

228, 230, 232 DUNDAS STREET.

WHISKARD'S.

London's Cheapest Store.

THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST STORE IN THE CITY.

The Cost of Your Drygoods, Fancy Goods and Millinery.

Have you ever looked upon this part of your yearly expenses from a practical business standpoint? You should, and it will no doubt mean for you a big saving. We recommend you to begin by watching this store's doings. We have taught thousands of ladies lessons in economy by our right prices and values. This house has defended the lady portion of the city against the high prices so generally asked by others. It's been a pleasant and profitable duty to us—pleasant, because of the hosts of friends we have made, and profitable—because our business has grown to greater proportions this year than ever before. Let us do business together.

We're Busy.

You don't have to look far for the reasons for the heavy increase in our business during the present year. Bigger buying and better buying have resulted in our offering better and bigger bargains than possibly obtainable elsewhere.

Millinery Items That'll Interest Ladies and Misses.

FIFTY DOZEN OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FINE FELT HATS, ranging in price from 75c to \$1.25, all the newest kinds of Felt Hats. We are clearing them out at 39c, 49c, 59c each.

Now Is Your Time to Buy.

ANOTHER PURCHASE OF WINGS, OSPREYS, ETC., 68 DOZEN AT LESS THAN HALF WHOLESALE PRICE. Come and see what we can do for you in Wings, in large bunches, at 7c, 10c each.

New Lines of Dress Goods Just to Hand.

AT SPECIAL PRICES AND SPECIAL VALUES.

Fine All-wool New Plaids, worth 75c, for 49c yard. This is a beauty, ladies, worth seeing.

25c New Plaid Dress Goods, for 15c yard.

Heavy Tweed Dress Goods, regular 25c, for 15c.

160 Dozen of Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, for 5c each.

HEAVY LINE LADIES' FLEECE VESTS, open front, for 15c each.

In the Dining-Room.

SUNDAY, NOV. 28.

BREAKFAST—Oatmeal with cream. Coddish croquettes. Flannel cakes with quince syrup. Coffee.

LUNCHEON—Cold sliced ham. Creamed potatoes. French roll. Cocoa.

DINNER—Split pea soup. Creamed chicken fricassee with mushrooms. Mashed potatoes. Pumpkin custard. Coffee.

Cut out these recipes and paste them in a scrap-book.

Quince Syrup—This is delicious eaten with hot biscuits, waffles or griddle cakes. Boil together two cupsfuls of water and five cupsful of granulated sugar for five minutes. Then add the juice of one sour orange and two grated quinces, boiling all about ten minutes longer. This may be kept for a long time if bottled and sealed.

Creamed Chicken Fricassee with Mushrooms—Cut a fine, well-cleaned chicken of three or four pounds into ten pieces; put them into a large saucepan of boiling water for three minutes; then drain in a colander, and instantly plunge into cold water, letting them remain five minutes. Take out the chicken, place it in a clean saucepan over the fire, cover with boiling water, add one heaping teaspoonful of salt, two white onions and a bunch of herbs, and boil slowly until tender; drain off the broth and strain it. Melt two ounces of butter in a saucepan, add two heaping teaspoonfuls of flour, stir and cook two minutes; add the chicken broth and half a can of mushrooms, or the same quantity of fresh ones, and cook fifteen minutes; then take out the mushrooms, remove all the fat from the sauce, add more salt, if necessary. Mix the yolks of three eggs with half a pint of cream, add it slowly to the gravy, and, lastly, the juice of half a lemon. Arrange the chicken on a hot dish, pour over the gravy, lay the mushrooms in clusters around and garnish with sprigs of parsley.

A Running Sore Pronounced Incurable by Eight Doctors—Cured by Dr. Chase.

Mr. R. D. Robbins, 148 Cowan avenue, Toronto, says: "I had a bad leg which was simply unsightly. From below the knee to the ankle was one great sore. Eight doctors treated me without benefit. I was induced to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, which cured me, and all that remains to be seen are the scars."

The power that moves the world is hope. An anxious, doubtful, timid man can accomplish little. Fear unnerves us; hope inspires us.

Snap and Vigor Wanted.

Modern life demands snap and vigor from all. The race for existence is hotter than ever. Keep your blood pure by using BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, and you will be healthy, vigorous and strong. Miss Jennie A. Gleason, Centerton, Ont., says: "For two years I suffered from poor, thin blood. I grew weaker every day until I tried B. B. B. It completely cured me by enriching my blood, making me strong and vigorous again."

TREND OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's Review of the Situation in Canada and Across the Border.

New York, Nov. 27.—Bradstreet's weekly review says: Winter rates of shipment for Canadian goods have had a tendency to check shipments of merchandise from Montreal, where the arrival of the season for taking has emphasized that situation.

Advices from Halifax are that cold weather has stimulated the demand for more important staples, for which the arrival of the season for taking has emphasized that situation.

There are 34 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 31 last week, 36 in the week a year ago, and 52 two years ago. Bank clearing at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and St. John, N. B., amount to \$22,516,000 this week, compared with \$27,720,000 last week, and \$41,258,000 in the week one year ago.

In the United States general trade throughout the country has shown no general improvement this week. A favorable feature is found in advance in wages of operatives in various industrial lines. Cotton has reacted again, and prices for lead, coffee, oats, and Indian corn are also lower. Wool, print cloths, copper, sugar, wheat, flour, beef, pork and lard are among the most important staples, for which prices are unchanged. Wheat alone, among a score of important products, records an advance. Bank clearing totals at cities for the week ended Nov. 26 show total clearances of \$1,058,482,298—an increase of 13.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Strength Has Returned.

"My whole system was run down. I was so weak I could scarcely get around to do my work. I finally began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using five bottles I found that my strength had returned and my appetite was better. I now feel as strong as ever." MRS. KILLEY, 9 Wellington avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, all druggists, 25c.

