



CHEESE.

Its Use Not Harmful, But Fit Food for Even Weak People.

The majority of people who imagine that they cannot eat cheese in any form have been so unfortunate as to eat it under wrong conditions several times, and have been made sick thereby. There is no physical reason why cheese if of the right kind, should not be as readily digested by the human stomach as other forms of food. The fact that it contains pepsin, from the rennet used in the coagulation as milk, is a guarantee that while aiding the digestion of other foods it is of itself easily digestible. Full cream cheese is a rich food, containing a great deal of fat, and being very palatable, one can easily eat too much of it. By overloading the stomach in this way a repugnance for this wholesome article of food can be generated that may last through a lifetime. The digestible quality of cheese also varies with its age. It is well known that one can eat more of it without ill effect when new, or partly cured, than when old. Although new cheese does not seem as rich as when old, still, there is just as much butter fat in it at one time as another. Cheese that is so sharp of taste as to excoriates the mucous membrane of the mouth, should really never be eaten, as the lining of the stomach will be damaged by its presence there. This strong pungent flavor in cured cheese is due to an unnatural ferment caused by damaged milk or improper making. Good cheese ought to hold its pleasant, nutty flavor for many months without getting strong. It is of this latter kind that we can eat of and not have it disagree with our stomachs, provided that in its consumption it goes to form a variety with other foods. The weakest stomach should tolerate good cheese as readily as good milk or butter. Cheese freshly cut is in the best condition to be eaten, both as to palatability and healthfulness. When exposed to the air in small pieces, besides becoming dried and unpalatable, it deteriorates in quality from evaporation of moisture and rennet principle. The truth is, that a vast majority of people do not know how to eat cheese, even after it has been properly made. Cheese was not made to keep forever. There is a certain age during which it is fitted to be eaten, the same as with butter or meat. Between a month and a half and six months of age, good cheese should be at its best as to edible and digestive quality. If made from pure milk and by the modern Cheddar process it ought to hold a milk flavor between these limits of time. Do not overload your stomach with cheese, because it is essentially a meat food, and as such, is rich in nitrogen and fat, and so eat of it moderately at meal time, so it may assimilate in the stomach with other victuals. Cheese that 'disagrees' with people is often made from damaged milk, or is infected by invisible mold penetrating its interstices, to which it is very susceptible when kept in a damp atmosphere. The variability in strength of rennet used in manufacture, also affects the digestive quality of this dairy product.

The Ideal Cup of Tea.

"It's absurd," announced the distinguished housekeeper, "to suppose that decent tea can be made in that way."

She was looking with scorn upon her daughter who was dangleing a tea-bell into a cup of hot water. That young woman promptly pointed out that the tea-bell method was the only one which did not develop large quantities of tannic acid; that it was criminal to allow the tea leaves to remain in the water after the first tea essence had been extracted. Then her mother said that the tea-bell and cup method was silly because the aroma of the tea escaped before it was ready to drink; that the cup of tea became cold, etc., etc. And then they hit upon this compromise:

The tea-bell was packed with tea leaves—it held three good size teaspoons. The tea-pot was filled with boiling water from the copper kettle and then filled with hot water, and then the ball was fastened by its chain on the tea-pot lid and allowed to dangle in the pot. The lid prevented the aroma from escaping, and, when the tea was sufficiently "drawn," the tea-bell was withdrawn and the dreaded tannic acid was avoided. Every one who drinks tea at that house now maintains that it is an ideal beverage.

Glaze for Old Shoes.

A contributor for the household department of one of the current magazines thus gives her own experience:

Having a pair of shoes that were breaking loose from the sole and had a hole in the toe, I experimented upon them.

Cutting a neat tap for the toe out of an old shoe-top, I stuck it fast over the hole, and put one on the other shoe to make it correspond.

I then glued the uppers to the sole where the stitches were broken, and, cutting a half sole out of boot leather, stuck it fast to the bottom to protect the rest of the stitches. A coat of blacking made them look quite respectable.

I now have worn them at home for two months since they were mended; they look as well as ever, and the patching is still tight. We have also repaired the children's shoes in like manner.

Laundering Shirts.

The glaze on a laundered shirt front is more the result of knack and practice than of any particular secret, though many persons think there is some way of preparing the starch that will give the required glaze. Wax, turpentine or borax can be added to the starch with good effect. A good plan when the shirt front has been ironed is to rub it all over with a piece of damp white castor soap and iron it over again. It is to the pressure of the iron that the gloss is in a great measure due.

Good Milk Toast.

Put a pint of milk into a double boiler; rub three tablespoonfuls of butter and a tablespoonful of flour to a cream; add to the scalded milk, and stir until it thickens. Season with salt. Toast six slices of bread a light brown, slightly butter each slice and dip it, while it is hot, into the scalded milk. Lay them in the dish, and over each slice put a large spoonful of the milk, pour over it the remainder of the milk, and serve at

BEDROOM LINEN.

A Pertinent Chapter Upon Its Selection and Care.

The bed-linen is usually the largest department of the household stores, and is always needing repairs and replenishing. Each year the forehanded housekeeper should make a catalogue, or memorandum, of the sheets, pillow-cases, towels, comforters, blankets, spreads and quilts. By comparing this with the one of the previous year, it will make one secure against surprise, and prepared for emergencies. One list should be marked "New," a second give the number of "Partly Worn," the third headed, "Repaired." First look over your sheets, count them, and arrange them by themselves, as indicated above.

Every year comes up again the question, "Shall we buy linen or cotton for sheets?" Linen is an elegant material, but it is only after considerable usage that it is at all pliant or agreeable to the touch. Yet the good housekeeper must have a few pairs of linen sheets in her closets for use in the summer time, and for those who, from some peculiarity of taste, decidedly prefer them. New linen is heavy and rough, and should be washed with care and ironed evenly; and even then it is not at its best until it is half worn out with repeated visits to the laundry.

For use during winter and for real warmth and service there is nothing better than a fine, even quality of unbleached cotton sheeting. It is almost as warm as a light weight flannel, and, if properly washed and bleached it will grow white and smooth, so that by the time of warm weather it will be equal in every respect to the finest bleached muslin. Especially do elderly people, or those who suffer from rheumatism, or cold feet, derive benefit from the use of unbleached sheets. A skillful manager will provide herself each year with a goodly number of them, and thus will have the benefit of their warmth in cold weather, and find them thin and white by summer time. Every one should be marked with its number, and the date of making, so that it will always be easy to know just when it must be used. For of course the newest should have constant use, and the old ones laid aside for casual service.

Sheets for the children's bed, or for the servant's rooms, will be worn out in about two-thirds the time of those belonging to the other places, and these should be marked and have their own shelves in the closet. In looking over the supply, articles that show thin places when held up to the light should be darned with fine linen thread, and laid aside for use during sickness, or when a surplus is needed. Those who have ever had illness in the family know from experience that it is impossible to have too much bed linen at such times. And sheets and pillow-cases that have grown soft from usage and frequent washing, are by far more agreeable to sensitive invalids than the rougher, new ones.—American Agriculturist.

Helpful Hints.

In making up unbleached muslin allow one inch to the yard.

To keep polished steel from rusting when not in use, rub it over with sweet oil.

Equal parts of sweet oil and lime will prevent the blistering of the burned flesh.

The white of an egg swallowed by a person choking often affords immediate relief.

Freshly-ground Indian meal is superior to that which has been in stock several weeks.

When the color of red garments is not warranted, soak them in salt water two hours before washing.

When any article of food is to be simmered for a long time use a porcelain steppan rather than one of tin or granite-ware.

The pasteboard covers for glasses in a sick room are inclosed in a crocheted bag of silk or cotton. A loop in the centre serves to lift them by.

Baths of the lips occasionally with alum water, then apply a little camphor ice. The tendency of this treatment is to make the lips red and firm.

Cough Candies.

An excellent cough candy is made of slippery elm, flaxseed and sugar. Soak a gill of whole flaxseed in half a pint of boiling water. In another dish put a cup of broken bits of slippery elm, and cover this also with boiling water, let it stand for two hours, then strain them both through a muslin cloth into a saucepan containing a pound and a half of granulated sugar. Extract all the liquor you can, stir the sugar until it is melted and then boil it until it turns to candy. Pour it out at once, when it reaches this point, upon greased papers. The juice of two lemons can be added as a flavor if desired.

Step by Step.

Life is made up of little things. He who travels over a continent must go step by step. He who writes a book must do it word by word; he who learns a science must master it fact by fact, and principle after principle. The happiness of life is made up of little things, little kindnesses, pleasant words, loving smiles and good deeds. One in a million, once in his lifetime may do a heroic action, but the little things which make up our life come every hour and every day.

A Substitute for Coffee.

Paroled malt is said by experts to be much superior to an ordinary quality of coffee, and is being extensively used as a substitute for our favorite breakfast drink, besides being obtainable at a cost of only four cents a pound, roasted and ground. The healthfulness of the article is well established, and its use will doubtless become general among the poorer classes and those who desire to curtail household expenses.

How to Make Corned Beef Hash.

A pint of cooked corned beef chopped fine, a pint of cold boiled potatoes chopped fine, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a cup of stock or water, 3 dashes of pepper. Mix the meat and potatoes together; put them in a frying pan, add the stock, butter, onion juice and pepper, stir constantly until it boils. Serve on buttered toast.

In Place of Carpet.

Dark blue denim sewed together and tacked down at the edges like ordinary carpeting makes a pretty floor covering, and the color forms an excellent background for rugs. It is said by those housekeepers who have tried it to be durable, economical and clean.

HUNGARY'S PATRIOT.

THE CELEBRATED LOUIS KOSSUTH FINDS A HOME.

Sketch of a Varied Career—For Sixty Years He Has Been a Prominent Figure in Continental Politics—He Died in Exile From the Land He Loved.

Type of two mighty continents—combining the strength of Europe with the warmth and glow of Asia—song and prophecy—the shining of Oriental splendor on Northern snow. Who shall receive him? Such an un- welcome to him, who, while he strove to break the Austrian yoke from Magyar soil, was the foe of the Magyar nation. At the same blow the fetters of the serf—Rearing the altar of the Fatherland—On the firm base of freedom and liberty—Lifting to Heaven a patriot's stainless hand, Mocked not the God of Justice with a lie! Who shall be Freed from a month's peace? Who shall give Her welcoming cheer to the guest fugitive? Not he who, all her sacred trusts betraying, Is scourging back of pain The swarthy Kossuth of our land again! Not he whose utterance now from lips designed The bugle march of liberty to wind, And call her hosts beneath the breaking light, The reveille of her morning flight. Is but the hoarse note of the bloodhound's bay behind the badman's flight! Oh! for the tongue of him who lies at rest In Quincy's shade of patrimonial trees—Last of the Puritan tribes and the best—To lend a voice to Freedom's sympathies. And hail the coming of the noblest guest The Old World's wrong has given the New World of the West. So sang Whittier, one of America's greatest bards, on the occasion of the visit



LOUIS KOSSUTH.

of the Hungarian patriot to this country as the guest of the United States in 1851, and the lines have a peculiar interest now that their great subject sleeps with the world's great dead in his long last home.

For fully sixty years Louis Kossuth has been a prominent figure in the politics of Continental Europe. While it is over forty years ago since he was the chosen leader and governor of his own Hungarian people, he has been a consistent advocate of the independence of that Magyar state. Through the many years of his self-enforced retirement, in his modest quarters in Turin, his career shows strange counterpoints, contrasts and anti-climaxes. In his youth and manhood a fervid, eloquent and impassioned orator and patriot, defying the power of the Austrian monarchy, braving the deprivation of political rights, he suffered for years incarceration in a foul and noisome dungeon. Leading his people to revolution and victory in 1848, we find him later, when his powers were most vigorous, his knowledge more expanded, his hot ardor transformed into cold philosophy, living a hermit's life in Turin, spurning the olive branch held out to him by the Hapsburgs, scoffing at high office in the Austrian Empire, and rejecting with ostentatious loathing the portfolio of Chancellorship itself. For thirty years he was the picturesque cynic of Northern Italy, cursing his good health, delivering philippics against longevity and aspirations for personal or dynastic glory, at times launching pessimistic pamphlets on questions of the day, and again sending forth a scold and a jeer at liberal movements in government which he assumed to be simply the shams of kings and the shoddies of statesmanship.

Louis Kossuth was born in Hungary in 1802. His parents were poor, but of noble rank. Choosing the legal profession, Kossuth studied law at the Protestant college of Sarorpatak. In 1832 he began his political career at the Diet of Pressburg, as editor of a Liberal paper, which, owing to the oppressive character of the press laws, was not printed, but was circulated. The French revolution of 1848 was a stimulus to Kossuth; it led him to demand an independent government for Hungary, and constitutional government in the Austrian hereditary territories. The Hungarian revolution and the insurrection in Vienna in 1848 are ascribed to the effect of his speeches. When the ministry was dissolved Kossuth was placed at the head of the Committee of National Defense; as such he prosecuted with energy the measures necessary for carrying on the war against Austria.

In 1848 the National Assembly declared the independence of Hungary, and that the Hapsburg dynasty had forfeited the throne. Kossuth was then appointed Provisional Governor of Hungary. He was beset with difficulties, as a Russian army came to assist the Austrian cause. He resigned his dictatorship, and when the Hungarian patriots were defeated at Temesvar in August, 1849, Kossuth fled into Turkey, where he was held a prisoner until 1851, when he was liberated and sailed for England.

Kossuth has always refused to be reconciled to the dual arrangement of the Austro-Hungarian empire. He wanted Hungary to be what he fought for in 1848-9, perfectly independent.

Kossuth's Visit to America.

When Austria, with the assistance of Russia, defeated the Hungarian army Kossuth retired to Turkey. Here he was arrested and imprisoned on the demand of Austria, but when his extradition was

asked for the other governments interfered and Turkey refused to consent to surrender him to his enemies. The United States government took an active interest in securing his release, and finally he was set at liberty on the condition that he would leave Turkey. At the same time the United States government invited him to visit this country as the guest of the nation. He embarked in September, 1851, on the war steamer Mississippi, which had been specially despatched for him. The steamer called at Gibraltar, Lisbon and finally at Southampton. At all these places Kossuth was received with great warmth. He made a tour of the most popular places of the British Kingdom and was received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

Kossuth sailed from England on the 20th of November on the American steamship Humboldt, of the New York and Havre line. Among his shipmates was the famous Lola Montez, who was leaving Europe for the good of susceptible monarchs. The Humboldt reached Quarantine December 14.

At New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington he was enthusiastically greeted. At a banquet given to him at the capital W. King, President of the Senate, took the chair, with Kossuth and the Speaker of the House on his right and Daniel Webster on his left.

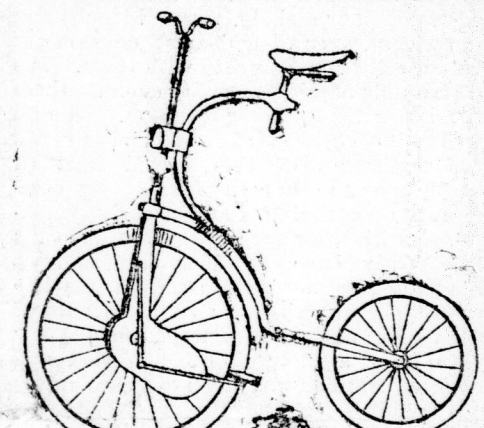
How He Learned English. Everybody was charmed by his eloquence and his mastery of the English language excited astonishment. And, by the way, the manner in which he learned our tongue was remarkable. During a portion of his time in prison (in 1840) Kossuth was cut off from all communication with his friends and was denied the use of pen and ink, and even of books. In the second year he was allowed to read, but, as all political books were interdicted, he selected an English grammar, an English dictionary and Shakespeare. Without knowing a single word he began to read "The Tempest," and spent a fortnight in getting through the first page. "Look," he said afterward, "what an instrument in the hands of Providence became my little knowledge of the English language, which I was obliged to learn because forbidden to meddle with politics."

Kossuth when he left America entertained the hope that he would be able to return, but he never did. It was his first and last visit. We have referred above to the manner in which he learned and spoke English. We give a fac-simile of his handwriting in English.

A FOLDING BICYCLE.

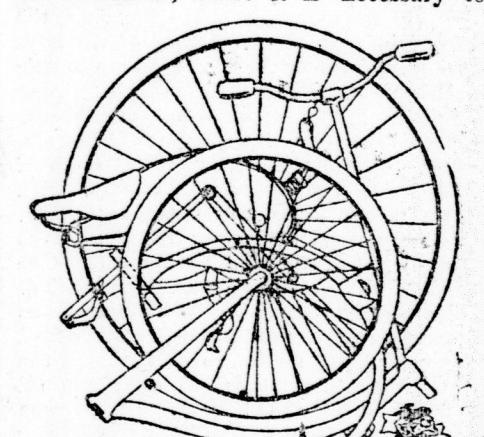
Recent Invention of a French Cycling Mechanic.

The field of invention in bicycle construction has produced many novelties, some of which are not likely to appear in any other than the original models. A French mechanic has turned out a bicycle which may have a future. It is built with a view to



use by military cyclists, being so constructed that it can be readily folded up and packed away when not in use, and easily transported in quantities. The intention of the inventor is to have the wheels of a detail of militia or soldiers transported in wagons, and on arrival at the destination to be unpacked and used for reconnaissance, scouting, etc. When any fighting is to be done the wheels are packed away out of the road, leaving the soldiers free to perform any duty assigned to them.

This form of bicycle may prove of service to tourists, where it is necessary to



travel part of the distance by wagon, train or boat, being light and easy to manipulate. A good idea of the form of the new wheel, both folded or packed and ready for riding, can be gained from the accompanying illustrations.

An Accurate Description.

"Dear," asked Mrs. Wickwire, looking up from her paper, "what does this paper mean by referring to 'the superfluous woman'?" "What is a superfluous woman?" "In our engagement days," answered Mr. Wickwire, "the superfluous woman was your younger sister."

She Knew.

Detective—Yes, I've got the description of the missing jewelry written down all right. Now how much money did the fellow take? Mr. Billis—I don't know exactly, Maria, my dear, how much money was there in my pockets last night?

Disastrous.

"It never pays to bet with a woman," said the young man with a sad face. "Why isn't she good pay as a rule?" "Oh, yes. She always insists on paying. And then she goes away and hates you for life."

A Warranted Exclamation.

Expressions of great surprise are hardly in good form, yet when one penniless fellow marries a rich farmer's daughter people may be pardoned for exclaiming "For the land's sake!"

Short and to the Point.

A station agent of a railroad in Iowa has put the following placard on the clock: "This is a clock; it is running; it is Chicago time; it is right; it is set every day at 10 o'clock. Now keep your mouths shut."

A Flimsy Theory.

A French savant declares that fishes can talk. This may be so, but all the fish we ever became acquainted with were silent. Possibly they were dumfounded at the lies that the fishermen told about them.

THE PROVINCIAL

TREASURER.

HON. RICHARD HARCOURT AND HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

The Honorable Gentleman is a Hard and Careful Worker—His Services as Public School Inspector—He Was a Brilliant Scholar When at School and College.

Born in the township of Seneca, Haldimand county, it was but natural that Hon. Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer, should early take an interest in politics. His father was a parliamentarian before him, who twice represented Haldimand in the old Parliament of Canada, and Richard Harcourt is a native of the county where men go in for politics with a vim and enthusiasm unknown to the dweller in cities.

Mr. Harcourt was no exception to the generality of his fellow-men. And more over he had a double incentive, his father's example, as well as that of his neighbor's. He was possessed, moreover, of an ambition that urged him to become a leader in the strife, and a devotion to noble aims and lofty ideas, which prompted him to not only pursue whatever was best, but to lead others in the same direction. His career as a student was a distinguished one, and he graduated from Toronto University with honors and a medal.

Having received and profited by a good education, he saw and appreciated the advantages that would accrue to all from the diffusion of knowledge, and devoted much time and study to this object. His efforts in this direction were quickly recognized and the Public School Inspectorship of Haldimand county becoming vacant, Mr. Harcourt received the appointment, a position he held during the period of five years.

During his tenure of this office he performed his duties with the thoroughness and conscientiousness of one who felt the responsibility devolving upon him as a public servant, to whom the interests of a large section of the communi-



HON. R. HARCOURT.

ty have been intrusted, and when he retired it was felt and acknowledged that his place would be hard to fill. Mr. Harcourt then turned his attention to law and politics, an arena which offered a large field for the exercise of his talents and where he was well qualified to shine, seeing that a thorough knowledge of the laws of the country is necessary to any one who proposes either to amend them or to promote reforms. He made thorough study of legal matters and was called to the bar in 1876. Two years afterwards he was elected and accepted the nomination of the Liberals of Welland county as their standard bearer, and carried the riding at the election. To his new duties he brought talents of a high order, broad views and a large fund of information, the result of observation and study.

In 1879 at the general elections he was re-elected, and again in 1883, 1886 and 1890. During these years he was slowly but surely building up a reputation as a man who was always thoroughly informed upon every subject of which he spoke, and who never relinquished any matter which he took up, without examining it in all its various aspects and mastering all the details, and when, after the elections in 1890, he became Provincial Treasurer, it was generally conceded that the Government had made a wise choice. His first task was to establish his reputation and justify his appointment, and then he has always commanded an attention which is unusual for one who is not by any means an aggressive man.

His speeches are remarkable for their chaste and polished diction, logical sequence and singular clearness, and carry great weight with them by reason of the complete knowledge displayed, and the sense of power derived from that knowledge.

Besides being Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Harcourt also has charge of the License Department, and in the administration of these two departments he has shown great ability.

His great anxiety to discharge his duties agreeably as well as conscientiously is discernible in the manner in which he makes himself accessible to all, and the attention and courtesy with which he listens to all who approach him. His chief masterpiece of legislation was the bill relating to succession, a measure which bore the impress of a desire for the public interest and justice. Mr. Harcourt also took charge of the Educational Department during the absence of Hon. G. W. Ross in England, a task of which he acquitted himself in his thorough and conscientious way. Mr. Harcourt was married in 1876 to Augusta H. Young, daughter of the late Jacob Young.

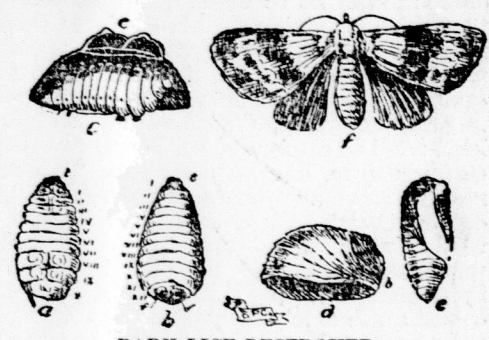
Heroic Cure of a Tobacco Borrower.

The tobacco merchant was showing us a "yard" of perique tobacco grown in that famous county in the south, and the conversation had drifted in that direction. "No man can smoke perique straight," said he, "and those who know it best use about one-eighth per cent and the rest of the tobacco. I will run over the first time that I ever smoked. My friends put up the trick on me, and when I came to myself I had the pipe with me, but I didn't know where I had been. Later I had four pounds of it sent to me from New Orleans as heavy as roped molasses. I filled a pipe with it and covered it with dry ashes and laid it away for a friend of mine who never bought a pipeful of tobacco in his life and who always was smoking in my store. He came in, and how his eyes glistened at sight of the full pipe! He lit it and sat down. In five minutes it fell from his hands, his head went back and he had passed away. He slept over two hours, and I got afraid. We couldn't awake him, and it was fully four hours before he came to himself. He never smoked my pipe again."—Leviathan Journal.

A DESTROYER OF BARK LICE.

A Predaceous Insect Which Feeds Upon These Pests—Its Life History.

The insect *Erasistrata acutula*, belongs to the order or family of Lepidoptera (this order contains all insects having broad, thin and usually brightly-colored wings, as butterflies, moths, etc.) This member of the family is a small moth of the night-flying variety. It occurs most commonly in foreign countries but has lately been found in the western part of the United States. Being of a predaceous (or preying) nature it has come to be a factor in the life histories of numerous shrubs and trees, particularly the Olives, feeding as it does upon the Coccidae (or bark-lice) which infest those trees. There are five successive annual generations. The



BARK-LICE DESTROYER.

(a, larva from below, b, same from above, c, larva in case, d, case of full-grown larva, e, pupa, f, moth.)

first appearance of the adult occurs about the middle of May; the next generation about a month later. About the middle of July a third and very abundant generation is found; the fourth appears near the end of August, and the last a month later. The first and last generations are generally few in number owing to the scarcity of food at those seasons of the year. The egg-laying period lasts several days, each female producing about 100. They are deposited, one at a time, upon leaves or young buds and are often laid directly upon the backs of bark-lice. As soon as hatched the larva enters the bark-house, devouring the internal organs, leaving only the shield-like covering which is more or less thick and hard. As soon as the contents of one bark-house have been devoured the larva abandons it and seeks another. Burying itself in a new victim is but the work of a few minutes. When about 16 days old the larva, while under the covering or shell of one of its victims, begins the construction of a silken web about itself, using the bark-house shell as a framework. Openings are left for the head and feet and it now crawls about carrying its artificial case and devouring several victims each day. The full-grown larva is much larger than a bark-lice and as it grows its case is built out with silk and fragments of its victims.

When full-grown it searches for a favorable position in which to fasten its case (usually selecting the angle formed by two branches or a large crevice in the bark) prepares its cocoon and transforms to a pupa. Before transforming, however, the larva prepares a part of her case for the future moth. Upon emerging from the cocoon the moth falls to the ground. Three or four minutes later its wings expand and it flies up among the branches. During daylight, it remains motionless holding its wings close to its body. The possibility of transporting the insects from place to place has received attention. It is found that the half-grown larva will live eight days without nourishment. Nor will they destroy each other as is the case with most carnivorous larvae. Placed in bottles they can be transported long distances, and at the end of the journey need only to be placed upon plants or trees infested with bark-lice. The cocoons containing full-grown larvae will also stand a journey of eight or ten days. In winter the cocoons of eggs can be sent great distances and there is no reason why it can not be acclimated in all countries where the injurious bark lice prevail. The accompanying illustrations are re-engraved from Insect Life issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Entomological section.

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Something About Compressed Rawhide for Cogs of Gearing.

One of the little great inventions of the times is that of adapting compressed rawhide for the cogs of gearing. That material is used that each set of iron or steel cogs on one wheel shall "smash" into a wheel furnished with cogs of rawhide. In this manner iron or steel will in no case come in contact with the same or any other metal, but will come in contact at every point of contact with rawhide. This obviates the roar of machinery that has from time immemorial made life unpleasant, especially to nervous people, in manufacturing towns. Wood of all feasible kinds and in all forms, has been employed heretofore, but without satisfactory results, since a certain sonorosity still exists. Wire cables running round both the driving wheel and the receiving wheel and supported between these on intermediate pulleys have been introduced quite extensively and the roar of the gears largely obviated, but the loss of power by slipping on the wheels at the two extremes seems to have prevented the general introduction of this method of propulsion.

The continuance of the rigid and positive character of cog gearing seems to be desired by all, if only destructive friction and incessant noise can be banished. The introduction of rawhide may work out results more than ever before satisfactory. The banishment of noise is assured, and the banishment of severe friction may reasonably be expected. So small will probably be the wear of any substance impinging on the rawhide, that wooden wheels, with cogs of the same for one side of a set, may largely be re-introduced. With this expedient in use, the enormous weight of iron wheels can be avoided, and the question of durability of shaft bearings and an easy solution, since the weight of the entire system of iron wheels on a shaft, either horizontal or vertical, now makes the cost of bearings to endure under such a weight of great importance.

Heretofore, the greatest drawback to the general use of rawhide gearing has been the expense, but with the superabundance of animal hides now seeking a market, and the consequent low price, cost ought no longer to be an impediment. What mechanical genius will now come forward and do his brethren in the craft a great service by the introduction of compressed rawhide, pinions, cogs, and possible boxes for shaft bearings, and at the same time benefit farmer and meat packer by creating a market for thousands of animal hides, now lying as a practical drug on the markets?

The Earth's Motion.

Dr. L. Swift, in Popular Astronomy, gives the following method of making the earth's revolution manifest to the eye.

Place on the floor of a room free from tremors and air currents a good sized bowl nearly filled with water, and sprinkle over the surface of the water an even coat of lycopodium powder, and across this mark a narrow black line of pulverized charcoal. Place the bowl so that the black line shall coincide with a crack in the floor, or, if the room be carpeted, lay a stick upon the floor exactly parallel with the mark. After a few hours it will be found that the line is no longer parallel with the stationary object, but has moved from east to west, proving that, during this interval, the earth has moved from east to west.

The reason appears to me to be that the solid floor has with the earth and bowl moved from west to east, and so has the water also, but at a slower rate, as there is a slight inertia, of which the yielding liquid does not instantly partake to be overcome. It will be seen that the line or charcoal mark always moved from east to west.

Cast Steel in Bells.

As cast steel has of late years come so much to the front, metallurgists may be interested in some remarks of Herr Crause, chieftestmaster of the church of St. Nicholas and St. Mary, Berlin, concerning bells made of this metal. "Although," he says, "the proportions of bell metal (78 parts of copper to 22 parts of tin) are well established, the difficulty of procuring a pure, sweet tone lies in the fact that unsophisticated metals, and especially tin, are almost impossible to procure. The use of tempered cast steel causes much less care and anxiety." He admits, however, that bronze "may be cast so as to give a perfectly sweet, clear tone, whilst cast steel does not ordinarily reach the same degree of perfection," but, again, "a cast steel bell costs about one-half as much as one of bronze, while it can be furnished of any desired size, tone, and softness of effect."—Iron and Industries.

Creeping Rails.

Every railroad of a scientific or investigative turn can tell you queer stories of how the rails "creep," but the greatest scientists of the world do not attempt to explain the phenomenon. It has been known for years that rails "do creep," as brother Jasper would say, but it has only lately been learned that on lines running north and south the west rail "creeps" faster than the east.

Fire-Proof Insulation.

A German electrical paper gives the following recipe for painting electrical wires, making a fire-proof insulation. The proportions by weight are about as follows: Forty magnesia, 28 talow, 15 pulverized asbestos, 30 liquid glue, 15 glycerine and 4 chrome of soda or potassium; to this may be added an additional 4 of lampblack if it is desired to make it black.

Electric Forging.

Electric forging is economical, not only because the current is applied just as long as needed, but also because its energy is expended wholly on the piece of metal, or concentrated on the part of the bar which may at any moment be in process of operation.

Fine Work of a Steam Hammer.

A new steam hammer, said to be the largest in the world, recently put up in the Krupp Gun Factory at Essen is so delicately adjusted that it could be made to beat out a hair-spring.

Fire Proof Walls.

There is a fireproof covering for walls, composed of asbestos sheets, softened by steaming, embossed by rollers and dried or painted or otherwise decorated.

ECONOMIC SLAUGHTERING

Scientific Methods in Vogue at the Great Abattoirs.

Very few people have any idea what rigid economy is practiced at the great slaughtering plants. Scientific men are constantly culling their brains to devise valuable chemical properties and new compounds in materials heretofore wasted or imperfectly utilized, says the Drovers' Journal.

The cross-roads butcher who kills a few animals a week, throwing away a large part of the offal, must make a large profit on the meat sold, but modern utilization of by-products makes it so that the slaughterer who does business on a large scale could much better afford to sell the meat without profit than to waste what the old-fashioned small butcher could not utilize.

The packing business as at present carried on utilizes a great number of products which were formerly allowed to go to waste. For instance, the stomachs of hogs, instead of being sent to the rendering tanks, are now used for the manufacture of pepsin. Pig feet, cat feet, hide clippings and the pith of horns, as well as some of the bones, are used for the manufacture of glue. The paunches of cattle are cleaned and made into tripe. The choicer parts of the fat from cattle are utilized for the manufacture of butterine and for stearine. Large quantities of the best of the leaf lard are also used for the manufacture of what is known as "neutral," also a constituent of butterine. The intestines are used for sausage casings; the bladders are used to pack putty in; the undigested food in the cattle stomachs is pressed and used for fuel; the long ends of the tails of cattle are sold to mattress makers, the horns and hoofs are carefully preserved and sold to the manufacturers of combs, buttons, etc. Many of the large white hoofs go to China, where they are made into jewelry. All of the blood is carefully preserved, coagulated by cooking with steam, then pressed and dried and sold to fertilizer manufacturers. All of the scrap from rendering operations is carefully preserved and dried and sold to fertilizer. Bones are dried and either ground into bone meal or used for the manufacture of bone charcoal, which is afterward utilized for refining sugar and in some other refining processes.

Photographic Hints.

A double plate-holder will be found a great convenience during the process of printing a receptacle for the paper. Remove the dozen sheets of sensitive paper from their wrappers and place the entire batch in one side of the holder; they will be readily accommodated, since the thickness will be no greater than the average glass plate. Cover them with the slide, with the word "exposed" inward. The other side of the holder with the word "exposed" showing to the outside is now ready to receive the prints as they are removed from the printing frame. In this simple manner fresh paper and prints are kept separate. The paper is easily accessible, the trouble of wrapping and protecting with envelopes avoided and the box or drawer not required to protect the prints.

Negatives that have been slightly underexposed but are not deficient in detail may be made to yield fairly satisfactory prints by dimension in a dilute solution of bluish green aniline dye. This dye is absorbed by the gelatine film in inverse proportion to the quantity of reduced silver forming the image. Consequently the denser portions of the negatives absorb little or no color, while the most transparent parts absorb a considerable quantity. The result is a species of compensation by means of which excessive contrasts are greatly modified.—American Amateur Photographer.

Science Scissorings.

Brick is made from slag.
Electric tanning is increasing.
A ton of diamonds is worth \$35,000.
Submarine cables stretch 140,400 miles.

Paper can be made from the standing tree in the space of 24 hours.

Edison claims to have in his laboratory every substance, organic and inorganic, in the world.

A single steam shovel in the Lake Superior region mines loads on the cars in a single day 3100 tons of iron ore.

In order to protect an invention all over the world no less than sixty-four patents are required at a cost of about \$17,500.

An advocate of electrical cooking claims that of every 100 tons of coal used in a cooking stove 98 tons go to waste.

Leather scraps are now converted into a pulp and manufactured into dog knobs, canes, combs, cups, buttons and other useful articles.

Aluminum is destined soon to take the place of lead and copper to a large degree, as well as iron when it becomes cheap enough.

Remedy for Prickly Heat.

Photographers are said to be particularly subject to the ravages of prickly heat and the journal of the Photographic Society of India gives the following "magical" remedy: "Simply rub the skin with the hand wet with the ordinary fixing solution and allow it to dry. In a couple of days there will be no trace of the irritation."

Speed of Transmission.

Where the telephone wires are overland, the speed of transmission is at the rate of 16,000 miles a second; where the wires are through cables under the sea, the speed is not more than 600 miles a second.

Electric Connection.

The Italian fire engines are supplied with hose fitted with electric wire so that the firemen can communicate with those at the engine.

The Devil's Liquor.

In 1583 Philip Stubbs inveighed with great energy against the use of starch, which he called "the devil's liquor."

Mountains of Pure Alum.

There are two mountains in Lower California that are estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of pure alum.

Three Thousand Propellers.

The French Government has among its naval archives about 3000 propellers of different design.

Compressed Gas for River Boats.

For motive power in river boats on the Seine

REV. FATHER DAMIEN.

A VISIT TO THE LEPER SETTLEMENT AT MOLOKAI.

The Place Where the Good Priest Spent His Martyred Life—The Distressing and Heartrending Surroundings—Something About the Canadian Leper Colony.

Rev. W. H. Barnes, of Banff, N.W.T., writes as follows in Saturday Night about his recent visit to the leper settlement at Molokai, Hawaiian Islands.

Hastening next across the settlement, looking in at the barrack-like dwellings provided by the Government for such as are too poor to build for themselves, and finding in these sick and well, sound and diseased, eating, talking and smoking together, we came to Kalawao, the village where Damien lived and died. Here we were welcomed by Father Conrady as warmly as though we belonged to his communion. He took us into the Boys' Home, which Damien founded; into the church, neat, plain and comfortable, built first by Damien's own hands, then enlarged and enriched out of the £1,000 collected in England. Hard by, within sound of the waves lapping on the beach, is the lauhala (pandanus) tree, which was Damien's only shelter when first he arrived and under which his body now rests. A flower was



REV. FATHER DAMIEN.

plucked from the grave as a souvenir of that devoted man; one whose life, notwithstanding any contradictions his character may present, must ever stand forth as a monument of what Christian love can lead a man to do for his fellows. Others besides Damien have done such things, are doing them still, not only in Molokai, but elsewhere also; it may be in a better way. Yet Damien, wanting if you like in grace of character, was the leper's friend; washing their sores with his own hands, tending them when in the most repulsive stages of their malady, when hideous and putrescent, even their dearest ones might well recoil from contact with them. His own hands administered to such as these the last rites of their religion. He it was who, enshrined and laid to rest the fragments of this heroic life, by community of suffering, Damien truly sympathized with those for whom he gave his life. Only once I beheld him, and not knowing who he was, admired his fine physique. Even then, alas, the traces of the fearful disease were apparent. A few years later a picture of his wasted and emaciated form was given to the world by one who had crossed the sea to see him, as Damien lay on his deathbed, a leper, his man surely, whose monument now bears the inscription: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends," appeals by the eloquence of his devoted life to a self-seeking, money-grubbing generation, allured them by the attraction of a great example, to a higher ideal, a nobler conception of life and duty.

