I cannot ascertain how many are injured. My train was protected in Jackson yard by the semaphores. Engineer Wm. Whalen, who lives at Jackson, was running the last section. He says: 'I saw the signal in the yard to keep back and had my engine in hand, as I thought, but when I came down near the train which was still my

AIR BRAKE WOULD NOT WORK and I ran into the coaches. The failure of the air brake made it impossible to stop. I had such an experience before."

Whalen is badly burned. One of his legs is broken but he will live. No less than nine specials had already passed through Jackson going west this morning, in addition to the regular trains.

Revised List of Victims.

THE DEAD.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 13.—The list of the dead is as follows and their addresses, the bodies being at Webb & Crandall's undertaking rooms:

Maggie McWason, aged 20, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Mrs. J. H. Keeler, Hammond's Park, N. Y.

George Huffman, Lowmansville, N. Y.

Mrs. Norton Beardsley, Canton, Pa.

Miss Harriet Booth, Pine City, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles Starr, Elmira, N. Y.

The following are at Bolton & Pillsbury's undertaking establishment:

Mrs. Darwin Gibbs, Wheeler, Steuben county, N. Y.

James Woodbury, Bath, N. Y.

Mrs. Leonie Woodbury, wife of Lloyd Woodbury, Bath, N. Y.

An unknown baby is among the dead. It was found beside Mrs. Darwin Gibbs.

Mrs. Anna L. Gibbs, Almond, N. Y.

Engineer Whalen has died of his injuries.

There are two dead at Bolton and Pillsbury's beside the baby. One is a man about 60 years of age. The other is a woman of 35. The following injured are being cared for in the Howell House:

Mr. J. H. Gardner, Horseheads, N. Y., slightly injured about body.

Mrs. Allen Harris, Troy, Pa., two ribs broken and bruised.

Mrs. J. A. Burlingham, Springfield, N. Y., arm and shoulder fractured.

L. H. Almon, leg slightly hurt.

The following are at the Hubbard House:

Miss Blanche Bradley and father, Canton, Pa.

Miss Bradley is probably fatally injured. Her head is badly bruised, also her body, and the calf of the left leg is torn to shreds. Her father was not fatally hurt, but was crushed about the body.

Mrs. C. W. Fay, her daughter Laura and Master Walker Fay, of Elmira, N. Y. The two ladies are badly hurt about the face, but not fatally. Walker was unhurt.

Mrs. Searle, of Elmira, N. Y., is badly injured across the back, but her injury is not considered dangerous.

Lloyd Woodbury, of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., says: My father and wife are both killed.

Frederick Brooks, Norwich, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick Brooks, Norwich, N. Y.

Edward Nash, Norwich, N. Y.

W. E. Humphrey, Norwich, N. Y.

PRESIDENT LEDYARD'S ACCOUNT.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—General Superintendent Miller received the following dispatch from President Ledyard:

"Robert Miller, general superintendent—The D. L. and W. excursion train was standing at Jackson for breakfast, the semaphores protecting it. This train was followed by a New York Central excursion train. The engineer of the second

train tried his brakes at Jackson Junction, and they worked all right. When he saw the semaphores set against him he put on his brakes, but they failed to work. He then called for brakes, and the conductor tried the automatic brakes on both of the coaches, and that also failed to work. The New York Central excursion train ran into the rear of the D. L. and W., telescoping two coaches, killing twelve people, injuring five seriously and fifteen not very seriously. Will send you list of killed and injured as soon as practicable to give to the public.

"H. B. LEDYARD," Division Superintendent Jordan said: "I have just interviewed Engineer Whalen. He says he saw the signal that a train was ahead, and knew he was to look out. He supposed, he said, that he could stop at a moment's notice and came on at the usual high rate of speed."

"My air brakes wouldn't work, that was all," is the only thing he can say. He couldn't stop the train without brakes, and the accident occurred. He had his engine reversed for fear we found it so, but he couldn't hold her.

THE YANKEE WINS!

Third Race Between the Valkyrie and Vigilant—The Yankee Wins by Forty Seconds.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 13.—The yacht started at 12:27; Vigilant leading; wind 30 miles.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, 1 p.m.—Vigilant is about an eighth of a mile in lead. Both boats sailing with the tide under water. Valkyrie seems to be a bit stiffer. At 1:05 yachts now off Long Branch and sailing very rapidly.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, Oct. 13.—At 1:15 the Vigilant came about and is now on starboard tack. She appears to be in the lead.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, Oct. 13.—1:28 p.m.—Vigilant is still ahead. Valkyrie is pointing closer to wind. Vigilant is to windward. Both on port tack, disappearing from view in the distance.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, 1:55 p.m.—Both yachts on port tack, standing southeast. Vigilant apparently increasing her lead. Wind growing heavy.

Later—Valkyrie is gradually decreasing the gap between her and her opponent. Vigilant is not heading so closely as her opponent and is sailing with more of a pull.

Far Rockaway, Oct. 13.—2:17 p.m.—The Valkyrie leads by half a mile.

3 p.m.—The Valkyrie turned the stake boat at 2:34, Vigilant at 2:50 and gaining.

3:15 p.m.—The Vigilant has passed the Valkyrie.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Vigilant finished at 3:51, the Valkyrie at 3:52:45. Corrected time gives the American boat the race by 40 seconds.

Steamship Arrivals.

Oct. 12 At From

Yankee... London... Montreal

Yankee... New York... Copenhagen

Yankee... New York... Liverpool

Yankee... New York... Amsterdam

Yankee... New York... Montreal

Yankee... New York... Hamburg

Yankee... New York... Liverpool

Yankee... New York... Southampton

Yankee... New York... London

Yankee... New York... Liverpool

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Yankee... New York... Liverpool

Yankee... New York... Southampton

Yankee... New York... London

Yankee... New York... Liverpool

Yankee... New York... Southampton

S. & S.

FOR THE GIRLS



Maids' Ulsters, from \$3 25 up.

When purchasing our Mantles and Winter Wraps in the German markets we did not forget the girls. It would never do to forget them. They have to be clothed as well as other people. The girls of to-day are our coming women, and their mothers take a great deal of pride in having them neatly dressed. So you see why it would have been a great oversight for us to have forgotten them. The Germans seem to think that girls have fashionable ideas as well as grown up people; at any rate, they make for them Coats and Jackets quite as fashionable as for adults. We procured a grand array of them, and are selling them at reasonable prices. No mother should neglect this opportunity of opportunities to procure for her daughter a comfortable and stylish winter garment.

MAIDS' ULSTERS.

Light brown frizzo, trimmed with braid, triple cape, \$8.

Fancy Tweed lined Cape, military cape and double collar, \$4 50 to \$10.

Fawn beaver military Cape, lined collar, trimmed fur, \$5.

Fancy Tweed Ulster, Princess May collar, trimmed braid, \$3 50.

We have these in two different sizes, from the smallest to the largest.

Empire Coats, trimmed in fur, braid and velvet, with pleated collars and fur, at all prices, beginning at \$3 25.

A good range of Tweed Ulsters, detachable capes, \$3 50 up.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147 & 149 Dundas St.

CLAM BAKE

WE CANE, WE SAW AND WE CONQUERED.

Yes, you came to Empire Tea Company's, saw everything as represented and you conquered all prejudice after one trial. Now you thoroughly realize that Empire's teas and coffees are the best, prices low and their business and profit-sharing system worthy of your patronage. The stand shop here, undoubtedly the largest and most complete pre-digesting store known to date. Thirteen pounds of granulated sugar for 50c upon proof-sharing system. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 3 doors from Kingsmill's.

Conductor Snider gave his instructive and interesting lecture before a very large audience. The subject is one in which Mr. Snider is thoroughly at home, and gives him ample opportunity of displaying his inimitable power of mimicry to perfection. (Galt Reformer. See add in another column.)

IMPORTANT!