Let us ever remember that he who lives for self and self alone is a failure, while he who renders honest, loving service to his fellows, though he be poor and an outcast, unhonored and unsung, is to all eternity a noble success.

Cure that cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25c. Sold by all druggists.

We talk of spending our time as if it were so much interest of perpetual annuity, whereas we are all living under one capital, and he who wastes a single day throws away that which can never be recalled or recovered.

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

The "Bicyclist's Best Friend" is a familiar name for Trask's Magnetic Ointment, always ready for emergencies. While a specific for Piles, it also instantly relieves all cuts, bruises, salt rheum, eczema and all affections of the skin. It never fails. 25 cents. 27

Sporting Circles.

Some of the Prices at the Hamlin Horse Sale.

Californians Will Abandon Sunday Bicycle Racing—The Ontario Checkers Championship Contest—Eastern League Changes.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE CHANGES. The winter meeting of the Eastern League will be held next week in New York. It is altogether likely that Wilkes-Barre and Scranton will retire from the fray, as the game has been a losing one in these cities for the last couple of years. Rochester, Worcester, Jersey City and New Haven are in the running for the vacancies, with the chances in favor of the two first named places. Jersey City is being booned by President Powers.

HORSES CHANGING HANDS.

Some of the prices paid at Hamlin sale in New York were: Passing Eagle, 2:08.4; Athlete, 2:10. 8:50; Emily, 2:11. 4:20; Bright Regent, 2:06.4; 775; Merry Chimes, 2:08.4; 400; Roetta Soap, 2:14.4; 450; Golden Chimes, by Chimes—sold by Manbrino King, was bought by Charles Barbeau, of St. Marys, Que., for \$500. Mr. Barbeau also secured Royalty for \$300. The Canadian and racing stallion Royal Victor, 2:08.4, brought \$3,000 at auction in New York the other day. F. P. Clark, of New Haven, Conn., was the purchaser.

TIPS.

At Lexington, J. A. Coons, the well known trotting horseman, was stricken with paralysis and his recovery is doubtful. He is 56 years old.

The famous Guttenburg, N. J., race track is now a thing of the past. It is to be divided up into building lots and sold next spring. The fencing around the track will be torn down immediately, and an engineer has been instructed to map out the track now in building lots. J. N. Cruikshank, who is one of the owners of the track, when seen, said that he and the other owners had decided on the plan, and that they were to be little likelihood of there being any horse racing in New Jersey for many years to come.

WHEEL.

WILL ABANDON SUNDAY RACING. New York, Nov. 27.—A San Francisco dispatch to the Sun says: "The races between the California secessionists and the L. A. W. needs only the word of the L. A. W. officials to end it. Possibly the offer of the Californians, but it is on the way to them, and as it entirely abandons their contentions for Sunday track racing, which is the cause of the split, it is considered certain that the Californians will soon be back in the fold. As a matter of fact, the Californians found that Sunday track racing did not pay. They desired now to control road racing, and as they did that before secession their action is the complete abandonment of their former plans."

The latest machine to replace the home trainer for indoor races is the indoor racing machine, on which is placed a bicycle. The machine makes 100 feet headway to the mile. It may be used in its own length, and a 100-mile race may be held in an ordinary hall. It has a simple arrangement of gears by which the speed of the rear wheel of the bicycle is reduced by a train of gears and transmitted to rollers, which rest on the floor.

CHECKERS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF ONTARIO. The contest for the checker championship of Ontario took on another phase Thursday afternoon, when Dykes took one game out of four, the other three being drawn. In the evening only one game was played, and it was a draw. Nineteen games out of forty have been played. McLaurin has scored four and Dykes one.

FOOTBALL.

FREE KICKS.

Capt. Gleason of Ottawa College, is only 22 years of age. Pennsylvania had a hard game with Cornell and only won by 4 to 0.

At Council Bluffs, Thursday, Nebraska, 6; Iowa, 0. Again Nebraska finishes the season unbeaten, champion of the western intercollegiate football association.

BURNED HER TRESSES.

The Dastardly Deed of a Practical Joker Cost Him \$10. Calumet, Mich., Nov. 27.—Jacob Smuk came home to his boarding house late at night, full of "funny" ideas. Miss Tracy Struger was very fond of her long, heavy flowing locks, and often boasted of them. Smuk thought it would be a good idea to deprive her of them, just for a joke, and at the same time get revenge for the coldness she had always shown to him, so he crept into her room, struck a match and soon set the pretty locks ablaze. Miss Struger did not awaken till all her tresses were gone. Smuk was arrested and paid \$10 fine and costs for his "joke." Miss Struger wears a switch now.

"GOD BLESS THEM."

Kinston, Nov. 27.—Archbishop Cleary had only a "God bless them" for the enemies who had criticised his late pastoral. He said he would have scores of them. He said he was proud to know the priests indorsed to a unit the address, which they termed doctrinal and opportune.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—December wheat sold at a dollar about 11:30 yesterday. A bulge started in that option about 10 o'clock, which carried it steadily upward. The immediate cause of the jump was the buying of about 250,000 bushels by Counselman & Day. After that the market dropped back very quickly to 97c, and was then a spasm of covering set it up again to 98c cents. December bulls sold heavily on the swell.

People Praise It.

Dear Sirs,—I have often had coughs and colds, as well as bronchitis. Norway Pine Syrup cures me every time. I recommend it as a perfect cure for all throat and lung troubles. Lizzie Hardy, Mayfield, Ont.

Before the Bar.

Terrible Confession of the Accused in the Poirier Tragedy.

Close of the Prosecution in the Thorn Trial.

Coroner Tutthill Says Guldensuppe Was Mortally Stabbed in the Heart.