We pass into the hospital, where good Sisters now tend those who, in the last stages have no friends to perform this act of charity for them. Other Sisters of the same community take charge of a home for girls. These institutions were founded by Hon. C. R. Bishop of Honolulu, whose wife was a native princess. While we were still at the Hospital, the Royal party arrived. Some of the boys were brought over from the Home to sing to the Queen. Poor little fellows! They sang the light-hearted songs of Hawaii, full of love and laughter and flowers. What a hollow mockery it all seemed! With faces the picture of misery, with voices either husky or strangely shrill, there they stood and sang in the glorious sunshine, with the blue sea beyond. One could hardly conceive that they were real. Rather did one seem to look upon it as some scene in a pantomime, and looked for the hideous masks to fall off and the young, laughing faces, to appear in all their freshness and beauty. But it was only too true, too real! They made their bow and shuffled off, and with them their pale, gaunt figure in blue dungaree garments, such as are worn by common laborers in that country. "Who is that?" we asked. "That was brother Joseph (Dutton), the American soldier who cast in his lot with Damien to tend him in his sickness. It was to expiate a mispent life," whispered someone. Ah, who can tell what promptings of the heart must have come to bid a man take up a task like that? What shall we gain if we enquire? "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The Sisters pressed us to stay for some refreshments. "Don't be afraid to eat," they urged. "No one but ourselves have touched it." These good women even cultivated with their own hands a patch of bananas and vegetables for their table.

And so, with the last rays of the setting sun, we left the "valley of the shadow," as a native editor present that day called it.

If the scene on arrival was distressing, that at parting was heartrending. What wailing, what lingering embraces, what tears! Here a poor child trying to fling herself out of the boat to get back to her leper father, on whom she might never hope to set eyes again in this life, unless—terrible thought—she herself should develop symptoms of the malady, and herself receive sentence of banishment to the Isle of Woe. Thus surrounded by the unfortunate beings on whom the sentence of divine justice appears to have most heavily fallen in this life, we retraced the ship. Auwe! auwe! the terrible Hawaiian wail; more terrible when uttered by these poor creatures, rang in our ears the whole time we were re-embarking, and long after we had weighed anchor. When the houses of the settlement had become white specks upon the green patch of land beneath the frowning cliffs, we could still hear, or we seemed to hear, the farewells, the hoarse cries, the wails of its stricken inhabitants.

Soon night fell swiftly, almost unob-

ly, as in those tropical seas. And now the stars appear. To our right, low down on the horizon, the pole star, Orion; above, and on our left, the Southern Cross, "like silver lamps," brilliant above, only less brilliant as their reflection scintillates in the dark waters below. After a day surcharged with sorrow, they seemed to remind us that beyond these scenes there is a home where the afflicted sons of earth may find life and health, joy and peace.

The Canadian Leper Colony.

It may be interesting in this connection to give a few facts relating to leprosy in Canada, for we have a small leper colony at Tracadie, New Brunswick. The medical superintendent, Dr. A. C. Smith, in a recent report to the Dominion Government, said: "The institution is fulfilling the object of its organization—the segregation of leprosy persons, who otherwise would indubitably and surely become centres of contagion or spread the disease through hereditary transmission." There are at present twenty persons on the register of the lazaretto, eleven males and nine females. Eleven of these are in the first or early stage of the malady, six in the second and three in the third or final stage. There were six deaths during the year, and four new cases were admitted. Of those admitted two came from Lower Carleton, one from Shippagan parish, and one from the parish of St. Isidore—all in the county of Gloucester, N. B. No new cases have occurred for several years in the Tracadie neighborhood, and Dr. Smith believes the disease has been thoroughly uprooted there. "I find," he says, "that here, as in other countries, door sanitary surroundings, defective and bad dietetic conditions, and uncleanness are important factors in the spread of leprosy." It is noticeable that the female patients on entering the institution, although seeming to suffer more keenly at first, become resigned to their sad lot much sooner than do the males. Friends and relatives are allowed to visit the poor unfortunates, but, as a general thing, a leper's relatives look upon him, when immured in the lazaretto, as gone from them for ever, and seldom visit him. In the early stages of the disease there is seldom much suffering beyond pains resembling rheumatism, but near the close of life there is much distress, particularly from ulcerated mouth, tongue and throat.

Great Telegraph Line in Africa.

The actual work of constructing the Zomba-Salisbury section of Mr. Rhodes' great transcontinental line of telegraph, which the cape premier hopes may some day connect Cairo and Cape Town, has begun, and at the end of last year some thirteen or fourteen miles had been put up at the Nyassaland end of the section. An appeal for help made to the Makololo chiefs by the engineers in charge resulted in some 200 men being set to work to make the "telegraph road," and shortly as many as 600 men were employed in erecting the posts and carrying the material. Naturally, the chiefs expect some acknowledgment of their good will in this matter, and the agents of the company begged them to say what form they would prefer that their presents should take. It was a miscellaneous list which the chiefs forwarded, including as it did tea, sugar, jam, butter and biscuits. But the demands were by no means confined to edibles. One request was for "clothes for women," another for a rifle for shooting hippopotamuses, and one request—probably from an ex-student of the Blantyre mission schools—was for "writing materials." It is said that of the younger men among the Makololo chiefs three are able to read and write, having acquired their education at the mission schools.

Up and Down.



Sir John Thompson—See Willy, the country puts these Majority Climbers on my boots. You try to go up the pole without them and all you get is tears in your trousers.

Absorption of Heat by Water.

The eagerness and rapidity with which water will absorb heat is in direct proportion to the difference in temperature between the water and the fire. That is to say, the cooler the water the more intense its heat-absorbing quality. With cold water, circulation begins rapidly, even from a small fire; as soon therefore as the particles of water become heated they naturally strive to move up and out of the boiler and so make way for cooler and more heat-receptive particles. This is the natural way for heated water to move and if it is not hindered and checked by a forced movement horizontally. The only direction in which heat will move water is a vertical direction. Heated water will rise and cooler water descends naturally, in vertical lines. Water in horizontal spaces will hardly move away from the fire at all, except as it is forced out by the movement of neighboring currents in vertical spaces.—Engineers' Review.

The Phonograph for Colleges.

Great are the uses of the phonograph when a college professor can "talk" his lecture into the device at his leisure, and the members of his class can suit their own convenience as to the time of hearing the disquisition. The fellow who is always asking questions in the recitation room will find his occupation gone under the phonograph room, but his classmates will not mind that fact the least bit.—Boston Globe.

The Oldest Piece of Wrought Iron. The oldest piece of wrought iron in existence is believed to be a roughly fashioned sickle blade found by Belzoni in Karnak, near Thebes. It was imbedded in the mortar under the base of a Sphinx, and on that account is known as the "Sickle of the Sphinx." It is now in the British Museum, and is believed to be nearly 4,000 years old.

Too Inconspicuous.

Cholly—I'd go west out on a wanche if I wasn't afraid those savages would brain me. Miss Smartly—Oh, I don't believe those Indian braves would do so small a thing as that.

A MONTREAL PRACTITIONER RECOMMENDS PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND

Professional Men, Generally, Say: "It Makes People Well."

Dr. W. B. McGowan, L.D.S., Tells How He Banished Dyspepsia—Paine's Celery Compound Wrought a Complete Cure for Him—He Says It is the Only Medicine that Can Cope With the Terrible Trouble—He Vigorously Advocates the Use of the Great Healer.



DR. W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S.

Dr. W. B. McGowan, L.D.S., dentist, 65 Mansfield Street, Montreal, is one of the most experienced and best known practitioners in Montreal. For over twenty years he has successfully practiced his profession in the metropolis of Canada, and few men have ever attained a greater reputation. Dr. McGowan is an honest and fearless supporter of all that is good and great—all that tends to the welfare of suffering humanity.

Professional men, like others have their weeks and months of suffering; they are subject to the same troubles that overtake the ordinary run of men and women. When oppressed with dyspepsia and all its attendant woes, Dr. McGowan wisely used Paine's Celery Compound, with the result that he was perfectly cured. Animated with a desire to benefit others, he writes as follows:

"At this time when the public (especially that portion of it who suffer) have before

them so many medicines and proprietary preparations, it is well that all should know just what to use in order that they may be speedily cured and made well, with the least possible outlay of money.

"To all who suffer from dyspepsia and indigestion, I would with pleasure and satisfaction recommend your wonderful preparation, Paine's Celery Compound. My experience two years ago with your medicine, when I suffered from dyspepsia and all its evils, leads me to affirm that it is the only remedy that can cope with this trouble which thousands suffer from.

"Paine's Celery Compound cured me completely; it also was of equal value to my wife. I consider your medicine a most valuable tonic and appetizer, and would urge all afflicted ones to use it if they desire a prompt, efficacious and curing medicine. I will always strongly recommend Paine's Celery Compound to my friends."

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FULL LINES FOR THE SPRING TRADE—

Spades and Shovels, Window and Door Screens, Harvest Tools, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Castor Oil, Mixed Colors, Paris Green, Dry Colors, Window Glass, Rope, Cut Nails, Wire Cloth, Wire Nails.

And full lines of Shelf and General Hardware.

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Every Carriage will be sold at Manufacturer's Price for Cash. We do not ask for profit.

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OAK ROCKERS, MAHOGANY ROCKERS, CHERRY ROCKERS, MAPLE ROCKERS, 1776 ROCKERS, RATTAN ROCKERS, LADIES' ENAMEL DRESSING CASES, RECEPTION CHAIRS, CORNER CHAIRS, ORIENTAL CHAIRS, SHELL CHAIRS, TAPER TABLE, CABINETS.

174, 176, 178 and 180 King Street.

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI, NO. 129.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9836

Perished in the Flames!

Terrible Results of Fire in a Sisters of Charity School.

It Was Not the London and River Platte Bank That Failed.

Hungarian Students Create Serious Trouble in Buda-Pesth.

The Remains of Kossuth's Wife and Daughter Exhumed—Incipient Outbreak in Valparaiso Suppressed.

To Rest in Hungary.

GENOA, March 23.—The bodies of Kossuth's wife and daughter were exhumed today. The bodies will be taken to Hungary.

Twenty-five Victims.

LONDON, March 23.—The official report on the dynamite explosion at Santander gives the number of killed as 18 and the injured as 7, of whom 3 of the latter may die.

A Blunder.

LONDON, March 23.—The dispatch sent out yesterday announcing the failure of the London and River Platte Bank was erroneous. It was the English Bank on the River Platte that failed, and not the London and River Platte, which is one of the soundest of English banking institutions.

Big Snow Storm in Germany.

BERLIN, March 23.—Several parts of Germany have been visited by violent snow storms, which have seriously interfered with travel. Many railroads are blocked in snow, and in some places trains are blocked in drifts, from which it has not yet been possible to release them. The highways in many parts of the country are impassable, being piled with drifts to a height of five feet. In Silesia snow is reported to have fallen constantly for 60 hours.

At Last.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The Minister of the Interior has issued an order that foreign Jews having in their possession proper passports must not be interfered with by the police or other authorities. This order is the result of the numerous complaints by Jews of foreign residence that they had been expelled or ill-treated while visiting Russia. The Government has several times before been asked to issue such an order, but hitherto has refused.

Six Women Burned to Death.

PARIS, March 23.—A building occupied by Sisters of Charity as a school for young women at Laon, in the Department of Aisne, was burned to the ground last night. Besides the sisters there were a number of pupils in the building and all were asleep. Those on the lower floors were awakened by the flames and narrowly escaped with their lives. The young women who occupied the upper floors were unable to reach the stairway, and many of them were seriously injured by jumping out of the windows. The charred bodies of six young women who slept on the top floor were found in the ruins. Many of those who escaped were severely burned.

Incipient Outbreak in Chili Quelled.

LONDON, March 23.—Advices from Chili say that at Valparaiso on March 15 fifty men with cries of "Viva Balmaceda; Viva la dictadura!" made a rush at the entrance to the barracks, firing their revolvers. Six of the attacking party gained entrance. Two of these attacked the officer on duty, Silva, who was stabbed in six places, but he killed one of his assailants with a blow on the head with his revolver. Another group attempted to cut the telephone wires, but they were shot dead one after another by Capt. Quiroga. A third group penetrated into the guard room, where two of them were shot. Major Castillon, at the head of picket soldiers, attacked the remainder, who fled. Six persons were killed and 200 arrests have since been made of persons in sympathy with the dictators.

Excitement in Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, March 23.—The excitement over last night's riots has not yet subsided. The students, who were the principals in the disturbance, declare that any attempt to open the public places of amusement during the period of mourning for Kossuth prior to the funeral will be even more summarily dealt with than was the disregard of popular sentiment on the part of several managers last night. The members of the police force as well as the majority of the officers are in sympathy with the students and will in all probability make only nominal resistance to their efforts to forcibly close the theaters in their attempt to give performances. About twenty persons were injured in last night's riots, but none of them were seriously hurt. The mobs were more destructive to-day than yesterday. They looted many shops and smashed windows and gutted ornaments in many of the principal streets. It is reported that the students thought of attacking even the royal castle.

This Evening Mourning Flags are Flying from all the State Buildings.

Kossuth's body will arrive here on March 29 and will lie in state in the entrance hall of the National Museum until April 4, when the funeral will take place.

The Patient Old Man.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Gladstone attended divine worship at Brighton yesterday and remained throughout a service of three hours' duration.

NOT OVER YET.

The Brazilian Rebels Still Powerful—Insulting Portuguese and Englishmen.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 24.—A spirit of intense hatred is directed against the Portuguese. They are insulted on the streets and threatened with violence. Some even assert that all Englishmen and Portuguese will be driven out of the country. The clique which is fomenting this trouble has great influence with President Peixoto and may cause mischief. One of the clique has already advanced the proposition to shoot all political prisoners. There are now about 4,000 confined in the jails and forts in and around Rio. It is reported that the insurgent army

now numbers 20,000 men, who are well equipped. The possession of the ports of Desterro and Parangua is an important advantage to the insurgents. Mello's friends have subscribed plenty of money to carry on the war. The only thing now lacking is energetic direction. Reports have been received that the States of Minas, Geraes, Bahia, Pernambuco and Las Paulo are greatly disaffected and are liable at any moment to revolt. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of Rio sympathize with the revolution. It cannot truthfully be said that the war is over.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

Cigarmakers in Key West, Florida, are on strike again and rioting.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, is prostrated by a severe attack of bilious fever.

Stories of British intrigue in favor of the deposed queen are reported from Honolulu.

Sir Canlife Owen died of heart disease on Friday at his residence, No. 13 Kirkley Cliff, Lowestoft.

Robert Baker, a sheep herder, was found frozen to death on the plain five miles from Laramie, Wyo., Thursday night.

It is reported that a discrepancy of a million and a half has been discovered in the books of the New York State controller.

President Cleveland will veto the Bland Seigniorage Bill. This positive statement is made by a high official of the Treasury Department.

The London Daily News says Dr. Nettleton, the oculist, believes an operation will fully restore Mr. Gladstone's normal powers of vision.

The American pension outfit for the next fiscal year is \$14,000,000 less than for the current year. From this time the decrease will continue steadily.

At Arad, Ind., the Ohio window glass factory started work Friday. A young woman lighted the fires amid booming of cannon and a big ox was roasted in honor of the event.

A Chicago dispatch says the transcontinental passenger situation is now more demoralized than it has ever been and is getting worse. Rates will not be restored on April 1.

Three deaths from diphtheria have occurred in a Bay City, Mich., family who took milk from a farmer in whose home the disease raged. The deadly germs had been carried to the milkroom.

The skeleton of a woman with some of the flesh still adhering was discovered on the roof of a house on Mackay street, Montreal. The skull was missing. It is supposed some student placed the body there.

Senor Fernandez Leale, Minister of Public Works in the Mexican Cabinet, has been stricken blind. Expert oculists agree that it is the result of overwork, and that if relief is not obtained in a few days he will be blind for life.

HIGH HANDED.

A Citizen's Mail Matter Seized Without Explanation.

TORONTO, March 24.—The postoffice authorities have seized a number of copies of the Congressional Record containing a speech of the Hon. Tom L. Johnson on the Wilson tariff bill, and Henry George's "Protection and Free Trade," which were addressed to O. M. Hudson, of the Canadian Rubber Company, and a prominent single taxer in this city.

"I went to the postoffice," said Mr. Hudson to the News, "to find out why the matter had not been delivered. Postmaster Atkinson did not give me much satisfaction, merely stating that he was acting under instructions from headquarters and that the United States Congress frank was not recognized in Canada."

"Some of the officials told me that my mail had been seized as seditious matter. I cannot understand the reason for this action on the part of the authorities, as several thousands have been sent to individuals in this country."

"My idea is that if the frank is not good I should have the option of paying the postage."

Mr. Hudson has made a formal demand for his mail on the Postmaster-General and intends to find out the whys and wherefores of the seizure.

PICKING UP.

Uncle Sam's Industries—No Apparent Fright of Tariff Reform.

MEXICO, Ind., March 24.—Hoover & Co.'s new glass factory, which closed down a few weeks ago, resumed operations yesterday. The Mexico Iron and Steel Company will start its new plant on Monday, and then all of Muncie's industries will be busy. The Whittely reaper works will put on more men next week.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 24.—The Empire Woolen Company, of Clayville, started on full time yesterday after a shut down of several months.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 24.—The coke ovens at Black Lick and Cokesburg, employing 350 men, resumed operations yesterday after an idleness of eight months. The Indiana glass works will resume Monday. The Bolivar wire works and the Lockport quarries, which had been idle all winter, resumed work yesterday with 200 men.

LOANING, Md., March 24.—A joint meeting of the miners and employers of the Maryland, New Centre and American Coal Companies and the George Creek Coal and Iron Company decided to accept the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. for mining, with proportionate reductions on all other labor connected with the mine.

PATTON, Pa., March 24.—All mines at this place will resume Monday after a shut down of over eight weeks, the miners having agreed to semi-monthly payments and a reduction of 5 cents a ton.

Cyclone in New Jersey.

BRIDGEPORT, N. J., March 23.—This town was visited by a cyclone this morning, and considerable damage resulted. A large brick shop which had just been finished for the South Jersey Traction Company was completely wrecked. All of the company's cars were in the building and were demolished. Other property throughout the town was badly damaged. The loss will run into thousands.

Deadly Duel Between Boys.

RIO GRANDE, Tex., March 23.—Last evening at Romo, fifteen miles above here on the Rio Grande River, a duel was fought by two youths of 15. One of the combatants—Terio Saens—was stabbed seven times in the left side and neck, and lies at the point of death. His antagonist—Emilio Garcia—was slightly cut on the wrist. The cause was a Mexican senorita.

WONDERFUL INFANTILE INSTINCT.



MEREDITH—Why, the che-ild actually knows me.

Late Canadian News.

Death of Mrs. (Rev.) D. J. Macdonnell.

Port Arthur harbor is still icebound.

Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., report heavy snow and good sleighing.

The appointment of Mr. D. McGibbon, of Milton, as county judge of Peel, will be gazetted this week.

The Grosbe Point light ship has been placed in position and the buoy has been placed in Detroit River.

The deposits in the postoffice savings banks during February amounted to \$541,236 and the withdrawals to \$568,266.

The Government has advised that ratifications have been exchanged between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic of an extradition treaty.

At Woodstock on Thursday James Morgan was sent to the Central Prison for six months, and his companion in theft, Emigh, was sent to the county jail for one month.

Ross Mackenzie, the well-known lacrosse player of other days, and for some years past connected with the Canadian Pacific, will leave that road April 1 to take the management of the Niagara Falls Electric Railway.

Rev. R. P. Mackay, secretary of the Presbyterian foreign mission committee, has received a letter from Formosa, saying that the mission out there is getting on well, and that Rev. Wm. Gauld, the writer, is in good health.

At a meeting of the quarterly board of the Parkdale Methodist Church it was resolved to do away with all forms of entertainments as a means of raising money hereafter. This applies to the funds not only for local church work, but for foreign missions as well. All sums needed will be raised by straight contributions.

Capt. Maisonneville, of the Grand Trunk Railway transfer boat Great Western at Windsor, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on May 1. He has been in the employ of the company for over 25 years, and is now 74 years of age. In recognition of his faithful services the company presents him with six months' salary.

Mrs. Macdonnell, wife of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, the well-known pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, died on Friday morning. She had been ill several days of pneumonia. The deceased lady was widely known through the city and Province, and was an invaluable assistant to her husband in his pulpit work. She was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Smellie.

Lady Macpherson, of Toronto, died on Friday in San Remo, Italy.

Snowstorms prevailed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on Friday.

Smallpox has broken out among the Chinese in the bonded warehouse at Vancouver.

It is 45 years since the suspension bridge connecting Queenston and Lewiston was erected.

The late Mrs. (Rev.) D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Smellie, of Fergus.

The west winds of Friday cleared the Bay of Quinte of ice. Navigation is now open. This is the earliest opening in 30 years.

After a long spell of magnificent weather a blizzard set in at Winnipeg on Friday night, and developed into the worst snowstorm of the season.

A Brockville person, evidently conscience-stricken as the result of a recent revival there, has forwarded a city book-seller some money "due you for a small debt." The note is unsigned.

The civil service examiners are instituting a rigid inquiry into a number of cases of alleged impersonation at last November's examinations. Conclusive evidence of fraud is forthcoming in about half a dozen cases.

Wilson and Wallace, the men charged with the murder of Paul Blondin, were, at the court of assizes, Winnipeg, on Friday, acquitted. The crown failed to make out a case against them. The judge instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

A Moosomin, Man., dispatch says: Angus McCrury, a Crofton farmer, was found dead about a mile from a place called Red Jacket. Deceased had been drinking heavily before starting for home. It is supposed he sat down to rest, fell asleep and perished.

INDIGNANT CANAL MEN.

Protest Against the Action of the Department of Railways and Canals.

ST. CATHARINES, March 23.—A public indignation meeting was held in the Opera House here this afternoon, at which the strongest possible terms of indignation were used at the action of the Department of Railways and Canals in ordering the closing down of the old Welland Canal.

Both Conservatives and Liberals were unanimous in their condemnation and expressed their detestation to argue the matter should be shouldered.

A strong delegation was appointed to go to Ottawa to interview the Government on the matter.

Shortly after the branch of the San Francisco Savings Union opened Friday morning, an unknown man entered the place and shot Wm. A. Herrick, the assistant cashier, who fell dead to the floor. No money was taken. The murderer is believed to be a crank.

HIGGINS HANGED!

And the Excited Spectators Call for Prendergast's Execution.

COOK COUNTY JAIL, Chicago, March 23.—At 11:53 o'clock precisely the mournful procession taking Rufus Higgins to the gallows reached the north corridor in full view of the spectators. The sheriff and jailer Morris went upon the gallows, and were immediately followed by the doomed man and the priests, Higgins being brought to a stop directly beneath the noose. In a few deft movements, the sheriff and jailer bound the prisoner's feet, his arms already having been secured behind his back, and the rope was quickly placed around his neck and the cap adjusted.

The drop fell at 12:03. On the scaffold Higgins kissed a crucifix, and, smiling, said "good-bye" to the priests. His death was apparently painless.

As the clatter of the falling trap rang through the cell corridors the prisoners yelled "Hail Prendergast! Hail Prendergast!" The little assassin of Mayor Harrison crawled further into the corner of his cell, where he sat trembling with rage and fear.

Prendergast would have nothing to say about the hanging, and seemed overcome with terror by the sounds accompanying the execution, which he so narrowly escaped.

Higgins' crime was one of the most brutal ever committed in Chicago. With two other hard characters Higgins planned to rob an old citizen named Pete McCooey. When the old man awoke and started up to protect his house the leader of the gang shot him before he could leave his bed. The murdered man was an employee of the city. A few days before the murder Mrs. McCooey drew her savings, amounting to \$400, from a west side bank. It is supposed that Higgins heard of this and surmised that the money was still in the house.

A. P. A. JURYMAN.

Eleven Out of Twelve Men Belonged to the Organization.

DENVER, Col., March 24.—For the first time in the history of the courts of Colorado the question of religious differences has been raised. In the case of Tim Drew and James Burns, charged with robbery, Attorney Toward, for the defense, challenged a juror because he was a member of the A. P. A. The challenge was overruled. He then challenged the entire jury and found that eleven out of twelve were members of that organization. The attorney once asked for a new venue, and that the coroner's office have charge of the jury on the grounds that Sheriff Buchanan was prejudiced against the defendants because they are Catholics. One of the jurors when leaving the court room shouted: "Hurrah for the A. P. A."

A BUSINESS-LIKE BOYCOTT.

On New York Cigarette Smokers—Business Men Will Not Employ Them.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Business men in this city, who employ some 20,000 boys, have determined to give preference to boys who do not smoke cigarettes. This movement is the latest development of the Anti-Cigarette League, which was organized in the public school a few weeks ago by Charles B. Hubbel, of the Board of Education. The president of an establishment employing from 12,000 to 13,000 boys every year has informed Mr. Hubbel that he will, each year, employ from 500 to 1,000 boys graduating from the grammar schools if they have letters of recommendation from the Anti-Cigarette League. This gentleman further said that he will propose to the Western Union Telegraph Company to show a like preference.

A number of other business men employing many boys have expressed a desire to secure boys who are free from the cigarette-smoking habit. To meet this demand the Anti-Cigarette League will issue a certificate of discharge to its members who have kept their pledge to abstain from cigarettes.

The Boy Felt Dead.

DETROIT, March 23.—John Dunnyslager had been playing in the yard near his home, at 457 Bellevue avenue, yesterday after day afternoon, when he walked into the house and suddenly fell dead into his father's arms. The boy was 9 years old. It is supposed he ruptured a blood vessel near the heart.

ALL MEN.

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

Please mention this paper.

Death-Dealing Dynamite

Pennsylvania Factory Blown to Atoms.

Five Persons, Including Two Women, Killed.

Fatal Explosion of the Deadly Stuff at Hazleton, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 23.—Two explosions occurred this morning at the Acme Powder Company's works at Black's Run, fourteen miles from this city, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, resulting in the death of five persons, the injury of another and destruction of five buildings and 10,000 pounds of dynamite. The monetary loss is about \$12,000.

THE VICTIMS.

The dead are: Charles Robbins, aged 25, of Allegheny City; Nellie Remaley, aged 25; Sadie Remaley, aged 30; William Arthur, aged 28; Belle Arthur, aged 19, wife of William Arthur. The three women were sisters.

The person injured was James Mooney, superintendent of the works. His right thigh was struck by a flying splinter.

THE FIRST EXPLOSION.

The location of the works was about a mile from Hazleton, in a ravine. The first explosion occurred in the packing house about 7:15 o'clock this morning, shortly after work had been commenced. The only eyewitnesses of it are Superintendent Mooney and Simon Bradley, one of the workmen. They were at the glycerine house, almost 200 feet above the packing house, arranging to make nitro-glycerine.

Bradley had his eyes in the direction of the packing house, when he saw a flash of fire come out of the door. In a terrified shout to Mooney he said: "What's that?"

Mooney shouted in return:

"It's fire; run for your life!"

They fled up the run as fast as their legs would take them, but in a few seconds the awful explosion deafened them and hurled them to the ground. Mooney was struck by a splinter, Bradley was uninjured. At the time of the explosion Mr. Arthur, his wife, Sadie Remaley and Rob. Arthur were in the building and were blown to fragments.

BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS.

Nellie was in the boarding house, about 100 feet below the packing house. This building, which was a two-story frame structure about 30 by 40 feet, was leveled to the ground, and Nellie was crushed by the falling timber. She was rescued, but died on the way to the hospital.

THE SECOND EXPLOSION.

occurred at the mixing house at 8:25 a.m. This was caused by a spark from the ruins of the boarding house. The smoke had been seen in time to warn all in the vicinity to get out of the way before the explosion took place, so no lives were lost. In the second explosion 1,000 pounds of dynamite exploded, blowing the mixing house with all its machinery to atoms.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

After the second explosion a terrible picture of desolation met the eye. The smoking ruins of the boarding house with splintered timbers, furniture and torn bedding and clothes lying about, the house being raised so completely that no one could get to the ruins.

In no place did the ruins lie above the ground more than a foot. A hundred feet further on, where the packing house had been, there was a great hole in the ground probably ten feet deep. The large trees on the hillside were torn up by the roots, others broken in the middle and others stripped of their branches. The heavy iron machinery of the packing and mixing houses were blown to pieces and the bodies of the victims were torn to atoms.

TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The explosion was felt at Sharpburg, ten miles distant. At Acmetonia, directly over the river from Black's Run, nearly every window in the town was smashed, while houses rocked to and fro for perhaps two minutes. Almost similar scenes were enacted in Hazleton, Okmont, Verona, Johnston, Parnassus, Kensington, Tarentum and other towns within a radius of five miles. At Springdale, two miles above Black's Run, the force of the explosion was such as to break all the glass in the front of the large general stores.

Within five years dynamite factories owned by the Acme Company and located in the neighborhood have blown up five times and nine persons were killed.

Another.

A WOMAN ANNIHILATED.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 23.—A Hungarian named Patrick this morning entered the pump house at No. 5 strippings with a lighted lamp on his head. A cotton bag containing twenty sticks of dynamite hung on the wall. The bag, it is supposed, became ignited from the lamp, and the dynamite dropped to the floor. A terrific explosion followed. Several boxes of dynamite which were kept there were also destroyed, and the machinery and pipes were broken and twisted and carried 100 yards away.

Not a trace of Patrick has been found.

Via London and the Falls.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad will, on April 1, in connection with the Grand Trunk and Chicago and Grand Trunk roads, inaugurate a solid vestibule train service between New York and Chicago via Niagara Falls. Trains will make the run in 27 hours.

Bishop Washed Feet of Paupers.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 24.—At St. Peter's Cathedral yesterday morning Bishop Curtis performed the ceremony of washing the feet of thirteen men who are inmates of the county almshouse. Previous to the act of washing there was a procession of clergy, officials and acolytes. It is said that this was the first time that ceremony was performed in this country.

Killed at a Charivari.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 23.—William Ingram, a young farmer living near Evergreen, Ala., was married last night. Toward midnight a party of friends surrounded his house and began a serenade, using for instruments tin cans and cowbells. Ingram became so incensed that he seized an axe, and running to the door hurled it into the crowd. The sharp edge struck Jim Dixon, cutting his spinal column and producing death. Ingram surrendered.

Walter French, an Englishman, aged about 28, who has been in Ogdensburg since last September, and whose home is unknown, suicided in his room at Ogdensburg Thursday night by strangling himself with a woollen scarf. He was out of work.

Witch-Hazel

Almond : Cream.

A Reliable and Exquisite Toilet Lotion. For Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, or any irritation of the Skin, Sunburn, Wounds, Chafing, etc., prevents tendency to wrinkles, keeps the face smooth, and preserves the complexion. Gentlemen after shaving will find it a superior lotion to allay irritation and soreness. PRICE 25 CENTS.

PREPARED BY

Cairncross & Lawrence, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, 216 Dundas St., Corner Park Ave.

Branch—Corner Richmond and Piccadilly streets, London, Ont.

THE DR. WILD TROUBLE.

Mr. Harding Withdraws His Expression at the Request of the Deacons—The Correspondence.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

In reference to the incident in regard to Rev. Dr. Wild that occurred at the annual meeting of the First Congregational Church on Monday evening last, as there may be some of the doctor's London friends who may have received a wrong impression, will you allow us space in your valuable paper for the following statement:

1. In reference to what is reported as having been said in regard to the best members leaving the church if Dr. Wild preached in it again, while Mr. Harding's reported remarks might give the impression, yet the unanimous way in which the proposal to accept Dr. Wild's offer was carried would not indicate any tendency in this direction.

2. The deacons are quite at a loss to account for the regrettable language of Mr. Harding in reference to a gentleman whose instructive and helpful ministrations have been so much appreciated. However, Mr. Harding has done what he could to make the "amende honorable," as the following correspondence will show:

[Copy.]

First Congregational Church, London, March 23, 1894.

Mr. A. E. Harding, London:

Dear Sir and Brother,—In view of the publicity that has been given to an expression you used in referring to Dr. Wild, and feeling that whatever may be your present opinion in regard to the doctor and the influence of his preaching on the spiritual life of the church, you will admit that the growth of Christian spirit in the individual is not in any way retarded by the use of wise and temperate language, we feel it our duty on behalf of the church to suggest that you take an early opportunity of placing in our hands a withdrawal of the offensive expression, which we feel sure was used by you without due consideration. We are, yours in kindness,

Per P. C. Maddock, Secretary, MR. HARDING'S REPLY.

[Copy.]

To the Board of Deacons, First Congregational Church, London:

Dear Brethren,—In reply to your letter of the 23rd, and

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

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Not less than 15 words. [1c. Per Word]

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL
 Church—March 25, 11 a.m., monomial
 service, the late Mrs. Hayes; 7 p.m., "The
 Growth of Biblical Evidence."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
 Park Avenue, Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor.
 At all services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monomial
 service, the late Mrs. Hayes; 7 p.m., "The
 Growth of Biblical Evidence."

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
 Morning, Easter service by Rev. M. P.
 Talling; evening, Rev. D. Robertson, new
 pastor of East London.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—
 Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning,
 subject, "The Resurrection of Jesus"; evening
 subject, "The Word of Luther."

DUNDAS STREET CENTRAL METHODIST
 Church—Rev. J. C. Ansell, M.A., D.D.,
 will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monomial
 service, the late Mrs. Hayes; 7 p.m., "The
 Growth of Biblical Evidence."

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—
 Morning, Easter service by Rev. M. P.
 Talling; evening, Rev. D. Robertson, new
 pastor of East London.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST
 Church—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor.
 Services 11 a.m. subject, "The Resurrection,"
 and 7 p.m., "The Scriptures." Special music
 at both services. Sunday school and pastor's
 Bible class at 2:30 p.m. All welcome.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST
 Church—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith.
 Morning, Easter service by Rev. M. P.
 Talling; evening, Rev. D. Robertson, new
 pastor of East London.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—
 Morning, Easter service by Rev. M. P.
 Talling; evening, Rev. D. Robertson, new
 pastor of East London.

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

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

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—
 Rev. J. H. Gundy, pastor. Services at 11
 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 3 p.m.
 Strangers welcome.

SALVATION ARMY—REGULAR SER-
 VICES to-morrow evening, 7 p.m., "The
 Resurrection of Christ." On Monday evening
 next Dr. Sexton will deliver his celebrated
 lecture, "My passage from the Christian
 life to the infidel platform and back again, or
 fifteen years' experience of infidelity and
 infidelity." No charge for admission; strict
 collection.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—
 Morning, Easter service by Rev. M. P.
 Talling; evening, Rev. D. Robertson, new
 pastor of East London.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. DR.
 Sexton will conduct both services in this
 church on Sunday, 25th, evening subject, "The
 Resurrection of Christ." On Monday evening
 next Dr. Sexton will deliver his celebrated
 lecture, "My passage from the Christian
 life to the infidel platform and back again, or
 fifteen years' experience of infidelity and
 infidelity." No charge for admission; strict
 collection.

MUSEMENTS, ETC.
 Not less than 15 words. [2c. Per Word]

DEMILL COLLEGE CONCERT—VIC-
 TORIA Hall, Monday, 26th.—In aid of
 above college. Soloists, Mrs. J. H. Gundy,
 and band. Tickets at the door, 15 cents two
 for 25 cents.

W. C. T. U.—EVERY MEMBER UP
 HOME. Gentile requested to attend the "At
 Home," Tuesday, 27th, in Somerset Hall, 3
 o'clock.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE GRAND
 concert, under the auspices of the
 Ladies' League, No. 1, O. B. A., Thursday,
 March 29, in Dundas street, 7 p.m. to 11
 p.m. Tickets 15 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents,
 and 25 cents. Sec. 1, Mrs. J. H. Gundy.

MISS SARA LOUISE BAILEY, OF
 Boston, will give a recital in St. James' Hall,
 Dundas street, on Friday, March 25, at 8 p.m.
 Tickets 15 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, and 25 cents.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT—TENDER-
 by the citizens of Mr. W. J. Hinks,
 Grand Opera House, Friday, April 1, tickets
 50 and 15 cents. Plan open Wednesday,
 April 1, at 10 a.m.