"Win a Crown and wear it" is a very good motto. HEINTZMAN & CO. have worked for and obtained a reputation as first-class piano manufacturers, do not feel that they are called upon to share it with any other firm, who by fallacious argument try to make the public believe that the piano they make or sell is "just like HEINTZMAN'S," or that it is THE HEINTZMAN. The public and intending purchasers especially, are asked to keep in mind that there is only one HEINTZMAN & CO. Piano. Our trade mark is registered, therefore do not be induced to buy a piano unless it bears the good old name of "Heintzman & Co." It is a safe guarantee that the piano bearing it is reliable in every particular. We have some new and beautiful designs in stock at our London Warehouses. C. P. M. H. 153 Dundas street. Also some excellent bargains in second-hand Pianos and Organs by other makers. Inspection invited, terms easy. H. W. EVRITT, Manager for London and vicinity.

Wife (reading paper)—I see that the life of a paper dollar is five years. Husband—Not when you get your hands on one, my dear.

Scrofula, whether hereditary, or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

GENUINE LEHIGH VALLEY COAL

Free Burning and Makes No Clinkers. BEST WOOD IN ALL SHAPES.

OFFICE—No. 5 Masonic Temple. A. STANTON & CO. YARD—Corner Waterloo & Horton st.

The MARVEL Hot Air FURNACE

IS THE BEST. J. BROCKEST, - South London.

PHONE 62. tyw

THE CRYSTAL HALL.

FALL

ANNOUNCEMENT!

This space will be occupied during the Fall and Winter Months announcing the great snaps to be had at our Regular Annual

FALL SALE!

All Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Our Housekeeping Department

replete with all kinds of articles required in the kitchen, larder or the scullery.

Look at our Lamps before purchasing elsewhere.

THE CRYSTAL HALL

The Great Bargain Store.

W. J. REID & CO.,

197 and 199 Dundas Street, London.

(AND BELLEVILLE)

The Canada Sugar Refining Co.

LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

Redpath

Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb boxes.

"CROWN" GRANULATED, Special brand, the finest which can be made.

EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality.

"CREAM" SUGARS, (not dried).

"YELLOW SUGARS

FISH'S
ICE CREAM

And Ices are the best. In bulk, bricks or shapes. Special prices for garden parties.
Fancy Cakes and Candies in large variety. Fresh daily.

220 DUNDAS ST.
(Corner Park Avenue.)

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED THIS 9 p.m. at 64 Stanley street, W. H. WESTON.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 120 Dundas street, and 489 Princess avenue.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES—NO WITNESSES required at Shaw's Drug Store, 600 Dundas street east. Residence Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL-YORKE—On Tuesday, Oct. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, Montreal, Col., by the Rev. E. Southworth, assisted by the Rev. A. Miller, Archibald Alexander Campbell, of London, Ont., to Eva Alice, only daughter of John York, b. DIED.

JEFFERY—In this city, on Oct. 13, Elizabeth Jeffery, daughter of the late Joseph Jeffery, aged 28 years.

Funeral Monday, at 2:30. Private. No flowers.

BLACKWELL—On Oct. 13, of membranous croup, Robert George, youngest son of R. J. and Priscilla Blackwell, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral private.

Twenty-Five Cents

For a bottle of my celebrated Five Pipe Polish will make your rusty old stove pipe "a thing of beauty."

SHUFF,
680 Dundas street east.
Phone 802.

SPRUDEL!

Has no equal as table water, a curative and for bar use. It is the king of mineral waters. As a table water it is the most palatable of all carbonated waters.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE BY

J. W. SCANDRETT,

Wine Merchant, 177 Dundas Street.

Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

107 York Street, Telephone 118.

Nothing is better, and nothing cures colds quicker than this favorite remedy—25c per bottle. Hyle's Drug Store, No. 63 Dundas street.

Spruce Cherry

Nothing is better, and nothing cures colds quicker than this favorite remedy—25c per bottle. Hyle's Drug Store, No. 63 Dundas street.

Tar.

W. FAIRBAIRN
THE TAILOR.
Has Removed to Elgo Block (on stairs)

BEFORE GOING TO

CHICAGO

Get an accident ticket insuring you for a big weekly indemnity. Your family will also be protected in case of death by accident. For all kinds of Accidents, Fire, Life Insurance, and Surety Bonds call at

A. B. POWELL'S
INSURANCE OFFICE.
437 RICHMOND ST.

POCOCK BROS.

MONDAY, OCT. 16,
BARGAIN DAY

160 Pairs of Girls' Button and Laced, all sizes, worth \$1, 75c

142 Pairs of Boys' High Laced, worth \$1 10, 75c

200 Pairs of Women's Button and Laced, sample lot, worth \$1 50, 98c

130 Pairs of Men's Fine Laced and Congress, sample lines, worth \$2 50, \$1 90

Children's Laced and Button, worth 75c, 50c

Ladies' Cloth Slippers at 15c, and numerous other lots in easy fall shoes at equally low prices.

140 DUNDAS STREET.

JUST ARRIVED

—AT—
Priddis Bros.

A SMALL STOCK OF
SAMPLE
JACKETS
CLOAKS
CAPES

—AT—
HALF PRICE.

Guns and Rifles.

Shot guns, single barrel, from \$3 up. Shot guns, double barrel, from \$8 up. No. 22 breech-loading rifles from \$2 40 up. Call and examine our large stock, all selling at WHOLESALE PRICES, by W. M. GURD & CO., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS
361 Richmond St
NOTICE!

The cheese that won the silver medal and sweepstakes is now on view at our store. Also

NEW MAPLE LEAF SALMON,
VALENCIA SAISONS,
Pettigrew's California Breakfast Food.

Anderson & Barnard,
NEW YORK STORE.

J. A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.

Sun Insurance Co.

Fire Insurance Association.

Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

Canada Accident Insurance Co.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 343.

RAINY WEATHER.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 13—11 p.m.—The important storm over Florida yesterday has taken a course from there due north, and is now nearing Lake Erie—heavy rain and gales accompany it. Fine weather and high pressure covers Eastern Canada, and in the Northwest higher pressure is also prevalent. Storm signals are continued on the lakes, and are now hoisted in the Bay of Fundy.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 34°—56°; Edmonton, 20°—70°; Calgary, 22°—48°; Battleford, 36°—48°; Port Arthur, 34°—44°; Winnipeg, 28°—59°; Kingston, 56°—70°; Montreal, 52°—72°; Quebec, 46°—70°; Halifax, 42°—60°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Oct. 14—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Gales from east shifting to west; rainy weather, followed by partly clearing.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BELTZ'S

IN NEW STYLES

CAPES

FURS!

Fur-Lined Circulars.

E. BELTZ

Leading Furrier of London.

144 DUNDAS STREET

Chicago and Return.

The Wabash Railway is still the favorite route from Canada to the World's Fair.

With its superb and magnificent coaches, its literally moving palaces, the utmost resources of the car builder's art have been exhausted in constructing the cars now in use on the Wabash. All World's Fair passengers can get on or off at Englewood, close to the fair ground. Ask railroad agents for tickets via the Detroit and Englewood route. J. A. Richmond, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

111 at 311

Iron is on the March.

If your china gets broken by thunder, lightning, fire, water or any of the elements which are going round breaking things up in general, take it along to Iron, the old don't, you ought to. A. Lys, general dealer, 308 Dundas street.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....BUSINESS OFFICE

124.....EDITORIAL ROOMS

175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

THIS DAY IN HISTORY.

October 14.

1068—Battle of Hastings ended the rule of King Harold and the end of Saxon rule in England.

1633—James II. of England died.

1644—William Penn born in London.

1655—Pierre Gassendi, famous mathematician and philosopher, died.

1694—Paul Scarron, humorist, writer and poet, died in Paris.

1734—Francis Lightfoot Lee, "sugar" born in Westmoreland county, Va.; died 1797.