St. Scholastique, Que., Nov. 27.—Sam Panslow and Mrs. Poirier, who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the latter's husband at St. Canute, have confessed to Detective McCaskill, who was working on the case.

Mrs. Poirier says she was not present at the killing, but Panslow says she was, and that she helped him to kill her husband.

Mrs. Poirier told the following story of the crime. Dr. McKinnon said: "Since Jan. 1, Panslow was always at me to kill my husband to get rid of him, but I could not think of such a thing. About a month ago he went to Montreal and bought a pistol, with which he told me he was going to kill his wife. I objected, because it would make too much noise, and so he gave up that idea. About a week ago, he took a butcher's knife which we had in the house, and shamed it like a razor, saying he would put an end to the obstacle to our love. I advised him not to use the knife, as I thought he would surely get caught. On Sunday I made ready to go away, but at the last minute I felt it was not right that I should go away while my husband was so drunk. I told Sam to take out the horses, but at that moment my husband came out and wanted me to go, so I told Sam to hitch up. Then I drove away and left Sam behind. I felt it was going to be done then. Next morning, as I was passing Edward Panslow's house, I saw that he had done it. When I got to the house I tried the front door for the look of things, and then went to my brother-in-law's, Mr. Bouvett's. I suspected that it was done. That is all I can say about my husband's death."

On the other hand, declares that Mrs. Poirier had frequently urged him to kill her husband, and that on the day of the murder she was with him, and helped to commit the crime. Poirier was asleep when the two entered his room. Panslow said that Mrs. Poirier urged him on by repeating: "Kill him! Kill him!" He took the knife and ran it into Poirier's throat, but the blow, instead of killing him, instantly awakened him. Panslow grabbed the blade, and a desperate struggle ensued. After Poirier had been killed, he was placed on the bed, with the knife beside him, so as to lead to the belief that he had committed suicide.

Both prisoners are in jail here.

THORN'S TRIAL.

New York, Nov. 27.—At the Thorn trial, John Gotha, the barber to whom Thorn is alleged to have confessed all about the murder, gave evidence.

Dr. Tutthill, the coroner, stated that Guldensuppe's death was caused by a stab wound in the heart, discovered at the post-mortem examination.

Mr. Howe asked: "Are you sure it was not a wound from a pistol shot?" Dr. Tutthill replied: "Whatever was the matter with that man he was alive when stabbed."

The prosecution, after the testimony of Detective Sullivan and Thomas O'Connell, in respect to minor discoveries at the Woodslee cottage, rested, and the court adjourned until Monday.

The statement of the prosecuting attorney that their case was closed greatly excited Lawyers Howe and Mose, who have been defending the accused, and they were expected to make a statement.

Mrs. Nack would be put on the stand to reiterate her absolute confession, and the lawyers who had been assigned to look after Thorn's interest, thought that she would repeat her statement of two weeks ago.

Later in the afternoon District Attorney Youngs said that he was not prepared to say whether Mrs. Nack would be produced or not. The case, as far as the District Attorney's opinion went, was fully proved without the woman's testimony. Later on, however, one of Mr. Youngs' advisers said, in the case of the defense, put Martin Thorn on the stand the prosecution would certainly produce Mrs. Nack in rebuttal.

SUICIDE OF A G. T. R. FIREMAN.

Niagara Falls, Nov. 27.—Kenneth Campbell, a Grank Trunk Railway locomotive fireman, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife.

He was a young man, about 25 years of age, and ran between Toronto and Niagara Falls on the Toronto-Buffalo flyer with Engineer George Jackson, on engine No. 230, and made Toronto his home, where it is said, he has a mother and married sister. No reason was given for the rash act, other than temporary insanity. Campbell told Mechanical Superintendent Warren that he was sick and wanted to return to Toronto. He then went to the town hall and asked caretaker Galford to let him into the lock-up to get out of the rain. Baldy let him in, and after locking the door went to his dinner. Returning an hour later, he found Campbell doubled up on the floor, his throat cut and a small pocket-knife in his hand. He was alive, but died at 3:40 in the afternoon.

THE VITASCOPE: A NEW OPTICAL TOY.

This device, by which an observer on the level of the ground is enabled to view the surrounding landscape as it appears from a height of several hundred feet, is the invention of W. A. Eddy, well-known for his success in making and flying gigantic kites. The following description is quoted from the Scientific American:

"The vitascope is an instrument which enables persons on the ground to view the surrounding country with almost the same effect as if they were at the elevation of the kite. The vitascope looks something like a huge magic lantern. It is designed on the lines of the ordinary camera obscura, but the pictures are thrown from a mirror set in the top upon a sheet of semi-transparent paraffin paper. This does away with the reversed effect of the ordinary camera obscura."

By lying on his back with his feet toward the view to be seen, the observer sees the landscape stretched before him in its proper condition. There is, moreover, a peculiar effect of being in the air on a level with the vitascope and looking out over a level stretch of country. The apparatus recently used by Mr. Eddy measured 15x24 feet, and was carried up by a team of Eddy kites reinforced by a large derrick-box. Dropsy, Female Weakness and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.

All Sorts of Men



Are clothed by us with the ease born of a long and varied experience. The fit's the thing with critical dressers, and critical dressers are the men we want. To know our methods is to deal with us.

\$10.00

spent with us means a Suit or Overcoat which made to order would cost you \$18.

The Great One Price Clothiers.

OAK HALL

154 Dundas St. London.

ALF. TAYLOR, MANAGER.

A half distant were distinctly seen. The kite cord was let out until the staccato was felt in the air, but the trials were less satisfactory, because of the swaying of the kite line, which rendered it extremely difficult to follow the motion of the apparatus with the field-glass."

until a few days ago. Damon was a news agent on the Erie and Huron Railway. Her departure is coincident with that of Damon. The father is nearly heart-broken at the loss of his daughter.