MRS. FRANK MACKELAN, MRS.
 Frances J. Moore, Miss Jessie Alex-
 ander and Miss Della Ziegler, Messrs. Thos.
 Martin, Harold Jarvis, Percy Carroll, Wm. N.
 Skinner and William Moxon at Testimonial
 Concert.

MISS LOTT FETHERSTON, SOLO
 violinist, concert engagements, 383 Colborne
 street.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—LAST
 term of the season commences week
 Monday, Feb. 19, 10 p.m. Ladies, 10 cents;
 Gentlemen, 15 cents. Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies,
 10 cents; and children, 5 cents. Saturday
 at 8 p.m. advanced class for ladies and
 gentlemen. Wednesday at 8 p.m. The fol-
 lowing new dances will be taught during this
 term: U. M. Waltz, Aurora and L. P. P.
 Pavane. Private tuition any hour not occu-
 pied with classes. DAYTON & McCORMICK,
 members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 478
 Richmond street. Residence, 211 Oxford
 street.

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

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE-
 MAID. Apply Mrs. INNES, corner Park
 and Queen's avenues. 34c wty

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS—
 references required. Apply 358
 Bouverie avenue. 35c wty

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK,
 references required. Apply at 393
 Queen's avenue. 34c wty

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SER-
 vant. References required. Apply
 at King street. 34c wty

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED
 dining-room girl. Apply at once, City
 Hotel. 36c wty

COOK WANTED—APPLY AT ONCE,
 Grant House, Dundas street. 31c wty

NOTICE TO LADIES—IF YOU REQUIRE
 a cook, general servant, nurse, girl,
 housemaid, dining-room girl or laundress, you
 can be engaged immediately on application at
 "The Ladies' Agency," 36 Dundas street.
 Girls are plentiful now, and now is a splendid
 time to secure your help for the summer.

MEETINGS.

Not less than 15 words. [1c. Per Word]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
 Bible Society will be held in the first
 Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, March 27, 7:15
 p.m. Bishop Baldwin, Rev. J. Ballantyne,
 Rev. Dr. Briggs, of Toronto, and others
 will deliver addresses. Prof. Barron and
 choir will lead the praise service. Collection
 to aid in supplying the world with the Bible.

COURT MAGNOLIA—THE NEW COURT
 of Ancient Order of Foresters, March 27, 7:15
 p.m. By Fred Rosier, district chief
 ranger, in the Duffield block next Tuesday
 evening.

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

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY
 understands the care of horses, and
 willing to make himself generally useful.
 Apply before 9 a.m., or after 7 p.m., T. H.
 SMALLMAN, Waverly, Grand avenue. 36c wty

WE WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW GOOD
 men to make \$50 to \$100 a week selling
 our Home Electric Motor, and other
 machines, printing presses, pumps, etc. Every-
 body buys them. Steady employment. Easy
 terms. Good wages. Good fun. Apply to
 Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14 Columbus, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 A WEEK—
 G. MARSHALL & Co., 233 Dundas street,
 London.

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

MARRIED MAN WANTS SITUATION
 as farm laborer; is used to care of stock;
 has served three years at present place.
 FREDERICK LAST, Nilsenown. 30c wty

ADVERTISER WILL INVEST \$300 IN
 a business which provides suitable employ-
 ment. "C," this office.

A HOUSEMAID—WHERE PARLOR
 MAID is kept; English girl; good refer-
 ences. "A," box 113, Forest, Ont. 34c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
 Not less than 15 words. [1c. Per Word]

FOR SALE—150 CORDS SOFT WOOD—
 sawed, split and delivered for \$1 per cord.
 Apply W. A. LAWRENCE, 338 Dundas street,
 Telephone 943. 33c

ONIONS—ONIONS—500 BUSHELS—CAN-
 NOM & HARRIS, 18 Market Bazar. 21c

PLANS—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF AD-
 vertising plans; nice designs, with flat
 handles. ADVERTISER Job Department, Lon-
 don. 24c

FOR SALE—LIGHT WAGON, DOUBLE
 springs, suitable for light delivery; cheap
 at \$12. Apply box 273, London. 33c

FOR SALE—SAFETY BICYCLE IN FIRST
 CLASS CONDITION. Apply ADVERTISER
 office. 33c

FOR SALE AT 185 DUNDAS STREET,
 a second-hand Remington typewriter. 31c

TO LET—HOUSES.
 These adlets pay. [1c. Per Word]

TORONTO—FOUR ACRES LAND,
 cottage and barn; good fruit; one mile
 from Victoria bridge. Good stable to rent in
 city. Apply 483 Colborne street. 21c

TO LET—FIVE ACRES GROUND, HOUSE
 and barn, one and a half miles from the
 city. Apply St. James Park postoffice. 30c wty

TO LET—CHEAP—COTTAGE AND BARN
 with six or seven acres of land; and two
 cottages with large gardens. Apply T. I.
 TAMMING, 200 Ridout street, South London. 18c wty

TO LET—25 ACRES; HALF MILE
 south of city, corner brick street and
 highway; high and fertile. Apply to Mrs.
 GRIFFITH, 177 Wortley road. 34c wty

TO LET—OFFICE—DOUBLE ROOM—
 with vault; on first floor, Albion Build-
 ing. Apply to T. H. CARLING. 60c wty

"TO LET"—ROOMS TO LET—"HOUSE
 to let"—to let and "house" always on
 hand at ADVERTISER Office.

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

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR
 light housekeeping—About three rooms
 in north part of city. Address Box 224.
 24c

WANTED—OFFICE DESK, ROLL TOP,
 second-hand or new; state kind, size and
 lowest price. Box 392, London. 24c

LODGING AND BREAKFAST WANTED
 by a lady in respectable family, within a
 few minutes' walk of Victoria Park, by March
 13 for over a week. D. H. ADVERTISER
 office. 33c

GROCERY OR FLOUR AND FEED
 business wanted, in good locality, ad-
 dress, stating terms, etc., to "R," this office.
 25c

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

FOURTY ACRES—THAT SPLENDID
 suburban property owned by Vm.
 Peters, Esq., Oxford street; fine high land,
 magnificent view, great chance for speculators.
 Will exchange for improved city property.
 W. D. BUCKLE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—THAT FINE
 lot, 70x110, southeast corner of Clarence
 and King; fine site for business block; cheap;
 as owner wishes to realize. W. D. BUCKLE.

PORT STANLEY PROPERTY—\$1,000
 will buy 34 acres, house and land, high
 land, east of Catholic Church. It is now on
 lot in building lots. W. D. BUCKLE.

TO LET—NO. 509 PICCADILLY STREET,
 brick cottage, 4 rooms; 579 Pall Mall, 8
 rooms. W. D. BUCKLE.

DENTAL CARDS.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head a cent a word.

W. R. WILKINSON, D.D.S., PH.D.,
 D.D.S., D.D.S., Toronto. Speciality
 in treatment of natural teeth by methods
 used in modern dentistry. 215 Dundas street,
 corner Clarence; up stairs. Telephone 807.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES, GOLD
 crowns and fillings at low prices. H. H.
 NELSON, D.D.S., over Fitzgerald's grocery.

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—
 Graduate of R. C. D.D.S., Toronto, 1879;
 graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, 1880;
 Specialties: Preservation of the natural teeth,
 crown, crown and bridge work. 110 Dun-
 das street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

S. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST,
 216 Dundas street; entrance, second door
 west of Clarence, next to Edy's grocery. Photo-
 graph artists, London, Ont. Telephone 822.

L. McDONALD—DENTIST—
 Office—1854 Dundas street, London.
 Telephone 702.

ARCHITECTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head a cent a word.

MCBRIDE & FARNSCOMB—ARCHITECTS
 and surveyors, 219 Dundas street,
 field block. H. C. McBRIDE, F. W. FARNS-
 COMB.

MOORE & JENNY—ARCHITECTS AND
 civil engineers, Albion building, Lon-
 don. JOHN E. MOORE, FRED JENNY.

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT,
 has removed his office to 130 Dundas
 street, east of Richmond. 34c wty

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Best returns. [1c. Per Word]

COTTAGE FOR SALE—IN GOOD RE-
 pair, cheap, on easy terms. Apply on
 premises, 146 Horne street. 34c wty

HOUSE AND ONE-HALF ACRE OF
 land with good barn, corner street,
 London South. Monthly payments, cheap.
 Apply to LOVE & DIGNAN, 418 Talbot street.
 34c wty

COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE ON
 easy terms; No. 159 Waverly highway,
 South London. Apply to Wm. J. CLARKE,
 180 Dundas street, near Richmond street. 34c

FARM FOR SALE—35 ACRES CHOICE
 land, lot 21, con. 3, three miles from city;
 good buildings; orchard; well watered.
 For particulars apply on property or to WALTER
 BROWN, London West P. O. 30c wty

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT HAND-
 SOME brick residence, No. 10 Marley
 street, finished and fitted with all modern
 conveniences. Apply to WALTER BROWN,
 180 Dundas street, near Richmond street.
 34c wty

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—WILLIAM
 street, Central avenue and Hyman
 street, corner of Wm. J. CLARKE, 180
 Dundas street, near Richmond street, London.
 28c wty

\$13 86 A MONTH WITHOUT IN-
 terest, for new house, with two-story
 house, favorably situated. Apply at
 once, M. J. KENT, city. 33c

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ON CRAIG
 street, one of the finest houses in London
 South. For price and terms apply W. J. KENT,
 41 Craig street. 33c

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

AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE, MAKE \$5
 a day working for us. Steady employ-
 ment. Entirely new line of goods in
 every house. Rare chance. Clifton Manu-
 facturing Company, Cincinnati, O. 12m wty

LADY AGENTS—THE EASIEST AND
 most profitable thing to do is to sell the
 Hygienic Corsets. Send for terms and infor-
 mation to the Western Corset Company, St. Louis,
 Mo. 30c wty

WANTED—AGENTS FOR CITY AND
 country; salary or commission; good
 money to right men. "W," ADVERTISER
 office. 33c

GO A DAY SURF—SEND ME YOUR
 address and I will show you how to
 make \$5 a day; absolutely sure. I furnish
 the work and teach you free; you work in the
 locality where you live. Send me your address
 and I will explain the details fully. I guaran-
 tee a clear profit of \$5 for every day's
 work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to
 reply. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Wind-
 sor, Ont. 34c

HARD TIMES HAVE PASSED WITH
 agents working for us, as we have the
 goods every body wants, so there is no trouble
 in making money. We have just issued our
 new catalogue of spring goods, and we now
 offer five new household inventions to agents,
 priced 30c. and 50c. and put on the market
 for the first time. Our Star Carpet Beater is
 the great seller for the next three months.
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 In making money,

CLEVELAND '94.

The International Christian Endeavor Convention.

Interesting Points for Prospective Delegates—Preparations for the Thirteenth Annual Gathering.

The thirteenth International Christian Endeavor convention is to be held in Cleveland, O., July 11-15, 1894. Cleveland Endeavorers are hard at work laying plans for the proper care and entertainment of the expected thousands.

The committee of '94 are planning for anywhere from 25,000 to 40,000 delegates. Norman E. Hills, 372 Sibley street, Cleveland, O., is chairman of the entertainment committee and the only person to whom you should write for all particulars in this line.

Up to date 10,000 applications have been received from those who wish accommodations. Several States have been assigned headquarters.

The five Christian Endeavor districts of the city have been divided into sections, each section representing a State. Some church will be made headquarters for the section and will be open all day for the convenience of delegates from that State. Here committees can meet, friends confer, announcements be made, etc. Most of the delegates will be cared for in the delightful homes of Cleveland, the hotels being able to accommodate comparatively few. Every house where delegates are quartered will display in the window a large C. E. monogram, the name of the State from where the person comes being hung below.

The Cleveland Union has adopted "white and gold" as official colors. Citizens generally will decorate.

In addition to the fine large auditorium, which will seat about 9,000 people, the hall committee has rented a mammoth tent that will seat 10,000 people. Music Hall, with a seating capacity of 5,000, can be brought into service, as can a number of small places, besides adjacent churches.

A very handsome and unique badge has been adopted by the "Committee of '94." It will have a celluloid front and back, and contain six pages of fine paper. These pages will each have two photo-engravings, one on either side. These will be distinctive souvenirs of Cleveland. The outside front will be beautifully lithographed in two colors. The C. E. monogram will be the center piece, surrounded by a laurel wreath, rays of gold adding to the effect. The reverse side will be worded: "Thirteenth International Convention—July 11-15." It will be a beauty.

The official paper of the Cleveland Union, the Cleveland Endeavor, will contain all convention news. If you wish to keep informed about the preparations being made send 25 cents to Walter S. Lewis, 160 Public Square, Cleveland, O., and the paper will be sent until after the convention.

The union has just issued an advance souvenir entitled "Christian Endeavor in Cleveland." It is daintily bound in gold and white and is filled with engravings of prominent local Endeavorers and places of interest about Cleveland. It contains a fund of information about the Convention City and should be in the hands of everyone who expects to attend.

F. M. Lewis, 237 St. Clair street, will send this book, postpaid, for 30 cents.

The city of Cleveland is an ideal place for a convention and it is with pardonable pride in their beautiful city that the Cleveland Endeavorers are spreading abroad this invitation to come and visit them. They are opening their hearts and homes and the more delegates who accept their hospitality in July, the happier they will be. Situated on Lake Erie, the lake breezes make even July a comfortable month and its numberless shade trees have won for it the name of the "Forest City." The famed Euclid avenue with its magnificent residences and well-kept lawns, and its other beautiful residence streets have made Cleveland noted for its beauty. Lakeview Cemetery, where the Garfield monument is located, is easily reached by the electric cars. Within the monument lie the remains of President Garfield. A marble statue of the President, in bronze bas-reliefs, showing scenes from his life and fine mosaics are striking features of the memorial. The electric street car system is unequalled. There are about 175 miles of it in the city, the cars crossing over the two large city viaducts and reaching all the points of interest. The educational institutions, the large hotels and fine business blocks of Cleveland make it well worthy a visit for only for the purpose of sight-seeing. With the inducements of the greatest of great conventions it is to be hoped that many Endeavorers and those interested in their work will accept Cleveland's invitation for July 11-15.

A NEW BABY.

A Thankful Mother Rejoices

Another Instance of the Value of Lactated Food.

A happy and thankful mother writes as follows: "My baby was fed on cow's milk the first three or four weeks of its life, and in consequence its digestive powers were nearly destroyed. Lactated Food made a new baby of him in a very short time. He has used it for six months, and has been perfectly well all the time. I shall always feel that I owe his health, if not his life, to Lactated Food."

Mothers and physicians affirm that Lactated Food is life and strength for every weak and delicate infant.

A physician of note writes as follows: "It is with much pleasure that I recommend your Lactated Food. I think, since receiving your sample, I saved the lives of two children by using it. Other artificial foods had failed to be assimilated. I value it so much that I have ordered my drug-gist to keep it always in stock."

Babies caught quick as a flash. Mr. MACKLE's success with babies' photos is remarkable. Corner Dundas and Richmond streets. ywt

New Teas, New Presents Free.—Empire's teas and coffees are the best. We have everything in teas and coffees excepting the poor article. You take tea at home in the evening, but you can get tea at all hours at our store. Give us a trial, and if you are not satisfied don't try it again. Double value in sugar here. Immense stock of presents to select from. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, three doors from Kingmill's.

Wide Awake Soap is a solid bar of pure soap that will not vanish like snow in hot water. Try it

A HURON COUNTY MIRACLE.

An Old Lady's Story of Deep Interest to Others.

Mrs. Robert Bisset, Who Was Crippled with Rheumatism for Nine Years, Despite Advancing Years, Has Found Relief—She Relates Her Experience that Others May Profit by It.

(From the Goderich Star.)

For upwards of three years the Star has been republishing articles from various papers in Canada and the United States recounting miracles in healing, wrought, often in forlorn cases, by the use of the preparation known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A more recent and intimate acquaintance with the publishers of several of the newspapers warranted us in believing that the cases reported by them were not overdrawn or exaggerated advertisements, but were published as truthful statements of remarkable cures from human ills worthy of the widest publicity, that other sufferers might be benefited also. For some time we have heard the name of Mrs. Robert Bisset, of Colborne township, mentioned as one who had experienced much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after years of painful suffering. Curious to know the particulars, a representative of the Star called upon her son at his flour and feed store on Hamilton street, and asked how far the story was true. Without hesitation or reserve Mr. Bisset launched into praise of Pink Pills, which he said had the most wonderful effect in relieving his mother from the suffering of a bedridden invalid crippled by rheumatism, and restoring her to the enjoyment of a fair degree of health and activity for a person of 70 years of age. "See for yourself," he said, "I am sure she will freely tell you all about her case, and you can judge how much she owes to Pink Pills. I am sure that it is owing to them that she is alive to-day."

Acting on this cordial invitation, the reporter drove out to the well known Bisset homestead. Mrs. Bisset was found enjoying an afternoon's visit at the residence of a neighbor, Mrs. Robertson. She laughingly greeted the reporter with the assurance that she knew what he had come for as her son had told her the day she was in town what was wanted, and although she had no wish to figure in the newspapers she was quite willing to tell the facts in her case. "It is about nine years," she said, "since I was first taken down with rheumatism and for seven months I lay helpless in bed unable to raise or turn myself. I doctored with local physicians and I suppose the treatment I received must have helped me, for I was able to go around again for quite a long while, until another attack came on, and for two years I was again laid up, never being able to put a foot under me, or help myself in any way. I tried everything, bless you—doctors, baths, liniments and medicines, and of course suffered a great deal, being troubled also with asthma. But although I finally got on my feet again I was not able to do anything, and could get across the room only with the help of someone and leaning on a chair which they would push before me. By and by I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and though of course I had no faith in anything, I bought some at Wilson's drug store and began their use, and when I had taken two boxes I felt they were helping me. I continued them quite a while, improving gradually until now I am what you see me, although I have not taken them for a couple of months. I can now go around alone, and although I always keep my stick with me to guard against an accident or a mis-step, I can safely say I am wonderfully improved from the use of Pink Pills. I am no longer a helpless burden and care on my children that I was, and Pink Pills did it."

Mrs. Bisset has been a woman of great activity and industry, and is possessed of an unusually bright and vivacious mind; she is a great reader and talks with all the charming interest of one of the old time mothers in Israel. In her long residence of 48 years in this county she has seen many changes, and to her patient toil and untiring labors may be attributed much of the prosperity and beauty which is characteristic of the old homestead.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Patti Stopped Sneezing.

New York, March 23.—It was announced this morning at the Windsor Hotel that Mrs. Patti had recovered from the severe cold which she contracted in Philadelphia and would sail to-morrow for England on the Campania.

Sent to Jail for Kissing.

PATERSON, N. J., March 23.—James Williams, a grocery clerk, who claims a residence in Philadelphia, was committed to the county jail here by Police Justice Van Cleave for kissing ladies of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Williams stationed himself at the gate of the edifice and kissed more than a dozen of the ladies who attended a prayer meeting before he was caught by the police.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas)

World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA, PREMIUM NO. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER,

"Excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Jewelry Given Away

L. D. Trompeur's Jewelry Store

160 DUNDAS STREET.

CALL AND SEE. ywt

NEW GROCERY STORE

One of the best in the city.

W. T. STENBERG

516 Richmond Street, Phone, 1025.

SARNIA SUNBEAMS.

A Canadian Whistle Annoys Americans—The Late Mrs. Hayes-Navigators Opening.

Adolphus Allan, an old resident of Sarnia, who kept a grocery store on Christina street about ten years ago, died at Mooretown on Monday aged 61, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery here on Wednesday.

Port Huron residents complain loudly of the shrieking of the Sarnia fire whistle, and their best wish is that it could have been buried under the ground 25 feet instead of being raised still higher.

The plans for Jas. Paterson's new hotel are about completed, and work will be commenced so as to have it done before the excursion season.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. W. H. Hayes, of London. She was a daughter of Mrs. Samuel Allen, of this town, and passed her childhood days here, and was well-known by all the scholars of our high school.

Mr. Chas. Morris has bought out the flour and feed business from Messrs. Smart & Dennis. Mr. Morris is an old London boy.

Rev. S. G. Livingston, Methodist minister at Point Edward, will leave that denomination and join the Presbyterian after his time expires in June. He will be a member of the Sarnia Presbytery.

The steamer Arundel, of the Star line, leaves Sarnia every morning at 6:30 for Detroit, returning back about 10:30 p.m.

Chas. Scott, the new engineer on the United Empire, has moved his family from Owen Sound to our town, and will live in a house on South Christina street.

The third ward ratepayers are anxious for the council to remove the market to Wellington Park in this ward. This would make a splendid site for a market, as it contains about three acres of beautiful ground and is not in use as a park since the park at the bay shore was put into shape. The present market site could be sold for a good figure.

A pleasant event occurred at the residence of George S. Samis, Christina street, on Tuesday afternoon, being the marriage of Wm. Craig, son of F. J. Craig, town clerk, Strathroy, to Miss Smith, of Strathroy. Mr. Craig was a resident of Sarnia for four or five years. The young couple will reside at Bad Axe, Mich., where Mr. Craig is engaged in farming.

The fine weather is keeping the vessel men busy fitting out for the season's trade. The schooner Louise was the first to clear, having left Sarnia on Monday for Court-right.

The railway committee of the Privy Council, at Toronto, have decided against the G. T. R. in regard to the bridge across the tunnel at Thistle street, connecting the town with the reserve. They see no reason why the bridge should not have been built as agreed upon at the time the tunnel was under construction.

Dr. Wm. Cuthbertson, who formerly worked at Geary's drug store, here, was arrested in Chicago last week for abducting Mrs. O. E. Dwight from her husband. At the last council meeting Reeve Morrison read the report of the special committee, recommending the town clerk to notify the gas company to immediately put in an electric plant for lighting the streets with electricity.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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NUMBER TWO COMMITTEE.

The Salvation Army May Use Victoria Park Sundays—A Botanical Garden.

At the Board of Works meeting Thursday night, the Salvation Army was granted permission to use Victoria Park Sunday afternoons.

James Crawford's petition for a culvert under the Pall Mall street sidewalk, between Waterloo and Colborne, was left with the engineer, and that of T. H. Welton et al. for a tile drain on part of Duchess avenue referred to the assessment commissioner.

It was suggested that persons take their choice of Charles Barlett's tender of 21 cents a square foot for artificial sidewalks, or of the Silica-Barytic Company's of 15 cents. The latter will be tested.

The Board of Trade's resolution, re making a botanical garden of Victoria Park, will be sent to the park ranger. It

suggests that a greater variety of shrubs and plants be grown and each labeled with its name to encourage botany and in time beautify the place even more.

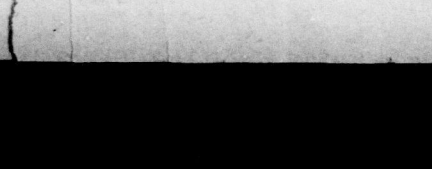
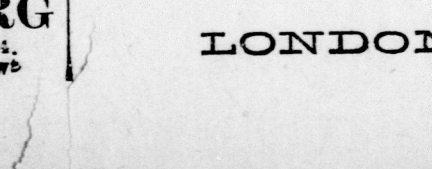
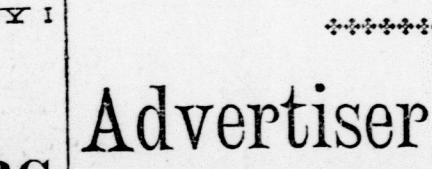
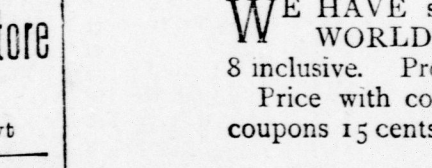
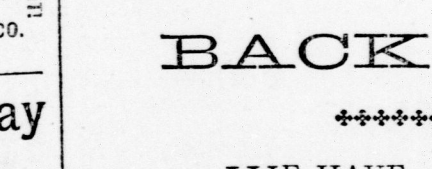
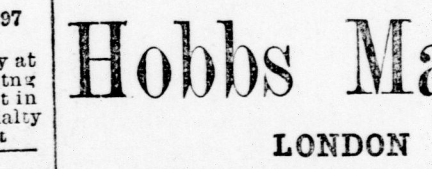
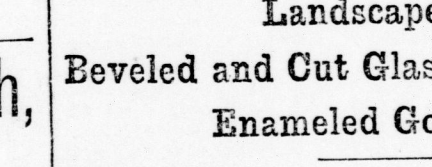
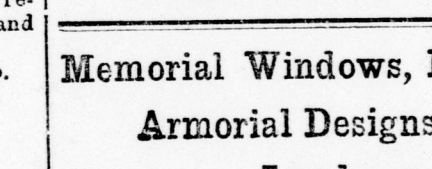
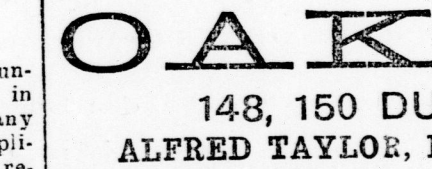
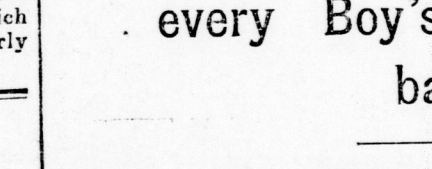
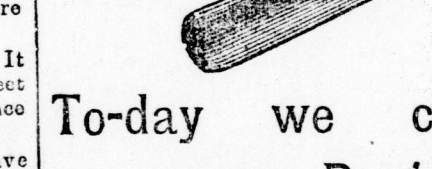
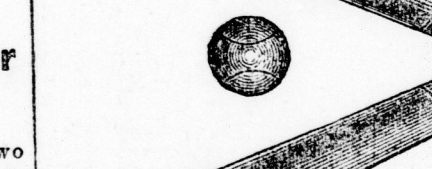
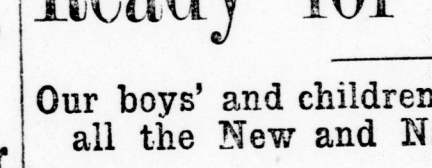
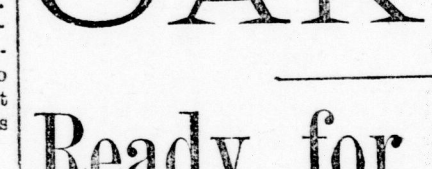
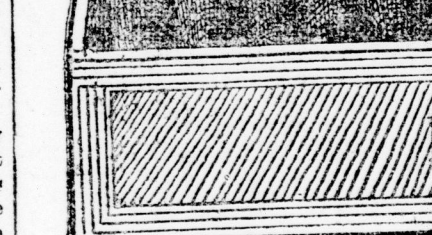
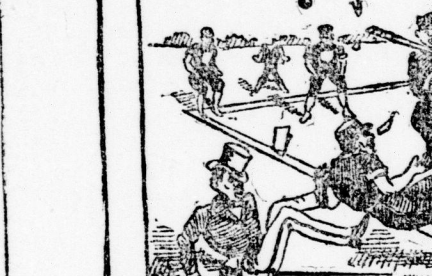
The matter of painting the fair buildings will be referred to the council. The Western Fair Board do not wish to go to the expense.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairness & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Bread! Bread! Two loaves for 7 cents. D. J. LANGDON, baker and grocer, corner York and Thames streets. ywt

Fac Simile Label

of the famous Mungo Cigar



THE

Great Sale

OF THE

ROLFE

STOCK

Still in

Progress.

SEE OUR

PRINTS,

SEE OUR

HOSIERY,

SEE OUR

GLOVES,

SEE OUR

Dress Goods,

SEE OUR

Dress Trimmings.

SEE OUR

Mantles and Capes

ASK THE PRICES!

SPECIAL.

THE STOCK OF

FANS!

Fans that were \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75.

ALL AT

\$1.

Fans that were \$3, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.

ALL AT

\$1.25.

We sold a lot yesterday, and we will sell a lot more to-day. Get one before they all go. They can't last long.

Store furniture and horse and cart for sale.

Advertiser Printing Company,

Hodgens Bros

LONDON - - - ONTARIO.

202 DUNDAS STREET.

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

God is in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]

Never bear more than one kind of
trouble at a time. Some people bear
three kinds—all they have had, all they
have now, and all they expect to have.
—[EDWARD EVERETT HALE.]

London, Saturday March 24.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

—The Toronto Telegram pertinently asks: Does N. Clarke Wallace wish to intimate that the salvation of Protestantism in this its hour of peril is his own adhesion to a paying job?

—P. D. McCallum, M. P. for East Lambton, now explains that he refused to be introduced to the Legislature by Dr. Ryerson. This disclaimer follows another of the hot-headed Toronto doctor's "breaks."

THE FAMOUS "FACTS."

A correspondent asks us, for the information of many friends of his, to publish a summary of the famous "Facts for the Irish Electors," issued as a campaign document by Mr. W. R. Meredith and his friends ten years ago, and at the same time wishes us to detail the circumstances under which the famous incendiary manifesto was sent out.

We make history so rapidly in these days that it is hard to keep track of the turnings and twistings of the opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat, or to regard any attitude that they may take up as really in earnest, but we have no hesitation in replying to our correspondent.

"Facts for the Irish Electors" was a campaign sheet issued by the Conservative party in the election of 1883. It was addressed to the Catholic electors of Ontario, and was headed "A Faithful Record of How the Reformers and Conservatives Have Treated the Irish People." The sheet was prepared by a gentleman in the employ of the Conservative party. He received his salary from the Conservative organizer, H. H. Smith, of Peterboro. C. W. Bunting, editor of the Conservative organ, gave instructions as to the character and scope of the document, and, by previous arrangement, Sir John Macdonald, W. R. Meredith and C. W. Bunting were each handed proofs of the corrected sheet. Each are credited with having made suggestions as to the alterations necessary to make the appeal more complete and each is reported to have given special orders that it should be very largely circulated among the Irish Catholics. There is not a man who was in active political life eleven years ago who does not know that many thousands of copies of the appeal were circulated, that it was regarded by the Conservative managers as first-class campaign literature when placed in the hands of Catholic voters and that in fact even the exposure of the hollowness of its intentions did not prevent the Conservative canvassers from continuing its whole distribution, to the injury of the Mowat Administration in that campaign.

The "Facts" issued by Mr. Meredith and his friends in the desperate effort of 1883—which, by the way, was followed by the infamous bribery plot by which it was sought to buy enough Liberal members to give Mr. Meredith a majority—urged the Catholic electors to raise among themselves a sectarian cry—to consider who had won their friends at an earlier period in the history of the country, and to remember that while Mr. Mowat voted against the establishment of separate schools in Ontario, Sir John Macdonald and all at one of his supporters voted for their establishment. This precious document next proceeded to berate Mr. Mowat for passing the act respecting the Orange organization, by means of which the Orange organization could obtain incorporation, though Mr. Mowat refused to grant a special act for that institution. Then comes a sectional appeal to Catholics of Irish origin, who were asked to put an Irish Catholic in his Cabinet. The venture the opinion that if one of

these days an Irish Catholic does join the Cabinet, the same men who circulated the "Facts" will traduce and misrepresent Sir Oliver Mowat for making the selection they were so ready to demand when Hon. Mr. Fraser, a Canadian Catholic, was Commissioner of Public Works. The "Facts" further denounced Hon. Mr. Fraser for urging in a public address that "all this arguing about Scotch and English and Irish" was out of place, and that as three-fourths of the people of Ontario were native Canadians, "if representation was to be regulated and directed and governed by nationality, there should be some consideration given to those whose nationality was Canadian." Mr. Meredith and his friends called this patriotic sentiment a "species of know-nothingism," and condemned Mr. Fraser for not joining in the outcry that the "Reform party denies the Catholic people their fair share of representation in the councils of the people and the emoluments of office." Further on Mr. Meredith and his friends pointed out that Mr. Fraser had said that he had confidence that Mr. Mowat would give fair play to the Catholic people, but, added Mr. Meredith and his associates, "Mr. Mowat has always been their enemy."

Having thus poisoned the minds of the Catholic electors against Mr. Mowat and his Administration, it was not a very difficult operation for these mischief makers to proceed to prove that if Mr. Mowat was the Catholic enemy (not "the common enemy") Mr. W. R. Meredith was just the very leader who would attend to their every want. After eulogizing our former fellow-townsmen (now the city solicitor of Toronto), the "Facts" quoted from a speech made by Mr. Meredith in January, 1883, in which he said: "I recognize the right of the Catholic authorities to give their advice and to make inquiry with respect to what books are used in our high schools in which the children might be taught." This unique tirade against Mr. Mowat proceeded to assert that "Mr. Meredith would, if returned to power, take an Irish Catholic into his Cabinet; Mr. Mowat wants no Irishman in his Ministry." Could contemptible sectional appeals get further down than that? Then followed a denunciation of the "Scotch Grit" as all that is bigoted and intolerant, and afterwards an argument and statistics to prove that the Catholic people of the Province do not get a fair share of the offices and of the money spent in the Province. And so on to the end, Mr. Meredith and his friends railed at the Liberals for their discrimination against the Catholics, especially in the Province of Ontario, and especially by the agency of the Mowat Government.

It is a very short time since Mr. Meredith and his friends circulated this "Facts for the Irish Electors" among the Catholics of Ontario. The Mowat Government remained in power in spite of the attack, which doubtless misled some of its friends. But the Mowat Government did not change its policy. It denied the truthfulness of the assumptions made in this infamous appeal to race and religious sentiments. It proved by its records that it treated the Catholic electors as it treated the Protestants, meeting out justice to all with an even hand. That its record was satisfactory to the large majority of the electors has been proved by their generous indorsement of the Liberal policy.

If the policy of Sir Oliver has not changed in the past ten years, at which time the veteran Premier was assailed for his utter neglect of the Catholic people, how comes it now that Mr. Meredith, the city solicitor of Toronto, and his coadjutors so persistently insist that the Ontario Administration treats the Catholic population with more than due consideration? How comes it that Dr. Ryerson, chief lieutenant, loses no opportunity to insinuate that Sir Oliver has given the Catholic people more than their rights? How comes it that the compilers and circulators of "Facts for the Irish Electors" persistently assert that the Catholic employees of the Province are far greater in proportion to the population than they ought to be? These are questions which the incendiaries cannot answer in a straightforward manner, for the reason that in regard to this question, as well as with reference to other matters, they have no fixed policy. They drift about, like rudderless vessels, pining for the haven of office, and trying every expedient to get there. When "Facts for the Irish Electors" was issued, their hope was to sail into office by the aid of the misled Catholic population. That did not succeed, and the bribery plot that followed it also failed. Then came the anti-Catholic agitation which, in one shape or another, has been made to do duty ever since. The electors who, under the same conditions that now exist, were asked to rise en masse against Mr. Mowat because he utterly ignored them in the conduct of public affairs, have since been dubbed "the common enemy," and Mr. Meredith's lieutenants have openly sympathized with the movement to deprive them of their rights as citizens, and that without so much as a mild rebuke from our former fellow-citizen.

One of these days the general election will take place, and the portends all indicate that Sir Oliver will again be returned to power with a substantial majority at his

back. Then it need surprise no one to see issued a new and enlarged edition of "Facts for the Irish Electors," with a return to the programme indicated in that remarkable appeal. Defeat sooner or later brings a somersault in the tactics of the enemies of Ontario's Grand Old Man.

PUBLIC OFFICIAL COMMISSION.

The following have been appointed commissioners to inquire into the best method for appointing and paying Provincial officials: Chancellor Boyd, president of the High Court of Justice; Mr. Thomas Brooks, Brantford township, and Mr. J. J. Hobson, of Guelph township, two of the leaders in Ontario agriculture, and Mr. J. J. Mason, ex-mayor of Hamilton, an expert business man.

This commission, we believe, will have the confidence of the people. The commissioners are empowered to ascertain and report all material facts bearing on all the different modes of selecting and paying provincial officials. Their report on the subject will materially aid the Legislature in reaching a correct conclusion in regard to a question upon which decidedly different views have been expressed throughout the Province.

ONLY TEMPORARILY INFLATED.

[Dundas Banner.]
Before the session began at Toronto Dr. Ryerson seemed to be about as big as a whale. Since then he seems to have shrunk up to the size of a sprat.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRUCE.

The ice disappeared from Wiarton Bay this year ahead of any season in seventeen years, at which time no ice formed there at all.

ESSEX.

Windsor is troubled about getting a purer water supply. The river water is being analyzed. A better system of draining and plumbing will be considered.

A check for \$25,000 was on Thursday given to Mrs. James A. McKellar, of Windsor, that being the amount of life insurance her deceased husband carried.

ELGIN.

Richard Johnston, lot 2, Gore of Aldborough, struck a very strong vein of natural gas on Tuesday at 125 feet. Difficulty was had in controlling it owing to want of piping, but this has been overcome.