1735—"Orator Henry" John, long the butt of wit for his remarkable speeches and serious sermons, died in London; born 1692.

1758—Field Marshal James Keith, Scotch rebel and hero of the battle of Culloden, was killed at Hochkirchen fighting for Frederick the Great.

1890—Preston King, statesman, born at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; drowned himself 1895.

1892—Mr. Blaine, while a guest of Whitelaw Reid at Ophi Farm, made a speech for the Republican cause in the snowstorm in Colorado; many lives lost.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Walter Walmley, city, left for the World's Fair yesterday.

—Mr. F. W. Boyle, druggist, East End, has returned from the World's Fair.

—The Seventh Battalion Fusiliers will have a route march Monday evening.

—Mrs. J. H. Cunningham, of Dundas street east, is taking in the World's Fair.

—Capt. Dillon, of Ottawa, formerly of the Seventh Battalion, was in the city yesterday.

—Rev. Thomas S. Johnson, of Brantford, will occupy the pulpit of Adelaide Street Baptist Church to-morrow.

—J. H. Cornell, Aaron Sadler, J. A. Lyle, S. W. Smith, Lambeth, have left for Chicago by the G. T. R.

—Among the prizes to be awarded at the World's Fair the following is noted: E. Leonard & Sons, London, high speed Ball engine.

—Rev. Robt. Aylward, city, is announced to preach anniversary sermons in the Presbyterian Church, Tait's Corner, to-morrow.

—Scandrett Bros., window is very much admired. It is prettily decorated and contains the Western Fair prize honey, temptingly arranged.

—G. T. R. Conductor Daniel Murray, of this city, left to-day as delegate from Forest City Lodge to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which convenes at Boston.

—Mr. Thomas Emblage, of the Buffalo Courier, arrived in the city last night with his bride. They will be the guests of Mr. Emblage's uncle, Mr. John Evans, Grey street.

—Aldermen Dreaney and Carrothers left last night for the World's Fair. They will have a chance to examine the merits of that stone-craze, which No. 2 committee voted to go and see.

—Rev. Harry Wilkinson, evangelist, one of the Salvation Army's first converts, is in the city, and will address the Twenty-first meeting at their barracks on Dundas street, to-morrow. Mr. Wilkinson has been doing Christian work in United States cities.

—A good representation from the Seventh Battalion Fusiliers will be at the G. T. R. last night for the Twenty-fifth Battalion matches yesterday at St. Thomas and were successful in carrying off first prizes and the first and third aggregate. The matches were well contested and the officers of the Twenty-fifth were anxious to make their visitors welcome. The London team returned last evening well pleased with their day's outing.

Serious Counter-Charges.

A lengthy information was laid before Squire Smyth by Jonathan Flexen, ex-convict, who claims to have been living on the corner of Dundas street, that on May 3 John French, a neighbor of complainant, wrote a defamatory letter to the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, stating that the deceased was a man who was living on an Indian woman, and that Flexen had secretly introduced intoxicating liquor into the neighborhood in contravention of the law. The letter, Flexen claims, is grossly untrue. The case comes up for a hearing before Squire Smyth on Monday afternoon.

Soldiers Entertain Hunters.

The officers of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry—Col. Smith, Major Vidal, Surgeon-Major Hanavan, Capt. Cartwright, Major Denison, Lieut. Carpenter—entertain the members of the London Hunt Club at the barracks yesterday afternoon. The company's band furnished music, and refreshments were served. At 4:35 the throw-off was made. The following gentlemen were in the winner's list: Messrs. Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C. (master), Major Smith (president), George Massey, Fred Wilder, Wilberforce Marshall, Wm. Strong, Dr. Niven, Niven and M. L. Niven, who was living on the premises, through Treblecock's farm. About four and a half miles were traversed. A number of the club's friends were present at the reception. Mrs. John Talbot, Mrs. Labatt, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Helen Gibbons, Mrs. Iveton, Mrs. Wollerton Thomas, Mrs. Simpson Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Birrell, G. Meredith, Mrs. Carling, Mrs. Shanley, Mr. Leonard and Miss McDonough.

The Bangor Ladder Test.

No. 3 committee met at the central fire hall last evening to test the ladder and to see just how many men were required to raise it. The exhibition took place at Mr. Clary's. It required the services of seven men of the central force, two stalwart firemen of No. 2 station, Messrs. Nicholson and Hartley, and Foreman Aitken—ten all told—to raise the ladder. This leaves the question of who will hold the horses and guide the ladder on an open one. If the ladder adopted in will be necessary to buy a truck for it. It took three minutes to raise the ladder. Four men went over the top of it while it was being raised. The members present were the mayor, Chairman J. L. Fitzgerald, Ald. J. W. Jones, Hoaman, Charles Taylor, Stevely, Scarrow. Ald. Coo was present as was Mr. Parsons, the agent for a rival ladder. The latter expressed his opinion that the test was not sufficient unless three or four lines of hose were run up over the ladder.

A Londoner's Wedding.

The Industrial Union, of Montreal, Col., in the issue of Oct. 6 has this interesting information: A very quiet home wedding on Tuesday marked the union of the principal events of the season. Miss Eva Alice York, a well-known and appreciated by all for her many charming qualities and distinguished gifts, was united in holy wedlock to Archibald A. Campbell, of London, Canada, at the home of her parents in this city. Miss York has been one of us only a year, but during that time she has endeared herself to everyone by a sweet-natured and nobleness of heart that her marriage must lose one of her most popular and accomplished young ladies. The fortunate groom is one of the leading social and business men of London, Canada, where he is very popular among all classes and held in high esteem by the business fraternity of the city. He is to be congratulated upon winning so lovely a bride. Rev. Mr. Southworth, assisted by Rev. Mr. Miller, performed the beautiful ceremony which was witnessed by a large number of friends. The wedding breakfast, after which the happy couple left for Chicago and their future home in London. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were the recipients of many beautiful and costly presents from admiring and appreciative friends. To the happy pair the Union extends hearty congratulations and wishes them a future full of the realization of peace and hope with never a cloud of doubt or sorrow to darken the heaven of their union and happiness.

Walker Whiteside Monday and Tuesday.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings the young tragedian, Walker Whiteside, will appear in "Richard III." and "Hamlet." The Montreal Gazette has the following of a very recent performance: "Mr. Whiteside possesses a strong, detailed and highly intelligent conception of the part. His Hamlet represents a man entirely overcome by his intense sorrow. His interview with the ghost was a masterpiece of work, as was also his treatment of Polonius in the second act. The hit of the evening was scored by the tragedian in repeating the long soliloquy closing the second act, beginning 'O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!' In this scene Mr. Whiteside showed to the fullest degree the self-reliant, ambitious, and lastly, the hopeful prince. His passion was aroused to the utmost pitch, and it was only in realizing how impossible revenge could be consummated by such blind rage that Hamlet flung his sword to the ground, and changing his voice to a lower scale, and in a quietly new and clever reading of the text in exclaiming, 'What an ass am I!' The soliloquy, 'To be, or not to be,' was also excellently well rendered, but offered no feature. The actor's forcible and scholarly work in the rebuke to the queen was followed by enthusiastic applause, and throughout the entire churchyard scene his reading of the text was traditional, but rarely correct. The ghostly prayer which Mr. Whiteside depicts in the character while contemplating his immediate revenge on the King is quite characteristic of the mind-tossed Dane, while his own death scene, turning his eyes to the sky, was a masterpiece of acting. In his declaration Mr. Whiteside is measured, ponderous at times, but always intelligible."

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Prebiscite Points.