Chatham is becoming notorious as a center from which bridal couples elope. The reason of this is that the city affords excellent facilities for comfortable transportation, with no prospect of a couple being caught before they are safe on United States soil. For some time past a certain Raleigh resident and a young girl from the same township, have been making elaborate preparations for their wedding. The parents interfered. On Wednesday the pair went there secretly and were married at the Methodist parsonage. They then hurried off to Detroit.

Western Ontario.

A Stratford Octogenarian Terribly Hurt by a Horse's Kick—Chatham Achieving Notoriety for Elopements.

A determined effort is to be made by the churches to rid Windsor of continuous race meetings.

Mr. Andrew Cragg, Camden, was fined \$1 and costs, \$3 in all, for leading a bull on the sidewalk.

James Lee, of the Huron road, near Stratford, lost his barn and season's crop by fire on Wednesday.

The Moraviantown Agricultural Society has \$500 to deposit in some charitable institution, the society started in 1896 with \$14.

Mrs. Marie Dunkley, relict of the late John C. Dunkley, of Chatham, passed away Thursday, aged 77 years and 5 months.

Owen Dyer, aged 80, of Stratford, was severely kicked the other day by a vicious horse. The lower jawbone and the nose were broken, and all the lower portion of his face was crushed in. His wounds may prove fatal.

Mr. Ed. Depew, mason, Tilsonburg, while putting in a boiler at the Court-land cheese and butter factory, received a glancing blow from an axe, used by Mr. Burwell, in chopping out a stump. The axe struck below the knee-cap, giving him an ugly gash, which will lay him up for the winter.

There are 24 schools and departments in the county of Bruce; \$68,644.50 were paid for teachers' salaries in 1896. The number of pupils on the roll was 13,972. The highest salary paid in an incorporated village was \$700, the highest in a rural school \$480. Five teachers held class certificates, 59 second and 169 third.

Mrs. Nevills, wife of A. Nevills, one of the proprietors of the Chatham steam laundry, sustained serious injury while working at the Troy steam machine. In some manner she got her right arm caught between the heavy rollers. Her arm was drawn down to the hot roller, which irons out the fabrics, and was frightfully burned and mangled.

Dr. Sawyer, the proprietor of a sanatorium at Marion, Ohio, arrived in Windsor on Friday looking for James W. Barron, his book-keeper, whom he charges with having skipped out with \$225 of his money, after having married one of the domestics at the sanatorium, taking his bride with him. Barron was located in a boarding house. He tried to jump through a window, but was seized and looked up.

On Wednesday night Stephen Brown, a well-to-do Raleigh farmer, was in Chatham inquiring as to the whereabouts of his 16-year-old daughter Fannie, whose sudden disappearance from that city, where she was employed in one of the stores, has created a local sensation. The young girl was keeping company with Henry Damon.

D-O-D-D-D-S

The Peculiarities of the Word.

No Name on Earth So Famous

No Name More Widely Imitated.

No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed or more widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fastens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Everyone knows that the first kidney remedy ever patented or sold in pill form was named DODD'S. Their discovery started the medical profession the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases.

No imitator has ever succeeded in constructing a name possessing the peculiarity of DODD, though they nearly all adopt names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their foolishness prevents them realizing that attempts made to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Why is the name "Dodd's Kidney Pills" imitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are the most precious gems, and gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are imitated because they are the most valuable medicines the world has ever known.

No medicine was ever named kidney pills till years of medical research gave Dodd's Kidney Pills to the world. No medicine has ever cured Bright's disease except Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other medicine has cured as many cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Lumbago, Dropsy, Female Weakness and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.

POINTS OF THE

Heintzman & Co.

PIANO

Original and beautiful in design. Unequaled in quality of tone and finish. Unsurpassed in solidity of construction.

All Upright Pianos contain the New Agraffe Bridge, which places them ten years ahead of any other piano manufactured.

LONDON WAREHOUSES,

236 Dundas Street.

The Worst Insurance

Is that which is never taken, but talked about.

The Best Insurance

Is that which is secured.

Don't delay, but get one of those new policies from

THE

Northern Life Assurance Company

OF CANADA.

Head Office, Temple Building,

John Milne, Manager.

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BUY

Sweet

Home

Soap

IT'S THE WASHER

Bring Your Soap Wrappers to

Esarett's Bazar and Get

a Premium.

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LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and

Manager.

God's in His heaven.

All's right with the world.

—Browning.

London, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1897.

Canada Establishes an Inter-Im-

perial Preferential Postoffice

Service.

Another step towards the consolida-

tion of the British Empire has been

taken by the Government of Canada.

It was announced by Hon. Wm. Paterson,

Minister of Customs, at a great

mass meeting in Toronto last night.

Our Government has decided that in

future the postal rate from Canada to

all parts of the British Empire shall

be three cents for one ounce of mail,

instead of as at present five cents for

a half ounce. Hitherto, for many

years, the three cent rate has only

been applied to letters sent to any part

of Canada and the United States. Under

the new arrangement, Great Britain

and all outlying parts of the British

Empire will have the decided prefer-

ence over foreign countries in postal

rates stated above.