The St. Thomas Liberals have added 150 names to the Provincial lists and the Conservatives 75.

KENT.

The rate of pay enjoyed by Chatham police is \$1 23 per day. The council wouldn't make it the even \$1 25. And the policeman's life is a long one, often including the whole night.

Wm. Doe has exchanged his farm near Clearville for 320 acres in Manitoba, fifteen miles west of Brandon.

Three masked men, by means of a ladder, tried to enter the house of Senex Bannister, North Canham, Wednesday night. The inmates heard them and scared them off. A colored man, Thomas Harris, has been arrested on suspicion.

An operation was performed by Dr. Sivewright at the Chatham Hospital Wednesday on Nancy Williams, who was nearly stoneblind through opacity of the cornea. Her sight was almost perfectly restored.

The skin grafts on the face of little Mary Finlay, of Chatham, have taken root. The victim was badly scalded and the hospital nurses bravely offered the grafts from their own arms.

LAMETON.

The Dresden Times understands that Mrs. Cornell is to enter damages for the loss of her husband and three children in the recent explosion accident at Vale's mill, Sombra.

Arkona residents are working hard for railway connection. The Dominion Government will be asked for the \$3,200 per mile bonus.

Robert H. Herbert, a well known resident of the township, passed away on Saturday at his home near Warwick village. He filled the position of township auditor for a number of years, and was also an active worker in St. Mary's Church.

Thos. Steadman's son, East Eniskillen, who recently had a cap of his knee split open with the bit of an axe, will be crippled for life.

MIDDLESEX.

Amasa and Wellington Smith, of Ailsa Craig, are moving to Tennessee this week, where they intend making their home, as they have taken up land.

A Delaware correspondent writes: "Our jeweler, Mr. Jones, has not been seen in the village since a week ago last Friday. It is rumored that he has gone to the old country to his sister as he is in very delicate health. He leaves some of our merchants and the hotel keeper to mourn his loss to a considerable extent. A few watches that he was repairing are also missing."

Strathroy business organizations will take immediate steps to connect that town with the C. P. R.

Rev. Dr. Beaumont has been elected mayor of Parkhill.

The death is announced of Mr. John Powell in the 78th year of his age. Deceased was born in England, but was a pioneer of Williams, Canada. For several years he lived at Springbank, but went to Ailsa Craig about two years ago.

PERTH.

Mayor Davis, of Mitchell, will represent South Perth at the approaching meeting to be held in Ottawa to ask the Dominion Government to pass a prohibitory liquor law.

Ernest Mann, who claims Toronto as his residence, appeared in the police court at Stratford to answer to the charge of bigamy. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Spring Assizes. He asked especially that his first wife should be summoned, as he wanted to have both wives present at the trial. William Wady was tried on five different charges of larceny, and was sentenced to five years in the Kingston Penitentiary.

WELLINGTON.

The Guelph Maple Leafs have formed a strong ball club for 1894.

H. P. Downey, a traveler for a large shoe factory in St. Roches, Quebec, died at the General Hospital, Guelph, on Thursday. He arrived in the city on the verge of delirium tremens, was suddenly taken ill and died in a short time. He was 30 years old and a smart business man.

Lorenzo Bishop, Lynden, had a goose that laid an egg ten inches over and thirteen the other. When broken it had three full-sized yolks.

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

Babies and ladies will greet the new mammoth quartet bar "Wide Awake" Soap with joy, as it will make their clothes cleaner and their faces sweeter than ever before. Try it.

The TRUTH!
The Whole TRUTH!
Nothing but the TRUTH!

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

has been before the public for the past fourteen years and achieved a success never equaled in the history of medicine, not only in the United States but in Great Britain, Canada, Germany, France and Australia as well.

WHY, you ask, has this Great Remedy outrun all competitors in the field of medicine in all parts of the world?

Because

It is a Purely Vegetable Compound. It contains no Harmful Drugs or Opium. It does Exactly as Represented. It Permanently Cures all Kidney, Liver, Urinary and Nervous Disorders.

The Kidneys are the only blood-purifying organs of the system. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys every three minutes night and day, year in and year out. Good health is therefore impossible if the kidneys, the sewers of the system, are clogged up and diseased. Put the Kidneys in perfect health with Warner's SAFE CURE and your blood will be pure, your appetite will return, your step will be elastic, your nerves will be restored, and the bloom of health will return to your cheek. Thousands have testified to such glad experience; you can swell the number if you will. A great point in favor of

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is that it is no new, untried remedy, but has stood the test of time and has cured thousands of men and women given up to die.

There are things, however, Warner's Safe Cure does not do.

It does not lull your nerves to rest only to make a wreck of your nervous system in the end.

It does not create an appetite for Narcotics which demands more and more soothing potions until you are in the toils of the monster and a mental and physical wreck.

If you are suffering from Backache, Nervous Troubles, Stomach Difficulties, or any form of Kidney, Liver or Urinary Disease,

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

will cure you. There is no doubt about this. Warner's Safe Cure Rests its Reputation on its Record.

Begin the use of this Great Remedy To-Day. Disease does not stand still. In purchasing accept no substitute. The Picture of a Safe is on all Genuine Packages.

You Need It!

The "D. & L." Emulsion.

It Will Cure That Cough, Heal Your Lungs, Put Flesh on Your Bones Prevent Consumption.

COFFEE HOUSE

MARKET SQUARE.
Everybody that calls on us for a meal or a lunch goes away satisfied. A few more try us. Six dinner tickets 50 cents. Luncheon at all hours from 5 cents up.
JAS. BURNETT, proprietor.

GEO. PARISH

Good assortment of new furniture. Prices to suit the times. Organ—A good Parlor organ at a bargain, 357 TALBOT STREET South of King street, ywt.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnston Bros.' Bread
4c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818 ywt.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF



is good food for children, supplying the material that forms

Flesh, Muscle and Bone.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Alabastine, Ready Mixed Paints

ALL SHADES, AT
REID'S HARDWARE

SEE OUR ASSORTMENT
Rail and Express Wagons

—AT—
118, North Side Dundas Street,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

EASTER OPENING

—OF—

Millinery, Mantles,
Ladies' Wrappers AND
Fine Dress Goods

—ON—

Wednesday and Thursday, This Week.

March 21st and 22nd.

Which the Ladies of London
and Visitors from a Distance
are Invited to Inspect.

Our Stock

Is one of the largest in London.

Our Assortment

One of the most complete.

Easter Millinery

Large display of novelties. Prices moderate.

Mantles and Wraps

The latest Parisian and German styles, \$5 and up. Attractive; becoming; new shades; the best value. Inspection solicited.

Mantles and Wraps

To order, in any style, in a few hours' notice. Any lady who cannot get suited in our Ready-Made Department may have one made to order to her taste at any price. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Ladies' Wrappers

Ladies' Wrappers complete—ready to wear. Made of American and imported wash goods. Perfect fitting. All sizes. The price complete is simply what you would pay in the ordinary way for the making—\$1 75, \$2, \$2 50 and \$3.

YOU ARE INVITED TO INSPECT.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say "Thank You!"

I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula sores, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me



which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger. I now have the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

THE MESSAGE

Awake, ye joyous bells, ring out a joyful sound,
Let every nation, tongue and clime your merry peal resound.
Fling out your mighty banners, ye stately hosts above,
Illuminate the universe, speed forth the song of love.

Oh! nature blend your voice, and peerless let it ring:
Green from your hallowed lair, ye thousand tongues and sing.
Ye little hills and valleys, join in the merry strain,
Arouse, ye zephyr winds, waft it o'er mount and plain.

With thy silver-spangled wings, wander from the vast unknown,
Chime messengers of peace, leave thy love-bee fragrant tone.
Proclaim the joyous message, waft it over land and sea,
That Christ the Lord is risen, the Lord that is to be.

Coxey's Crowd Coming.

MASSILLON, O., March 23.—This afternoon Grand Commander Jacob S. Coxey arrived from Pittsburgh. He stated that he was satisfied with his army would have a very considerable acquisition in Pittsburgh, and would in addition receive the cordial support of many of Pittsburgh's best citizens. This evening he addressed a populist meeting here.

Tested by Time—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Observe only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 25 cents a box.

In China the name Chang is pronounced "John," with the long sound on the "o." This may account for the nickname "John" as applied to Chinamen.

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

By the force of a wave at Bishop's Rock lighthouse the bell was torn from its fastenings, although situated 100 feet above high water mark.

Rich on human and horse and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong and Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

The candy shop is on the ground floor, but the dentist's office is on four flights.

Minard's Liniment cures Disemper. An ounce of the great oil sold in London for \$1,500 the other day. There are 68 of these eggs in the world.

Flies! Flies! Itching Flies. Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Don't forget that 210 Dundas street is the place to get a fashionable hair cut and an easy shave. J. L. FORNER, Proprietor.

Good morning, Mrs. Smith, I have just finished my washing, using Wide Awake Soap; it is the best soap I ever used; it washed so easily, making the clothes far cleaner than I ever had them before, and it lasts twice as long as any other soap I ever used; and just feel how nice and soft my hands are.

5c. - 5c.

SMOKE

VIRGINIA

CIGAR.

Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.

H. McKenna, Sole Agent.

New Goods, New Goods.

HARRY LENOX'S stock of Spring and Summer Goods is complete. CHOICE SUITINGS from \$18 up. Latest novelties in pantings. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

Good Shooting.

The London Gun Club's Opening Day of the Season.

Excellent Records Made in the Seventh's Practice with Morris Tubes.

Annual Meetings of Canadian Wheelmen and Football Players—Other Sporting Events.

THE TRIGGER.

MORRIS TUBE SHOOTING.

There was a very spirited competition at the drill shed yesterday, some new members of the Seventh Fusiliers who have not fired the Morris Tube before coming well to the front. The scores were very good indeed. The handicap in the spoon match proved too heavy for the seniors, but the juniors dropped behind in the second match, except Sergt. Rose, who probably should have been classed as a senior from the start. Corp. Erskine having won two spoons is now a senior. The scores are:

Class.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	700 Yards.
1. Pte. Meredith.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
2. Sergt. G. Rose.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
3. Corp. Erskine.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
4. Pte. Robson.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
5. Corp. Jacobs.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
6. Corp. Becher.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
7. Pte. H. E. Goodwin.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
8. Pte. H. E. Goodwin.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
9. Pte. H. E. Goodwin.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
10. Pte. H. E. Goodwin.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39

SECOND MATCH.

Class.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	700 Yards.
1. Pte. Robson.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
2. Sergt. G. Rose.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
3. Corp. Erskine.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
4. Pte. Robson.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
5. Corp. Jacobs.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
6. Corp. Becher.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
7. Pte. H. E. Goodwin.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
8. Pte. H. E. Goodwin.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
9. Pte. H. E. Goodwin.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39
10. Pte. H. E. Goodwin.	4344-39	4544-39	4544-39

BOSSIDIS spoon prizes awarded to Pte. Meredith, Sergt. G. Rose and Corp. Erskine. The cash prizes were distributed as follows: Pte. Robson, \$2.50; Sergt. G. Rose, \$2; Corp. Erskine, \$1.50; Pte. H. E. Goodwin, \$1.00; Corp. Jacobs, \$1.00; Corp. Becher, \$1.00; Pte. H. E. Goodwin, \$1.00; Pte. H. E. Goodwin, \$1.00; Pte. H. E. Goodwin, \$1.00; Pte. H. E. Goodwin, \$1.00.

LONDON GUN CLUB.

The opening shoot of the London Gun Club was a great success, and the club house was filled with shooters and their friends. It was an interesting contest from the start. Four prizes were competed for. Montebello won the honors of the day, breaking 20 out of his 25 shots and taking first prize. Redpath got a place, but second for a change. Avey won third, Windfield Margatta and Swift dividing fourth.

The club grounds have been nicely cleared up and everything is in good order for the regular weekly shoots, which will take place every Friday afternoon during the season. It is likely another handicap prize will be awarded for the championship of 1894 and many other interesting shoots will take place. The management of the club will be pleased to receive names from any desirous of joining the club for the year. The certificates are now ready and can be had on application to the secretary.

The London Gun Club has been very enterprising ever since its commencement and has met with success in all its undertakings. The season just opened is looked forward to by the shots of the club as likely to be marked by good execution, and a lively interest will undoubtedly be taken in the many matches which will be contested. The popular manager, Mr. John P. Evans, is going to pick out a team that can hold up the reputation for London.

FOOTBALL.

BERLIN, Ont., March 23.—The annual meeting of the Western Football Association was held here today, and was the largest on record. The following changes in the rules were dealt with: One to prevent rough playing, which gives the referee permission to rule off any player at pleasure; one to prevent players from one town playing matches in another; players in the Hurl Cup matches must be registered as the senior league. A number of new clubs entered, and a new district was formed to provide for these additions, to be known as the Maitland district.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Adolph Mueller; president, Mr. C. J. Doolittle; vice-president, Mr. C. J. Doolittle; secretary, Mr. C. J. Doolittle; treasurer, Mr. C. J. Doolittle; and a number of other officers.

The July meeting was fixed for Montreal. London sent an invitation for 1895.

In amending the rules it was determined no prize shall be offered of over \$50 in value. It was decided that the association should award the banner or some other trophy at the July meeting to the club whose member carries off the one-mile championship and five-mile championship.

An executive committee was created, consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary and the chairman of the five standing committees.

It was decided that any member who has been two years in the association may become a life member by payment of \$15.

LACROSSE.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE C. L. A. TORONTO, March 23.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Lacrosse Association was held here today. J. A. McFadden, of Stratford, was elected president, and Stratford was selected as the place of meeting for next year. No changes of great importance in the rules.

BASEBALL.

C. A. B. A. TORONTO, March 23.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association was held here today, all of the clubs in the association with the exception of Cobourg being represented. The reports of Secretary-Treasurer Davis were regarded as highly satisfactory. J. J. Ward, of Toronto, and Cal Davis, of Hamilton, were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively. Next year's meeting will be held in Guelph.

During 1893 fifteen clubs affiliated with the association. Some changes were made in the rules.

A player suspended by the president will have a right to appeal to the judicial committee.

Galt tried to get through an amendment requiring that players must reside in a town at least fifteen days before the granting of a certificate. This was sought because some eastern clubs, according to Galt, import players specially to play baseball and therefore promote professionalism, that threatened to leave the association unless something was done.

To remedy this a compromise was effected. Clubs in towns east of Toronto may now enlist players living in the county in which the town is situated.

Towns west of Toronto may enlist only bona fide residents of those towns.

No certificates will be issued to players after August. This is to prevent any clubs in the final series from signing new players for the championship games.

Guelph was selected as the place of the meeting next year. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Honorary President—C. S. Hyman, London.

President—J. J. Ward, Toronto (re-elected).

First Vice-President—Dr. Brennan, Peterborough.

Second Vice-President—James Hough, Guelph.

Secretary-Treasurer—Cal. Davis, Hamilton.

Judicial Committee—J. J. Ward, Cal. Davis, F. H. Elmore.

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INTERNATIONAL POSTAL DISPUTE

Documents Sent From the States Re- fused Delivery in Canada.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The action of the Canadian Government in seizing and refusing to deliver copies of the Congressional Record, under frank, containing extracts for publication on the single tax theory, is consistent with the course pursued by the Canadian post-office officials a year ago, when a Government publication containing the book of Henry George was seized and held at the Toronto postoffice. This action led to a correspondence which has been going on between the two Governments ever since, and there is no indication of an early settlement of the question. It is asserted by our postoffice officials, while they do not indorse the views of Mr. George, that under the convention between the United States and Canada the latter Government must forward all public documents no matter what they contain. The Canadian officials on other hand determine what shall be delivered. It is the opinion of postoffice officials that Canada will back down in its course. If it should not it is in the power of the United States to retaliate by refusing to transmit any Canadian documents.

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

Business Greater in Volume but No More Profitable.

NEW YORK, March 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business grows larger in volume and at the same time not more profitable. Uncertainty does not diminish but has rather increased in the judgment of many commercial bodies which have urged the President to veto the seigniorage bill. Prices of commodities do not rise but are on the whole about 1.5 per cent. lower than last week, though then the lowest known in this country and are 12.9 per cent. lower than a year ago. More mills are at work, though the proportion of the productive force unemployed is still from a fifth to a third in different branches of industry, and many mills are stopping because their orders are not being filled. The prospect of getting constant or remunerative employment is not bright, and hands do not change. The fact that orders keep only part of the force at work, while both prices and wages tend downward, though spring is near at hand, renders present business less profitable and the future less promising.

The accumulation of idle money continues as it could not if business was materially enlarging, and the demand for commercial loans is no better than it was March 1. While interior rates of exchange harden, the banks here are now discussing the need of reducing interest paid on deposits. With long delays in fixing the basis of taxation, treasury embarrassment increases, and since the Bland bill passed the Government bonds recently purchased are quoted at prices below their cost with interest.

The failures this week number 244 in the United States against 217 last year, and 50 in Canada against 28 last year. It is noteworthy that Canadian failures are considerably increasing.

NEW YORK'S SENSATION.

Circumstances Point to Magee as the New York Gunpowder Girl's Assassin.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Evening Telegram says: The one point lacking to establish a motive for the Fuller-Magee tragedy has been found. Evidence has been secured from an entirely new source, proving beyond a doubt that Magee annoyed Miss Fuller with his attentions during the greater part of her two years' employment in Lawyer Mullen's office, and that in spite of the latter's denial she told her friends that she had applied to him for protection from Magee.

It is now stated that evidence has been secured which tends to show that fully, perhaps, an hour elapsed between the moment the shot was fired that killed Miss Fuller and the time when Magee gave the alarm. This evidence opens up a new inquiry as to whether a third person fired the fatal shot.

"Little Bo Peep" had lost her sheep and couldn't tell where to find them. So the old nursery rhyme says, and it goes on to bid her "leave them alone, and they'll come home, and bring their tails behind them." All this may be true of lost sheep, but if you have lost your health, you cannot afford to leave them alone. It will not come back of its own accord. Some people brag that they never bother about colds. They "let them go the way they came." Alas, too often the victims go to a consumptive's grave. Remember that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery removes eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous humors and incipient consumption which is simply scrofula of the lungs. It enriches the blood, making it pure and the whole system new.

Nevada has sent out \$560,000,000 in silver and gold, \$290,000,000 of which came from the Comstock mines.

Fine photographs of all descriptions are MACKIE'S specialty. Studio corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

Make appointments for Good Friday at Westlake's famous studio. Phone 571.

E. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fine weather; warmer; rain or sleet at night.

CRINKLE!

Do you know what it is? By substituting the letter "w" for "c" you will have wrinkle instead of crinkle.

But if you really want to know what crinkle is and what it looks like come and we will explain the whole matter in our usual satisfactory way.

Our stock of Cotton Dress Goods is now complete, which means a good deal with us, and this year more than usual, as this season bring unusually tasty, pretty, delicate shades.

Now for Crinkle. What it is: The popular fabric for spring and summer of 1894. It has all the effects of fine French Wool Crepe, but doesn't cost nearly as much. Just 12 1/2c up.

Chambray the ladies are quite familiar with. Nevertheless, they are in great demand, and doubtless will be for some time, at least ours, in pink and blue, at 12 1/2c. The 20c kind.

You need not confine yourself to the foregoing. All the popular effects. We have to have them. Beautiful Challies, wide width, fine, fast colors, patterns handsome and pleasing, large variety, 6 1/2c, which you would think worth 10c. Some might sell them at that.

A magnificent line of indigo Twill, which will be appreciated at 12 1/2c. Our goods are always appreciated. We make our prices harmonize.

The juniors have been remembered. Our splendid line of Children's Fez Caps, in cream, navy and cardinal, at 25c each, substantiates the statement.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Sweeney, Stiffs, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong and Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

New Jersey sends to market every year 2,000,000 baskets of peaches.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

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

E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician. Office in rear Dr. Woolverton's, 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bells and repairing a specialty. Telephone numbers: office, 282; residence, 952.

Wide Awake people are never fooled by buying their laundry soap in cakes. The new mammoth quartet bar, "Wide Awake," is the best and cheapest you can use for all purposes. Try it.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

ALLAN

Steamers of this line sail direct from Glasgow, London and Galloway to Montreal. Send tickets home at

ONCE,

before the rush.

F. S. CLARKE, Agent,

416 RICHMOND STREET, next door to ADVERTISER'S Office.

For that Bad Cough of yours

Allen's Lung Balsam

As a Preventive and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

J. & D. ROSS

Hats! Hats! Hats!

Latest styles just to hand. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. See the goods.

Gents' Furnishings.

LATEST NOVELTIES

In Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts, etc.; also the best range of Spring Underwear we have ever shown. Choice goods at Low Prices.

Merchant Tailoring

Our stock of Cloths, Tweeds and Worsteds is large, well selected and excellent value. We guarantee first-class work, perfect fit and most reasonable prices.

386 Richmond St.,

Opposite City Hall.

A CONQUERING LIBERAL. Portrait of the Man Who Won Nova Scotia the Other Day. The general elections of the Province of Nova Scotia were held the other day, and

HON. W. S. FIELDING.

Premier Fielding and his party retained their hold on the Province by good majorities. The election was bitterly fought, largely on Dominion issues with the Whitney coal syndicate question taking a very strong secondary part. The leader of the Opposition in the last Parliament, Mr. C. H. Oshin, was defeated. Another side issue was the question of prohibition, which received a vote of about four to one over the province.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Sweeney, Stiffs, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong and Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

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In Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts, etc.; also the best range of Spring Underwear we have ever shown. Choice goods at Low Prices.

Merchant Tailoring

Our stock of Cloths, Tweeds and Worsteds

"Turn to the Right."

A glance sufficed to show me this, and that the room was empty, or apparently so. I looked again and again, stupefied. At last finding my voice, I turned to the young man who had brought us hither, and with a fierce oath demanded of him what he meant. He shrunk back behind the open door, and yet answered with a kind of sullen surprise that I had asked for Madame de Bonne's, and this was it.

"Madame de Bonne's!" I muttered. "This Madame de Bonne's!"

"Of course it is! And you know it!" mademoiselle hissed in my ear, her voice as she interposed, hoarse with passion. "Don't think that you can deceive us any longer. We all know this," she continued, looking round, her cheeks scarlet, her eyes ablaze with scorn, "is your mother's, is it? Your mother who has followed the court, either—whose means are narrow, but not so small as to deprive her of the privileges of her rank! This is your mother's hospitality, is it? You are a cheat, sir! and a detected cheat! Let us begone! Let me go, sir, I say!"

CHAPTER VII.

For some minutes I forgot mademoiselle in paying those assiduous attentions to my mother which her state and my duty demanded; and which I offered the more anxiously that I recognized, with a sinking heart, the changes which age and illness had made in her since my last visit. The shock of mademoiselle's words had thrown her into a syncope, from which she did not recover for some time; and then rather through the assistance of our strange guide, who seemed well aware what to do, than through my efforts. Anxious as I was to learn what had reduced her to such straits and such a place, this was not the time to satisfy my curiosity. I prepared myself instead for the task of effacing the painful impression which mademoiselle's words had made on her mind.

On first coming to herself she did not remember them, but, content to find me by her side—for there is something so alchemic in a mother's love that I doubt not my presence changed her garret to a palace—she spent herself in feeble caresses and broken words. Presently, however, her eye falling on mademoiselle and her maid, who remained standing by the hearth, looking darkly at us from time to time, she recalled, first the shock which had prostrated her, and then its cause, and raising herself on her elbow, looked about her wildly. "Gaston!" she cried, clutching my hand with her thin fingers, "what was I heard? It was of you someone spoke—a woman! She called you—or did I dream it—a cheat! You!"

"Madame, madame," I said, striving to speak carefully, though the sight of her gray hair, straggling and disheveled, moved me strangely, "was it likely? Would anyone dare to use such expressions in your presence? You must indeed have dreamed it!"

The words, however, returning more and more vividly to her mind, she looked at me very pitifully, and in great agitation laid her arm on my neck, as though she would shelter me with the puny strength which enabled her to rise in bed. "But someone," she muttered, her eyes on the strangers, "said it, Gaston? I heard it. What did it mean?"

"What you heard, madame," I answered, with an attempt at gaiety, though the tears stood in my eyes, "was, doubtless, mademoiselle here scolding our guide from Tours, who demanded three times the proper pourboire. The impudent rascal deserved all that was said to him, I assure you."

"Was that it?" she murmured doubtfully. "That must have been what you heard, madame," I answered, as if I felt no doubt. She fell back with a sigh of relief, and a little color came into her wan face. But her eyes still dwelt curiously, and with apprehension, on mademoiselle, who stood looking sullenly into the fire; and seeing this my heart misgave me sorely that I had done a foolish thing in bringing the girl there. I foresaw a hundred questions which would be asked, and a hundred complications which must ensue, and felt already the blush of shame mounting to my cheek.

"Who is that?" my mother asked softly. "I am ill. She must excuse me," she pointed with her fragile finger to my companions.

I rose, and still keeping her hand in mine, turned so as to face the hearth. "This, madame," I answered, "is mademoiselle Blois, but her name is really 'Mademoiselle,' and in private. Suffice it to say that she is a lady of rank, who has been committed to my charge by a high personage."

"A high personage?" my mother repeated, glancing at me with a smile of gratification. "One of the highest," I said. "Such a charge being a great honor to me, I felt that I could not better execute it, madame, since we must live in Blois one night, than of requesting your hospitality on her behalf."

I dared mademoiselle as I spoke—I dared her with her eyes on me, and I dared her with her hand on my shoulder, and I dared her with her head a little, and gazing at us from under her long eyelashes. Then she turned back to the fire, and her foot resumed its angry tapping on the floor.

"I regret that I cannot receive her better," my mother answered feebly. "I have had losses of late. I—but I will speak of that at another time. Mademoiselle doubtless knows," she continued, with dignity, "you and your position in the South too well to think ill of the momentary straits to which she finds me reduced."

"I saw mademoiselle start, and I writhed under the covert scorn of an amazed indignation, which she shot at me. But my mother gently patting my hand, I answered patiently, 'Mademoiselle will think only what is kind, madame—of that I am assured. And lodgings are scarce to-night in Blois.'"

"But tell me of yourself, Gaston," my mother cried eagerly; and I had not the heart, with her touch on my hand, her eyes on my face, to turn myself away, much as I dreaded what was coming, and longed to end the scene. "Tell me of yourself. You are still in favor with the King?"

"Still, madame," I answered, looking steadily at mademoiselle, though my face burned. "You are still—she consults you, Gaston?"

"Still, madame. My mother has a happy sigh, and sank over in the bed. 'And your employ-

ments?" she murmured, her voice trembling with gratification. "They have not been reduced? You still retain them, Gaston?"

"Still, madame," I answered, the perspiration standing on my brow, my shame almost more than I can bear.

"The same, madame." "And your establishment? How many do you keep? Your valet, of course? And lackeys—how many at present?" She glanced, with an eye of pride, while she waited for my answer, first at the two silent figures by the fire, then at the poverty-stricken room; as if the sight of its bareness heightened for her the joy of my prosperity.

She had no suspicion of my trouble, my misery, or that the last question almost filled the cup too full. Hitherto all had been easy, but this seemed to choke me. Iammered and lost my voice. Mademoiselle, her head bowed, was gazing into the fire. Fanchette was staring at me, her black eyes round as saucers, her mouth half-open. "Well, madame," I muttered at length, "to tell you the truth, at present, you must understand, I have been forced to—"

"What, Gaston?" Madame de Bonne half rose in bed. Her voice was sharp with disappointment and apprehension; the grasp of her fingers on my hand grew closer. "I could not resist that appeal. I flung away the last rag of shame. 'To reduce my establishment somewhat,' I answered, 'seeking a miserable defiance at mademoiselle's started figure. She called me a liar and a cheat—here in the room! I must stand before her a liar and a cheat confessed. 'I keep but three lackeys now, madame.'"

"Still it is creditable," my mother muttered thoughtfully, her eyes shining. "Your dress, however, Gaston—only my eyes are weak—seems to me—"

(To be Continued.)

Economy and Strength.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Does One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. b. Richmond, Va., has one cigarette factory that manufactures 600,000,000 cigarettes a year.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER. Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shilo's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used. For Dyspepsia, Liver Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong."

Pittsburg is the Iron City and Smoky City, from its leading manufactures and furnaces.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is earache. 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.

New Haven is the Elm City. Its principal streets are beautifully shaded by old elms.

"Remarkable Cure of Dropsy and Dyspepsia."—Mr. Samuel T. Casey, Belleville, writes: "In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies and applied to my family physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now 79 years of age I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well-known in this section of Canada, having lived here 57 years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."

Stalato—When I was a child my nurse made me terribly afraid of the dark, and I've never got over it. Ethel Knox—I wondered why you waited for daylight to go home.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething. IT PERFECTLY CURES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES DIARRHEA, and is the best remedy for WIND COLIC. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Hiland—I think that Lent is being observed more generally this year than usual. Van Braam—The hard times are conducive to fasting, perhaps.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shilo's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Author—I am troubled with insomnia. I lie awake at night, hour after hour, thinking about my literary work. Friend—Why don't you get up and read portions of it?

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

Friend—Then you've had a pretty good season? Bad actor—Yes, indeed; people aren't throwing away eggs and vegetables this season.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTHERN AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Muskegon, Mich., is one of the world's chief centers for the manufacture of toys.

Wide Awake Soap will do more work and do it better than any other soap in the world. Try it.

THE OPEN FORUM.

Mean Intentions Repelled.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: A writer in an obscure weekly sheet of March 16 tries to beguile by making insinuations about the Chinamen who attend St. Andrew's Sunday school and the young ladies who teach them.

When the Chinamen first came to our school only two of them could speak any English, and their knowledge of our language was confined to a few simple words. The first thing to be done was to teach them sufficient English to enable us to converse with them. This was no easy task, and great credit is due to the young ladies who undertook, and, I must say, successfully carried on the work.

So soon as the pupils were able to understand simple expressions they were taught the Sunday school lesson. A number of them are now learning the shorter catechism, and eight or nine of those who are attending at present have learned to read several hymns and join heartily with the other members of the school in singing them.

The writer accuses Chinamen of being stingy, and then sneeringly refers to the method they take of showing their appreciation of the efforts of their teachers, and insinuates that there is something wrong. He should remember that our judgment is like the eye-glass—it must be kept clean or we will get false opinions.

I can see nothing incongruous in doing up collars during the week and going to St. Andrew's Sunday school on Sunday, but I am not quite so sure about the consistency of the person who busies himself during the week writing scurrilous statements about others and then on Sundays essays to instruct our youth in that charity which knows no bounds. Thanking you for the space I have occupied in your valuable paper, I remain yours respectfully.

A. S. MACGREGOR.

Cheap, Efficient, Prompt.

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy and promptitude is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to the root of the trouble, there acts quickly, but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is shelled. Beware of substitutes offered for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—safe, sure and painless. Sold at druggists.

Richmond, Va., is the Cockade City. Richmond, Ind., is the Quaker City of the west.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "SWAIN'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its secret healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAIN'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

You are neither ugly nor handsome to the people who see you every day. Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows. One man is not "as good as another" at the moment he finds it necessary to insist on it.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Mrs. Eadie—Your daughter has been studying painting, has she not? Mrs. Lamoyne—Yes; you should see some of the sunsets she paints. The never was anything like them.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Whooping Cough and is the best Cough and Croup Cure. Sold by W. T. Strong.

CURE THAT TAKE THE BEST
COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE
25cts., 50cts., and \$1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.
It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Whooping Cough and is the best Cough and Croup Cure. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Bicycles! Bicycles!

We are agents for the best English bicycles, consisting of

Whitworth, Spartan, Belsize, Fleet, and John Bull,

And a number of American Wheels.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

A. WESTMAN,

111 Dundas Street.

Branch Store—651 Dundas Street

KEARNEY'S HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss.

Being a purely Vegetable Compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

1 PER BOTTLE.

R. J. KEARNEY

283 Richmond Street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont. All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

Ask your druggist for it, all the leading druggists in London keep it.

LIVERY STABLES.

AMERICAN HOUSE LIVERY, YORK Street—Hacks and light livery. Telephone 511. A. G. STROYAN, Proprietor.

A. DUPON, LIVERY, KING STREET—shortest notice. Telephone 325.

W. M. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, RICHMOND Street north—has added a first-class hack and team to its outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Telephone 125.

THE ART

OF THE

FUTURE

WILL OWE MORE THAN CAN BE TOLD TO

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The Superb Architecture

The Artistic Designs

The reproduction of the ancient and the grand combinations of the ancient and modern style of building will constitute lessons for the artists and the architects of the present day, which will be simply invaluable in the years to come. It is nothing less than the highest gratification to us that our present enterprise, our

Portfolio of Photographs

—OF THE—

WORLD'S FAIR

Will perpetuate these lessons. The views we are now offering show the magnificent structures of the fair to the best possible advantage. We were well aware that people would want souvenirs, and we knew that nothing could be more acceptable than good

REPRODUCTIONS

—OF THE—

Buildings and Scenes of the Great White City

In this line the best possible views have been obtained.

EVERY PHOTOGRAPH IN THE COLLECTION

Is a triumph of art and mechanical skill and cannot afford anything but pleasure to the most critical inspectors.

This magnificent collection is contained in portfolios 11x13 inches in size with sixteen photographs in each.

Every picture in the portfolio is worth at least a dollar, but from us they can be obtained for the merest trifle.

This SUPERB WORK WILL NOT BE COMPLETE until sixteen parts have been issued.

You should not fail to get the first numbers, in order that you may have a complete set. You cannot afford to miss any of them. The full sixteen parts, nicely bound, will make the handsomest collection of photographs of noted and interesting scenes and places ever produced.

16-GET EVERY ONE-16

HOW YOU CAN GET THEM.

Send or bring THREE of the COUPONS, which are printed on Page 8 of the DAILY ADVERTISER, and TEN CENTS, and you will receive Cabinet No. 9, containing sixteen photographic reproductions.

COUPON FOR PORTFOLIO NO. 10 WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, MARCH 26.

ADDRESS—

Art Portfolio Department,

Advertiser Printing Company, London, Ont.

FRUIT.

Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, Prunes, California Evaporated Fruits.

Bartlett Pears, Peaches and Apricots in tins.

The quality of these goods is acknowledged to be the best.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

DUNDAS STREET.

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

Portfolio No. 9.

Send or bring three of these Coupons and Ten Cents to the office of the ADVERTISER and you will receive Cabinet No. 9 of the World's Fair Photographs.

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

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

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

Coupon for Portfolio No. 10 will commence Monday, March 26.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 659 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 159 Dundas street, and 459 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 422 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

DIED.

BROOKS—In this city, on March 23, Robert Henry, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Brooks, aged 1 year and 7 months. Funeral private.

NEWMAN—This Brand of Flour Always makes the BEST BREAD CR PASTRY. USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY, 127 York Street, Telephone 118.

BOYLES' BAKING POWDER, Always Fresh.

—SELLS AT— 25c per pound.

652 Dundas Street.

HOT CROSS BUNS, DELIVERED IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST GOOD FRIDAY.

BOOMER'S CONFECTIONERY, 181 DUNDAS STREET, Telephone 478.

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH DILLOWAY, 145 Dundas Street, Telephone 187.

New Goods. Spring Styles, Having now received my complete stock of Spring styles, I am prepared to make special offers for early orders, which will be made and trimmed to your satisfaction.

JOSEPH DAMBRA, Merchant Tailor, 262½ Dundas Street.

R.K. Cowan, Farrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

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

A Rex Brand Ham, THAT'S THE IDEA! USE THE BEST REX BRAND Delicious Hams & Bacon For sale by first-class grocers and the packers.

MOORE & COMPANY, MARKET HOUSE, LONDON, ONTARIO

I say, Tom, my wife got a bar of Wide Awake Soap last week; she says it is the best she ever used for washing. I tried it in my bath on Saturday night, and I tell you it beats them all for a toilet soap. You just try it.

New Goods!

CARPETS

—AND—

CURTAINS

—AT—

Priddis Bros.

158 Dundas Street.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

Triumph Bicycles!

High Grade and Light Weight for 1894.

Wm. Gurd & Co

185 Dundas St., London, Ont. Telephone 866.

N.B.—Bicycle Repairing a Specialty.

J.A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.

Sun Insurance Office.

Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Canada Accident Assurance Co.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 343.

FINE WEATHER; WARMER; SLEET OR RAIN AT NIGHT.