The following facts and figures in regard to the manufacture of liquor in Canada may be of interest just now. According to the last Dominion inland revenue returns the following quantities were manufactured during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1892:

Proof spirits, distilled.....Gallons,
3,438,293
Malt liquors, brewed.....1,146,245
Total.....4,584,538
Every gallon of proof spirits represents from two to four gallons of the whisky and ordinary liquors retailed out. There is no account here of the home-manufactured wines, which amount to thousands of gallons each year, or to the cider, which, when fermented, is often as intoxicating as beer, or of the quantities increased by adulteration and the like. Add to the above figures the 1,500,000 gallons imported for consumption during the year and some estimate may be made of the enormous amount annually consumed in Canada, temperate as our country is. The enormous amount that the people who drink must be paying out from year to year for their worse than useless tipple may be estimated when over 20,000,000 gallons is divided up into many times that many million drinks at 5 cents per glass. The sum represents over \$50,000,000 per year. But that will be considered more particularly in these columns at a future time.

Now, as to grain and labor thus wasted and capital diverted from its proper and legitimate channels. Canada is yet a young and poor country and there are grievous complaints of hard times. Every bushel of our surplus grain ought to be exported and the cash it brings brought back to the country. That is one of our principal sources of wealth. As it is, while the distilleries and breweries are legalized as they now are, a large percentage of that surplus is now worse than destroyed. If it was burned up or poured into the sea instead of being turned into intoxicants in our distilleries and breweries the people would be better off. According to the Government reports no less than 1,063,907 bushels of grain were last year consumed in Canada for liquor-making purposes. Estimate the number of acres of our best lands required to feed these establishments alone, at the rate of 25 bushels per acre. Estimate the increased wealth to the country every year if these factories were closed up and the grain exported and the proceeds brought back and distributed through the legitimate channels of commerce. These estimates will furnish an interesting chapter in the ADVERTISER in the near future.

Then, in Canada, too, we need all the available capital of the country for legitimate industries that will help build up the industries and develop the resources of the country. The capital invested in liquor-making establishments is diverted from these purposes. At the recent big Conservative demonstration at Belleville, Mr. Distiller Corby, in whose honor it was held, made a speech in which he expressed an earnest desire for capital enough to build up large factories in that town. He clearly recognized the fact that they would be a blessing to all the people. His big distillery is located a few miles up the river, and, of course, his capital is invested in it, and the laborers he employs are engaged in turning out what does the people far more harm than good. It would be an interesting study to estimate how greatly it would add to the wealth and happiness of the people if the law at once closed up that distillery and the capital and laborers were turned into the development of a large rolling mill or some such industry, and the grain now destroyed were exported to the English markets.

A late Ottawa census bulletin states that no less than \$15,368,953 of capital is now invested in breweries and distilleries in Canada, and the output is estimated at \$7,924,208. See what good that capital could do in other and better lines of industry. The cotton factories of Canada are to-day among our most important and valuable industries, and they are a blessing to the country. No doubt Distiller Corby, M. P., would be very glad indeed if he had the capital to establish a successful one in Belleville. He would be a benefactor to his native town if he could succeed in establishing one there. In Canada to-day there is, according to the late census report, but \$13,208,121 invested in cotton factories, or two millions less than in breweries and distilleries. All the money made of capital invested in them, but little over one half as much as the liquor mills. All the boot and shoe factories have \$9,671,120 of capital invested in them and \$8,828,535, or those two great and important industries combined but little over the amount now invested in breweries and distilleries.

Canada is also in great need of more labor as well as capital for the development of its vast industrial resources. The labor of every man diverted from a legitimate channel into some business that is a liability to the people is an actual cash loss to the country of at least \$1 a day for every day thus diverted. The labor of the men engaged in manufacturing our grain into intoxicants is in retelling them out to the tipplers, is labor diverted and lost. Put that down as a well understood principle and estimate what is lost to the country in labor alone because of the legalized liquor traffic. The last Dominion census states that there are twelve distilleries in Canada and they employ 375 hands—a very small number compared with their capital and output. Probably three times that many more are indirectly employed, or 1,125 in all. There are also 134 breweries in operation, directly employing 1,863 hands, and probably engaged as many more are indirectly employed. Add these figures together and it represents a labor of about 5,000 men lost to the real industry of the country. There are also over 5,000 pure selling establishments, and these, on average, employ direct or indirect, two men each, or 10,000.

The makers and sellers then, divert the labor of at least 15,000 men besides that of 5,000,000 of capital. Estimate the loss of a day and the amount seems truly appalling and incredible. Canada now loses a million every year because of the drink question! The statesman seems startled, and yet it is successful demonstration, clearly and clearly, from our official government reports.

Over 1,000,000 bushels of grain were destroyed; over \$15,000,000 of capital thus diverted, and the labor

of over 15,000 men lost, to say nothing of the poor wretches of the business and the lives prematurely cut off. And yet our would-be statesmen go about the country spending long weeks in discussing the business situation of the country, how our resources should be developed, how our trade should be built up, and how our people should be enriched, and never once allude to the legalized drink traffic unless heeded to doing so. And yet we have a Dominion Premier and Minister of Justice who persists in declaring that the prohibition question "is not a practical politics." And yet we have a Government with two or three liquor makers or sellers in it and a majority of the members in favor of the business going on just as it is!

At the late meeting of the Dominion Alliance there was an interesting discussion about the propriety of electing Mr. Dickey, M. P. of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, one of the vice-presidents. Mr. Dickey is, by the choice of the Alliance, leader of the Prohibitionists in the House of Commons. Against him it was urged that he is not a personal abstainer and has not taken any active part in the Alliance work in any way. It seems somewhat unfortunate that the Alliance could not select a better mouth-piece and representative among the whole members. He is a Conservative, however—died in the wool—and it was thought better that the prohibition leader should be a supporter of the present Dominion Government. He seems to be about the best that could be found in the Ministerial ranks just now.

The story of Mr. Dickey's conversion to prohibition is a somewhat interesting and instructive one. When Sir Charles Tupper resigned his seat for Cumberland and accepted the office of High Commissioner in England, Mr. Dickey was selected by the Conservatives as their candidate to fill the vacancy. He was not known as a temperance man at all, but was best known as the son of his father, the Hon. Senator Dickey, a pretty strong anti-prohibitionist and anti-Scott Act man. The prohibitionists, who are strong in Cumberland, resolved to be represented by a man of their own views and so selected a candidate of their own, Mr. C. R. Casey, of Amherst. Seeing trouble ahead, Mr. Dickey at once announced himself a prohibitionist and gave assurance of his support of that measure in Parliament. It was a sudden and somewhat unexpected conversion, but he has not back-slidden. He is still contented in the ranks, and is now an Alliance vice-president, but does not generally appear to be fired with "all the zeal of a new convert." Such a conversion, however, is a significant indication of what prohibitionists can accomplish when once a few of them become united and determined. The lesson ought not to be lost on other localities.

The good practical results that will follow from the coming plebiscite vote are becoming more and more apparent. One very intelligent gentleman who was very strongly opposed to it, and to the Ontario Government, too, writes us as follows: "I now realize, after attending the great Toronto convention, that the plebiscite measure will do a great amount of good." He is but one of many. The fact is that no such great convention of prohibitionists of all parties and creeds could have got together but for the late action of the Ontario Government. Before the campaign is over thousands will have their hearts fixed for immediate and entire prohibition as never before, and thousands of others will find all their doubts removed as to the expediency, effectiveness and desirability of that great reform. Now for a strong pull and a pull altogether for a big prohibition majority.

Sir John Thompson publicly announces that he has no faith in a prohibition plebiscite—the verdict of the people—but is quite determined to shelve the report of the royal commission—the verdict of a body of his own creation and the men of his own selection. One independent journal remarks that all that shows which he would trust his case to is the report of the royal commission, and so does Brother John Carling, our big brewer. Such stunts indicate in which direction the current is most favorable. The cat is now on the fence and begins to feel somewhat undecided which way it is safest to jump. The plebiscite may not be at all according to his ideas but it may have a good deal to do with which side of the fence he may be found before a year rolls round.