What this preference means is seen

from the number of British posses-

sions to which the new three cent let-

ter rate will in future apply. A letter

double the weight of that for which

five cents has hitherto been charged

will in future be carried for three cents

to the following divisions of the Brit-

ish Empire: United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta,

Aden and Berber, Bahrain Islands,

Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong-Kong, India,

Baluchistan, Sikkim, Andaman and

Nicobar Islands, Lacadive Islands,

Kamoran Island, Labuan, North Bor-

neo, the Straits Settlements, Keeling

or Kow Islands, Christmas Island,

Ascension Island, Basutoland, Bechaun-

aland, British East Africa, British

Zambia and Nyassaland, Cape Col-

ony, Mauritius, Natal, Niger District

Protectorate, St. Helena, Tristan

D'A Cunha, the Gold Coast, Lagos,

Gambia, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar, Zan-

zibar, Bermuda, Falkland Islands,

British Guiana, British Honduras, Ba-

hamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Leeward

Islands, Trinidad, the Windward

Islands, Fiji, New Guinea, New South

Wales, New Zealand, Queensland,

South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria,

Western Australia, Pacific Islands.

In taking this new departure, the

Government of Canada follows out in

postal matters its line of action in re-

gard to preferential trade with the

motherland. In its tariff reform, it

gives a preference of 25 per cent on all

imports from Britain because our pro-

ducts are received free of tax by that

country.

In the great postal change which

now goes into effect our Government

once more sets an example to the

other outlying districts of the empire.

Nothing is more calculated to de-

monstrate Canada's desire to promote

the general welfare of the British Em-

pire than this action, which ought

also to materially aid in the promo-

tion of our trade with other parts

of the great commercial commonwealth

of which Canada forms no unimportant

part.

Thirty-two tons of earth will be

brought from Ireland to Chicago to

make a special floor for the Irish fair

to be held in that city. Chicago is

nothing if not sensational.

"Independence."

On the ground that it is edited "by

men who have political opinions,"

the London, Ont., Advertiser protests

against being lectured by a paper like

the Journal—Ottawa Journal.

Most certainly. We have proved

that in its recent attack on our alder-

manic authorities, and on members of

both political parties in this city, the

Ottawa Journal did the people of Lon-

don a grave injustice. No doubt it

was the victim of misinformation. But,

in any case it may well be asked

wherein the Journal, though styling it-

self "independent," is any more in-

dependent than its neighbors, the Ot-

tawa Free Press or the Ottawa Citizen?

Surely it does not aver that it is more

moral, more progressive in its views

regarding public affairs, more likely to

serve its country effectively than its

city contemporaries, which give a gen-

eral support to one or the other of the

two great political parties. If it can

be truthfully said for the Ottawa Journal

that it is more independent, more moral,

more progressive, than the newspapers

that are edited by men who have the

courage to hold political principles, and

to express their political preferences,

then the Journal stands alone in the

field of so-called "independent" jour-

nalism.

The Philadelphia Ledger attributes

the victory of the Democrats in Great-

er New York to the fact that they ad-

vertised extensively. Never before in

any contest was advertising so exten-

sively resorted to as a means of reach-

ing the electorate.

London's Mayoralty Candidates.

A letter in the London Free Press

discusses the qualifications necessary

to make a good mayor for the city.

The writer mentions four—ability,

honesty, economy, and good social

standing. We do not dissent from this

view. There are two candidates in the

field. One is a gentleman who has for

years been engaged in the most re-

spectable calling of providing his fel-

low citizens with the staffs of life.

bread; the other is a medical man

whose time and talents have been

taken up in prescribing medicines for

such of his fellow citizens as sought

his services. Both candidates, there-

fore, start even in their social status.

They are engaged in honorable call-

ings, the only difference being that

one is an employer of labor and the

other is not. As to the ability, hon-

esty and economy of the respective

candidates, that can be established by

the records of the men, which, fortun-

ately are pretty well known to the

electors. As the campaign develops,

it will not be difficult to establish who,

in these respects, is entitled to public

confidence—the untired man, with lit-

tle or no experience, or the man who

has faithfully served the taxpayers,

and has established for himself a re-

cord of administrative ability that can-

not be successfully assailed.

Fitting Sequel to the London

Election Trial.

The Toronto Globe discusses the ex-

traordinary decision of Judges Rob-

ertson and Ferguson with regard to

the payment of a sum of \$551 to the

son of the former, who was registrar

in the recent London election trial,

for merely mailing a copy of the evi-

dence to Ottawa after the work of

transcribing it had been paid for out

of the money paid into court. Our

contemporary strongly condemns the

transaction, and the refusal of the

Judges to investigate the double pay-

ment and see that the money was paid

back. Our contemporary thus sums

up: "We obtained from any criticism

of the decision upon the London elec-

tion. We knew that this decision

came as a shock and a surprise to many

who had read the published evidence,

and we knew that the conduct and de-

meanor of the presiding judges, espe-

cially of Mr. Justice Robertson, pro-

voked, throughout the trial, the most

unfavorable comments from those who

were present in December, 1896, when

before these judges the trial of an elec-

tion against a Liberal was tried. But

we were unwilling that our judges,

in their decision of weighty questions

of law and fact, should be subjected to

newspaper criticism. But this question

of fees is quite different. It is not nec-

essary to be a judge or even a lawyer

to see that if an election in an elec-

tion trial has paid for three copies of

the evidence, it is indecent and dis-

honest that the registrar of the court

should put in his own pocket for one

of these copies a large sum of money

from the Dominion treasury; and it is

most extraordinary that his right to

keep this money under these circum-

stances should be regarded by the

Judges as being beyond discussion. It

may add that the order-in-council

of 1875 the registrar's account against

the government is required to be cer-

tified by the judge presiding in the

case. The registrar of the court, in

making copies of evidence also cer-

tified to an allowance of \$551.10 to the

registrar for copies of the same evi-

dence. We trust that this matter will

be thoroughly investigated in Parlia-

ment, as it is evident that from no

other source can the petitioner and the

respondent obtain redress."

lend a Hand.

There are, we understand, persons in

London and Western Ontario who are

entitled to vote in Center Toronto Do-

minion bye-election, which takes place

on Tuesday next. It is highly desirable

that all who favor the candidature of

Mr. Bertram, the Liberal candidate,

should go to Toronto on that day, and

vote. It is not every day that an elec-

tor has the privilege of recording his

vote in favor of a candidate of Mr.