TORONTO, March 23—11 a.m.—A moderate gale with snow is prevailing in the Maritime Provinces. In Quebec and the lake district the pressure is increasing with high westerly winds and fine weather. It is snowing in Manitoba and places farther west.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 20°—22°; Edmonton, 12°—28°; Battleford, 12°—13°; Qu'Appelle, 24°—34°; Prince Albert, 16°—28°; Winnipeg, 8°—30°; Port Arthur, 4°—34°; Parry Sound, 28°—36°; Toronto, 32°—40°; Kingston, 30°—42°; Montreal, 26°—38°; Quebec, 18°—26°; Halifax, 18°—34°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, March 24—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: South to west winds; fair weather to-day, with a little higher temperature; light local sleet or rain to-night.

A communication has been received from two well-known London musicians asking that "Pinafore" be put on in that city on the evening of the annual meeting of the choir of Western Ontario, which takes place in London about the middle of July. The general feeling of the chorus seemed to favor the idea, and if the details can be satisfactorily arranged the offer will probably be accepted.—[Chatham Banner.]

—Samuel Allender is now boarding at the county jail, and will remain there until brought before the county judge. Allender was employed by James Trencaman in November last to drive a butcher wagon and collect accounts. He stuck to the job until about Feb. 1, when he left, and now Mr. Trencaman claims that Allender appropriated money which he had collected to his own use. The prisoner was brought before Judge Smyth and, on the evidence of the plaintiff and others, was committed for trial.

—The many friends of Mr. Robert Morrison and family, of 127 Kent street, will extend their sympathy to them in the severe loss they have sustained by the death of Mr. Morrison's daughter, Mrs. Woods, of Bayfield. About a week ago Mrs. Woods came to the hospital to undergo an operation for the removal of an inward growth. The operation was performed on Monday and was thought to be very successful, but Mrs. Woods became gradually weaker and died yesterday morning. The remains were taken to Bayfield to-day, where interment will take place.

—The Aylmer Express says of Mr. R. H. McBride, a former Londoner, the brother of Mr. H. C. McBride: "Mr. R. H. McBride, business manager of the St. Thomas Journal for the past few years, has taken an interest in the Banner Printing Company of Chatham, and left for that place this week to assume the duties of manager for that paper, which will shortly start a daily edition. Mac is not only a good business man, but is also one of the most decent fellows socially that we have ever met, and the Express heartily wishes him success in his new venture."

—Mr. R. B. Hewson, lance corporal, whose course at the barracks has been concluded, has always been very popular among the privates and non-coms. at the school. A short time ago the privates of No. 3 section presented him with an address and some suitable tokens, and the evening of the world of their organization the world of their associate, invited Mr. Hewson to a supper. After a pleasant hour had been spent he was presented, on behalf of the non-coms., with a gold-headed cane, suitably inscribed. The presentation was made by Quartermaster. Sergt. Kennedy. Mr. Hewson thanked the donors for their great kindness.

—The Ladies' Aid of the Colborne Street Methodist Church provided an old English tea for a large number in the school room of the church last night. Everything requisite to supply the wants of the most fastidious was supplied in abundance and

The wood carving establishment opened here. Our work is carved, not pressed, made of art moldings, furniture, cases, capitals and architecture of the public buildings. Artistic wood mantels and wardrobes made to order. First-class work. J. A. DARR, 673 Dundas street (over Morrison's), East London, Ont. ywt

Our wood attention is given to fine watch repairing. All work practically executed. J. E. ADKINS, East London. ywt

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WHEN

You have a cough, cold, bronchitis or sore throat, take KURA-KOF. It is the best remedy now sold. Price 25c.

Anderson & Nelles,

DRUGGISTS,

Wholesale Agents, - London.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

Her baseball knowledge was but small. This also fair, with willing facts, Yet when he offered marriage, why She knew enough to take the bait.

—Mrs. Clark, city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. Fairley, of Guelph.

—Police Magistrate Parke's court did not materialize yesterday.

—Miss Ellen O'Rourke, city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James L. Doyle, Dover.

—Mr. John Buskard, of Brantford, is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

—Services were held in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches yesterday.

—Mr. Andrew Dunham, jun., editor and proprietor of the Blanken News, has been calling on London friends.

—Miss Carrie Stoddard, of Galt, has been spending the past week with Mrs. George Wrigley, York street.

—Mr. W. G. Owens, barrister, of Forest, late of London, has been elected club liar of the Forest Bachelors' Club.

—Charles S. Hyman, M.P., was yesterday chosen honorary president of the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association.

—A West Lorne correspondent writes: "Mr. Harris and family left Tuesday for London, where they will reside in future."

—Mrs. Gallen, of London, widow of the late James Gallen, Brockville, arrived at the Central last night.—[Brockville Recorder.]

—The late Mrs. (Dr.) MacMahon, of Dundas, was a sister of Rev. W. S. Ball, the well-known Presbyterian minister, formerly of London township.

—Rev. D. Robertson, the new and popular pastor of East London Presbyterian Church, will exchange pulpits with Rev. M. P. Talling on Sunday night.

—Some thief stole a ham, some bacon and other meats from Mrs. Flinton's grocery on the Wharfedale road, South London, the other morning by breaking up the window glass.

—A local board of the People's Building and Loan Association, of London, is being formed in town. With a couple of such associations in full force, town lots should go up in price.—[St. Marys Journal.]

—The abusive language cases arising out of a dispute between John Rennie and Wm. Nichols, of Westminster, have been settled. Both parties paid their own costs, shook hands and departed the best of friends.

—Mr. Robert Milner, Victoria avenue, has purchased from the Milner estate "Spring Bank," Woodland, London, for a summer residence. The locality is famed for its beautiful scenery and handsome grounds.—[Chatham Planet.]

—Mr. Thomas Ayer was deputized by the C. O. F., to go to London and purchase a set of band instruments for the juvenile branch of the C. O. F. Mr. Ayer went on Saturday last and returned with eighteen instruments, consisting of drums, flutes, etc., and now look out for squalls and blowing.—[Paris Review.]

—A union love feast was held in the Queen's Avenue Methodist Church yesterday morning. The attendance of members from the various congregations was very large, the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Sanderson. Rev. Dr. Carman, Belleville, besides several delegates to the late convention, were also present.

—A communication has been received from two well-known London musicians asking that "Pinafore" be put on in that city on the evening of the annual meeting of the choir of Western Ontario, which takes place in London about the middle of July. The general feeling of the chorus seemed to favor the idea, and if the details can be satisfactorily arranged the offer will probably be accepted.—[Chatham Banner.]

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ROOTING AND RINGING.

Common Sense Remarks Upon the Hog and Human Practices.

Without doubt there is too much rooting done by some farmers, and much of this error is practiced on the early spring pigs when they go out to pasture. Before turning out, some farmers must ring everything in the shape of a hog, whose nose is large enough to hold a ring. Much of this is unnecessary, if the hogs are in a healthy condition, and the fields in proper shape. What we mean by the last term is, that fields perfectly drained will not be rooted as badly as those having wet spots. They will root first in the wet parts and continue it in these places the longest.

As to the condition of the hog, it is generally conceded that he roots to meet the wants of his system that he supplies by earth worms and insects found in the soil. It is also claimed that these wants can be met by a variety of foods and condiments—the various grains, roots and fruits, with a constant supply of wood ashes and salt. Our experience is in accord with this claim.

Many farmers ring the early spring pigs when they are turned out to the clover fields. We think this is entirely unnecessary, and have not done it for years, and have had but little injury to the clover. The young pig is checked in growth for a few days till the wound heals; the older hog is off feed to some extent for a few days. When there is cholera in the neighborhood rings should not be set, by reason of the fact that disease germs find lodgement in the wounds, when perhaps without ringing the herd would escape.

We believe it desirable to avoid ringing whenever possible, for the practice must in some degree interfere with the thrift of the animals. The young pig is checked in growth for a few days till the wound heals; the older hog is off feed to some extent for a few days. When there is cholera in the neighborhood rings should not be set, by reason of the fact that disease germs find lodgement in the wounds, when perhaps without ringing the herd would escape.

In many cases there is unnecessary cruelty practiced in setting too many rings and setting them too deep. We have never used a cage of any kind, for the reason that we thought it more trouble to adjust the cage to the different sizes than to catch the animals with a small rope looped at one end and slipped into the mouth and over the nose; to have the rope hold well it should be put back of the tusks, otherwise it will slip off when the hog pulls back on it.

When we have occasion to ring young hogs, we do not have much trouble in snaring them, but the brood sows that must have their rings set two or three times a year get very cunning, and will dodge the loop very successfully. When we have this work to do we drive the hogs into a box stall, where there is no possibility of escape; when they crowd into a corner an active person can catch them without much trouble.

The rope that they are caught with should have a short stick tied to one end for a handle to hold them with. In setting the rings care should be taken to set them firmly but not too deep; if set so deep as to bind or pinch the muscles inside the ring they will always be an annoyance to the animal. A ring should not be set in the centre of the nose, as it will pull out much easier than if set on one side.

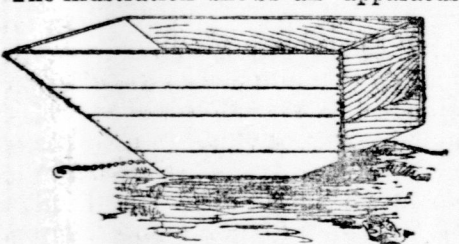
Except for old brood sows, one ring will usually be found sufficient; if one will answer the purpose, two only add to the annoyance of the animal, which is against thrift. The kind of a ring used has much to do with making the job a successful one, that is, accomplish the purpose without unnecessary suffering or annoyance. A ring that closes with the joint in the nose should never be used.

Recently we saw a lot of thrifty young hogs, all having two rings in their noses. We were a little surprised that they should be so carefully ringed, as we seldom ringed hogs of that size, and expressed ourselves in that way to the owner. He replied that he thought they thrived better if not allowed to root. On this point we could hardly agree with him. Nor did we think two rings were necessary when one would have answered the purpose. However, these were carefully set, would turn in the noses, the wounds healing as they always should, if an animal thrives.

It is our belief that on farms well underdrained and where the hogs are fed a variety ration, and have salt and wood ashes always by them, a great deal of the ringing done can be abandoned. But where hogs have only corn for food they are as sure to root when the ground is soft, as they are to "wallow in the mire" when the weather is warm. Because the latter is a natural propensity, we need not accept the same as a truth as regards the former, for there is much to show that the farmer can to some extent control the natural disposition to root without resorting to heroic means.—Ohio Farmer.

A Manure Boat.

The illustration shows an apparatus



A MANURE BOAT.

used in the Illinois dairy district for cleaning out stables. It is in effect a "stone boat" provided with a box for holding the manure. The rear end of the box slants back, as shown in the cut, so as to furnish a starting place for unloading. The chain shown at the rear end is used in drawing the boat into the barn, then the whiffletree is unhocked from that end, the horse led around and hitched to the front end. As fast as the barn is cleaned the horse moves the boat along, and when the job is done it is allowed to run out into the open ground.

The heifer calves are sometimes overlooked in crowding the steers for beef. This will decrease profits later on. Don't do it.

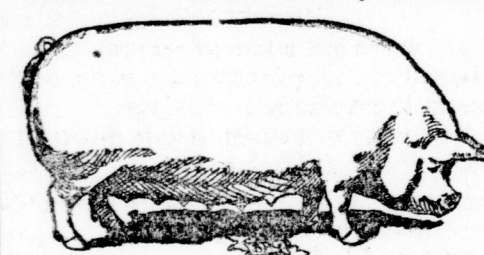
The brood mare due to foal this season needs as good care as anything on the farm. Her produce trained and fed properly will be all right in time yet.

Cross-Breeding.

Ordinarily it does not pay to cross breeds of domestic animals. J. Talcott of Rome, N. Y., has made money at it. Mr. Talcott has had many years of experience, is a careful and observing man and hence his testimony may be considered conclusive. He writes: "In 1870 a breeder of Merino sheep was induced to breed his flock of Merinos to a Cotswold ram, the crop of lambs produced by that cross the writer purchased as the only method to secure the ewe lambs for breeding purposes. These cross-bred ewes were bred in line to a Cotswold ram for a number of years, increasing their size and quality of produce for mutton purposes and the value of the lambs for the butcher, the ram lambs being sold each year, and the ewe lambs being retained for breeding purposes to increase the flock. The result in a few years was so marked that the flock was pointed out as the best in the section, one sheep breeder going so far as to say the flock was the best in the State. For the past six or eight years a Down ram has been used on the Cotswold-Merino ewes, with good results, giving us a harder sheep and more prolific, with a better crop of lambs for the butcher and a better grade of medium wool. It is well known that twins are rarely raised by the Merino ewe, while with our flock of Cotswold-Merinos, also the Down cross on them, twins are a very common thing, and where the ewes are well fed a loss of lambs seldom occurs. A flock of forty ewes will frequently raise sixty lambs. In view of the facts in the experience of the writer in raising cross-bred sheep, I would advise Mr. Bean to breed his nine cross-bred ewes to the best Down ram he can get and expect to profit by the result." Mr. Talcott carefully selected the best ewes for breeding purposes and always used the best full-blood ram he could find. So, it would seem, there was only one cross, and the breeding was all the while toward pure blood. Had he attempted the use of a cross-bred ram, of the same or any other cross, on the ewes, the result would have probably been very different.—Buffalo Express.

A Typical Yorkshire.

Our illustration is a faithful representation of a Yorkshire sow, the property of a Canadian breeder. The Yorkshires are divided into three classes viz: Large White, Middle White, and Small White. This sow is a representative of the first class which is characterized by immense



AN IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE SOW.

size. Although very large these hogs do not appear coarse or clumsy. The size of the original Large Yorkshires has been somewhat reduced and the breed improved by crossing with Berkshires, Neapolitans and other breeds. However, the best results have been obtained from crossing with White Leicesters.

Spring Work.

As spring approaches, says Orange Judd Farmer, feed stock all they will eat with a relish through exercise freely. Work moderately at first and gradually increase. See that collars fit, and are clean, also backbands, etc. Hitch up the 8-year-old colt with a steady horse and drive daily from two to four hours, increasing the light loads as the weather improves. Water before feeding at all times if possible, even in the morning.—The cattle need all the grain and fodder or hay available this month. The old autumn growth of bluegrass is desired and will be relished by all the stock. When pasturage is abundant the cows and stock cattle can do well occasionally after March 15th, on this and a light ration of meal mixed in equal parts by weight with either oats or bran, the oats being preferable, especially for young stock. Cows in milk will increase the flow when fed bran. Those due to calve soon should not have oats for two weeks prior to parturition. The fall pigs can now be fed grain freely if not well provided for by following fattening cattle, and any grazing will help to maintain vigor in those under six months of age. The fattening wethers need attention. The brood sows and ewes are to be thought of and properly fed as well as provided with shelter and room for plenty of exercise. Each should have seclusion. A small shed with bedding, warm and dry, fifty feet from any other, is best. Sow some oats for pasturage the last of May, when bluegrass fails, and prior to the arrival of clover, for the pigs and lambs.

Live Stock Notes.

An animal with a dirty hide cannot be at its best.

Some copious milkers may need milking before the cow comes.

The right kind of food is an essential item in profitable hog feeding.

Make the poultry business profitable by always having fowls to sell.

Ticks keep the sheep poor and cause disease by reducing the vitality.

No animal on the farm loses its value quicker than an improperly managed cow.

The practice is to confine the sheep and let loose the dogs. Why not reverse the practice?

A Leghorn chicken the size of a robin is the second best insecticide. The best is a young Guinea.

Soft-shelled eggs are an evidence of fat. Cut down the grain ration and feed more green food and fresh bones.

Remove the scabby formation on the legs of fowls by a mixture of one part of kerosene oil and two parts of lard.

The ration should be one that will maintain the vitality of the sow and enable her to farrow strong, healthy pigs.

Usually when cattle sell off one season, the next year makes it up by the other extreme. Take good care of the yearlings and two-year olds now and push them for 1895.

The heifer calves are sometimes overlooked in crowding the steers for beef. This will decrease profits later on. Don't do it.

The brood mare due to foal this season needs as good care as anything on the farm. Her produce trained and fed properly will be all right in time yet.

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA.

Characteristics of These Winter Beauties From the Cape of Good Hope.

These bulbs are conspicuous, says C. H. Allen, in American Agriculturist, among the many that have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, not only for their graceful forms and pleasant fragrance, but for their uses in the window garden, and for florists' use as cut flowers. The species were occasionally found in botanical and private collections as early as 1815, but they did not become of general use until within the last ten years. Whether there is more than one species is a question in dispute; that there are distinct varieties, no one that has watched their growth will deny, and that there is a sad mixture or running together of these is plainly apparent. Freesia refracta alba is the type, or variety, in demand by the florist. Its flowers are pure white, slightly relieved by a tint of yellow and delicate streaks of lilac in the lower part of the tube. There have been sent out two varieties of this, the one being F. refracta, which has delicate yellow flowers, the two being considered the same species. F. Leichtlinii is of a cream yellow, with an open brown throat, and a less delicate perfume. The freesia bulb is very easily managed, but it admits of but one condition of growth. That is in a cool greenhouse, and without any attempt at forcing. The bulbs may be planted at any time from August to October, after then they begin to dry up and lose their vitality. They can be grown in boxes or pots; if in boxes they should not be less than four inches deep, five would be better, as they root and form new bulbs deeply. Although the bulbs are small, they succeed best when allowed considerable room. The first size should be placed two inches apart each way, and covered with one inch of soil. If in pots, put from five to seven bulbs in a six-inch pot. Press the soil firmly over them, and put the pots, or boxes, under the bench, giving them only sufficient water to keep the soil moist, but not wet. Let them remain until the tops appear above the



FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA.

surface, then remove to the bench where they are to grow. It is best to grow them in pots, because, in case of vigorous growth, the pots can be placed so as to give the plants the required room. The temperature of the house should not, at any time, rise above 70° F., and good ventilation should be secured. Never allow the soil to become dry. After flowering they should be given more heat, to ripen the bulbs. The too common practice of putting the plants under the bench to ripen off is not a good one, as the bulbs produced will be small and weak. In common with all other bulbs, the preparation for the next year's flowers are completed the previous season; it is, therefore, important to give the bulbs every possible help, not only to develop size, but blooming qualities.

Strawberries for 1894.

In preparing for the strawberry season of 1894 one of the most important things is mulching. The mulch not only keeps the berries clean but holds the moisture; an acre of good strawberries well mulched and cleaned is worth from \$25 to \$100 more an acre, and the mulch alone will benefit the soil more than the cost itself.

The plants all taken care of, the next thing in order will be getting ready for picking; the time will soon be here and before we are ready for it if we don't watch out. The crates and baskets must be in readiness for the coming crop. For the most suitable crates to use, each grower must decide according to his nearness to market. Every person who owns or rents a small garden should see that he has a strawberry patch; it will give much pleasure to the good wife and children. From 100 to 200 plants will make a nice bed for a small family, and by planting the earliest and latest varieties you have a long season. When once you get a stock of plants, a new bed should be started every year, because although the two-year-old beds come in a few days earlier the berries on the one-year-old bed are much larger. Do not try to raise good strawberries on poor land. Bone dust and wood ashes are an excellent fertilizer. Keep clean from weeds, and above all do not forget your mulch and be particularly careful there is no grass or clover seed in your mulch or the manure you use.—Country Gentleman.

An Apple Question Decided.

The question as to whether apple orchards should be cultivated or kept in grass has long been a subject of discussion. The Massachusetts horticultural society has decided that apples grown in grass land will keep longer than others, and therefore approves of that method at least for late-keeping sorts.

'Tis Go As You Please.

The orchard is planted in most any kind of a way, and is cultivated whenever there is time, whether it is in season or out of season.

Winter Watering.

Water should be judiciously given at this season of the year, plants in a state of rest requiring but little.

A Pointer.

Take up the study of certain crops and learn all that you can about them, and be prepared to put the knowledge into practice next spring.

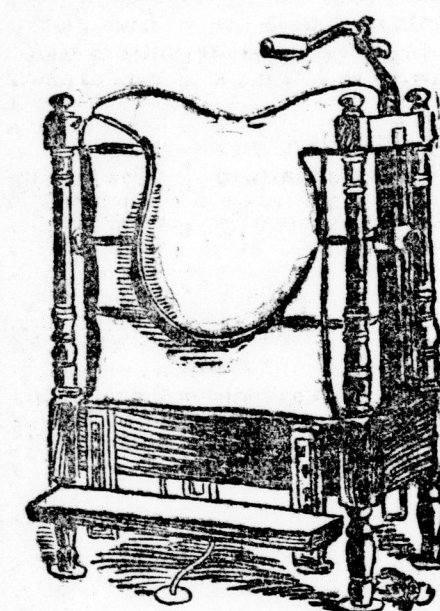


HORSEMANSHIP IN THE PARLOR.

This Horse Isn't Alive, But He Can Canter and Gallop.

A remarkable invention to enable people to get a good imitation of horseback riding in their own homes is displayed in London, according to the Westminster Budget. It is called the "Hercules horse-action saddle." It consists of a series of four platforms, one above the other. Each has several helical springs, which are adjusted according to their positions for best taking up the strain they will respectively have to sustain from the changing movements of the rider. On the top of all is a saddle secured to a steel spindle. The ends of the spindle are carried through two vertical slots, in which they are free to move up and down.

All the mechanical apparatus is inclosed within a mahogany frame, which looks like a small dinner wagon, about thirty inches in length and breadth, and about four feet high. On each side of the frame is a footboard and in front is an iron



A MECHANICAL HORSE.

handle, something like that of a cycle, but fixed. The "horse" may be mounted by placing one foot on the footboard and throwing the other over the saddle. The action of the legs as in riding in the stirrups releases the pressure on the springs, and the saddle moves up and down as on a living horse. By gripping the knees tightly to the saddle or by the motion of the arms on the handle the action of a horse from a gentle canter to a hard gallop can be imitated.

WITH ONE SERVANT.

The Happy Story of a Certain Very Methodical Family.

This is how a family of three women managed to get along with one girl, and yet enjoy the delights of more or less society. In her room they hung a little card which told her just what would be expected of her on every day in the week.

On Monday the little sheet of paper boldly announced washing day. To help Mary a bit these three home-makers always washed the dishes which were used that day for breakfast, leaving the pots and pans to be cleaned by this one maid after the washing was finished. A picked-up lunch was given at 12 o'clock sharp, and at the hour of 2 the home was in running order. These methodical people at 6 o'clock found the dinner ready, the washing accomplished and the kitchen in good order. The maid of all work had done a clean gown and was summoned when dessert time came.

On Tuesday rule No. 2 from the small card declared that after the breakfast-room was cleared, dishes washed and kitchen swept, ironing was the order of the day.

When Wednesday was ushered in there was a general skirmishing to be ready at 4 in the afternoon for the weekly "at home." Mary being an ambitious girl and having that red and white complexion which her race boasts of, was neatly attired in a pink gown set off by a spotless white apron, and, with waiter or small tray in hand, was ready to do duty as door-opener.

There was not a fine collation, but a cup of good Ceylon tea, some thin bread and butter and a bit of rare home-made cake. Thursday being the off day, the card stated, in good round terms, this rule: "If a lunch is not given the afternoon belongs to the help," but for the morning polishing of windows, cleaning of silver, a doing of those odds and ends which crop up in a household where valuable time is needed for their settling. Then Friday, that unlucky day, appears, and with it came the general sweeping and dusting.

Saturday was the baking day, and as these ladies were old-fashioned and liberal with their housewife proclivities, the pies were well made, the cakes done to a turn.

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.

I USE IT,
WHY DON'T YOU?

To do away with hard work, don't boil or scald the clothes, nor give them the usual hard rubbing. (See the directions on the wrapper).

To have the whitest sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash.

To avoid wearing or tearing the clothes by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Rub lightly with Surprise Soap—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

SURPRISE SOAP

is the cheapest Soap to use, The St. Croix Soap Mfg Co. lasts longest—St. Stephen, N. B. goes farthest.

PLACE A CAKE
—OF—
Baby's Own Soap

In your linen drawer, and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri, in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the Soap before using it the better.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

—THE—
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN FERGUSON AND SONS
RE SELLING VERY CLOSE

OAK ROCKERS
MAHOGANY ROCKERS
CHERRY ROCKERS
MAPLE ROCKERS
1778 ROCKERS
RATTAN ROCKERS
LADIES' ENAMEL DRESSING CASES.
RECEPTION CHAIRS
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TAPERITE
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174, 176, 178 and 180 King Street.



LAME BACK
NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA
AND RHEUMATISM
CURED EVERY TIME
WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL DISEASES CURED. PRICE.
1—Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, .25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, .25
3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness, .25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults, .25
5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, .25
6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, .25
7—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, .25
8—Dyspepsia, Bilio-nousness, Constipation, .25
9—Suppressed or Painful Periods, .25
10—Whites, Too Profuse Periods, .25
11—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, .25
12—Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Eruptions, .25
13—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, .25
14—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague, .25
15—Catarrh, Infection, Cold in the Head, .25
16—Whooping Cough, .25
17—Kidney Diseases, .25
18—Nervous Pkitties, .100
19—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed, .25
HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL,
The Pile Ointment.—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Dr. HUMPHREY'S MENTAL, 104 NASSAU ST., N.Y.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

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A GOOD TRICK,

and one that will always please, is to buy a bottle of SKREI Cod Liver Oil and astonish your friends by becoming plump and rosy checked. Almost tasteless, it always

TAKES WELL.

MADE ONLY BY K. CAMPBELL & CO., MONTREAL.

This is what is needed

A Food and Tonic combined,

. and you have it in

STAMINAL.

You cannot help gaining strength under the combined influence of the vital principles of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists
Prepared by the Johnston Fluid Beef Co.
Montreal.

SCROFULA

CURED BY

B.B.B.

Worst Kind of Scrofula.

DEAR SIR.—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the very worst kind, the doctors said, I got so weak that I could not walk around the house without taking hold of chairs to support me. The doctors treated me for three years, and at last said there was no hope for me. I asked if I might take B.B.B. and they said it would do me no harm, so I began to take it, and before three bottles were used I felt great benefit. I have now taken six bottles and am nearly well. I find Burdock Blood Bitters a grand blood purifier and very good for children as a spring medicine.

MRS. JAS. CHASE.

Frankford, Ont.

MRS. JAMES CHASE,

Frankford, Ont.

ESTERBROOK'S

—STEEL PENS—

ESTERBROOK'S FALCON

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1894.

"It is the custom in Canada to laugh at 'vested interests,' but there are such things, and English law is very circumspect in its dealings with them." The Advocate gives the foregoing editorial note. It might have added that English courts have formally decided that there are no "vested interests" in liquor sellers' licenses. The same is the rule in Canada.

A friend calls our attention to the fact that the HOME GUARD was incorrect in stating last week that the Rev. Dr. McMullen's amendment to Mr. Hunt's resolution was adopted by the Paris Presbytery. Neither resolution was carried, but one "not to send it on" was. Our report was prepared from an extended report in the Brantford Expositor and the mistake occurred in consequence.

There are some points of agreement between the prohibitionists and the anti-organ, gave this advice to its friends last week: "Put not your faith in politicians, but look out for your own hearthstones." That is a capital double-ender. Let but the great body of the people in Canada look out for their own hearthstones and short work will be made of it for the liquor vendors.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette, of New York, writing of the serious pass to which its friends in Ontario have come, says: "The liquor dealers of that Province now begin to see the fatal blunder they committed in trusting implicitly to the politicians for protection," and then goes on to warn "the trade" in the States to profit by this experience. It is quite safe to predict they will not allow a plebiscite to be taken there without doing all they can to prevent it.

These are the times that try men's souls—especially the men engaged in the liquor trade in Canada. This is the gloomy outlook just now, according to the Advocate, the new lively liquor interests organ: "As both political parties appear determined to take prohibition for a cry, our friends would do well to quietly look out for the candidate who is the most liberal." That seems a pretty tight place for a traffic to whom the politicians of both parties bowed so subserviently for many years. The temperance people will do well to keep their eyes out for "the most liberal" candidates at coming elections. Better help elect the men "most reliable."

The Hamilton Herald is not a prohibition organ by any means, but it has a common-sense answer to those anti-who are now crying out that the prohibition plebiscites do not express the voice of the people. Writing of the Nova Scotia verdict of the 15th inst. it says:

"It is all very well to argue as some of the liquor men do, that these votes do not properly represent public opinion for the reason that all those entitled to vote do not vote, but what are you going to do about it? The question is submitted to the electors and the ballots must be accepted as their answer to it. If the people who failed to vote are opposed to prohibition, in the name of all that is wonderful why did they not step up to the polling booths and say so? The verdict has gone forth and it is too late now to try to alter it."

Nova Scotia's Verdict.
The result of the recent prohibition plebiscite in Nova Scotia, in connection with the Provincial elections on the 15th inst., was even a more sweeping verdict in favor of prohibition than those of any of the plebiscites in the other provinces. The exact figures are not yet to hand from many of the counties, but enough are in to show that the result is four or five to one in favor of prohibition.

Halifax is the stronghold of the liquor interests in Nova Scotia. The only distillery in the Province is located there and, we believe, that the only breweries are there, too. About all the liquor licenses issued in the Province are in Halifax city and county. It was thought by some that an anti majority would be rolled up there, but this did not turn out the case. The vote, as far as we have it now, stood:

For Prohibition.....4,377
Against Prohibition.....2,002
Or, considerably more than two to one. In the county of Antigonish, the report given shows: For, 1,453; against, also one to one. In Shelburne, the oldest settled localities, the report gives a verdict of 114 for prohibition and 114 against. So far as it goes, it was a major vote in yet there district in the county and there is no doubt what the

wishes of the people are on this great question.

We are also credibly informed by leading Nova Scotians that a large majority of the newly elected legislators are both temperance men and prohibitionists, and will be quite willing to go quite as far in enacting a Provincial prohibition law, as the courts may decide that their power extends.

The people of Nova Scotia will now await with as great interest as those of Ontario, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island the results of the constitutional case now submitted to the Supreme Court, at the instance of the Ontario Government. Whenever our courts have made it clear how far the Provincial Legislatures can enact the way is all clear for them to govern themselves accordingly.

Richard Cobden, one of England's grandest and most respected statesmen, said: "The moral forces of the masses lie in temperance. I have no faith in anything apart from that movement for the elevation of the working classes."

The Constitutional Question

The Steps Now Being Taken About Provincial Prohibition in the Courts.

The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Witness, who claims to receive authentic information, gives the following statement, which is probably quite correct, regarding the prohibition constitutional question now before the supreme court:

Early in February the Solicitor General, Mr. Curran, was notified that the Province of Ontario was ready to proceed and that the Attorney-General, Sir Oliver Mowat, was most anxious for the earliest possible date being fixed for the hearing of the argument. Since that date the case, in deference to the wishes of his honor the chief justice, was put over until the May term. This delay, however, has proved more nominal than otherwise, as the Solicitor-General for the Dominion Government, at the suggestion of the counsel for Ontario, on making an application to the Supreme Court, has secured the fixing of the argument for May 1, instead of merely putting it first in the Ontario list as proposed at the opening of the term by the court.

It has further been learned that two counsels for the Dominion, two for the Provinces, and Mr. Blackstock for the liquor traffic will be heard. It is thought probable that the counsel for the Provinces will be one for Ontario and one for Manitoba, it being expected that the other Provinces will come to some arrangement so that their pleas may be made by the counsel for the Provinces named.

The argument for Ontario will be made by Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q.C. It will be seen that the fixing of the case for May 1 is in the nature of necessary adjournment, rather than a delay, as it was for the court to decide who must be notified as to parties to the suit, which they did at the opening of the March term, viz, the Premiers of the Provinces. This is being done by the Hon. Mr. Curran, who is considered by law officers here to have done all in his power to facilitate matters.

The course of events now expected by the Ontario Government is a decision of the Supreme Court, at the latest, at an early day after the summer vacation. This judgment is to be immediately placed before the Privy Council in England, and a hearing, if possible, secured at the November term. Should this not prove possible the earliest date will be secured for argument before the law lords at Westminster at the February term.

As the Privy Council usually gives judgment almost immediately it is believed that a judgment will be secured in time for the enactment of a law based upon it at the next session of the Ontario Legislature. The importance of this expectation cannot be underestimated inasmuch as it means that if the decision be given before the opening of the Legislature of 1895, and it prove favorable to the Province, the present Government, if triumphant at the approaching elections, will bring in a prohibitory bill to come into effect on May 1, 1896.

Royal Templars' Meeting.

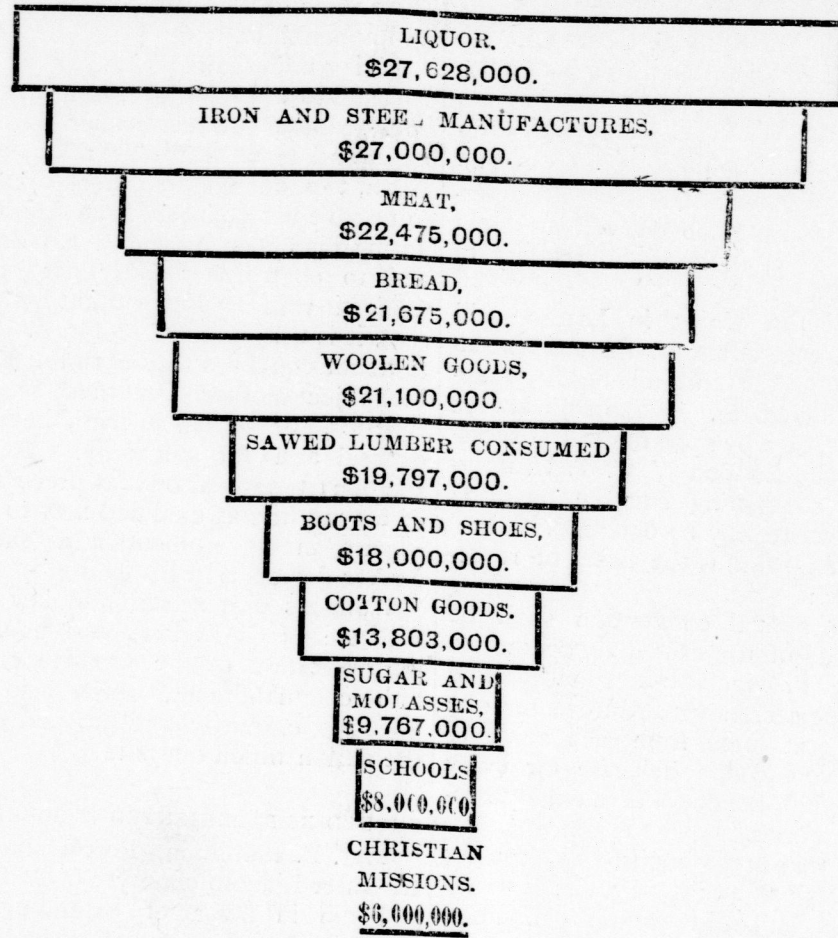
The annual session of the Dominion Council of the Royal Templars has been held in Hamilton during the week. We have not a full report at the time of this writing, but will give more particulars next week. The body is made up of a few representatives of each Grand Council and all the Provinces of the Dominion are represented, except Prince Edward Island. The officers' reports indicate healthy progress during the year in all the Provinces, though the actual statistics are not furnished for publication. It is not expected that there will be much new legislation or important changes regarding the present methods of carrying on the work of the order.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the Halifax N. S. Morning Chronicle:

CANADA'S LIQUOR BILL

Compared With Various Other Large Items of the Expenditure of the Canadian People.

BASED ON THE CENSUS AND GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOKS



The figures given show that the Canadian people spend more for intoxicating drinks than for any other class of manufactures, five millions more for liquor than for meat; \$6,000,000 more for liquor than for bread or woolen goods. They spend more for drinks than for all the lumber they annually use for building their houses, and barns, and fences, and for making their furniture; twice as much for alcohol as for cottons; nearly three times as much as for sugar; and while they spend \$8,000,000 for education, they spend three and a-half times as much for drink. The drink bill of the Dominion is seven millions in excess of the entire assessable property, real and personal, of Halifax! The indirect cost for the maintenance of prisons and asylums, and the loss of labor, is another item in the drink bill of the country, which would swell the total financial loss caused by the liquor traffic to an even more enormous sum, and the financial loss after all is the smallest evil of the whole business.

One million dollars' worth of distilled liquor gives employment to but 110 men, and pays but \$46,566 in wages, whereas every million dollars' worth of useful articles yields employment to 1,530 hands, and expends in wages \$518,544.

Political Economists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional and Workmen, help to divert this waste of money into channels productive and legitimate, and thereby benefit every branch of your profession and trade.

VOTE FOR PROHIBITION!

Temperance Items.

CANADIAN.
—New Royal Templar councils are reported at Manver's Station, Ont., Little Settlement, N. B., and Rosseau, Ont.

—James H. Chambers, of Beverly, near Hamilton, was fined \$50 and costs in the Hamilton Police Court on the 19th inst. for selling liquor without a license.