We don't hear so much about the plebiscite being "a mere political dodge" to stave off the Martine Bill as we did at one time. Some of the leading and honest Conservatives refuse to join in that cry entirely. Senator Vidal has been a life-long Conservative, but he has also long been an honest temperance man. At the Toronto convention he publicly stated that he has full confidence in the plebiscite movement but no confidence in the "mere party dodge." cry. John Gibson, of Ingersoll, has also been a faithful Tory as well as a faithful temperance man, and he too refused to hunt with the hounds of his party against the plebiscite. Edward Carwell is another of the same political and temperance stamp and he heartily applauds the Ontario Government for what it has done in this matter. People have been hearing the cry so industriously raised that they begin to forget entirely that the plebiscite was petitioned for by thousands before the Martine Bill was ever heard of or ever dreamed about. In fact, the Martine Bill was devised to shut off the plebiscite and not the other way as some have been induced to honestly think.

Those who have been intelligently reading the reports of the evidence taken in every part of Ontario by the royal commission will be struck with this one significant fact: that diverse as are the opinions and suggestions of the various witnesses nearly every man of them suggests some important change from the present license system. It seems to be a dull man in fact who appears to be willing to allow things to remain as they are. This spirit of unrest is general with all intelligent and well-meaning men. There is no blinking that fact. Some change must come in the near future and the mere machine politicians and their best supporters cannot avert it much longer. The license system has had a fair trial of nearly 100 years, even in young Canada. It has been amended and varied and made higher and more restrictive almost times without number, but it has never been regulated and restrained as well-meaning citizens are convinced that the well-being of the community demands.

Surely if any one important lesson has been taught us by the terrible experience of the past it is this: So long as the law permit liquor selling there will be liquor drinking, and so long as there is drinking there will surely be drunkenness and all the attendant evils. If drunkenness is ever to be stopped the law must stop the manufacture, the importation and the sale. A hundred half-way measures have been tried

and failed. Give entire and unrestricted prohibition as fair a trial and no such disastrous failures need be looked for.

Echoes and Etchings

BUTTERMILK.
A chemist who owns a fine farm on Long Island and has been experimenting in sugar making, says that the average farmer throws away in buttermilk one-half of the healthy solids in milk, especially if he uses the old way of churning. By the use of a small quantity of black peppin double the amount of butter can be made.

ZENANA WORK.
The 40 zenanas in Rampore Baulah are like small churches, says Mrs. Morison, for whenever it is known that the missionaries are to visit them, the neighbors are invited, a congregation of 20 or 30 is quickly gathered, eager to hear the good news of the Gospel. The change wrought in the lives of the women is testified to by their husbands thus: "We cannot understand it, but the very atmosphere of home is different."

THE FLY'S MISSION.
Flies though obnoxious in the dog days, are in general indispensable because in their maggot state they act as scavengers. There is, however, a dark side to the mature fly's nature in that it may quite unconsciously become the bearer of some grave, contagious disease. Flies can infect cattle—especially calves—with cholera germs. Hence it is necessary to keep flies away from articles of food when cholera or other infectious disease is about.

A GREAT LIGHT.
An electric light of 40,000,000 candle power almost surpasses comprehension. Yet this great mass of light is to issue from a lighthouse tower on Penmarch point on the coast of Brittany. The beam will be seen twenty-five miles before it strikes the horizon, and after that it will reflect on the sky for a distance of thirty-eight miles further. The largest light on the coast of the United States can only be seen twenty-eight miles in clear weather.

A DEAR DONKEY.
Sir Robert Balfour, the new Governor of New South Wales, was visiting the zoological gardens at Sydney the other day, when his attention was directed to a donkey imported from the Sudan which an attendant assured Sir Robert had cost nearly \$2,000,000. Sir Robert again looked at the donkey, which seemed to be a very ordinary beast, and might have been looking yet if it had not been explained to him that the donkey was actually the only tangible result of the famous Sudan expedition which was to accomplish such great things.

A FISH BAROMETER.
The goldfish, which is distributed over nearly all parts of the world, is one of the most interesting members of the fishy tribe. It is apparently very susceptible to atmospheric changes, and anyone who takes the trouble to note its actions in the aquarium will be astonished to find that the little fish is a true prophet in matters relating to changes in the weather. When on a day of lower temperature with rain or snow, is approaching, the goldfish swims near the surface of the water, while if clear sunny weather is expected they will almost always be found near the center of the reservoir.

THRILLING MOMENTS.
Probably few men have had a more thrilling fifteen seconds or so than the driver of a heavy load of giant powder in Oregon a few days ago. He was piloting a four-horse team drawing a wagon containing 3,000 pounds of giant powder over a rough road into Tillamook. A trolley bridge spanning a narrow ravine gave way under the load, and the whole outfit was dumped down into the dry bed of the creek. There was no explosion, and the driver, horses, wagon, and powder were hauled out all right. The driver has not recorded his sensation as he felt the bridge giving way and during the few seconds between them and the time the load landed safely again.

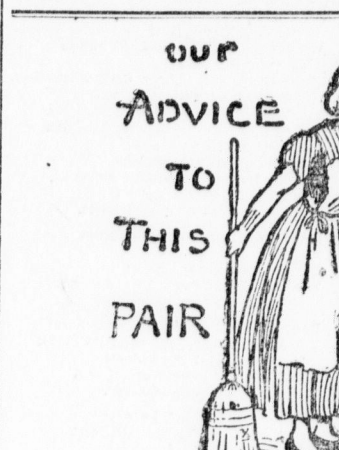
TWO MILES A MINUTE BY RAIL.
Engineers are always, like the great Alexander, seeking new worlds to conquer. Mr. F. B. Behr, Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, finds steam locomotion on the surface of this planet too slow at a more or less dangerous maximum of 60 miles an hour, and is proposing to whirl the man of the twentieth century at the rate of two miles per minute. Under the title of "Lightning Express Railway Service," he publishes a full statement of his plans, with all the necessary details. The motive power proposed is electricity, and the method that which is known as the Lartigue single-rail system, which, in a rudimentary form, is now at work on a short line of nine miles and a half from Limerick to Ballinacorney, in Ireland, and from Tours to Pontlevy, in the department of the Loire, France. There are many advantages claimed for this idea, including the absolute impossibility of a train leaving the tracks; the cheapness of construction, as well as a speed that brings Edinburgh within three hours of London. The King of the Belgians has accepted the dedication of Mr. Behr's interesting little work.—[London Telegraph.]

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.
The greatest novelty in cooking appliances at the fair is unquestionably the apparatus for cooking by electricity, shown in operation in the gallery of the Electricity Building. The electric current is conducted into plates of enamel, which it meets with resistance and is converted into heat. These plates are attached to specially constructed ovens, boilers, griddles, flatirons, etc. An ordinary stewpan, coffee or tea pot, or steam cooker may be heated on the "disk heater." An outfit of articles necessary for a private house costs \$50, or \$75.50 if a heater for a kitchen boiler is included. Electricity has the same advantages over coal that gas has its advantages over gas depend upon the fact that combustion, with its needs and limitations, is wholly done away with.

There are no products of complete or accidentally imperfect combustion, there is not even a slight loss of heat into the room or up the flue. The strongest points of electrical cooking are comfort and convenience, but claims are made for it also on the score of economy. It is said that the cost of cooking by electricity is less than the cost with coal, and about the same as where fuel gas is used. This is on the supposition that the electricity is furnished at half the price charged for lighting.—[Popular Science Monthly.]