Bertram's ability and enterprise.

A Remarkable Document.

William Randal Cremer, for ten years

a prominent member of the British

House of Commons, has arrived in the

United States with a most remarkable

memorial, signed by the industrial

workers of England, in favor of inter-

national arbitration. Here are a few

facts of more than passing interest

recited by Mr. Cremer:

"I cannot tell you the exact nature

of the memorial which I have brought

with me until it has been presented to

the Senators, but I think it will sup-

ply the evidence that the movement in

Britain was initiated by the people,

supported by the people, and that the

British Government, the industrial

classes and the capitalists had no more

to do with it than the man in the

moon.

"This memorial is indorsed by over

seven thousand representative work-

ingmen, every one of whom is the

elect officer of an industrial organiza

Free 350 Pictures
Free To Be Given Away
Free Absolutely Free.

We bought them so cheap at the recent Custom House sale that we can afford to give them away. Call early. Select your picture and have it framed by us at a very small cost.

E. N. HUNT
190 DUNDAS STREET.

HONORE'S FATE.

"Seven," echoed the fortune-teller, drawing out a pink fold. "This is what is written on seven: 'It is in woman as in soil—there is a vein of gold sometimes which the owner knows not of. That's an idea of Swift's, if I remember rightly. What do you think of it?' 'I don't call that a fortune,' said Phoebe, ruefully.

"Now," continued Mrs. Payte, smiling, as she refolded the pink paper, "who comes next? You, Miss Haughton?"

"No, indeed," said Miss Haughton, "I am not in the least interested in my fortune. I am more interested in yours."

"I think it nonsense," returned Jane, coldly. "but if I must be as foolish as all the others, I'll say nine."

"Nine—nine—I can hardly read nine," muttered the old lady, bending over a yellow fold. "It is a couple of lines from Tennyson:

"Dark is the world to thee—
Thyself art the reason why."

"I suppose," she muttered, "it isn't to be expected that any single one will be appropriate. Now, Honore, it is your turn. Of course, you won't be suitable, either. Stupid institution, isn't it? Choose your number—any one from two to eight, except seven, which is taken."

"Eight, please. What color is it, Mrs. Payte?"

"Don't be impatient and inquisitive," retorted the old lady, glancing shrewdly up into the girl's bright face, as she drew out a strip of sky-blue from the gypsy's dress.

"This is all there is to read to you: 'She's beautiful, and therefore to be wooed, She is a woman, therefore to be won.'"

"A bit from King Henry VI. How absurd!"

"Yes—very absurd," said Honore, laughing; but she blushed a little, too, when she met the eyes of Mr. Keith.

"What a hit," ejaculated Capt. Trent, "Give me as true a hit, Mrs. Payte. I say number three. I wonder no one has chosen number three before."

"Do you?" said Mrs. Payte, absently drawing out a white fold of thick glazed paper. "We will conclude—shall we?—that it has been specially reserved for you. Here it is. Listen: 'I am not settled yet in any stable condition; but he wind-bound off the Cape of Good Hope, expecting some gentle gale to launch me out.' That's a quotation from Howell; silly man to be there, eh? 'Wind-bound off the Cape of Good Hope.'"

"Perhaps old Myddelton's money has that to answer for," said Honore, in a tone of deep consideration.

"Why, Honore, you baby," remarked Theodore, "you speak as if this rubbish were true. Mr. Keith, you will not be so silly as to try any number, will you?"

"I cannot settle to anything," said Royden, with gravity, "until I know my motto. Please, Mrs. Payte, give me number five. I am sure it will be a hit."

"Yes, you can have five," assented the old lady, drawing out a crimson paper; "but—but—let me see, I can scarcely detect the meaning of this. It is 'Byronic—Manfred,' I fancy."

"I feel the impulse, yet I do not plunge; I feel the peril, yet I do not recede; And my brain reels, and yet my foot is firm."

"Why, Mr. Keith," cried Theodore, a few minutes afterward, "how silent you are over your motto! You are over your destiny, for the grave look upon your face."

"Now, Mrs. Payte," exclaimed Phoebe, "please read Mr. Haughton's." "Will you choose your number, Lawrence?" asked Honore, rather enjoying the idea; and at her words he chose it.

"Number six, if I really am to choose."

"Number six," repeated Mrs. Payte, musingly, as she slowly—very slowly—opened a green paper. "Dear me, this is all that's said on number six:

"Love he comes and love he tarries, Just as fate or fancy carries; Longest stays where sores children, Laughs and flies when pressed and bidden."

"I have heard that verse before, so—
—That so much talked about, celebrated . . .

Ralston's Health Breakfast Food
which has the indorsation of its president as a perfect food, being delicious, and only takes five minutes to cook. We keep it, and if you have not tried it, please do so on our recommendation, and you will be delighted.

Gerald, Scandrett & Co.
190 DUNDAS STREET.

have you, of course, well, is that all?" "I am a bit to choose a number for Mrs. Payte," said the doctor, laughing; "and by that we shall judge how true her axioms are. Now, Mrs. Payte, I choose four for you; please read it."

The old lady opened a brown fold of paper, and bent to read, with her eyes full of laughter.

"This is rather trying," she said, looking sharply up into the surrounding faces. "This is what it says: 'Whether she knows the thing or no, Her tongue eternally will go, For she has the impudence at will.'"

"To begin with, it is a distortion of Gay's lines, which were originally applied to the masculine gender; and, to end with, its inapplicability is as apparent as in the other cases. For goodness' sake, burn the creature, some of you!"

"Mrs. Payte," asked Honore, a suspicion darting across her mind, "are the numbers really there?"