—The Dominion Government has now given notice that it will be prepared to receive the deputation of prohibitionists, arranged for at the late Toronto convention on Tuesday next, 27th inst.

—One of the amendments made to the Manitoba License Law at the late session of the Provincial Legislature, imposes a fine of \$10 upon every person found in a bar-room during prohibited hours. That is similar to the Gibson Act in our Ontario License Law.

—An exchange says: "The five hotel-keepers of Thorold have just discovered that they have been paying \$240 a year each for their licenses to sell liquor, which is \$70 a year more than can be collected. They will enter an action against the town for \$3,000 overpaid."

—A movement is now on foot to secure a prohibition plebiscite for British Columbia. The temperance committee of the Westminster Presbytery have recommended it and petitions will probably soon be prepared and signed and presented to the Provincial Government to that effect.

—Arthur Barnum, a farmer living in Thurlow, east of Belleville, lay down on the Grand Trunk track and went to sleep last Saturday night. He was run over by a freight train and instantly killed, the body being terribly mangled. He is said to have been intoxicated at the time. He leaves a wife and two children.

—Two Toronto men, named John McGrath and Robert Millward, got drinking too much last Monday and while intoxicated drove furiously down Yonge street, running over a small newsboy named William Fish. The poor lad was badly injured, and reports say he may die. The men were arrested and locked up.

—Last week the British Columbia Presbyteries in session passed resolutions requesting the Provincial Government to give the electors of British Columbia an opportunity at the coming elections to vote on the subject of prohibition. Requests of this kind have

been so numerous it is thought the Government will comply.

—At a prohibition convention for North Brant, held at Paris, Ont., on the 15th, it was found that the candidates of both the Liberal party and the Patrons of Industry are prohibitionists. By an almost unanimous vote it was resolved to support the Government candidate, as it is the only party committed to prohibition.

—A Halifax, N. S., telegram of the 19th inst. says of the recent Provincial plebiscite that Halifax city and county, the headquarters of the liquor business in the Province, gives a majority of over 3,000 for prohibition. The outlying counties give enormous majorities for prohibition, the vote standing as high as ten to one.

—An old man named James Fitzgerald, a resident of Toronto, who had been drinking heavily for some days, fell down a pair of basement stairs off Mutual street, in Toronto, on Saturday night last, and was instantly killed. The Empire, in reporting the terrible end, says: "It is supposed that while under the influence of liquor he staggered down the basement stairs."

—Chamberlain, the Ontario man who has been prosecuted and convicted at Winnipeg for personation during the late by-election in that city, has made the plea that he was drunk at the time and was not aware of what he was doing. His story is a pretty tough one and is given for what it may be worth. As it is, his arrest and escape, and rearrest in Toronto and trial in Winnipeg have, in all, cost the taxpayers a large sum.

—A few nights ago a respected commercial traveler, just alighting from the incoming train at Halifax, was shot in the thigh and seriously wounded, by a woman. She alleged that he had insulted her on the cars, but others say this was not so, as he only got on at Bedford, near by. It was thought at the time that it was a case of mistaken identity. The police have received a letter saying that the woman had been in jail at Picton for drunkenness and abusive language.

—On Sunday afternoon last the large Toronto pavilion was greatly crowded at the meeting in commemoration of the 90th birthday of Hon. Neal Dow. The Temperance League and the W. C. T. U. united in connection with this meeting. Both bodies were represented on the platform by some of their principal workers. A paper prepared by Mrs. Youmans was read, and an address was delivered by Rev. J. W. Bell. Afterwards a suitable resolution was adopted, moved by Mr.

J. S. Robertson, president of the league, and seconded by Mrs. James Forster, president of the District W. C. T. U. The resolution has been forwarded to Mr. Dow.

—A Quebec telegram of the 9th inst. says: A shocking scene is reported to have occurred in the St. Sauveur suburb yesterday. Infuriated by strong drink a French Canadian father in trying to catch one of his children for punishment, drove his arm through a glass door, inflicting upon himself some frightful cuts, and then proceeded to horribly beat his unfortunate wife, who, it appears, was just as intoxicated as he was. The neighbors and the police had to interfere before order was restored.

—A delegation of temperance people of Amherst, N. S., waited on the member of Parliament for that locality, Mr. A. R. Dickey, previous to his leaving for Ottawa, asking him to oppose the "wines clause" of the French treaty in the Commons, in the interests of temperance and prohibition. Mr. Dickey is reported to have replied that "the situation was a grave one and on which he had given considerable thought, but was not prepared to give a definite answer as to the course he would pursue." Mr. Dickey is the Alliance representative in the Commons, and a strong Government supporter.

UNITED STATES.

—A committee in Worcester, Mass., has been investigating the 80 saloons in that city from a financial point of view. They estimated that the saloons pay out yearly for salaries, license, etc., about \$118,300, but they receive fully \$1,200,000.

—Lake county, California, refuses to allow liquor selling within its borders. Brewers have now refused to buy hops in that county and the Wine Dealers' Associations are casting about to boycott wine or grapes that may be produced there. The breach is growing wider.

—The Chicago Brewers' Journal is able to state that, despite the hunger and distress to be seen on every hand, mills and factories shut down, and thousands who were employed during the World's Fair thrown out of work, "the total sales of malt liquor by Chicago brewers will show an appreciable increase over their sales for 1892."

—Pullman, Illinois, which has a population of 20,000, and which grants no liquor licenses, has a savings bank with \$460,000 on deposits belonging to about 1,500 depositors, mainly workmen. The Pullman Car Company employs about 3,000, and, even with the present depression in business, continues to pay wages as high or better than any other similar establishment in the United States.

—The farmers, both in the States and Canada, are forced every year into an unfair competition with the distillers in both cattle feeding and pork producing. The distillers use their slops and other refuse of grains in this way, after their liquor profits have been taken out. Last year in the States the distillers thus fed 88,702 head of cattle and 26,436 hogs, thus glutting the farmers' market with 21,664,956 pounds of cheap and inferior meat.

Some months ago it was announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, that prohibition was doomed—that the newly-elected State Legislature would repeal the law at the earliest possible opportunity. It has not done so, however, and is now hardly expected to do so. The members, who know the people's minds, seem convinced that it is not safe to attempt to enact such a law. The Wine and Spirit Gazette now informs its readers that "it begins to look hopeless to anticipate any action whatever."

—The board of managers of the Children's Home of Montclair, N. J., recently instructed their secretary to return a check for \$22, one-half the receipts of a saloon in that place on New Year's Day, donated to the home by the saloon proprietor. It was voted as the sense of the board that "the association could not accord that recognition to the business of saloon-keeping which the acceptance of a part of a day's receipts would imply."

—According to the last published annual report of the United States Commission of Internal Revenue the following quantities of grain were used in the States during the last fiscal year in the distillation of spirits alone, independent of all that the brewers and wine makers used. No wonder the country suffers from hard times.

	Bushels.
Rye.....	5,821,205
Corn.....	19,770,559
Malt.....	3,272,899
Wheat.....	97,070
Barley.....	5,938
Oats.....	13,516
Milfeed.....	17,343
Other Materials.....	3,823
Total.....	28,702,973

—Some months ago the Supreme Court of Indiana decided that when a saloon is established near a residence, and the value of the residence is injured in consequence, the saloon-keeper is liable for damages. It

LIFE INSURANCE.

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of its plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities. If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in any one or all of them, than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

For desired information address H. S. UHERLAND, Manager, Toronto, Ont., or consult an agent of the company.

virtually declares a saloon a nuisance. This was a severe blow to the liquor interests and an appeal was made for a rehearing of the case. The court refused to do so on the 14th. The decision now stands as good law and will affect a good many cases all over the State, if not all over the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—One of the first Government measures introduced in the British Commons this week on the opening of the new session was for "granting local control over the liquor traffic." Sir William Harcourt, now leader of the Government in the House, was the introducer.

—Rev. Basil Wilberforce, one of the ablest and best known Church of England temperance workers in England, has just been appointed by the Queen canon of St. John's, Westminster. Part of his duties will be in Westminster Abbey. He will be installed after Easter.

—A large Neal Dow birthday demonstration will be held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 20th. Lady Henry Somerset will preside. Among the speakers announced are Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., Miss Frances E. Willard, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Dr. F. R. Lees and Mr. J. H. Raper, all prohibitionists of world-wide reputation.

—The Scottish Reformer, of recent date, says: "Baillie Chisholm, of Coatbridge, has done a very kindly thing, thereby winning the blessing of the 'peacemakers.' A young man was before him, charged with assaulting his wife and her father and her mother. The baillie, at the close of the evidence, took the young couple into the magistrate's room, talked to them like a father, made peace between the pair, and afterwards, from the bench, told the two to go away home together and make a fair start in peaceful life again. It is sincerely to be hoped that drink will not intrude to disturb the harmony of this home."

GENERAL.

—In the town of Eddy, New Mexico, with a population of 2,000, every deed has a clause prohibiting the sale of liquor.

—The recent Swedish parliamentary elections have been favorable to temperance. Of the temperance men in the former Parliament all but two were re-elected, while fifteen other temperance members were elected.

Rev. Dr. J. Johnston, who is now lecturing in this Province regarding his recent trip across Africa, gives the following regarding his observations of the drink traffic introduced by "civilization" into that dark continent: "At Tuli, intoxicated men seemed to be the order of the day; we met them at every turn, although they have to pay 25p per bottle for brandy and 5p per bottle for ale. Later he mentions that 'out of 100 wagons now on the road to Salisbury, 70 carry an average of 2,000 bottles of intoxicating liquor each. Two miners on coming into Salisbury had treated themselves to a few bottles of 'Glenlivet,' retiring to their hut to consume them; and when no longer able to maintain their equilibrium, one asked the other, 'How do you feel?' 'Feel!' was the reply, 'I feel—that I am under the sphere—of British influence!'"

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

—The Missouri Legislature has repealed the law which compelled druggists in that State, under heavy penalties, to refuse to sell any medicine containing alcohol without a prescription.

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

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, 843 Dundas street.
TREASURER—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Flora Carson, Prospect avenue.
RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ella Cosford, 23 Cathcart street.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ada Henderson, Dundas street east.

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Gregsten, Colborne street.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin avenue; Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith, Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.
MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

Talks to Mothers.

(By Mrs. Emily Graham Wright, Plattville, Ont.)

HOME INFLUENCE.

Familiar are such sayings as "The child is the father of the man," and "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." Unfortunately the life of the nation and individual is oftentimes not reflected in their tritest proverbs. If the actual work of child training were as generally attended to as its importance is acknowledged, there would be little need for essays and exhortations on the subject.

Do we need inspiration? Let God's book, product of divine inspiration, breathe upon us the breath of life. The Bible represents children as stars, whether fixed stars shining in strength and beauty through the ages, or wandering stars, reeling down into the blackness of chaos, will depend largely upon the impulse given to the young life; they are arrows, but whether keen-pointed with truth and winged with love, or poisoned arrows and fiery darts, will be determined by the quiver from which they are drawn. They are olive plants, corner-stones, lambs, material for house-building, in all of which figures is set forth the vast responsibility attaching to the proper care and nurture of childhood.

Do we seek for an exemplar in the work? We have it in the blessed Christ, whose immortal words, "Suffer the little children to come unto me," have gone through the ages with their sweet benedictions to millions of little ones.

"Is Jesus like anybody I know," said a little child to her mother. Sad, indeed, the condition of that child who does not know anybody like Jesus. May I be allowed to emphasize the thought just here that no training by church or society can take the place of the nurture of the home and the mother.

"The family," says Mr. Bruce, "is God's reformatory." "The crimes of men have their origin commonly in the vagrancy of childhood," is the testimony of Victor Hugo, and Detective Inspector Stark, of Toronto, declares: "The deplorable lack of parental control when young is perhaps the first and greatest cause of crime."

Children must be brought up in the home church, the greatest church in the world. Then they will early feel that the church is indeed their home.

Though President Lincoln's mother died when he was 10 years of age, yet she lived long enough to inspire him with a noble ambition; to train him to love truth and justice, and to reverence God and goodness. Years after, when men were looking to him as one who might become a national leader, he said, "All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my mother." But alas! all children have not such mothers and such homes.

On Chestnut street, in Philadelphia, one day a little tottling child cried out for "Mamma," as if she were all alone in the world. At once the crowd was stayed. Fashionable shoppers and business men, and careless loungers, and hurrying laborers, all stopped with interest in their faces to know the meaning of that cry. And when it was seen that it was really a lost child, every person in that city throng was moved by a common purpose of giving help to that child, or of showing sympathy with it. But, how often the bitter cries of children, morally and spiritually motherless and friendless, fail to meet with such an active and general response.

Early impressions on such subjects as intoxicants, tobacco, profane and vile language, and personal purity, are of paramount importance. Example weighs vastly more than counsel. A prominent banker of New York, who died recently gave this bit of counsel in his will: "I request of my children that they shall never use tobacco in any form, drink a glass of liquor, wine, or any other intoxicating drink, or play any games for money, as their father has had experience sufficient to serve for all his posterity." But there are grave possibilities that long years of example would tell more on the lives of those children than his post-mortem words of counsel. If father is a tippler or a swearer, if mother uses a little brandy for headache or nervousness, or to ward off a cold, or to support her strength in the hot season, or as a stimulant for her rheumatism, or as a solvent for her camphor bottle, or as a sauce for her pudding; if the minister smokes, or the elder or class-leader chews, or the Sabbath school teacher sports his cigar, if the child is accustomed to the obscenity of the public school without a voice of warning against it, too often it will prove that these object lessons are printed indelibly upon heart and character, while words of instruction are written in water.

(To be continued in next issue.)

The Tobacco Habit.

(Specially Written by Mrs. E. L. Saunderson, London.)

The tobacco habit is not an easy one to discuss, because the custom is such a popular one—indeed we might almost say a universal one. The extent of the use of tobacco can perhaps be best understood by considering the immense amount of money that is spent on this injurious habit.

Some years ago the annual production of tobacco throughout the world was estimated at 4,000,000,000 pounds.

Put into marketable shape the annual cost of this would reach \$1,000,000,000. Think of this vast amount of money consumed annually by smokers, snuffers and chewers, while from every part of the habitable globe are hands stretched out imploringly for the "Bread of Life," which must be denied for lack of means to send it!

Dr. Talmage says: "Put into my hand the money wasted on tobacco in the United States, and I will feed, clothe and shelter all the suffering poor on this continent."

We learn from the Canadian inland revenue report for the last fiscal year, that the amount of duty paid to our Dominion Government on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco was over \$3,250,000. The retail value of this immense amount of dutiable tobacco would be in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 and this consumption in our Dominion with our 5,000,000 inhabitants would average \$4 for every man, woman and child per annum.

What a shame to smoke and puff these millions of dollars away, while there are so many thousands in our own Canada who have not the necessities of life, and to whom a few of these precious dollars would be of inestimable service. If the money thus wasted injured no one we could possibly be silent, but when we realize the immense physical harm, as well as the demoralizing influence of tobacco, God holds us responsible for the position we take on this subject.

What can we do to stay this great tide of evil? One very important point that I would like to urge on those particularly who have the training of the young committed to their care, is that they improve every opportunity of impressing the youthful mind with the evils of the habit, and of warning them against any indulgence in the weed.

An eminent doctor writes: "One has no idea of the ignorance of the public regarding the nature of tobacco. Even intelligent, well-educated men stare in astonishment when you tell them that it is one of the most powerful of poisons." Let us see to it that this state of affairs is changed, so that no one will use the weed ignorantly, but that all may be warned in time of its bad effects.

Prevention in this matter is a thousand times better than cure, for when the habit is once firmly established it is almost impossible to give it up.

Our great hope of saving the race from this vice is in the children. Let us have an army of young people with well-lightened minds on the subject, determined that they will never be contaminated with it, and I feel sure the tobacco warfare will be successfully waged.

We can also do much to educate existing public sentiment against it. Less than a quarter of a century ago, alcohol was regarded not merely as a luxury but as a necessary of life, now it is looked upon as one of our greatest enemies by the best classes of society. So as regards tobacco we must try and create an ever-increasing sentiment against its use in any and every form.

The Lumberman's Missionary.

In a letter recently received from Mrs. Agnes Hunter, Pembroke, provincial superintendent of W. C. T. U. work among lumbermen, she says: "If the unions only knew how much good is being accomplished through the instrumentality of Mr. John Hardy, his gospel temperance meetings, and quiet talks with the men working in lumber camps in the eastern part of this Province, they would send much more liberally of their means in order to keep this successful agent in the field."

In the Home Guard of March 3 was published a short account of Mr. Hardy's travels during the last few months; how he is preaching every day, and in almost every case being treated with much kindness and courtesy by the men whom he says almost invariably listen with interest to what he has to say.

This certainly is a grand field for missionary temperance effort. These men, while working many months of the year in the lumber camps, even were they so disposed, have very few religious opportunities other than those provided by the temperance missionary as he goes his rounds.

Would it not be possible for each

and every union to aid a little in this matter?

We cannot expect our superintendent to bear all the weight of this work.

She further writes: "I have had to borrow money to pay Mr. Hardy's expenses, and to-day I shall have to borrow more; praying and believing that the Lord will put it into the heart of some one to come to my aid."

The "comfort bags" and scrap books which have been provided for distribution in the many shanties have been gratefully received. Mrs. Hunter will be glad to give information regarding these articles to anyone wishing to donate.

These few lines have been written trusting that while reading them some hearts will be stirred to assist Mrs. Hunter in her responsible undertaking. Sincerely,

ELLA S. COSFORD,
Provincial Recording Secretary.

Dominion W. C. T. U. Convention.

The seventh convention of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Canada will be held June 1 to 5, inclusive, in the city of London, Ont.

The Local Union in London will provide entertainment for the executive committee and all regularly appointed delegates. Visitors are always welcome, and by applying to the secretary of the London W. C. T. U. information concerning suitable boarding places can readily be obtained.

The following is the basis of representation:

"The annual convention shall be composed of the executive committee and the Provincial corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurer, one delegate at large from each auxiliary Province, and one delegate for every 100 paying members of auxiliary Provincial unions."

The treasurer's books will close for auditing on May 18. Provinces which have not yet paid their yearly affiliation fees should do so before that date in order that they may be entitled to full representation.

The president's prize banner, won last year by the Quebec Provincial Union, will be returned to convention and similarly awarded to the Provincial auxiliary which shows the largest percentage of increase in paid-up membership during the past year, as certified by the books of the Dominion treasurer. Provincial treasurers will please note that no Province will be eligible to compete for this banner unless the full amount of its Provincial dues is received by the Dominion treasurer before May 18.

A school of methods will be held on the afternoon of Monday, June 4, and a "Y" conference is being arranged for Wednesday, June 6. Daily readings will be given. The latest news from England renders it probable that the president of the World's W. C. T. U., Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British Woman's Temperance Association, and Miss Anna Gordon, world's superintendent of juvenile work, will be present.

The railway companies will be asked for the usual reduced rates, and it is hoped that each Province will send its full quota of delegates, and that throughout the Dominion daily prayer will be offered for the success of this convention and the presence of the Holy Spirit to guide and direct all its deliberations.

ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS, President, 55 Drummond street, Montreal, Que.
 JULIA TILLEY, Cor. Secretary, 544 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Ont.
 March 1, 1894.

Items.

Barrie W. C. T. U. held a temperance parlour social on the 22nd. The convention for their county (Simcoe) will not take place till June, when it is expected to meet in Gravenhurst.

Guelph W. C. T. U. holds Gospel temperance meetings every Sunday afternoon, with an average attendance of 800. The evangelistic superintendent is Mrs. R. C. Bennett.

A W. C. T. U. convention of Welland and Lincoln counties was held on the 16th inst. at Niagara Falls. A number of visitors were present from the New York side of the river. Mrs. M. K. Forbes, of Grimsby, presided, and Mrs. D. M. Walker, of St. Catharines, acted as secretary. The woman's franchise question was ably discussed by Mrs. S. E. Young, of Welland. The ladies of the local union entertained the visitors in a bountiful manner.

The union at Owen Sound is actively pushing the work in all its departments. The members are specially interested in the study of the new temperance text book, a part of which one member takes up at each meeting in the form of a paper or address. A club of us take some copies of the HOME GUARD, which we use in our railroad work. We find it a great help in every way and wish it great success.

ADDIE W. GARRETT,
Press Superintendent.

Question Box.

What can a local W. C. T. U. do towards preventing the passage of that clause in the French Treaty by which the importation of wines would be arranged for?

J. B. W.
 ANS.—Every local union can and should write its Dominion representative urging that he vote against this objectionable clause in the treaty.

MAY R. THORNLEY.

The Franchise Question.

Symposium of Representative Canadian Temperance Women.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED: 1. Are you in favor of or opposed to the extension of the franchise to women, married or single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal, or school?

2. What are your reasons for thinking as you do?

THE NOVA SCOTIA POSITION.

From Miss Jessie C. Smith, Truro, N. S., in which Province laws are different from Ontario regarding woman's rights to property. She writes:

I desire the enfranchisement of women in order that, as a Christian nation, we may no longer render the observance of the fifth commandment an impossibility.

Living under laws which permit the husband to whip the wife, to use as his own property owned by her at marriage, and leave it to his relatives at death, to sequester all her earnings, to remove her children from her care during his life or by will at his death, and to control her every act or to render it void if taken without his consent, it is now impossible for children to honor equally with the ruling father the subject mother. One must be held superior, the other inferior, both for counsel and for authority. At the age of 21 the son also takes precedence of his mother, as qualified now to take a part in government, and she is further degraded in his eyes.

Woman's present status in law is a defiance of God's law, and prevents the realization of the promise of the fifth commandment, which also implies peace, purity and prosperity for the nation which obeys it.

SHOULD BE REPRESENTED IF GOVERNED.

Mrs. E. Phillimon, Port Dalhousie, treasurer Lincoln county W. C. T. U.:

I am in favor of extending the franchise to women equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal and school.

Because it is right that those who obey the law should have a voice in making them and because I think it only just and fair that women who have the care and responsibility of training the children should have a voice as to what influence should meet those children when they go out from under their mother's eye, for it seems to be a fact generally that if husband or children go astray, the wife or mother is almost sure to get the blame; little matter what sickness or weariness she may have to bear, that does not seem to be considered.

HAS THE COUNTRY'S WELFARE AT HEART.

Mrs. F. Morrison, Sault Ste. Marie, W. C. T. U.:

Yes.
 Because a woman has the welfare of her country at heart just as much as a man. She loves her home and family as much as (if not more than) the man, and should therefore have a voice in that which helps to make or mar the happiness of that home.

NEEDS REPRESENTATION IF TAXED.

Mrs. J. R. Cavers, Galt, Ont., ex-president of Provincial W. C. T. U., says:

Yes; in favor.
 For the following among many reasons: Because women are taxed on real or personal property, and there should be no taxation without representation. To give this privilege to men and deny it to women is a great injustice. It is only right that women should have a voice in franchise laws which apply equally to both sexes.

Because the main issue at present is the "home vs. saloon." Whatever affects the interests of home affects woman, who is the "home-maker." Therefore, it is but right that she should assist in framing the laws by which that home is governed. We believe that we are not exceeding either our privilege or our duty when we demand the right to have a voice in making the laws which so nearly concern us, and in endeavoring to secure such as shall contribute to the purity and elevation of home in all its interests. To do so will neither unsex or raise us out of our sphere, as some profess to believe. Our legislators could not have thought that this would be the result when they conferred the municipal and school franchise upon widows and spinsters, the effect of which has been demonstrated to be that where women have been interested enough to vote, the result has been for the benefit of the community. Nothing counts in the region of practical politics but votes, and women will not get the just reforms for which they ask until they have this power.

MANY ADVANTAGES.

E. Percy, Stouffville W. C. T. U.:

I am in favor of an extension of female suffrage equal in condition and privileges to that of men.

1. Because of our right to self-protection when masculine strength and love fails in the fulfilling of its divine end. For we believe as women more generally learn that the modern interpretation of wifely submission does not include the voices of their hege lords, will they continue to increase their majorities in favor of moral reformations.

2. To increase the privileges and moral obligations of the sex is to incite them to greater individual intelligence,

and to give to the minds of the masses, male and female, a broader comprehension of home duty. The present need of our nation is to keep up an improved quality, rather than increased numbers of her population. An augmented intellectuality of the mother in addition to its present benefits, will confer a desirable heredity to future generations.

3. The refining influences of Christian women are needed to modify rudeness at the polls.

NEEDS ALL INTELLIGENCE AND GOODNESS.

Mrs. A. S. Vogler, Ridgeway, superintendent of franchise and petitions, W. C. T. U.:

I am in favor of the general franchise to women, married or single.

The intellectual and the moral should rule. These are by no means confined to the male sex. It may be argued by some that because women are incapable of police or military service they should have no voice in the management of public affairs. Men who have been cripples from birth are exempt from said service and yet are allowed the privilege of voting in the general elections. The electorate needs all the intelligence and goodness obtainable from anywhere. It has received all that is easily obtainable from the male population. From nowhere can a larger accession of intelligence and moral stamina be so easily imported as from the women of this country.

Sons of Temperance

Rev. D. Lucas Huff, P. D. G. W. P., has been lecturing to good audiences in Halton and Wentworth counties.

Renfrew Division held special Neal Dow church service in the Presbyterian Church, Renfrew, on Sunday, 18th inst.

Welland Division held a banquet and received a visit from Forks Road Division, No. 67, on the evening of the 13th inst.

Willing Workers' Division, No. 249, reports increased membership since their open meeting and visit of the grand scribe on March 2.

Blackstock Division celebrated Neal Dow's birthday by a grand concert on the 16th inst., and Blue Mountain Division, No. 198, by an entertainment on the 23rd inst.

The following deputies have been appointed by the G. W. P., viz.: Harvey Hughes, Grattan Division, No. 168; J. F. Richardson, Lowville Division, No. 213; A. E. White, Welland Division, No. 388.

From the G. W. P. and G. Scribe of Ontario the Hon. Neal Dow, P. M. W. A., on the occasion of his 90th birthday received the following: "Ten thousand Ontario Sons of Temperance send congratulations."

Friends of the order knowing where a new division can be organized or a dormant one be resuscitated will confer a favor by furnishing all necessary information to W. H. Bewell, grand scribe, Whitby, Ont., who will promptly attend to it.

The next session of Peel District Division will be held at Cooksville, April 5; Welland District Division, Welland, April 10; South York District Division with Excelsior Division, Toronto, April 12; Grey District Division at Thornbury, April 18.

J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., assisted by Bros. R. A. Jamieson and Park, of Renfrew, and Bro. Ross, of Douglas, organized a new division—Grattan Division, No. 168—at Grattan, Renfrew county, on the 7th. Harvey Hughes, W. P.; Maggie A. Wilson, R. S.

W. H. Bewell, grand scribe, Sister Hall, of Port Perry Division, and Sister Watson, of Greenbank Division, visited Albert Division on the evening of the 14th inst., and were accorded a hearty welcome. Albert Division is in a flourishing condition, and celebrated Hon. Neal Dow's 90th birthday by a grand concert on the 16th inst. and a sermon by Rev. Bro. Wilmot on Sunday, 18th inst.

Manchester Division, No. 346, held a very successful concert on March 9, when an excellent programme was rendered. Wm. Spence, D.G.W.P., occupied the chair. The play, "Never Marry a Drunkard to Reform Him," and the dialogue, "Seven Times Seven," well performed by division members; the fine singing of Mrs. J. R. Heard, and the Misses Harper, and the choice music by Port Perry orchestra were features of the programme. There was a large attendance and the proceeds satisfactory.

The Australian Temperance Times, of Sydney, N. S. W., the organ of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of New South Wales, and of the New South Wales Local Option League, a very interesting and practical periodical, gives many items of interest concerning the order and the work in that far-off land. Thos. Walker, M.P., a brother of marked ability and great earnestness, has recently thrown himself fully into temperance work. His services are in great demand, his lectures eloquent and convincing, a devoted Son of Temperance. Many new divisions are being instituted by him as a result of his work. His excellent book "The Reign of Bacchus" is being widely circulated with great benefit. W. F. Stanton, P.G.W.P., 22 Royal Arcade, Sydney, N. S. W., is the

editor of the Sons' department in the Times, in which we find this reference to Ontario, in an article urging greater work: "Our sister Grand Division of Ontario, in three years, as the result of missionary effort, raised their membership from 5,486 to 10,014, or an increase of 4,528. Why cannot we do the same? We can, brothers and sisters."

The regular quarterly session of Grenville District Division was held at South Augusta on the 14th. There was a good attendance, and excellent work accomplished. G. W. P. Brooks was present, and by his timely remarks and apt illustrations added much to the interest and profit of the meeting. The chair was filled by E. W. McCrea, D.W.P. Among those present being J. E. Coates, G.S., and W. T. Power, D.G.W.P. A fine public meeting was held in the evening at which a good programme was presented by members of the order, short addresses were given by the chairman, and by D. G. W. P. Power, and a rousing address by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P. The musical Coates family, of Prescott, added much to the interest of the meeting.

The regular quarterly meeting of Leeds District Division was held at Westport on the 13th. There was a large attendance, and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested at the session. The chair was occupied by Rev. G. S. Reynolds, D.W.P. J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., was present, and took part in the work of the meeting. Much important work was transacted at the business sessions. In the evening a public meeting was held. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the large church was packed and interesting addresses were given by the D. W. P., Rev. G. Reynolds, and the resident ministers, and the G. W. P. gave one of his best addresses. A juvenile choir, led by Bro. Jones, gave several interesting selections, and was a pleasing feature of the meeting. The meeting throughout was one of the best ever held in Leeds county.

PALERMO, HALTON COUNTY.—Dr. McCrimmon, G. W. A., writes: "Palermo Division, No. 143, held its Neal Dow celebration on the 11th in the Methodist Church. Mr. F. S. Spence, Toronto, preached morning and evening two splendid sermons. Rev. Dr. Lucas, P. D., lectured here recently, the Misses Huff furnishing recitations and music. Our division is still doing a good work. Our attendance is not so large just now, owing to the bad roads. The Young Loyal Crusaders are keeping up their interest and doing well. Every division should organize a company."

NOVA SCOTIA.—The order, which is the leading temperance organization in Nova Scotia, took a prominent and effective part in the recent prohibition plebiscite, which gave such a grand prohibition verdict on the 15th inst. Some of the well-known members were among the leading workers in that campaign. Bro. W. S. Saunders, of Halifax, grand scribe, writes that the newly-elected Legislature is favorable to prohibition. He writes: "For many years past the Nova Scotia Legislature has lent a ready ear to the appeal of the temperance people of the Province. It has given any measure asked for, within its bounds. If the question of prohibitory enactments is determined authoritatively to be within its jurisdiction we will not doubt soon obtain such. The newly-elected members are, I think, an improvement from a temperance standpoint. Many are staunch teetotalers and have expressed a willingness to bow to the people's verdict on the question."

GRAFTON, NORTHUMBERLAND CO'Y.—Enterprise Division here celebrated the nineteenth birthday of Neal Dow on the 90th. The division is alive and prosperous and the membership steadily increasing. We have thoroughly renovated our hall and expect to continue to report good progress. Temperance sentiment is rising in this locality.

HARRY COOPER.

CROWLAND, WELLAND COUNTY.—Our division, No. 59, celebrated the birthday of Neal Dow by having a good oyster supper and a good programme. The division is booming now, quite a number of new members being added this quarter. We trust that both the division and the HOME GUARD may long continue to flourish.

LIZZIE REID, W. P.

LOYDSTOWN, YORK COUNTY.—Last month Lloydstown Division gave a successful concert. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Father Minnehan, of Schomberg, and Bro. Dr. McTaggart, of Lloydstown. On Friday, 30 inst., there will be another concert given, when Dr. McTaggart will give an address on "The effect of alcohol on the human system." The G. W. P. G. treasurer and other members of the order are expected to be present. There will be an extra musical programme. We hope to make this the banner division of York district.

W. M. PERRY.

TORONTO.—Coldstream Division is now one of the oldest and best-known in Canada. It is now in the 44th year of its existence. It held its last "A Home" of the season on the 13th inst. There were about 60 members, their friends in attendance. Thirteen is in a very flourishing condition. New members are being added at almost every meeting. Spading are held at the hall, from Tuesday evening, and Farley avenue, city of country are co-
 W. P.

Wives * and * Daughters

Reminiscences of Jenny Lind.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., gives the following interesting article in the Independent, on one who was a great artist and a good woman. He says: This is no place for a detailed account of Jenny Lind's triumphs. She made £30,000 in America, the whole of which she devoted to sundry charitable institutions in her native country. She built a wing of the Brompton Hospital, founded a hospital at Liverpool, and with a lavish hand dispensed charities on an enormous scale.

She married Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, and was blessed with a happy, united and affectionate family. She retired early from the operatic stage, after a brief career of unprecedented splendor and pecuniary success. She was a great and good woman, and her career forever gives the lie to the shallow and cynical assumption that genius is ever wild and unregulated; that a dash of vice adds the required piquancy to a great artist; that virtue is the foible of weak minds; that to be good is necessarily to be dull; that art is independent of decency, and music of morals.

Once only I had the opportunity of hearing Jenny Lind. She had then for many years ceased to sing in public; but at a memorable concert given by old Moscheles—his last (in celebration of his 70th birthday, I think)—Arthur Sullivan, Albion, Jenny Lind, and other celebrities assisted. Moscheles himself, if I remember rightly, played one of his own pianoforte duets with Arthur Sullivan. Albion, who had quite retired from professional life, seemed intensely nervous, as she always was whenever she sang in public; but nothing could prejudice her incomparable voice, or mar her consummate vocalization. Trebelli—alas! now the "late"—was the nearest approach to that round volume and oily smoothness; but Albion was to all other contraltos what old Lablache was to all other basses. Those who remember either will probably admit that nothing of the kind has been heard since—no, not even anything that runs them hard. Well, I can say the same of Jenny Lind. Her peculiar power—her shake, and a particular kind of penetrative sotto-voce magnetism—has not been rivaled or approached as far as I know, and I think I have heard every great singer that has been before the European public for the last 40 years. I remember her at that particular concert singing Sullivan's setting of George Herbert's "Sweet Day, So Cool, So Calm, So Bright." The dream-like echoes of the notes still linger in my ear. It was something unearthly, far away, like the cry of a wild bird lost in the sunset. On accepting an encore she gave the "Three Ravens" with weird effect—one saw ghosts! The violinist Wieniawski's playing of his own "Legende" is the only thing that ever impressed me in the same way. Many years after this one of many choir boys returned from a practice of the Bach Society in a state of great excitement. Madame Lind Goldschmidt took a great interest in the Bach Choir, which was under the direction of her husband, Otto Goldschmidt, and she often sang in the chorus herself. It seems that Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" was on for rehearsal, but the solo soprano failed to put in an appearance, and Madame Lind volunteered to stop the gap. The soprano part had been expressly written by Mendelssohn for her, and it was certainly one of her favorite anthems. My little choir boy was simply transfixed by what he heard—never had he conceived anything so heavenly as "O for the wings, for the wings of a dove," as it came from the lips of the retired Diva. How many would have crowded to that rehearsal had they but known! But Madame Lind was not prodigal of these displays. When she retired she retired in good earnest, and there were no last appearances, although from time to time, at her own house, or in the presence of intimate friends, she would warble or hum through a song or two, or even engage in a duet.

Some six years before her death I was in the habit of meeting her not infrequently at the house of my friend, Arthur Milman, a son of the late Dean Milman, of St. Paul's. I frequently took her down to dinner; and, as I sat by the side of that elderly, straightforward and matter-of-fact, rather dogmatic lady, whose opinions were always decided, whose face bore no traces of past beauty, whose manner and deportment, though perfectly dignified, did not appear to me strikingly graceful, I caught myself wondering what it was that had driven the whole civilized world crazy with personal admiration.

Then I remember her voice at St. James' Hall—the magic of a presence inspired by the noblest artistic genius. I had just been in time to be touched by the rays of that setting sun. I looked at the plain, middle-aged lady, who laid down the law to me in religion over the soup, and contradicted me about Wagner over the fish, and denounced the wholesale manufacture of musical mediocrity at the Royal College and the Royal Academy of Music over the sweets, and I listened with reverence and good heed—very seldom agreeing with anything that she said—

knowing that it was Jenny Lind and that there was none like her, and that to have sat beside her and conversed with her would be one of the most precious memories and privileges of my life.

In the autumn of 1887 she left London, and retired to her house at Malvern. Her health had been long failing. The air of the hills seemed to revive her for a time, and one day in October, as she was driving in an open carriage, with the autumn leaves reddening on either side and the distant hills in front of her, she leaned back very wearily and hummed to herself, "O for the wings, for the wings of a dove!" It was her Swan song. Had Mendelssohn ever intended that, I wonder? He could have written nothing more typical of her aspiring life—nothing more suitable to her peaceful death. That was her last drive; and in a few days she had ceased to breathe.