PERFUMED MISTS.
On certain parts of the coast of France, including the channel, mists occasionally appear which are generally called "perfumed mists." They come in the morning, especially during the spring, and strangely enough, only when the wind is in the north-east. Sometimes they last only for a few minutes, at others they hang about all day. They have a characteristic smell similar to that of a lime kiln. The origin of these mists is a mystery. In one district the inhabitants thought the smell came from some lime kilns some miles to the northeast, and they may have been right; but that was not an explanation of the phenomenon, because the smell from these lime kilns could not have been carried by a northeast wind to all the other places where the mists were seen and the smell noticed. In one of these places the northeast wind comes from the sea, in another it comes overland. The smell does not, therefore, necessarily come from the ground. During the past few weeks the northeast wind has been very prevalent and the mists frequent. The best explanation given is that the blustering northeast and east winds sweep up the dust, gases and germs of the ground over which they pass and drive them toward the sea. When this wind has continued for some time it contains such a quantity of these things as to affect all our organs. Thus the cause of the complaints which appear when the east wind blows, and it may be the cause of those "perfumed mists."

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MILK GRANULES
The perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk.
It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the very best quality so treated that when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical in composition, reaction, taste and appearance with mother's milk. It is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley, flour and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.
Put up in 50c tins by the
Johnson Fluid Beef Co.

GRIGG HOUSE
The Commercial Hotel of London Remedied and refurbished, and is now the leading house of Western Ontario. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.
E. H. GRIGG, Proprietor.
BULL'S HEAD HOTEL.
Corner Niagara and Wellington Avenues, Toronto.
Headquarters for all cottagers and butchers.
JOHN REEL, PROPRIETOR.
Rates—\$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. ywt

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO.
Strictly first-class in all its appointments. Celebrated for its home comforts, perfect quiet, excellent attendants, and the peculiar excellence of its cuisine, and has been patronized by their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Stanley and the best families. It is most delightfully situated near the bay on Front Street, and is one of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion of Canada.
MCGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors.

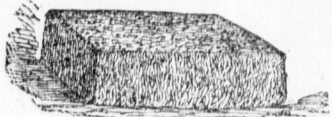
FARM AND GARDEN

COMPOSTING MANURE.

How This May Be Accomplished Without Loss of Fertilizing Material.

Raw manure is not in condition for the market gardener's purposes except in rare cases. It may do for sweet corn and comes in play for heating hotbeds or forcing melons, but for general garden crops it must be composted and made as fine as possible. There need be no loss of fertilizing materials or elements if the compost heap is properly made, as shown in the illustration. Pile it up in a square heap with perpendicular sides and flat top, four or five feet high and as wide as long, as may be required, advises Greiner in his "How to Make the Garden Pay." He further directs:

Let it come to a heat and fork the mass over from time to time until it is in the desired condition. It takes time and labor, adding to the original cost, and in



COMPOSTING STABLE MANURE.

Deciding on the price he can afford to pay for raw manure originally the gardener will have to take this feature into consideration.

These heaps may be made during autumn and early winter right on the arable land, and the material will generally be ready to be spread upon the soil where wanted when the time for planting it with spring crops has arrived. It is absolutely necessary that these heaps be of considerable depth, not less than four feet, in order to prevent the rainwater from leaching clear through and washing away valuable food elements.

The compost heap while in process of construction is the most appropriate dumping place for vegetable rubbish of all sorts, the carcasses of animals (barer ones cut in pieces), house and kitchen slops and other waste materials. Refuse matter of this kind often adds greatly to the value of the compost.

For general garden crops this manure, when in the right condition (well rotted), is applied broadcast and thoroughly mixed all through the soil, generally by plowing under in lap furrow style and by thorough harrowing.

The Average Age of Queens.

1. How many seasons should a queen be kept laying? 2. What is the average age of queens if left alone? was a query answered not long ago in the columns of The American Bee Journal.

C. H. Diffen replied as follows: 1. A queen begins to fail after the second year, and the most successful honey producer will see that his queens do not get much older than that. 2. If left entirely alone, they would probably average about 3 years.

G. W. Demaree said: 1. I now after long experience leave that to the bees. They will make fewer mistakes along this line than I am likely to make. 2. I clip the wings of my queens, and in this way I keep pretty nearly up with them. The average is about 3 years. Many queens are superseded at 2 years old; many more at 3, and nearly all at 4.

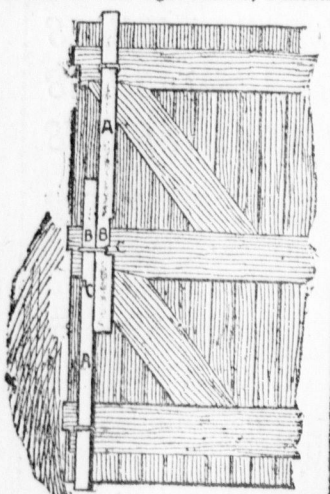
Mrs. Jenny Atchley of Texas answered: 1. Taking everything into consideration, it might be best to keep queens only 2 years, and, to answer the second part of the question, I will say that 2 years is about an average life for queens in this locality, but good queens often do good service even the fourth year. 2. It really would be hard to average up, as so much depends upon circumstances.

Door Fastening.

Here is a sketch of a door fastening that was originally illustrated and described by an Ohio genius in The Ohio Farmer. He says:

When doors are required to be fastened at the top and at the bottom, I have seen nothing that excels it. When the doors are closed, they cannot possibly open of themselves by either wind or storm, and when open there is nothing to catch should they blow shut.

The cost is comparatively small. It consists of two seven-eighths inch lath, of elm or other light lumber, 8 inches



DOOR FASTENED AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM. wide at A, 2 1/2 inches wide at B, B, and 2 inches wide at C, C. A iron clip slightly larger than the lath at a point of contact holds them in position on each arm of door. The middle clip is slightly more than 4 inches wide. The cut represents position of lath when doors are closed. To open, pull up lower lath till notched C catches and holds on middle clip, then push the upper lath to the left and let it drop down on B. To close, vice versa. The point of excellence is that the lath must be raised up before they can either be opened or closed.

She—Isn't that a lovely sunset? H—Yes, it is. I remind me of some I have witnessed myself.

WHEAT TESTS.

Seventy-five Varieties Grown in Comparative Test at the Ohio Station.

These wheats were grown in 1893, and in order to detect inequalities in the soil every third plot was sown with Velvet Chaff (Penquite's), this variety having been used for several years as a standard in similar tests.

Past experience has shown that in such work as this neighboring plots of the same variety of wheat may be expected to show a variation of one or two bushels per acre either way from the average, and hence in this test those varieties yielding within two bushels per acre of the average of the Velvet Chaff plots between which they lay are regarded as having given practically the same yield as the Velvet Chaff.

The following 25 sorts gave such yields, those marked (*) having given similar yields in the test of 1892 at Columbus: Lehigh, * Sibley's New Golden, * Tasmanian Red, Miller's Prolific, Sheriff, Ontario Wonder, Bulcater, * New Longberry, Extra Early Oakley, * Silver Chaff, Royal Australian (synonym of Clawson), Oregon, Crate, * Rock Velvet (synonym of Velvet Chaff), Bearded Monarch, Fairfield, * Hickman, * Buckeye, Jones' Winter Fife, American Bronze, Willits, Deal, Early White Leader, Pickaway.

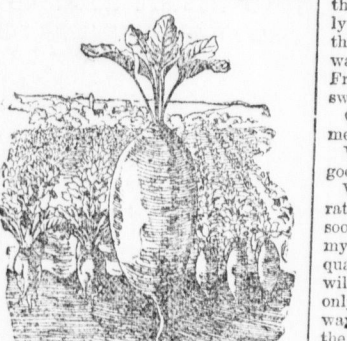
The following 37 sorts yielded in 1892 two to seven bushels per acre more than the neighboring plots of Velvet Chaff, 16 of them giving similar yields in 1893: Valley, * and its synonym (Reliable), * Egyptian, * Lebanon, * Nigger, * Poole, Early Ripe, * Gypsy, Nigger, Surprise, Wyandott Red, * Mediterranean, Hindustan, * Tasmanian Red, * Democrat, Deitz, * Red Fultz and its synonym (German Emperor), Witter, Geneva, * Diel Mediterranean, * and its synonym (Golden Cross) and Yuba, Tuscan Island, * Mealy, Golden Prolific, * Martin's Amber, Landreth (synonym of Martin's Amber), New Monarch, Miami Valley, Missouri, Blue Stem, Early Red Clawson, * New Michigan Amber, Badger and Ford.