"The old lady raised her head and eyed Honore sternly.

"Of course they are. Take it and see."

She was quite right; the verses exactly answered to the numbers every one had chosen; and it never entered into Honore's head to conjecture when the pencilled figures had been added to the quotations. "Thank you," she said, handing back the toy; "it is very odd."

"Honore," interposed Theodore, evidently tiring of the subject, "we are going to dance now. You are fond of performing dance music, so I suppose you will play first."

Honore took her seat at the piano, and a once struck up a waltz. Mr. Keith, as in duty bound, offered his arm to Theodore.

On and on went Honore, until her fingers ached; then she stopped with a rich, swift chord, and turned on her stool, smiling to picture the sudden stop; but Theodore and her partner were the only two who had kept up so long as the music.

"How spiteful of you!" whispered Miss Trent, coming up to her alone. "You stopped on purpose, because I was enjoying it."

"I thought everyone was enjoying it—except me," said Honore naively; "but my wrist gave way."

"Will you dance now, Miss Craven?" Theodore turned, her eagerness evident through all her studied composure.

"You will offend Honore if you take her away from the piano, Mr. Keith. Her musical strength lies in dances."

"And in singing as Marguerite," added Royden, with a smile into Honore's eyes.

"Oh, I did that very badly," said Honore, turning swiftly away; "I will do this better."

And without another pause she played the opening bars of the waltz. Then followed other dances, and still Honore was allowed to keep her seat at the piano. Once or twice Lawrence, in his stiff and stern way, proposed that some one else should take a turn; but not very eagerly, for he did not care to dance, and he could be more useful having her near him while she played. One or twice Captain Trent sauntered to her side, and whispered what a cool thing it was of Theodore; but he had no more to say.

"If I offered to play," explained Theodore, in a low tone, "Honore would not let me. She objects to dancing in boots that are not her own."

"I see," said Royden, with a quizzical gravity in his eyes. But in another moment he was to see quite the opposite side of the picture. Little Mrs. Pate marveled up to the piano, and declared, in a tone which there was no gainsaying, that Honore would much prefer her by residing.

"I never heard such ugly things as these times of the present day!" she said, "and what a nuisance what was called dance-music when I was young."

Honore rose with evident relief and pleasure, but first she looked questioning into the old lady's face.

"Are you sure, Mrs. Pate, that you do not say it because I have looked tired or discontented?"

"Sure," she rejoined, tersely, and sat down at once.

Lawrence rose from his lounge behind the piano.

"You will dance with me, Honore?" "Yes," she said, so brightly and readily that Royden "saw" a little more clearly still through the excuse of the boots.

"Honore, how odious this music is!" observed Theodore, pointedly, when the waltz was over. "I cannot dance to it."

To be Continued.

Well Dressed Children Where Diamond Dyes Are Used.

Mothers who wish to save money, and who are economical in home management, are not obliged to buy clothing for their children as frequently as some mothers do. This saving of money is due to the fact that the economical mothers are regular users of the wonderful Diamond Dyes that always make old things look as good as new.

The Diamond Dyes show such a variety of standard colors that mothers can now dye any of the fashionable colors and shades seen in the new autumn dress goods. At the very small cost of ten cents an old dress can be made stylish looking and serviceable for a long time.

If mothers would have success with home dyeing they must use the Diamond Dyes at all times. All imitations and mixtures of soap and coloring matter should be avoided with care, as they are ruinous to good materials. Diamond Dyes are the best in the world; they are pure, strong and last forever.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The famous signature of **CASTORIA** is on every wrapper.

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Manual Training.

Strong Plea for Its Introduction in the Public Schools.

Fluent and forcible Address by Mrs. S. Hoodless, of Hamilton.

At the City Teachers' Convention—Dr. McLehlan on "Literature" Inter-esting Discussion—Election of Officers.

At the afternoon session of the Teachers' Association yesterday, Mrs. S. Hoodless, of Hamilton, made an earnest plea for the introduction of manual training in the public schools.

At the conclusion of her able address, the audience indicated by a show of hands that the great majority were in sympathy with her efforts to bring about this addition to the curriculum.

Mrs. Hoodless is the wife of a well-known Hamilton citizen, and until about three years ago when she became strongly impressed with the need of a reform along this line, did no public speaking. Yesterday, however, she occupied the attention of the meeting for nearly an hour and a half in a speech that was bright, fluent and forcible, and in duty bound, offered his arm to Theodore.

On and on went Honore, until her fingers ached; then she stopped with a rich, swift chord, and turned on her stool, smiling to picture the sudden stop; but Theodore and her partner were the only two who had kept up so long as the music.

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tom resulting in vitiated tastes and habits, ignorance of God's laws concerning the human body, and a stubborn determination to resist any attempt to educate the people to live more in accord with these laws, were some of the evils against which the educational system must contend.

Mothers should know how to prepare food in proper proportions to supply nourishment for the body, nerves, brain, etc.; to understand the value of proper ventilation, and the science of cleanliness, and as the majority of children receive their education in the public schools, therefore domestic science should be taught in the public schools. While not limiting a girl's education, there was a point where it should be separated from the training provided for boys. Continuing, Mrs. Hoodless spoke of the Ontario Normal College with unstinted praise. There was but one link missing to make it perfect, and that was the teaching of domestic science.

DISCUSSION.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. R. M. Graham pointed out that the school system was limited. He held that after the children went through the public schools it was then time for the state to differentiate in their training institutions. He resented the apparent reflection on the system, and feared people would come to wrong conclusions as to what was being done in the schools.

Mrs. Hoodless cited Germany as an illustration of the benefits of manual training in the primary grades, and said England, having recognized the German system to be a good one, had spent £250,000 in following it. She then went on to show that there was no crippling of the mental culture, but that, on the contrary, it was stronger as a result.