"From first to last," I said in my pulpit the Sunday after her death, "Jenny Lind was a being apart; she was most truly in the world but not of the world. Her life was not as other lives. She had no regrets, no sad retrospects, no bitterness at retirement or loss of power. She used her unrivaled gift as long as she could, but not for herself—she was simply the handmaid of the Lord. She had no disappointments, no craving for this world's applause. She withdrew willingly, even eagerly, from the blaze of publicity and the increase of applause; but she never ceased to labor for the good of others. She was happy in the love of her husband and children, and she was at peace with God."

Two Ways of Managing.

"For fifty years," said a cheery woman, "I spent every day of my life trying to bring my situation to my mind; now I just try to bring my mind to my situation."

No need to ask her if she succeeded. One look at her face would have convinced any one of the fact, even if she had not added: "I used to be perfectly discontented and miserable. Now I'm perfectly satisfied and happy—and the situation hasn't changed a bit, either. To keep a man on top of the situation, that's the whole secret of it, and I tell you it's just a blessed one, too."—[E. Ruk's Idea.

Women Engineers.

Chicago now has a woman engineer, who has successfully passed the ordeal of a rigid examination. A contemporary says she was not let off easily either, because she was a woman; in fact, the writer says her examination was, if anything, a little more severe than usual. The young woman walked into the Board of Examiners' room in the City Hall, presented her application in a manly way, deposited the official fee (\$2), and then made her way into the line of the applicants to await her turn. Among other questions she was asked as to the size of the blow-off required for a seven-horse-power engine, and what she would do if the valve stuck fast. When the examination was finished, the examiners wrote at the end of her paper "accepted," and Miss De Barr is now a full-fledged licensed steam engineer.

Woman in the Pulpit.

"The question as to the place of woman in our modern life," writes the Outlook, "is gradually but surely forcing itself to the front. At the May meeting of the Congregational Club in Boston last May, President Hartnuff, of Hartford Seminary, spoke on the 'Theological Education of Woman.' Afterward, when he was asked if theological training for woman did not logically imply the opening of the pulpit to woman, he replied that probably it did, and that if she was called to that work there was no reason why she should not undertake it. There are already several women who are ordained ministers in various denominations. The subject has been brought to our notice anew by the recent action of a council at Littleton, Mass., in ordaining Mrs. Amelia A. Frost to be associate pastor with her husband, as briefly mentioned last week. This is the first instance of the ordination of a woman by a Congregational Council in New England. Mrs. Frost is reported to have passed an admirable examination, having attended lectures at Andover while her husband was a student there. During their life on the frontier her husband lost his health, and she often assumed his duties, very much as Mrs. Gen. Booth took those of her husband during his pastorate at Newcastle. For a year or two, on account of her husband's ill health, Mrs. Frost has performed the same duties in the New England church of which her husband is now pastor, with the result that the church and society, by an entirely unanimous vote, have called her to the associate pastorate. The reports say that there was considerable discussion in the council as to the Scriptural propriety of ordaining a woman to the ministry, but a unanimous opinion that this woman was called of God to the work in which she is engaged. We have little doubt that

the action of Hartford Seminary in opening its doors to women, and the example of a few councils like that of Littleton, will result in a much larger number of women applying for ordination."

To an Unknown.

You are melancholy, and you are brooding over your own distemper and so aggravating it. Neither prayer nor meditation will cure it. The difficulty is that you are self-centered. Every self-centered person must be either self-conceited or melancholy. Every man is but a sorry object for his own contemplation. You are constructing your life on the Ptolemaic theory; you are making everything revolve about yourself. The glow-worm and the firefly live in the light they produce themselves, and they are poor creatures. Phosphorescence never lasts long.

Walk in the light of God—that is, in the light which comes from God. The remedy for melancholy is to become God-centered. You are unhappy! What of it? There is only one question: are you useful? No? Then become useful. Set yourself, not to being unhappy, but to doing other people good. Forget yourself; think of others. "Happiness is got by being forgot." Still, do not forget happiness in order to get it. Simply forget it. Live for others, not for yourself. It is of small consequence whether you are happy or not. It is of much consequence whether you are of service in the world. Love is the cure of melancholy.—[Christian Union.

Expect the Best.

Expectancy is oftentimes a prime duty of life. It has so large a part in influencing and regulating our actions that it behooves us to regulate it, and to see that it has due recognition as a factor of conduct. Shakespeare makes the messenger say of Claudio, "He hath bettered expectation than you must expect of me to tell you how." Bettering expectation is, in this case, going beyond the expectation. But another, and even more important way of bettering an expectation, is by expecting better, and then living up to the demands of the expectation. "I told him not to do that," said a mother of her boy, "but, of course, he did it; you couldn't expect anything better of a child." How much of that child's failure was due to the mother's failure to expect better of him? It does not take a child long to read the parent's degree of expectancy that his orders will be carried out. On that degree of expectancy the child bases his degree of respect for the orders given him. He obeys the spirit of his parent's expectancy, even though that compels his disobeying the letter of the parent's orders. The child is not altogether right, but he can hardly be blamed for being less wrong than his parent.

The Linen Closet.

It is a good time in the early spring to go over the linen shelves and drawers and see what needs repairing, is the advice of Good Housekeeping. Here are the "spots" and "checks" so fine as never was," like poor Mrs. Tulliver's much-lamented table linen; in some instances the hems have become unraveled in places, especially at the corners, where they are liable to be frayed by being carelessly allowed to "whip" in the wind when driving. In such cases it is well to draw a thread above the old hem, cut it off and hem freshly, being sure to fasten the hems securely. Dam small holes either in basket stitch or one following the weave of the linen, and run thin places. It never seems advisable to let tablecloths outlive their day of usefulness too long, but rather to buy new, and make use of the old ones for other purposes. Little napkins for placing under and over hot dishes may be made by selecting the better portions, and fringing neatly. The next best parts may be turned to account by being hemmed for glass towels, and the remainder stitched into dishcloths; saving all fragments for that roll of old linen which is so useful for burns, cuts or other injuries. When fine towels become worn, they may be made into washcloths or window cloths—hemming the first and lightly stitching together the latter. Unbleached kitchen roller towels make the best of towels for coarse dishes when they become thin. Divide them and hem the ends, darn the thin places, and they will last a long time. Worn dish towels should be stitched together for dishcloths. Every bit of linen should, in fact, be utilized.

At this time of the year bedding should be looked after. Sheets and pillowcases should have rips sewed and hems carefully fastened. Any that have become too much worn for wear should have the better parts removed and placed in tidy rolls; the small strips and bands by themselves ready for the "emergency" drawer, for many a moment of valuable time has been wasted in looking for a rag in which to tie up a cut finger. It is much better to look over worn cotton garments leisurely and take off the buttons, and make neat rolls of the best portions, putting the useless parts in the rag-

bag, than to have piles of old clothes here and there from which to tear a strip hastily. Tear worn sheets down the center, sew the outer edges together and hem the raw edges, and they are plenty good for ordinary use and will last a long time, especially if the change is made before they become too much worn.

*

The Gentle Art of Appreciation

There is a pathetic sort of poetry in vogue, in which the general public is entreated to keep not its kisses for the dead, cold brow of the writer, but to give now, along with a pleasing assortment of kind words, affectionate glances, and well timed eulogies. It is intimated that such things are more useful in life than the most expensive mountain of headcheese shaped into the form of a monument after death, and we are led to believe that many a sad life grates dismally on its hinges for want of a little, such a very little, of the oil of kindness to make it run smoothly.

There is a good deal of truth in these statements, and there is also a certain amount of humbug. When we read that

"Some hearts go hungering through the world,

And never find the good they seek,"

we incline to think that they did not "seek" very hard, and there is a strong temptation to write a parody beginning—

"Some tramps go hungering through the world,

And never find the work they seek."

You think this is heartless and shocking, you who have had that sentimental bit of verse tucked away in your workbasket this many a day. But just look at the matter a moment. Can you imagine the possessor of a hungry heart making love to the next door neighbor's child for example, and not finding the good it sought? The vast army of children, not only in cities and towns, but in villages and country places, are eager to bestow their affection on every hungry-hearted person who will condescend to smile at them. If he is a little patient with them, a little interested in them, they will speedily regard him as a twin soul. And there is no pleasure so pure and real as association with small boys and girls.

But the trouble with the hungry heart is that it's a rank egotist. It desires to meet with someone who will survey it with astonishment and rapture, exclaiming, "Why, here is an ant which is superior in every way to all the common ants in this great ant hill of a world. Let me make it the object of my life-long study and admiration." That is what the aforesaid heart is hungering for; but if the sentimentalists will allow us to say so, it is very unsatisfactory diet. In the first place a perpetual feast of nectared sweets is not strengthening, and secondly there is no form of despotism more to be feared than the despotism which an intensely loving heart is likely to wield over the special object of its affection. If you are ambitious you had much better be left friendless than that you should be hampered by friends who wish you to conform to their standards, not your own. Too much approval is worse than none. Observe the fly which goes hungering through the room, and cannot find the sugar it seeks; how much more of happiness and freedom it enjoys than its brother which is smothered in molasses.

People who feel that they are not praised enough ought to consider the woes of those who are overpraised or praised for the wrong qualities. Fancy the feelings of the housekeeper whose guest, after eating all the ginger bread on the table, told her that he liked her brown bread better than that of any woman he knew; drop a tear over the petite brunette who was told that she was divinely tall and most divinely fair; picture the scorching cheeks of the poet who, well aware that he wrote only graceful mediocre verse, was forced to hear himself compared in all good faith to Robert Browning. The flower that wasted its sweetness on the desert air, lived to a healthy old age, while, if it had been forced into public notice, as something worthy of representation on the cover of a seedman's catalogue, it would have shriveled up and died of mortification.

Some of us wish for praise; most of us abhor having it laid on with a white-wash brush; and all of us need and desire appreciation. Rightly to appreciate a person requires far more ability than to (excuse us!) taffy him. It needs penetration, sympathy, the capacity to note symptoms, and understanding enough to turn them to account. It is a part of the regular and most pleasurable duties of everyday life to appreciate those around—by looks, by sympathetic tones, by caressing touches, by the precious wordless information given in some practical way that you are thinking of another, not of yourself. Give and you shall gain, is the law of love. And do not believe that it can be all giving and no gaining.

"Talk not of wasted affection; affection never was wasted." It was when the Master was forsaken by friend and foe that the angels came and ministered unto him, and those who keep themselves in the mood of perpetual loving kindness will never suffer for lack of love. In their most fearless moments they will feel that the angels are coming, ministering unto them.

With the Poets.

Corrymeela.
Over here in England I'm helpin' with the hay,
An' I wish I was in Ireland the live-long day.
Weary on the English hay, an' sorrow take the wheat!
Och! Corrymeela an' the blue sky over it.
Ther' a deep dumb river flowing by beyond the heavy trees,
This livin' air is moindhered with the bummin' o' the bees.
I wish I'd hear the Claddagh burn go runnin' through the heat,
Past Corrymeela with the blue sky over it.

The people that's in England is richer nor the Jews.
Ther' not the smallest young gossoons but travels in his shoes.
I'd give the pipe between my lips to see a barefoot child:
Aye, Corrymeela an' the low south wind!
Here's hands so full o' money, an' hearts so full o' care;
By the luck o' love! I'd still go light for all I did go bare.
"God save ye, colleen dhas," I said: the girl, she thought me wild.
Far Corrymeela an' the low south wind!

D'ye mind me now, the song at night is mortal hard to raise,
The girls are heavy-goin' here, the boys are ill to please.
When onces I'm out this workin' hive, 'tis I'll be back again,
Faith! Corrymeela in the same soft rain.

The wisp o' smoke from one ould roof before an English town!
For a shaugh with Andy Feelan here I'd give a silver crown;
But a curl o' hair on Molly's head, ye'll look the like in vain.
Sweet Corrymeela an' the same soft rain!

Things More Excellent.

As we wax older on the earth,
Till many a toy that charmed us seems

Emptied of beauty, stripped of worth,
And mean as dust and dead as dreams—

For gauds that perished, shows that passed,
Some recompense the Fates have sent:

Thrice lovelier shine the things that last,
The things that are more excellent.

Tired of the Senate's barren brawl,
An hour with silence we prefer,
Where statelier rise the woods than all
Yon towers of talk at Westminster.

Let this man prate and bat man plot,
On fame or place or title bent:
The votes of veering crowds are not
The things that are more excellent.

Shall we perturb and vex our soul
For "wrongs" which no true freedom mar,
Which no man's upright walk control,
And from no guiltless deed debar?

What odds though tonguesters heal, or leave
Unhealed, the grievance they invent?
To things, not phantoms, let us cleave—
The things that are more excellent.

Naught nobler is than to be free:
The stars of heaven are free because
In amplitude of liberty
Their joy is to obey the laws.

From servitude to freedom's name
Free thou thy mind in bondage pent;
Depose the fetich, and proclaim
The things that are more excellent.

And in appropriate dust be hurled
That dull, punctilious god, whom they
That call their tiny clan the world
Serve and obsequiously obey:

Who on their ritual of Routine,
With minds to one dead likeness blent,
And never e'en in dreams have seen
The things that are more excellent.

To dress, to call, to dine, to break
No canon of the social code,
The little laws that lacqueys make,
The futile decalogue of Mode—

How many a soul for these things lives,
With pious passion, grave intent!
While Nature careless-handed gives
The things that are more excellent.

To hug the wealth ye cannot use,
And lack the riches all may gain—
O blind and wanting wit to choose,
Who house the chaff and burn the grain!

And still doth life with starry towers
Lure to the bright, divine ascent!—
Be yours the things ye would; be ours
The things that are more excellent.

The grace of friendship, mind and heart,
Linked with their fellow heart and mind;
The gains of science, gifts of art;
The sense of oneness with our kind;

The thirst to know and understand—
A large and liberal discontent:
These are the goods in life's rich hand,
The things that are more excellent.

In faultless rhythm the ocean rolls,
A rapturous silence thrills the skies;

And on this earth are lovely souls,
That softly look with aifal eyes.
Though dark, O God, thy course and track,
I think thou must at least have meant

That naught which lives should wholly lack
The things that are more excellent.
—William Watson.

Just for Fun.

"A hare in the garden! Hand me a gun, Jacques." But, sir, it is 5 in the morning; everybody is asleep.

"Never mind. I'll fire on tip-toe."

"Ma," said a little girl, "Willie wants the biggest piece of pie, and I sink I ought to have it, 'cause he was eatin' pie two years before I was borned."

"And who is this?" asked Aunt Clara, pointing to the picture of a chubby child in skirts.

"That," said Robby, who had been wearing trousers for some time, "is me when I was a girl."

In a recently published paper on the family of Victor Hugo, the great French poet, a question asked by one of Hugo's grandchildren at the age of six is recorded. "Grandfather," said the little boy, "why is it that when people have little hands they write big, and when they have big hands they write little?" If the poet attempted any reply it is not set down.

"A year or so ago," said a young man, "I spent a few weeks in south coast watering places. One day I saw a machine which bore the inscription, 'Drop a penny in the slot and learn how to make your pants last.' As I hadn't a great deal of money I thought an investment of a penny to show me how to save the purchase of a pair of trousers would be small capital put to a good use, so I dropped the required coin in and a card appeared. What do you suppose it recommended as the way to make your pants last?" "Don't wear 'em, I suppose." "No." "What did it say?" "Make your coat and vest first."

A Sunday school superintendent was telling an infant class about the three angels, who, in the guise of men, appeared to the patriarch Abraham, as he sat in the door of his tent; as he dwelt especially on the heavenly shining of their countenances as indicative of the heavenly purity of their thoughts and characters, then up spoke the infant terrible of the class, and said: "Why, your face shines, too, your forehead shines and your nose shines; but my grandma don't let her face shine. She keeps a powder and flannel to rub the shine off." Further description of the heavenly visitants and practical application of the lesson to the infant minds before her was rendered impossible to the amused and astonished superintendent.

Stop, Lady, Stop!
Lean and lank,
He's such a crank;
My stars! I thank
I'm not his wife,
He'd make my life
A scene of strife.

Stop, lady stop! his liver is out of order. "He's just too nice for anything," his wife says, "when he is well." Every wife's husband should, if sick, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver and kidneys in good working order, purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally. Guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money paid for it refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets permanently cure constipation, sick headache, indigestion and kindred derangements.

Dr. Thirdly—Sorry your husband isn't out to church to-day, is he ill?

Mrs. Hicks—No, he isn't ill, exactly—just one of his weekly attacks of being homesick.

Mr. Henry Graham, Wingham, writes: "I was in North Dakota last May, and I took a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery with me, as I did not feel safe without it. While there a lady friend was suffering from Indigestion, Biliousness and Headache. I recommend the Vegetable Discovery to her and she tried it, and the result was that it did her so much good that I had to leave the balance of the bottle with her."

Mamma—How many sisters did your new playmate tell you he had?

Willis—He's got one. He tried to catch me by saying he had two half sisters, but he'll find out that I've studied fractions.

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy, and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

Smithers.—How old are you?

Miss Randolph—O I don't tell my age any more; as old as I look?

Smithers (with deep feeling)—No!

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Expeller because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

The Canada Citizen, of Toronto.
The Canadian Home Guard, of London.
Wives and Daughters, of London.

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Longevity and Liquor Using.

A Rev. Mr. Lowe, of Almonte, Ont., who has figured somewhat for years past as an opponent of both total abstinence and prohibition, gave his evidence before the Royal Commission a few days ago in Ottawa. As one of the evidences of the value of liquor using he instanced the fact that a number of well-known prominent men who lived to a hearty old age were all liquor users. Among those he is reported to have named were Gladstone, Van Moltke, Tennyson, Bismarck, old Emperor William, Spurgeon and others.

If the reverend gentleman merely wanted to show by his reference that it is possible for a man to attain old age in spite of moderate drinking, his names were well selected, except Spurgeon. Of course that fact will deny. None of these names can be used to any advantage as a vindication of anything like even a moderately liberal use of liquors regularly. As a matter of fact every one of these men were noted for their very temperate habits in regard to both drinking and eating.

Spurgeon was an active total abstainer for many years before his death, and strongly recommended total abstinence to others. There was a time in his life when he used wine almost daily, claiming that by so doing he was enabled to get through with a much larger amount of work than he otherwise would. This was one of the great mistakes of his life. His energies were overtaxed, his health gave way and he suffered great pain and much sickness for years before his death. When his wearied energies demanded rest he goaded them up by stimulants and the terrible reaction came on him. That was years ago. To show what he thought in the end about the use of alcoholics in any of their forms, even in moderation, the following extracts from his writings will indicate:

"Grape juice has killed more than grape shot." Writing of the minister's efforts among the men who drink he said: "You cannot do much with these fellows, unless you enlist them in the cold-stream guards." About beer using, so prevalent in England, he wrote: "Beer guzzled down, as it is by many workmen, is nothing better than brown ruin. Dull, droning blockheads sit on the ale-bench and wash out the little sense they ever had."

Then in regard to teetotalism here is his testimony: "Drinking cold water neither makes a man rich nor in debt, nor his wife a widow, but this mighty fine ale of his will do all this for him, and make him a beast while he lives and wash him away to his grave before his time."

Not a very good witness in favor of either wine or beer drinking!

Tennyson became an old man, but we have never heard that he attributed any part of his longevity or baleness in his old age to the use of alcoholics, or that he ever recommended their use to others. On the other hand he has had credit for his very temperate habits. One of the finest and most popular of all his great poems, "The Northern Cumbler" is strongly in favor of total abstinence even under great temptations. His hero in that case, after having nearly wrecked himself and ruined his home, was not made to resort to "moderation" but to get a large quart bottle of rum and place it right before him, where day after day he could gloat over "my ginnyer." He even represents him as wanting that full bottle buried in his grave with him that he might take it up before "the throat" at the last, an evidence of his firmness and victory over his greatest tempter.

Von Moltke, one of the most wonderful of Germany's great men, reached a very ripe old age and his abstemiousness in eating, drinking, and even of all personal luxuries is credited with having had much to do with it. Instead of quoting the brave old general in favor of liquor using the following quotations from his sayings give indications in quite another direction:

"Certainly one of the greatest enemies of Germany is the misuse of alcohol. A healthy man needs no such stimulant, and to give it to children, which is often done, is absolutely wicked."

He gave also this as his matured experience, as the head of the great German army: "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France."

These sayings sound more like those of the "prohibition fanatics" than those of an opponent to total abstinence and prohibition.

Gladstone's hale old age is a grand

evidence of the advantages of great temperance. He has been a life-long abstainer from tobacco using and from any kinds of strong spirits, too. He was reared in an age when wine drinking was deemed a necessary social function, but beyond its use in that way we have never yet read of his liquor using at all. On the other hand he has been, while last Prime Minister, and is now, the hope of the friends of prohibition legislation in England. His Government introduced the liquor veto bill last year and his colleagues and successors have it before the Commons now, backed by his strong support and advocacy.

Some of his speeches have been among the most powerful arraignment of the present licensed liquor traffic and its results that have been made.

More than that, his medical adviser and strong personal friend for many years, up to the day of his death, Sir Andrew Clark, M.D., whose advice Gladstone carefully followed, in health and sickness, gave this opinion to the public and no doubt to his distinguished patient as well:

"Good health will, in my opinion, always be injured by even small doses of alcohol. Alcohol, even in small doses, will take the bloom off and injure the perfection and loveliness of health, both mental and moral."

Sir Andrew also said that he had the experience "of enormous numbers of people who pass before me every year that alcohol is no helper of work, but a certain hinderer of work."

It is hardly likely that, in the face of the assurance of his medical adviser and friend that even the moderate use of alcoholics injured health and injured capacity for work, Gladstone has been a user at all as aids to him.

Bismarck, though reputed to have been a man of naturally much greater mental and physical energies than either of his contemporaries, Emperor William, Van Moltke, or Gladstone, has not been nearly as abstemious as any of them, either in the use of tobacco or spirits, and, as a result, has broken down, mentally and physically, long years before any of them. For years he has been a very great sufferer and his deposition from the high position he so ably filled at one time was not doubt more largely due to these reasons than any other cause. Had he been as temperate there is good reason to suppose he would yet be in his full prime, mental and physical, instead of the unfortunate invalid he has been for some years past.

But even Bismarck has little admiration for the prevalent German habit of beer drinking. He had seen too much the results of it. Here is what he has said about that "true temperate beverage" in the opinion of some people at least: "The prevalent use of beer is deplorable. Beer drinking makes men stupid, lazy and incapable. It is the cause of all the radical pot-politics that men talk over it."

That sounds like another "fanatic" instead of a good illustration of the benefits of liquor using to present to a Royal Commission.

The Royal Commission Report.

Mr. Kribbs, the agent of the liquor interests during the whole time of the Royal Commission's peregrinations and "investigations," is out with a nearly four-column article, over his own signature, in defense of the commission, in his Advocate of last week. In another page he reports himself as saying to them before their labors concluded, that "Mr. Kribbs asked leave to express to the chairman and the commission his thanks for the unvarying kindness and courtesy he had been accorded in his character as a representative of one side of the case. During the two years, from the chairman, from every member of the commission and from the secretary and every official connected therewith, he had received nothing but kindness and every reasonable assistance in his work."

Here is his forecast of the probable purport of that commission, which seems very much the same as a large number of those who have continued to take any interest in its "inquiries" anticipated: "The trouble with our prohibition friends is that their cause will not stand investigation, and the work of the commission has shown it. I do not care what report the commission makes, I know that it is absolute annihilation to the prohibition cause. The people of this country will read the evidence for themselves and will form their own conclusion. This conclusion will be against prohibition."

This prediction agrees very well with that made by a good many ever since the composition of that commission was announced by the Government.

What the Liquor Interests Think.

It is quite the custom of anti-prohibitionists, especially of the class not connected with the liquor interests, to assure the people that under such laws drinking and drunkenness are worse than under the license system. The liquor interests don't believe anything like that, anyway. If there would be more drinking under a prohibition law, then there would be larger sales of liquors and a better trade for the makers and dealers. In that case the distillers and brewers and wholesale men would naturally help enact such laws instead of forming unions, and holding conventions and subscribing

large funds to defeat prohibition candidates.

So far as Iowa is concerned some Canadian "friends of true temperance" have gone to a good deal of trouble and some "sacrifice" to get the bottom facts and to assure us that the repeal of the prohibition law there and the enactment of a license law, like ours, would surely result in less drinking, and consequently in less sales of liquors. They may tell such tales "to the marines" if they like, but there is no use of telling them to the distillers and brewers with any expectation of their being believed. They know better. After the liquor interests had worked with might and main last year to elect a legislature after their own heart, the Wine and Spirit Gazette, in the interests of just these very liquor-makers, wrote as follows:

"If they do not go to work at once and wipe out the odious nuisance (prohibition) with promptness and dispatch, it might expect itself to be wiped out by an indignant people at the next election."

Of course this was written in the liquor interests and not in the interests of teetotalism. The "nuisance" has not been wiped out and now the Wine and Spirit Gazette wants the liquor interests to "wipe out" these men who have thus disappointed them. Would that be the cry if more liquors were sold under prohibition than under license?

Accommodation for Travelers.

One of the many devices used for the perpetuation of the licensed liquor traffic is the necessity of supplying alcoholics for the "accommodation of travelers." With a few persons of old fashioned ideas the honest opinion yet prevails that men who are subjected to a good deal of fatigue and to vicissitudes of heat and cold and wet, required to use alcoholics, to some moderate extent at least, for health's sake.

Our purpose just now is to quote the opinions and experiences of some of the best known of great travelers who were not known at all as "temperance fanatics," but whose personal experience as actual travelers convinced them that men exposed as travelers are should abstain entirely.

Dr. David Livingstone, the well known great African missionary and explorer, spent years and years in that hot country, exposed to privations such as later explorers have not been. His health kept good during all those privations and he gave this as one of his chief reasons: "I lived on the principle of total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors for more than twenty years. The most severe labors or privations may be undergone without alcoholic stimulants."

Bruce, the great African explorer of a still earlier day, who was also subjected to very great privations and hardships in Eastern Africa, was also a total abstainer and testified to its great advantages under such trying circumstances of heat, rains and malarial exposure.

Sir Fenwick Williams, the most noted and successful of native Canadian military men, whose name was immortalized by his heroic and successful defense of Kars during the great Sepoy rebellion, was a total abstainer. He underwent great exposure with his men and left this testimony: "I am indebted to a gracious Providence for preservation in every unhealthy climate. But I am satisfied that a resolution, early formed and steadily persevered in, never to take spirituous liquors, has been the means of my escaping diseases by which multitudes have fallen around me. Had not the Turkish army of Kars been literally a 'cold water army,' I am persuaded that they would never have performed the achievements which have crowned them with glory."

Sir Charles Napier, one of the best-known names in British naval history of this century, saw a great deal of life in India with large numbers of men. In Calcutta addressing his men he said: "Let me give you a bit of advice. Don't drink. Give rum a wide berth. I know that young fellows don't think much of advice from old ones. They put their tongue in their cheek and think they know a good deal better than the old cove who is giving them the benefit of his experience. But rely on it, if you drink you are done for, you will either be invalided or die."

On the other hand the greatest travelers who have most successfully undergone the greatest exposures of cold in the Arctic regions, have been total abstainers.

Dr. Nansen, who is now in the far north, and who has been so wonderfully successful in two former expeditions, testifies that the only use he has made of alcohol, for either himself or his men, has been in spirit lamps to melt the snow for water.

Dr. Rae, another noted Arctic explorer, who underwent great privations and exposures, and who returned to England and lived to a ripe old age, said: "An experience of more than twenty years—sometimes under exceptionally trying circumstances—has proved to me that its daily use, even in small quantities, is prejudicial in cold climates."

Lieut. Greely, the most successful and best known of all the American explorers of the north, who came back with his men in remarkably fine condition, gave this experience: "As for spirituous liquors they were doled out to the members of the expedition only when some unusual exertion or

exposure brought some extraordinary fatigue or prostration. As a means to fortify the system against cold, or brace it up for forced marches, whisky, rum, and other alcoholic stimulants were regarded of little benefit."

If men like these, with no "hobby" to ride on this question, and scores of others with a similar experience, have found total abstinence best, both in hot and cold climates, both during great fatigue and great exposure, is it a "hardship" to deprive our home "travelers" who may be out a few hours, or even all day from the "needed refreshment" of alcoholic drinks? As a matter of fact a thorough prohibition law would be a great blessing to most travelers, both as regards good health and good protection from the dangers and insults of men who do drink.

Prohibition and Political Action.

The Organizations Getting Down to Definite Work.

Special to the HOME GUARD:

St. GEORGE, Ont., March 17.—At a meeting of the executive of the South Dumfries Temperance Alliance, held in St. George, Brant county, on the 12th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Moved by Mr. Charlton, seconded by Mr. Reid, that until one or more of the political parties which are now seeking the suffrages of the people declare themselves in favor of prohibition, we, the executive of the South Dumfries Association, feel that as prohibitionists, we are in duty bound to support the only party which has hitherto declared itself in favor of prohibition, and that the Rev. Mr. McTavish be requested to present this motion at the convention in Paris on the 15th inst., and support it there.

In introducing the resolution at the convention referred to above, Rev. Mr. McTavish spoke substantially, as follows:

I can assure this convention that I have no desire to intermeddle with purely political questions, but the fact is that this question of prohibition has been introduced into practical politics, and we cannot discuss it apart from its political bearings.

We have in this riding two candidates for parliamentary honors. They are both my friends and neighbors, and they are both prohibitionists. At all events, so far as I am personally concerned, I am willing to believe that if they had an opportunity of voting for a prohibitory measure, they would both vote in favor of it. But it strikes me that this subject of prohibition is in such a shape now that we need not concern ourselves as to the attitude of our candidates respecting it. If we were preparing for a Dominion election the case would be entirely different, because no party in the House of Commons has as yet declared itself in favor of prohibition. Mr. McCarthy says he is in favor of it. The Reformers, at their convention in Ottawa last June, declared that if they were returned to power they would take a plebiscite on the subject, and if the people said they wanted prohibition, they should have it. Sir John Thompson, when questioned, said that the report of the royal commission was not yet complete, and that therefore he was not in a position to say what he could do. So far, then, no party in the House has declared for prohibition. If, therefore, he could get a candidate who was seeking our suffrages in the Dominion election, to say that he would vote in favor of prohibition we would be only too pleased, and would be in duty bound to support him, no matter what party he belonged to.

But in this election we are standing in entirely different circumstances. One party in the Local House has already declared itself ready and willing to grant whatever measure of prohibition is in its power to grant. Hence it is not a question of choice between man and man, between candidate and candidate, but between parties.

One candidate belongs to a party which has declared itself in favor of prohibition; the other does not. Now, if the candidate who belongs to the party which has declared itself in favor of prohibition were not as good a prohibitionist as he is, he would still have the stronger claim for our suffrages, because as a party man he would be in duty bound to support his party. It was for this reason that our executive claimed that he deserved the support of prohibitionists.

Consider, now, where we may be landed if we do not support the party which has declared itself in favor of prohibition. We might be thrown back to where we were before the plebiscite was taken. A moment's consideration will show how this could be. Suppose the Patrons should form the majority in the next House, and should be called upon to form a government, we then could get to them and say, "We want prohibition." But they could reply, "We never promised prohibition." We might argue, "Do you not remember the result of the plebiscite?" But they could reply, "Another election has been held since then, and though the party that promised was in the field, you returned us to power, even though you knew that we were not in favor of prohibition, and it is our duty to accept the later verdict of the people."

That would be the inevitable conclusion, and we as prohibitionists would be bound to accept it. There is still another consideration which should be pondered by prohibitionists. For years we have been

petitioning, praying and beseeching governments to declare themselves in favor of prohibition. The hearts of all prohibitionists must have been filled with joy when one party finally decided to give the measure of prohibition they had the power to give. If, then, at this crisis we turn our back upon that party, can we reasonably ask another party to stand where this party now stands? And will we not be guilty of the reproach that has been so often hurled at prohibitionists, that they are not true to their principles? If we fail at this crisis, let us forever after hold our peace.

Nothing without can harm you.

—DANTE.

ANOTHER MONO MIRACLE.

How a Bright Little Girl's Life was Saved.

A Terrible Sufferer from St. Vitus Dance—Could Not Feed Herself and Had to be Closely Watched—A Public Acknowledgment by Her Grateful Parents.

[From the Shelburne Economist.] Many of the readers of the Economist have doubtless been impressed to a certain extent by the reports of miraculous cures effected in various parts of the country by the intelligent use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and yet in the minds of a few there may linger just the shadow of a doubt regarding the veracity of these reports. To be candid, the writer of this article, confesses to have had in the past a desire to avoid the miracle column of the papers, but now he admits that were the cases anything like that which came under his personal observation a few days ago, his proprietors cannot say too much concerning these pills and their curative powers in the many diseases to which flesh is heir.

One day last week the reporter waited upon Mr. and Mrs. John Lindsay at their home, Lot 31, Con. 1, E. H. S., township of Mono, and listened to the words of grateful acknowledgment which fell from their lips while one of their children had been suffering, and of the complete restoration to health effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It appears that during the winter of 1891-2 the child, Fernie Ella May by name, and now aged about seven years, contracted la grippe. One night during her illness her father heard her scream and ran to her bed. The child appeared to be in a terrible fright and for some time could not be pacified, and although she apparently recovered from the usual symptoms of la grippe, she was never the same in health and strength. Her nervous system seemed to have become deranged, and as time passed terrible symptoms of St. Anthony's or St. Vitus dance were noticed by the parents. Doctors did all they could for her, but instead of getting better she became worse, until the parents had given up all hope. She could not feed herself, nor could she take hold of a cup when handed to her. She would frequently fall down when attempting to walk across the floor, and had to be closely watched for fear she might at some time fall on the stove. Nor could she sit on a chair. It seemed as though she had completely lost control of her limbs. Prior to her illness she had usually assisted in dressing herself—now her parents had to hold her limbs when putting on her clothing. She had to turn her head when her parents had to turn her. She was perfectly helpless and had almost lost the power of speech. When she did speak it was with difficulty she was understood, as her tongue was drawn to one side and she had lost control of it. She had a strange, demented look that foreboded the loss of reason. The condition of the poor child was pitiable in the extreme. One day about the end of January last the father read of the case of little Ernest Duke, who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he secured a box from Mr. Brown, druggist, of Shelburne. They commenced the treatment by giving the child three pills a day—one after each meal and one before the first box had been used they noticed that the little girl's appetite was improving, and by the time three boxes were used she was improved to a marvelous extent. In April last, the child having fully recovered, no more pills were given her. Several months have passed since then and she has been able to walk and run and return of the terrible malady. The cure seems to be complete and no further medicine has been required. The parents state emphatically that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved the life of their little girl.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after-effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, nervousness and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sorrow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, delicate system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trademark, and wrapper (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that they are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED.—Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, etc., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany buildings, 39, Victoria street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1411

How to Keep Ice in a Sick Room

A very simple but little known method of keeping ice is to draw a piece of thick flannel tightly over some deep vessel, like a bowl, for instance, and fasten it there. The ice is placed on top of this drumhead and covered loosely by another piece of flannel.

In this condition the ice keeps cold and even freezes to the flannel. Thus a small piece of ice can be kept near the patient all night, so as to avert many weary marches up and down stairs to the refrigerator.

To break the ice a sharp needle or hat pin is the best thing. Force it in and you will be astonished to see how easily it will divide the ice.

SKEPTICISM.—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve. —Dr. Franklin.

Colds, coughs, Catarrh and Rheumatism cured by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys. Dose is two drops. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

ANALYSTS.

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RUPTURE I

MOTHERS! Read this "Home Testimony." I have many of a similar character from every point in the Dominion. Dear Sir,—With pleasure I recommend your appliance for children. Baby was ruptured when three weeks old. For over a year did the work in quick time. My wife joins me, thanking you for this speedy cure. Very truly, J. B. BUCHHEIDER, 131 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto. Address with stamp for full particulars. J. Y. EGAN, HERNIA SPECIALIST, 266 West Queen Street, Toronto.

FARM GARDEN

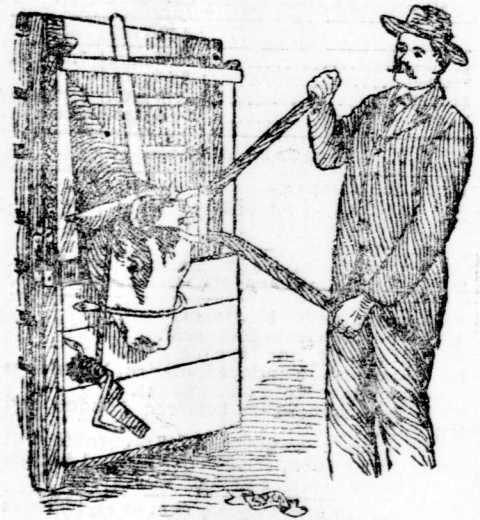
SCIENCE AND FARMING.