The following 14 varieties yielded from one and a half to four bushels less than the Velvet Chaff: Russian Red, Fultz, Rocky Mountain, Wisconsin Triumph, Improved Rice, Chelsea, Longberry, Fultz Blue Stem, Yellow Gypsy, Jones' Square Head, Bailey, * Roberts, * Johnson and Big English.

Sixteen of the above named sorts of wheat have now been grown by the station in comparative test for nine years in succession. Omitting fractions, the average yield has been as follows: Valley, 37 bushels; Red Fultz, 35 bushels; Egyptian Nigger, Diel Mediterranean and Poole, 34 bushels; Royal Australian (Clawson), Tasmanian Red, Democrat and Velvet Chaff, 33 bushels; Silver Chaff and Martin's Amber, 32 bushels; Fultz, Chelsea, Mediterranean and Landreth, 31 bushels.

Mangel Wurzel.

The value of roots as feed for stock is universally acknowledged, and there is perhaps no root for cattle feeding of which so much in value can be produced



GOLDEN GIANT MANGEL.

for the same amount of labor as the mangel. Familiar varieties of this root are Yellow Intermediate, Carter's Mammoth, Lane's Improved, Golden Globe and Red Globe mangels.

In the illustration is shown a new and distinct variety, which, it is claimed, is a decided improvement over the old Yellow Intermediate, being larger, more even in shape and of a yellow russet color. It grows more than half above ground, as shown in the cut, so making it easy to lift and gather. It is a productive variety and an excellent keeper. Thanks are due to Messrs. Johnson & Stokes for the cut here presented.

Desirable Cresses.

Following are a few cresses which The Poultry Keeper says will be found desirable, according to the purposes desired:

For good vigorous layers, possessing average size, with hardiness and beautiful plumage, cross a Brown Leghorn cock with Partridge Cochins hens, and the next season mate the pullets from such cross with a Belfast Red or Black Breasted Red Game cock.

For capons make a colored Dorking cock with dark Brahma hens, and the product is the most compact, heavy and soluble capon of any cross, being of excellent table quality, large size and easily fatted.

For market chicks cross a Plymouth Rock or Brahma or Cochins hens, and the next season mate the pullets from the cross with a Wyandott cock.

For producing a very large fowl cross a Houdan cock on Light Brahma hens and mate the pullets of the cross the next season with a Plymouth Rock cock.

For early maturity cross a White Leghorn cock with light Brahma hens or a Black Hamburg cock with Langshan hens.

For fowls that quickly fatten cross any two of the large breeds and continue such crosses from other large breeds on the produce.

For winter layers cross a Dominique cock with Light Brahma hens or a Houdan cock with Langshan hens. Next season cross the progeny with a Wyandott or Plymouth Rock.

While discussing a cheaper article it only adds insult to injury to call big gas bulbs a cheap article.

THE DAIRY

THE NEXT STEP FORWARD.

Milk and Cream Will Have to Be Sterilized or Pasteurized.

The next step forward for the wide awake dairyman and milk dealer will be the sterilizing of all milk and cream before it is sold to the consumer. Public opinion will demand it, and those who begin the practice first will reap the most benefit pecuniarily.

As to the process itself of pasteurizing, a correspondent of Hord's Dairyman writes:

Whether the creaming is done in a Cooley creamer or by a separator, the treatment will be just the same, only I am confident that more cream would be gained by a separator than by any deep setting at 52 degrees for only 12 hours. Also, using a separator, as you do here, it is perfectly safe in the hottest weather to use both night's milk (having been cooled to below 70 degrees) and morning's milk mixed and separated together. As soon as the cream has run from the separator into common shagreen cans, 20 inches by 8 inches, these are set in a hot water tank or tub, in which the water always must be deeper than the cream in the cans, and the water be kept at a temperature from about 170 to 180 degrees F. The cream cans, being only about two-thirds full, will swim safely.

While heating, stir cream rather constantly to avoid overheating of the part nearest the water. Use for stirring a dasher somewhat like the one used in old fashioned dash churns, but made of tin and having no holes in the dashing plate on the end. Be sure to have this dasher substantially made that it may not leak in the handle, thereby letting milk or cream into the steam where it will soon decay and cause ruin of your cream. I mention this apparently needless precaution, as I have seen by experience how easily such a leak will occur and can hardly be noticed before it has caused mischief.

If constantly stirred, the cream may be safely heated to 100 degrees. The higher it is heated the better it keeps. When heated higher, it will begin to get the cooked taste, which is objectionable, but it will keep still longer and stand more exposure when heated nearer the boiling point, and when kept longer at a high temperature. As soon as cream is heated to 160 degrees, cool it down in cold water, again stirring constantly. To save ice use first naturally cold water, such as you may have from well or spring; then put coolers in ice water and cool down to 50 degrees.

Thus treated you can ship your cream with absolute safety in jacketed cans any reasonable distance. If the cream on arrival at its destination is cooled again to below 50 degrees, it will keep sweet for 24 hours at least even without freezing. The pasteurized cream not only keeps from souring, but it keeps its flavor perfectly fresh for several days.

We have run our ice cream parlor in this city this summer and have constantly used pasteurized cream, and ice cream three days old, and even allowed to melt, was as fresh in flavor as when made. From cream not pasteurized it may keep sweet, but will get an old taste.

Other creameries have tried my method with perfect success. What is here stated for cream holds good also for whole and skimmed milk. We have now a pasteurizing apparatus on the way from Germany, and as soon as I have tested the same I shall give my opinion. Those handling large quantities of milk and cream for sale will need an apparatus, but in handling only a few hundred gallons daily my way of using common coolers answers the purpose very well.—J. Moldenhauer.

Cow Feed in Europe.

The best dairy cows in Europe are fed largely on roots—Jerseys and Guernseys on parsnips, and those of the regions of the Baltic, whence come the Dutch and Holstein cattle, are largely fed on the beet. This excellent food fed to the dam while bearing her young not only makes the cow give more milk, but impresses this tendency on her unborn progeny. This is the reason why a milking strain of cows in the hands of a poor feeder and manager will so soon degenerate into scrubs. If pinched by cold and lack of food in winter, or fed on dry, fattening food at that time, a cow cannot keep up to her best.

Dairy and Creamery.

Two interesting applications of solidified carbonic acid have been made in dairy work. One is to a simple process for the preservation of butter. The butter is placed in an iron vessel or can provided with a pipe and tap, by means of which the carbonic acid is injected under a pressure of six atmospheres, driving out the air, and in this condition the butter will remain perfectly fresh for four or five weeks or longer. In the second application the carbonic acid is forced into whey, which is thus converted into an agreeable, effervescent beverage, available for use for fully six weeks.

The Iowa experiment station finds that the loss of butter in churning, washing and working is less by 50 per cent in sour cream than in sweet. This seems a sufficient argument in favor of letting the cream ripen before it is churned.

In some dairies and creameries—would there were more of the same kind!—the milk is sent from one department to another over a little cable, thus saving the time and backs of the human workmen.

Professor Robertson says he thinks it possible in the future to make cheese without the aid of rennet, but he certainly knows of nothing that will do it at present.

There is no harm in the beef raiser's trying to get all the milk he can from his cows and make them pay their way in that line as well. But there is harm in his trying to say that a beef cow is also a dairy cow.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street.

RIP-ANS TABULES

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIP-ANS TABULES are the best medicine known for indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dropsy, Liver Troubles, Bile, Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and all other ailments. Through the use of these tablets, the blood is purified, the system is regulated, and the most delicate condition may be obtained by application to nearest druggist.

Sold wholesale and retail by W. T. Strong, 181 Dundas street, London, Ont.

KEARNEY'S HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff, Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss. It being a purely Vegetable Compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

R. J. KEARNEY, 223 Richmond street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont. All orders by mail are promptly filled.

Ask your druggist for it. All the druggists please take notice and send for particulars.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and privately prepared and used for years by the most successful medical men. Every Specific is a cure for the disease named. They are the only cures for the diseases named. They are the only cures for the diseases named. They are the only cures for the diseases named.

SPECIFICS.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS

SINGLE FARE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WHO, FROM

OCTOBER 13 to 28

INCLUSIVE

Will sell Round Trip Tickets from all stations in Canada at above rate.

Tickets will be good to arrive back at starting point until the thirtieth day from (and including) date of issue.

LAST CHANCE TO VISIT THE FAIR.

SECURE BERTHS EARLY. D. MCNICOLL, General Passenger Agent, Montreal.

W. R. CALLAWAY, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, No. 101 Dundas street, corner of Richmond. City Office open 7 a.m.

SINGLE FARE EXCURSIONS

TO CHICAGO AND RETURN, EVERY

Wednesday & Saturday

During the Month of October.

Tickets Good for 13 Days.

Particulars at the City Office, 395 Richmond Street, or M. C. B. Depot.

JOHN PAUL, City Ticket Agent, O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAVERN, Gen. Pass. Agent, Can. Pass. Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

*MAJESTIC, Oct. 11, 11 a.m. *TITANIC, Oct. 12, 11 a.m. *GERMANIC, Oct. 13, 11 a.m. *MAJESTIC, Oct. 14, 11 a.m.

*Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers.

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$29 and upwards; on other steamers, \$30 and upwards. Second cabin rates, \$20 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms.

For further information apply to EDWARD DE LA HOOKE, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or W. V. HURSTON & SON, 414 Richmond street, agents of the line for London, Ont.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

CUNARD LINE "LAND ROUTE"

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service.

UMBRIA, Saturday, Oct. 7, 11 a.m. LUCANIA, Saturday, Oct. 14, 11 a.m. AFRICA, Saturday, Oct. 21, 11 a.m. CAMPANIA, Saturday, Oct. 28, 11 a.m. SERVIA, Saturday, Oct. 31, 11 a.m. WHIRL, Saturday, Nov. 4, 11 a.m. LUTICANIA, Saturday, Nov. 11, 7 a.m. RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, 2nd and upwards. Second cabin, \$30 and upwards, according to passenger and location; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets issued from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other ports of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., agents, 45 Bowling Green, New York.

E. DE LA HOOKE, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas Sts. A. G. SMYTHE, 414 Richmond St., sole agents for London.

Single Fare Excursion TO CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 14

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Sleeping berths secure, and all information at the City Office, 395 Richmond street, Tel. No. 101. JOHN PAUL, City Ticket Agent, O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAVERN, Gen. Pass. Agent, Can. Pass. Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHICAGO EXCURSION

OCTOBER 13 AND 14, \$9 30.

Seven Express Trains Daily! No Delays! No Transfers!

Baggage passed customs and checked through. Sleeping Car accommodation secured in advance.

LAKE STEAMSHIP LINE

One of the best electric-lighted steamships.

MANITOBA ALBERTA AND ATHABASCA

Intended to leave OWEN SOUND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

After arrival of train to leave Toronto at 7:50 a.m., calling at Saint Ste. Marie, Mich. only, making close connection with the through train at Port William. The 4:30 a.m. train from London, makes direct connection at Toronto Junction with the express for Owen Sound.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 101 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION

Oct. 13 and 14.

TICKET OFFICE

"Clock" Corner RICHMOND & DUNDAS STS

Open Thursday and Friday Evenings.

E. De la Hooke,

G. T. R. City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Hamilton Steamboat Company.

PALACE STEAMERS

Macassa & Modjeska

Commencing June 10, leave Toronto 7:30 and 11 a.m., 2 and 5:15 p.m. Leave Hamilton 7:10 and 10:45 a.m., 2:15 and 5:30 p.m.

*Calls at Oakville, weather permitting. F. ARMSTRONG, J. B. GIFFITH, General agent, Toronto. Manager, Hamilton.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Nova Scotia.

REDUCTION IN CABIN RATES. From Montreal. From Quebec. at daylight. 9 a.m. Not calling. Oct. 14. Not calling. Oct. 22. Not calling. Oct. 28. Not calling. Nov. 4. Not calling. Nov. 12.

Rates of passage—By Parisien, \$50, \$64, \$78; by Serailian, \$50, \$64, \$78; by other steamers, \$40 and \$50. Second cabin \$30, extra accommodation \$35, steerage \$14.

STATE LINE SERVICE

New York and Glasgow, via Leamington.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, noon Nov. 2. STATE OF NEBRASKA, 11 a.m. Nov. 16. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 11 a.m. Dec. 7. STATE OF NEBRASKA, 11 a.m. Dec. 14.

Cabin passage, single, \$40 and upwards; return, \$80 and upwards, according to location of berth; second cabin, \$30; steerage at lowest through rates. For tickets and information apply to

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, F. S. Clarke, 418 Richmond street; John Paul, 301 Richmond street.

AMERICAN LINE

New York, Southampton, London. PATRIA, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 11:30 a.m. HELEN, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 6 a.m. NEW YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 11:30 a.m. PAID, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 6 a.m. HELEN, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 6:30 a.m.

From Pier 43, N.R., foot of Christopher street, New York.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Embury dock, avoiding inconvenience and expense of transfer by tender. First cabin passage to Southampton, London or Havre, \$50 and upwards, according to berth; second cabin, \$35 to \$40. Steerage at lowest rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 67 Bowling Green, New York. F. S. Clarke, A. G. Smythe, E. De la Hooke, London, Ont.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division CORRECTED May 28, 1893.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

Wabash Express (A)..... 2:35 a.m. 3:40 a.m. Limited Express..... 3:45 a.m. 4:50 a.m. Accommodation..... 4:55 a.m. 6:00 a.m. Day Express..... 12:10 p.m. 1:15 p.m. Reading Express (A)..... 12:15 p.m. 1:20 p.m. Wabash Express (A) (D)..... 12:20 p.m. 1:25 p.m. Mixed (C)..... 12:25 p.m. 1:30 p.m. Erie Limited (A)..... 12:30 p.m. 1:35 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

Chicago Express (A)..... 5:14 a.m. 6:19 a.m. West End Mixed..... 6:24 a.m. 7:29 a.m. Reading Express (A)..... 10:15 a.m. 11:20 a.m. Erie Limited (A)..... 11:30 a.m. 12:35 p.m. Wabash Express (A)..... 11:35 a.m. 12:40 p.m. Accommodation..... 11:40 a.m. 12:45 p.m. Pacific Express (A)..... 11:45 a.m. 12:50 p.m. Mail..... 12:55 p.m. 1:00 p.m. Accommodation..... 1:05 p.m. 1:10 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

Limited Express (A)..... 3:45 a.m. 4:50 a.m. Accommodation..... 4:55 a.m. 6:00 a.m. Reading Express (A)..... 12:10 p.m. 1:15 p.m. Mixed..... 12:15 p.m. 1:20 p.m. Erie Limited (A)..... 12:20 p.m. 1:25 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

Chicago Express (A)..... 5:14 a.m. 6:19 a.m. Accommodation..... 6:24 a.m. 7:29 a.m. Reading Express (A)..... 10:15 a.m. 11:20 a.m. Erie Limited (A)..... 11:30 a.m. 12:35 p.m. Wabash Express (A)..... 11:35 a.m. 12:40 p.m. Accommodation..... 11:40 a.m. 12:45 p.m. Pacific Express (A)..... 11:45 a.m. 12:50 p.m. Mail..... 12:55 p.m. 1:00 p.m. Accommodation..... 1:05 p.m. 1:10 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.