The Latest Results Respecting the Fermentations of the Earth.

Although the subject, fermentations of the earth, is far from being completely elucidated it is certain that the tubercles on roots are the productions of bacteria, as are the galls so common upon leaves which are caused by the puncturing of insects. The bacteria find in the juice of the root a nourishment suitable to their need; they multiply there during an infinity of generations and spread themselves in the soil during the life of the hospitable plant as well as after its death. As for the plant, the bacteria furnish it the means of providing itself with an extremely important part of its nourishment the nitrogen, which is rarely in the soil in sufficient quantity. The legumens profit even better than the bacteria from this sort of association. They deprive profit from the presence of the bacteria in the following manner. In the part of the tubercle nearest to the root appear cells which retain the bacteria as prisoners. After some time these prisoners die, their tissues are decomposed and are utilized by the plant. On the outside of the tubercle, on the contrary, constantly appear new cells enclosing starch from the plant which furnishes the young bacteria with the carbonaceous material necessary to their development. When the bacteria have utilized the atmospheric nitrogen and have fixed in their tissues nitrogenous materials, these materials are reabsorbed by the legumens and carried from the root into the plant through a series of fibro-vascular vessels. The anatomical structure of the tubercle is thus admirably adapted to the conditions of this common life. Legumens by bearing on their roots tubercles filled with bacteria fix the nitrogen of the air in their tissues, which decomposing, leave the nitrogen in the soil. Cereals, on the contrary, have no power to absorb in any way the atmospheric nitrogen, as the bacteria do not live upon their roots; but when the nitrogenous material has once been fixed in the soil as a nitrate their roots can readily extract it. And thus the whole mystery is explained.—The Chautauquan.

Remove the Horns.

The illustration, which is reproduced from Orange Judd Farmer, represents an apparatus by the use of which the work of dehorning cattle is very much simplified. The animal is first driven into the chute and there fastened, much the same as in a stanchion. The animal's nose is then pushed down into the iron band, which prevents the movement of the head sideways and the rope being placed across the top of the head is tightened by means of the small windlass until the animal's



DEHORNER AND CHUTE.

head is perfectly stationary. Then by means of a dehorning clipper the horns are quickly and easily cut off. The whole operation can be performed by one man alone. The chute and head holder as well as the dehorning clippers, are now sold in stores which deal in hardware supplies for the farm.

The Farmer's Garden.

In order to have a profitable garden, several matters connected with its preparation and care are decidedly essential. In the first place, nothing makes a better ground-work than naturally good soil, but nature seldom supplies soil of sufficient richness for the most successful growth of garden vegetables, and we must, therefore, resort to other sources for fertility, first and best of which, on most farms, is well-rotted stable manure, supplied in good allotropic doses, and, if possible, plowed in the fall and again plowed in the spring to thoroughly mix it with the soil. The extra plowing also puts clay soils especially in far better condition for planting. Having the ground prepared, seeds are a next requisite, and only good seeds will produce good vegetables. All others will result in disappointment.

For the usual farmer's garden, a pint of early peas and the same of late, an ounce of onion seed, a pint each of bush and lima beans, and the same of navy for use in winter, an ounce of beet, a common packet of lettuce, parsnip, carrot, tomato, etc., a half ounce each of watermelon and muskmelon and proportionate amounts of such other vegetables as the family taste demands, with a half gallon of sweet corn, 500 sweet potato plants, etc. Plant in straight rows three feet apart, to admit of horse culture.—Kansas Farmer.

What Blue Blood Is.

I am aware that the term "blue blood" is often, if not generally, used to convey the idea of age, and is only applied, by some, to long established families, yet I know nothing to warrant this meaning, either in the hog or the human family. Before a family of either kind, however, becomes distinguished unusual traits must develop, and these must reach far back for they are distinguishing marks of the family or breed, but are more marked in some families than in others, and hence the idea of age is conveyed, and it is these breed characteristics, breeding on and up, that give caste and character, and which brought to the highest state of perfection constitute the true aristocracy of merit in all animals.—J. V. Wolf.

Keep It in Mind.

Sundowner seed, it is well known, is a good egg-producing food for chickens; it is also fine food for the plumage; a glossy appearance for exhibition purposes.

HOT-BEDS.

A Practical Seedman Tells How to Make and How to Operate Them.

Make the frame "box shaped" to fit sash (any size sash you may have on hand), though the standard size is about 8x7 feet. At the bottom, boards should be about twelve inches high; the top or back, eighteen inches, the sides beveled to suit. This casts off the rain and gives proper slant to receive the sun's rays. The proper time for starting a hot-bed in this latitude is from the latter part of March to the first of April. Select a well-drained location and one never flooded by rain. In preparing a hot-bed fresh horse manure should be piled up, which will heat in about six days. It should then be turned and well tramped down; the second fermentation will then take place in four or five days. It is now ready for the bed—should be packed one foot deep and banked up on all sides to the top. Five or six inches of rich soil, finely sifted soil must be spread over the manure, then cover the frame with sash, after standing six days, or until the rank steam has passed off; seeds may then be sown.

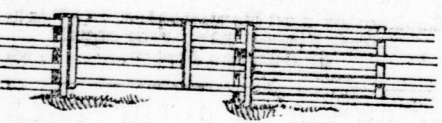
Keep the temperature as even as possible, from 45° to 50° Fahrenheit at night and not over 75° to 80° during the day. In keeping up the above temperature (cold weather will give some drawbacks), it will be necessary in many instances to cover the sash with straw mats, light manure, etc., on cold and frosty nights. (This covering, however, should be removed as soon as possible.) Remove the covering every morning when weather permits, at about 9 o'clock, or as soon as the sun rests upon the glass, as every effort should be made to give the plants all the sunlight possible. Even dull light is better than no light, consequently it is a bad plan to cover the sash with mats except for the direct purpose of keeping out cold. Give a little air about 10 o'clock; cut off the air in the afternoon as soon as it becomes the least chilly, then if necessary cover with mats, etc., about sunset to retain heat. Care should be taken to keep the cold winds from blowing in upon the plants when sashes are removed to admit air. Do not give too much water, for if this be done, the soil is apt to become soggy and sour. Success depends upon bottom heat from the manure, top heat from the sun, water from daily application, and air at midday. Without plenty of air the other requisites will be fruitless. All seedlings should be transplanted into hot-beds, cold frames or intermediate beds when two inches high.

For fear that there may be localities where stable manure for hot-beds can not readily be obtained, will give the following simple formula for "artificial heat" for the production of a moderate and continuous heat, the quantities named being sufficient for a space 8x12 feet.

Take as the crude materials, 500 pounds of straw, three bushels powdered quicklime, six pounds muriatic acid, six pounds saltpetre. Having prepared the excavation of proper dimensions, spread three or four inches of forest leaves or old hay in the bottom. Upon that spread eight inches of the straw, tramp it down and sprinkle with one-third part of the quicklime. Dilute the six pounds of muriatic acid with twenty gallons of water, and by means of an old broom sprinkle the bed with one-third part of the solution. Make another layer of eight inches of the straw, applying quicklime and the solution as before. Repeat for a third layer. Upon this make a fourth layer of straw, and upon it sprinkle the four pounds of saltpetre dissolved in thirty gallons of water. Place the box in position, bank up outside, within the box spread three inches rich, finely pulverized earth, and then put on the sash. A heat will soon be generated which will continue for two or three weeks. The same methods as to location and care will apply to this as in the above.

Improved Farm Gate.

In making a gateway for a fourteen-foot roadway the gate should be twenty feet long. This allows for six feet to balance that part of the gate over the roadway, and in opening, a person merely takes a portion of the weight of the gate and slides the same a couple of feet, when it is balanced and can be opened as easily as if swung on hinges. This arrangement is shown in the illustration from a sketch in the American Agriculturist. It is best to make a little roller with a three-fourth inch bolt, over which to run the gate. That part of the gate which slides on rollers should be made of double thickness of inch stuff. The gate should shut in between two posts set far enough apart to admit the end of the gate readily. This prevents the wind from moving the gate, which is as solid as any part of the fence. Make the rail of the gate, which runs on



SECURE SLIDING GATE.

the roller, one foot longer than the other, and nail to the two posts last mentioned a cross piece, so that when the gate is shut the latch end will hang clear of the ground on this supporting piece.

Letting Horses Go.

Horses are so very low that many are unwilling to let surplus ones go, but Mr. Drake says truly that "a large waste followed by a permanent stop is better than a continual leak," and while I shall have only one horse for market this spring, it will be sold whether the price is satisfactory or not. When one has no work for a horse, it is better to sell at half price than to keep it. As I am situated, it is worth \$50 to carry a horse through the year. This includes interest on investment, \$10 a year to cover risk of accident, the normal deterioration in value due to age, and cost of keep. With this fact in mind, one will not refuse to suffer a "large waste" at first rather than a "continual leak."—Country Gentleman.

A Significant Sheep Fact.

Eight full-bred Shropshire sheep were lately sold to English breeders at an average price of \$850 each. This coming at a time when the sheep industry all over the world is depressed is a significant fact. These breeders are business men and are used to looking ahead. Whatever temporary causes may make sheep growing unprofitable, the world must have mutton, and men and women must have woollen clothing. The sheep that are best in either of these respects must have a boom sooner or later, and when the boom comes only the best will be wanted.

WATERING THE COWS.

A Simple But Effective Arrangement for the Dairyman.

The Country Gentleman says: Lucky indeed is the dairyman who has living water of sufficient elevation to admit of its being carried direct to the barn without other expense than the piping; but few indeed are those so happily situated. Being thoroughly tired of the generally prevailing custom of sending cows out of doors in all sorts of weather to quench their thirst at a trough or tank filled with ice water, over slippery paths, amid the zero breezes and blizzards of our northern winters, I set myself at work the present fall to devise something better. I knew of plenty of ways it could be done, but the question of outlay must be considered; costly windmills, elevated tanks and patent devices were not to be thought of, so I went to work as follows:

First, I got an iron force-pump, eight-five feet of hose and a shallow tin pan two feet square. The well is located twenty-four feet away, and some three feet lower than the mangers; the thirty cows stand in two rows parallel to each other, and by cutting two holes to insert the hose through the barn siding I found I could, with the help of a boy, water them fully as quickly and easier than I could let them out in the yard. The size of the pan admitting two drinking at once, and being light, I could shove it along with my foot and tend the horse at the same time, each animal getting just what she needed, and not obliged to fight for it, either. Besides, the water is several degrees warmer than where exposed in a tank outside. There is a tight inclosure over the pump to keep it from freezing and for protection to the pump, and it is simply a pleasure to see these nipping, blustering mornings to go out and do this work with everything under cover, and after feeding, watering and brushing every animal, a more speaking picture of royal content and comfort you will seldom find than they are. I venture to say it would take some chubling to get them to go outside unless the weather was pretty fine. Of course I let them go out awhile on days when the weather is just right for a little exercise, but it is not much they need.

Just how far it would be practicable to force water by hand I cannot say, but in this case the work is light, and I would not hesitate to undertake it twice the distance.

Butter-Making Rules.

D. W. Curtis, secretary of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, says: The process of butter-making may be governed very largely by a few general rules: Obtain a good thermometer and use it; note the temperature that gives the best results; let cleanliness and temperance be the controlling factors. See that the milk as soon as drawn from the cow is placed in cans and submerged in cold water. Skim the cream sweet, and keep it so by placing the can in cold water until ready for ripening. Warm it to the right temperature and furnish it with a ferment that shall give it the right degree of acidity in a given length of time, or let the cream furnish its own agent in ripening, and guess at the proper acidity. Determine by experiment at different seasons of the year the temperature in churning that shall give you granular butter and leave the least trace of butter fat in the buttermilk. Wash all traces of buttermilk from the butter, work it lightly at a temperature of from 58 to 62 degrees.

More Butter Wanted.

In common with the rest of the products of the farm, butter has participated in the general decline, bearing especially heavy on the producer of a few pounds of "dairy roll" which reaches the market of the world through the ordinary channels.

It looks more and more as though the farmer must produce larger quantities, possibly of fewer things; trying to have enough of some thing to make it possible and worth his while to give the subject of marketing more attention. Quantity is almost as essential as quality when one undertakes to sell produce with the assistance of few middlemen. Of course quality must not be lost sight of, but the point that I am making is that quantity will help one to markets which otherwise would be closed. And then, there is the important saving in the way of expressage and freight.—C. G. Williams, in Country Gentleman.

Dairy Pointers.

Keep the cows clean. Keep every utensil scrupulously clean. Avoid shallow pans and dash churn. With the former it is difficult to discover when the cream and in meantime the cream may be injured by unsuspected unfavorable atmospheric conditions, while the latter are hard to keep clean. There may be as good, but I doubt if there is a better churn than the swing. You must have appliances for making butter of uniform quality.

Some Requisites.

Unless butter making is properly attended from "start to finish" there can be no success. First, the cows must be properly kept and given clean and comfortable quarters. Third, the milking must be carefully done. Fourth, the milk and cream must be kept in a clean, cool place and the "head" of the family must provide nearly all of these conditions so that the fault generally found with poor butter is placed on the "women folk" quite wrongly.

Salting the Churn.

In private dairying, salting in the churn has some marked advantages. The churn is kept sweet, the butter is not exposed to the air, etc. The writer has done it thousands of times, and the most promising of late improvements are the churns for factory use with salting and working attachments inside. Taking time to salt is the old way, but it may not always hold precedence even in factory work.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Make the Cows Pay.

If it pays to do anything well in any line, it is also true in regard to butter making on the farm. Thousands of farmers are keeping cows that don't pay their keep, and thousands more do not keep their cows so that any profit can be had from them.

A Quiet Disposition.

Butter cows should possess quiet, gentle dispositions, and must "run" to rich milk in sufficient quantities to make it profitable to keep them in the best manner possible.

Lack of Good Butter.

That there is a great lack in the farmer's butter is known and read of all men, and women too.

BUDDHIST LIFE OF CHRIST FOUND.

Discovered by a Russian Traveller in a Monastery in Tibet.

A Buddhist life of Christ of immense interest to the religious world has been discovered in a monastery in Tibet by Nicholas Notovitch, a Russian traveler. He tried vainly to negotiate for its purchase. He happened to break his leg and was taken to the monastery. While there the Lianan read to him the precious record, which is in the Pali language and Notovitch took down a full translation. Christ was known to the Buddhists as the prophet Issa. This is a brief summary of the life: Issa was born in Israel of parents who were poor, but who belonged to a family of exalted piety, which forgot the former greatness on earth to magnify the Creator, and thank Him for the misfortune which He was pleased to try them. From his childhood Issa preached one God. On coming of age, he married a girl of thirteen years, instead of marrying, he fled from his father's house and went with the merchants to Sindh. At fourteen he was living among the Aryans. One day he broke away from the Brahmins. He denied the divine origin of vedas and the incarnation of the Para Brahma. He learned Pali and was initiated into the mysteries of pure Buddhism. Then he went westward preaching against idols. He was twenty-nine years old when he returned to Judea. He began to preach but his popularity alarmed Pontius Pilate. The latter summoned the priests and learned men to try Issa. The tribunal examined Issa and pronounced him innocent. Issa continued to speak to the people, inculcating obedience to Caesar and respect for womanhood. The spies whom Pilate set to watch him sent out disquieting reports to the governor, fearing a mutiny, caused Issa to be imprisoned, tortured and tried before the Sanhedrin with two thieves. False witnesses were bribed and the governor then called a witness who, at the bidding of Pilate, had betrayed Issa. This man came and speaking to Issa said:

"Did you claim to be King of Israel when you said that the Lord of heaven had sent you to prepare His people?"

Issa, having blessed him, said: "You shall be forgiven because what you say does not come from your heart."

Turning to the governor Issa said: "Why humble your pride and teach your inferiors to live in falsehood, since even without that you are able to condemn an innocent man?"

At these words the governor fell into a rage and ordered the death of Issa, while he discharged the thieves. The judges, having deliberated, said to Pilate: "We will not take upon ourselves the great sin of condemning an innocent man and absolving two thieves. The thing is contrary to our laws. Do therefore as you please."

GREAT HEAPS OF JEWELS.

The Collection Owned by Persia's Ruler Is One of Dazzling Beauty.

Perhaps the objects in the shah's collection that most attract the stranger are the infinity of gems cut, mount or set in every variety of fashion seen behind the glass panels. Here are the emeralds and the jeweled arms of the great Sefov king here the sword of Timur, Shah Ismail and Agha Mohammed Shah; here the magnificent Abbas coat of mail. A square glass case contains a vast heap of pearls, four or five inches deep, into which one can plunge the hand and pull them in cascades and handfuls. Upon a separate stand appears a globe of jewels which was constructed at a cost (exclusive of the gems provided by himself) of \$300,000, and which is looked upon as the artistic chef d'œuvre of his reign. Its alleged value with the stones is \$947,000, says an English paper. At the upper end of the room, beneath glass cases, are a number of royal crowns dating from the Sefov days to modern times, prominent among them being the mighty headdress, pearl bedecked and with flashing jikes or sigs of diamonds in front, which is worn by the king at No Ruz, and was so familiar an object upon the head of Fath Ali Shah as depicted in the illustrations, English and Persian, of the early part of the century. Here, too, is a serpent tiara manufactured by order of the present shah in Paris. The three finest jewels possessed by the shah are said to be a huge uncut ruby, once the property of Arranjah, which shimmers at the top of what is called the Kaianian crown; a large diamond, set in a ring, which was sent by George VI. as a present to Fath Ali Shah, and beyond all the Daria-i-Nur, or Sea of Light, the sister diamond to the K-i-Nur, or Mountain of Light, which is the property of the British crown. Both jewels are said to have descended from Timur to Mohammed Shah, the puppet whom Nadir spared at Delhi. The treasures here displayed do not stand alone, but are supplemented by hoards of specie and bullion stored in the vaults below, which the lowest estimate values at \$3,000,000 and the highest we will not say at what figures.

California and Mexico.

The Wabash Railway has now on sale winter tourist tickets at the lowest rates ever made to Old Mexico and California. These rates are available for the winter fair at San Francisco.

The banner route is the great trunk line that passes through six States of the Union, and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 1651 et 551.

Scrofula

Is Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these germs with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bown, Belleville. All Druggists, 50c & 25c.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache, AND ALL PAIN.

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

PLACE A CAKE—OF—Baby's Own Soap

In your linen drawer, and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri, in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the Soap before using it the better.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

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RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS, MUST GO PAIN IN SIDE & LAME BACK WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED

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IMPROVE THE STOCK.

Pertinent Advice for Farmers in This Necessary Direction.

Improvement in all lines should be the watchword of all farmers. It is just as well to aim at improvement as to drag along in an uninteresting way and fail in the end to accomplish desirable results. Unless there is a desire to improve there will be no improvement. Improvement does not come by charm, but comes only by persevering effort in intelligently directed. All kinds of stock should be improved from the horse on down to poultry. It costs no more for the keep of improved stock than it does for scrub stock. The advantages to be realized by keeping all kinds of improved stock will make up the difference between profit and loss by the average farmer, and yet the extra cash need not be any very great consideration.

Intelligence must precede improvement. It must be known first that there is no profit in scrub stock and it must be realized that there are advantages in improved stock. A realizing sense of these two truths will impel the farmer to make the effort to improve, and when he arrives at this stage the last link that binds him to scrub stock will be severed. When the prices of stock are low as at the present time for all stock except swine, it is important that every step be taken to improve. How can improvement be made? Take the best of common stock and breed to sires of some of the thoroughbred strains. This will secure a decided improvement, and then follow this up by the best "keep"—that is, the best care from "start to finish." Even this alone would establish great improvement. And it will not matter what other steps may be taken, if stock is neglected no improvement can result. If the only protection given to stock in winter is a wire fence, no profit can be realized, and if suitable feed is not provided there can be no reasonable expectation that desirable results will be realized. It costs as much to keep poor stock as the very best. Just as much feed and the same time and labor will be required to keep scrubs as improved stock, while the profit from poor and inferior scrub stock is less than nothing. The best horses when there is any market sell from \$150 to \$250 while scrubs bring from \$40 to \$75 and a like difference in the market price of other stock is always seen. To do the best in all lines should be the ambition of all farmers. In this is found the remedy for the universal complaint that the boys rush off to the city. By aiming to do the best there is an interest created and that interest is very greatly augmented by securing the best results and those results beget contentment and satisfaction, and secure ample rewards for time and labor expended.—Western Rural.

Hens For Mothers.

Ducks are best hatched and reared by a quiet mother hen, when one does not use an incubator and brooder. Those who rear large numbers for market use incubators and brooders, finding them economical. The food of young ducks may consist, for the first three or four days after hatching, of hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs, crumbled fine, and mixed in the proportion of three parts of bread to one of eggs. After this a very good food is made by mixing three parts of Indian meal and one part of shorts with boiling water. Once a day the ducks should have a meal of boiled potatoes or other vegetables. Cracked corn, wheat, and water to drink—not to swim in—can be kept before them all the time. The addition of one part of ground beef scraps to the Indian meal and shorts, after the ducks are a week or ten days old, will be found advantageous, as they require considerable animal food.

They should be prevented from getting wet for the first two weeks of their lives, and do better if yarded than if allowed to run at large. If properly cared for, they are ready to market at ten to twelve weeks of age. If they are to be retained for breeders, after reaching ten weeks of age, they can be allowed more liberty, and will become more vigorous from the exercise they take.—Country Gentleman.

Care of Brood Sows.

If you will permit I will give my experience in breeding young sows. I noticed an inquiry in regard to this trouble young sows had in pigging. I have in times past suffered similar loss myself, but I have found a simple remedy and a good one too. From four to six weeks before the time of parturition shut the sows in a yard with a straw stack or other dry place with plenty of bedding and feed them on slop made from corn and oats mixed, and ground together with a little salt added. At times let them become quite hungry, and then give all they want to drink, which will make their bowels large and roomy and the pigs will become strong and healthy.—Western Rural.

Chicks Fed on Corn Meal.

When chicks are fed on corn meal do not make it into a dough, as it is not sufficient, but when each mess of corn meal is mixed with fresh milk instead of water the value of the mess is increased. Give the chicks a variety of feed, as they will eat any kind of seeds or small grain, especially broken wheat. The chicks are liable to get wet in milk, although it is excellent. If this is not the case, the milk will become sour and breed disease. Mix the milk with corn meal and let the mess be eaten up clean; then the chicks will relish it and thrive on the mixture.

Bedding for Hogs.

Hogs have generally short, thin hair, that does not afford much protection against the cold. For this reason they should have some bedding in which to nest, but it should be clean and dry so that it will not do more harm than good. A manure pile is a bad place for them to huddle and sleep.

Keep Down the Lice.

At this season a sharp lookout must be kept against lice. It is far easier to keep them down than to kill them out after they once get started.

Inheriting Instinct.

Animals bred in line for several generations carry with them not only an ability to do a certain thing, but an instinct to do that thing well.

AN UNRECOGNIZED FRIEND.

Some Mistaken Ideas About the Hen Hawk Set Right.

From times immemorial the hawk family have been held in disrepute, said Charles B. Cook in Country Gentleman. The unsavory reputation of three or four species around the henery, has branded them all as "thieves and robbers," and hence civilized man has been led to regard them as subjects only fit for trap, poison and shot-gun. True to the convictions of his parents, the boy hunter considers it not only a privilege but a duty to shoot every hawk that comes within range of his shot-gun; while the experienced hunter pursues every representative of the hawk family with tireless energy.

For several years many ornithologists have been making a careful study of those species of birds that have long been regarded as injurious to civilized man, and especially those birds that have had bounties placed on their heads by one or more of the United States.

The Red-Tailed hawk—shown in the sketch—is one of the largest specimens of the hawk tribe. It measures nearly



RED-TAILED HAWK.

two feet from the tip of its bill to the end of its tail, while the distance between the tips of its expanded wings varies from four to five feet. With these measurements in mind, the Red-Tailed hawk can be easily recognized by its brownish-black and large brownish red tail. Its extra-large size and habit of flying fearlessly over cultivated fields, make it an object that does not escape the eye of the most careless observer.

Its strong legs and powerful wings admirably fit it to perform its important mission in behalf of economic agriculture. Owing to the large numbers of this species of hawk, and its wide range over the greater part of the United States and Canada, its benefits to the farmer are great when left undisturbed. However, its popular name—"Hen-Hawk"—gives it little rest in many sections from that constant warfare waged against all enemies of the farm. The mistaken ideas in regard to the hawk are not to be wondered at when an eminent ornithologist as Wilson in his American ornithology speaks of it as "approaching the habitations of man, like other thieves and plunderers, with shy and cautious jealousy"—vol. I, p. 54.

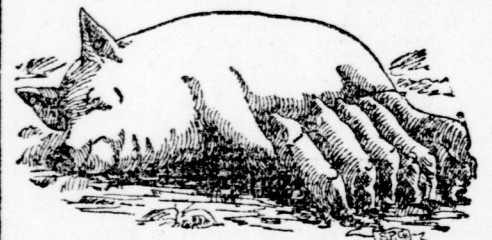
Careful investigation has fully established the fact that this hawk rarely molests domesticated fowls. Its food is almost exclusively confined to small mammals that frequent fields, such as moles, mice and striped gophers. It also eats snakes, frogs and many other animals of a similar nature.

Owing to its large size and slow mode of flight, all able-bodied birds can evade its grasp, and make good their escape. Hundreds of the stomachs of birds of this species have been examined and but a small per cent. shows any traces of fowls or other birds, while nearly all contain remains of injurious mammals, reptiles, etc. In exceptional cases single individuals have been known to make repeated attempts to catch chickens but no more in this case than in hulled ones should the whole family be condemned for the thieving habits of a single specimen.

It is the duty of every agriculturist to protect and encourage this bird wherever possible, for in its large and muscular form the farmer finds an invaluable friend.

Employment of Stockman's Time.

A stock raiser often loses much by a mistaken idea concerning the use of his time, says Orange Judd Farmer. He continues to use poor animals for breeding purposes because he thinks he has not the time to hunt up and select better ones. The females need culling. Those sold must be replaced by others which will only be profitable when selected with care. The sire also must be of the best or profitable results will not follow. Ordinary work about the farm and barn often prevents a trip to some locality where better stock can



ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.

be procured. How much better would it be to hire a man to look after the home affairs for a short time and attend to this important item. If a \$15 cull dies during your absence the time has still been well spent if the new sire produces progeny worth \$20 or more. Many farmers require more and better brood sows. Others have not yet selected their boar. A good stallion, which is profitable to any community, has not yet been purchased. The spare time now may be well spent in deciding these matters. Also read this winter all the available literature relating to your business and as much besides as possible. This information is as important as the regular feeding of the stock.

Eggs for Hatching.

Collect the eggs for hatching as soon as you hear a hen cackle and visit the nests frequently so as to prevent the effects of the cold on the eggs. Place the eggs on a rack, in a cool place, but not where they will be frozen and turn them three times a week. They will keep for six weeks if kept in this manner, and will hatch strong chicks. Save the eggs from the best hens only, and aim to improve the flock by using pure-bred males with such hens.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON I, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 1.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxii, 9-12, 24-30.

Memory Verses, 28-30—Golden Text.

Gen. xxii, 26—Commentary by the Rev.

D. M. Stearns.

9. "And Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, the Lord which saidst unto me. Return unto thy country, and to thy kindred, and I will deal well with thee. Jacob is now 20 years older than when God appeared to him in the vision at Bethel (xxi, 41), and having been instructed to return to his own home (xxii, 3, 13), he is now on his way thither. The angels of God have met him, and he has sent messengers to Esau to seek his favor. The messengers have returned, saying that Esau is coming with 400 men. Jacob is afraid, divides the people and flocks and herds into two bands, and then gives himself to prayer.

10. "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which Thou hast showed unto Thy servant, for with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two bands. He calls upon God as the God of his fathers, thinking doubtless of His covenant with them. Then he pleads God's command to return and His promise of protection, and now he takes the place of utter unworthiness and thinks of the contrast between now and 20 years before and of God's marvelous kindness to him, notwithstanding his great sinfulness.

11. "Deliver me, I pray thee, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Esau, for I fear him lest he will come and smite me and the mother with the children." Sin is not easily forgotten, and Jacob would think of his wrong done to Esau so long ago. A guilty conscience is always afraid, whether it be in Adam or Abraham (Gen. iii, 10; xx, 11) or any other saint. The perfect love of God to us casts out all fear (1 John iv, 18), and if we will only walk in the light with Him we may say, "Behold, God is my salvation (or deliverer), I will trust and not be afraid," sure that He will deliver us from every evil work and preserve us unto His heavenly kingdom (Isa. xli, 2; II Tim. iv, 18).

12. "And Thou saidst, I will surely do thee good and make thy seed as the dust of the sea, which cannot be numbered for multitude." This is always safe pleading "and thou saidst," for by the spirit through Balaam we hear these words, "Hath He said and shall He not do it, or hath He spoken and shall He not make it good?" (Num. xxiii, 19). In Isa. lxiii, 6, the people of God are called His remembrancers. See margin and R. V. and note carefully what we are to plead for.

24. "And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day." By comparing verse 30 and Hos. xii, 4, 5, we learn that it was the Lord himself who wrestled with Jacob, even the same who appeared or spoke to Hagar and Abraham (Gen. xvi, 13; xviii, 1), not the Father, but the Son (John i, 18), who afterward became man for us. The breaking of the day is in the margin "the ascending of the morning"; elsewhere it is "the spring of the day" (I Sam. ix, 26; Job xxxviii, 12), and is suggestive of the morning when God shall humble and then help Israel (Ps. xli, 5, margin).

25. "And when He saw that He prevailed not against him, He touched the hollow of his thigh, and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as He wrestled with him." God can do little or nothing for us or with us till we are thoroughly humbled and broken down. Our wisdom and strength are always hindrances. "He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might He increaseth strength" (Isa. xl, 29). When we are at our wits' end (all our wisdom being swallowed up), then He delivers and shows His strength on our behalf (Ps. ciii, 27 margin). The difficulty is to break us down.

26. "And He said, Let me go, for the day breaketh. And he said, I will not let Thee go, except Thou bless me." Jacob could no longer resist, but he could cling in his weakness, and cling he did. It is now helplessness clinging to almightiness, and the blessing will surely come. Consider Israel in Egyptian bondage, at the Red sea, at the Jordan, at the walls of Jericho, and in all their history see how in all their helplessness, relying upon God.

27. "And He said unto him, What is thy name? and he said, Jacob." Jacob signifies supplanter, and his brother Esau thought that he was the name, for he said, "He hath supplanted me these two times, he took away my birth-right, and behold, now he hath taken away my blessing" (Gen. xxvii, 36). Jacob virtually confesses himself a sinful, crooked man, and as in verse 10, unworthy of any mercies. There is hope for the sinner when he sees and confesses his sins (Prov. xxviii, 13).

28. "And He said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel, for as a prince hast thou power with God and with man, and hast prevailed." The name "Israel" is found about 2,500 times in the Bible, but this is the first time. It invariably means either the man so called or his descendants (the twelve or the ten tribes) and is misapplied when applied to the church.

29. "And Jacob asked him and said, Tell me, I pray thee, Thy name, and He said, Wherefore is it that thou dost ask after my name? And He blessed him there." When Manoah asked Him His name, He said it was secret or wonderful (Judg. xiii, 18, margin), reminding us of His name in Isa. ix, 6. The blessing of the Lord upon the land of Israel made it bring forth in one year fruit for three years (Lev. xxv, 21). The blessing of the Lord maketh rich, and toil addeth nothing thereto (Prov. x, 22). Consider the name of the Lord in Ex. xxxiv, 5-7, and hear our Lord Jesus in His prayer: "I have manifested Thy name. I have declared unto them Thy name" (John xvii, 6, 8).

30. "And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel, for I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved." In Ex. xxv, 10, 11, we read that the elders saw the God of Israel; they saw God and did eat and drink. In Ex. xxxiii, 11, it is written that the Lord spake unto his friend, and yet in verse 20 the Lord says, "Thou canst not see My face, for there shall no man see Me and live." It is probable that the explanation of these seeming contradictions is in John i, 18, where we learn that God has always manifested Himself in His Son.

Handy.

Mrs. Gotham—Why do you still go by your maiden name?
Mrs. Chicago—I find it convenient to have a permanent address, you know.

Time is Money.

Business Man (in despair)—See here, porter! show this book agent out.
Book Agent—While he's coming you might glance at some of these large and elegant steel-plate engravings.

Too Inconspicuous.

Cholly—I'll go west out on a wanche if I wasn't afraid those savages would bwin me.
Miss Smartly—Oh, I don't believe those Indian braves would do so small a thing as that.

Wiser Than Solomon.

After his mother had got through padding him the boy, who had neither warmed nor shed a tear during the ordeal, calmly remarked:
"Well, father was a wiser man than Solomon."
"What do you mean by that, sir?" she asked sharply.
"I mean that Solomon had 700 wives."

"Are you sure Miss Oldtime keeps up the study of ancient history?" Madge—"Oh, dear me, yes; I saw her reading in her diary to-day."

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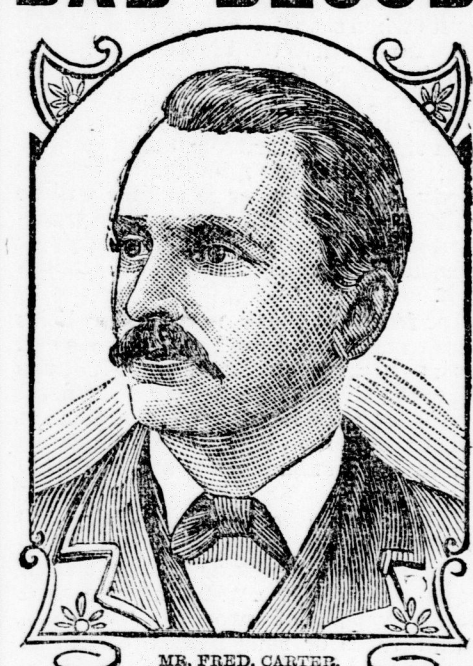
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I can answer for the truth of the above.

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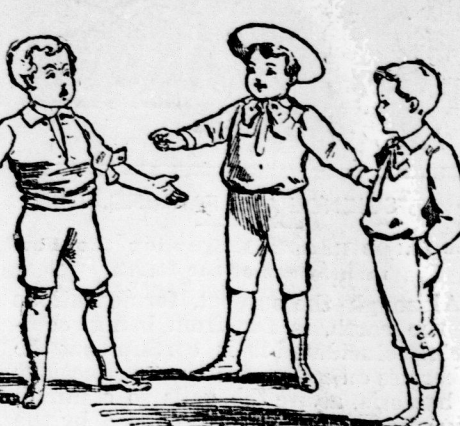
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BICYCLES

price Lists for 1894.

WM. PAYNE, London

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division CORRECTED Feb. 11, 1894.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Wabash Express (A).....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	8:05 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Day Express.....	10:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Wabash Express (A) (D).....	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m.
Mixed (C).....	5:50 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Erie Limited (A).....	11:20 p.m.	11:40 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	5:35 a.m.	5:50 a.m.
West End Mixed.....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
Wabash Express (A).....	11:35 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Erie Limited (A).....	12:15 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Accommodation.....	12:55 p.m.	1:05 p.m.
Pacific Express (A).....	6:50 p.m.	7:10 p.m.
Mail.....	9:50 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Accommodation.....	7:30 p.m.	7:40 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B).....	4:03 a.m.	4:10 a.m.
Accommodation.....	9:30 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B).....	11:35 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Mixed.....	5:35 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
Accommodation.....	8:15 p.m.	8:25 p.m.
Erie Limited (B).....	11:35 p.m.	11:45 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (B).....	5:40 a.m.	5:50 a.m.
Lehigh Express (B).....	11:15 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Erie Limited (B).....	12:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Accommodation.....	11:00 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
Pacific Express (B).....	7:20 p.m.	7:30 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	9:55 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Mail.....	6:40 p.m.	6:50 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed-Mail.....	11:15 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Express.....	2:05 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
Express-Mixed.....	5:40 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
Express-Mixed.....	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton-Depart.....	4:10 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive.....	11:50 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
Hamilton-Depart.....	4:10 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive.....	11:50 a.m.	12:00 p.m.

* These trains for Montreal.
† These trains from Montreal.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

	ARRIVE	DEPART
DEPART—		
London.....	4:20 a.m.	4:35 a.m.
Woodstock.....	5:08 a.m.	5:23 a.m.
Galt.....	5:56 a.m.	6:11 a.m.
Georgetown.....	6:44 a.m.	6:59 a.m