Mr. Baker, who had taught in England eight years ago, said he never could see where the place there were ahead of Canadian girls.

Mrs. Hoodless replied that the system referred to had entirely sprung up within the past five years, and were technical schools prior to that, but it was those who needed the training who were the most intelligent, who went to them.

Mr. Graham—What should public schools teach?

Mrs. Hoodless—I have never yet seen any subject on the curriculum that could be done away with. I believe the public school system is thoroughly good, but some subjects, such as physiology, temperance and botany, as taught, are a farce. What I have said to the minister of education is: "Incorporate all these, and make it for the girl's domestic science." The girls can meet the temperance question at home more effectively than anywhere else.

Mrs. Gahan thought Mrs. Hoodless had not made an attack on the public schools. The speaker herself was a most strenuous advocate of manual training and domestic science.

Mr. Graham again expressed himself at variance with the lecturer. If the subjects referred to were of no use, they should not be on the curriculum, he said, and the substitution of manual training should be made an issue in the coming provincial elections.

This was not Mrs. Hoodless' view at all. The educational system was a natural growth, and experiments had to be made. She could find no fault with the minister of education for placing on the curriculum the subjects that are now there. In her relations with him she had always found him willing to do all in his power for the accomplishment of the best results.

Mr. Stewart said he did not understand Mrs. Hoodless to have made an attack on the public schools, but rather that she had made a plea for less stress on the highest and intellectual training, and that instead of pushing our girls on to reading Dante in the original, to furnish them with the common sense of enlightened nations.

Mr. Kirk said education was bound to advance in accordance with the common sense of enlightened nations. He expressed himself as delighted with the lecture, and moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, which was seconded by Mr. Graham and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Boomer made an announcement of the hospital bazaar, to open on Wednesday next.

DR. McLEHLAN.

Dr. McLehlan followed with a thoughtful and intensely interesting address on "Method in Literature." He referred to several selections in the school readers, and gave suggestions that would be of great help to the teachers in their work. If compelled to take one subject for intellectual and moral training, he said he would take literature, for, with the Bible, Shakespeare and work on arithmetic, he could develop a well-trained man or woman.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Dr. McLehlan gave another highly instructive lecture on literature in the evening. He also touched upon the necessity of moral education. In his able interpretation of literary gems he was not only instructive, but inspiring, and his address was a treat which was greatly appreciated. Incidentally during the evening he said this was a magnificent association, which evidenced the result of excellent high school and model school training.

Mr. Stewart moved a vote of thanks and it was carried with enthusiasm. The singing of the "National Anthem" concluded the programme.

There is a remedy for every wrong, and a satisfaction for every soul.—Emerson.

Catarrh Shackles
Broken in 60 Minutes

It's an alarming fact, but statistics bear it out, that at least 80 in every hundred persons in this country are troubled by Catarrh. It is a lesser or greater degree by that disgusting, offensive and dangerous disease—Catarrh. If symptoms appear, such as itching in the head, dizziness, pain in the forehead, headache, drooping of the throat, offensive breath, loss of taste and smell, stop at once and get Dr. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER.

It is the most potent Catarrh cure known to-day. Recommended by eminent nose and throat specialists—gives relief in from 10 to 60 minutes.

For years I was a victim of chronic Catarrh; the first application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh powder gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short time I was permanently cured.—James Hensley, Dundas, N.Y.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.—Pope.

A QUEEN CITY INCIDENT.

How a Valuable Life Was Saved—A Story That Is Becoming Quite Common Now—Common Sense Action Prevented Death.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—A well known retired real estate broker, J. McPherson, 400 King street west, this city, makes known another victory for Dodd's Kidney Pills, having received a new lease of life by their use. He states that he suffered greatly from the effects of a sluggish liver, and its long train of attendant miseries. For months he doctor-dosed, using one so-called remedy after another, but getting no relief. At length he turned to Dodd's Kidney Pills. One box cured him. That is the story. The invariable story where these health-giving pills are used. They never fail. They are the one unfailing conqueror of kidney and liver disease.

The Tilson Co., Limited, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

"TETLEY'S TEAS PLEASE"



Try a cup of these delicious teas at the tea parlor . . .

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180 Dundas Street.

JOS. TETLEY & CO., London, Eng., Montreal, Toronto, Etc.

Prospective Housekeepers.

A serious problem for prospective housekeepers is the great original outlay necessary for the purchase of appropriate furniture and carpets. We can be of service to all such. They'll be surprised to learn upon how small an investment they can begin, while veteran housekeepers will be amazed by some of our offerings. For instance:

A five-roomed house furnished complete for \$100, and do it nicely in oak wood—fine finished.

Our modern way makes house furnishing easy. Once you look we know you'll buy.

John Ferguson & Sons
174 to 180 King Street, London.

THE MIRROR NO FLATTERER.

Looking Glasses Never Accurately Portray One's Likeness.

No doubt the human race would consider it little short of a universal tragedy if they were not looking-glasses, says a writer in Answer. Yet in spite of their widespread use it is an astonishing fact that none of us have any idea of our own appearance.

In the first place, the reflection in the mirror does not portray our likeness with accuracy. The hair is wrong in tone; the eyes are not correct in color, and our complexions are hopelessly lied by this specious household deceiver. It is certain that if the looking-glasses spoke the truth the sale of various complexion washes would decrease to half, for a fair skin looks gray and pallid in the glass, and numbers of women who have splendid complexions ruin them by trying to improve them because they look bad in the mirrors. You may be certain that, however plain your face seems, it is by no means so plain as it appears in the looking-glasses. Secondly, you cannot assume your natural expression, while rearing up in the mirror. It is certain that in a certain position before you can see at all, and the eye, so far as the expression is concerned, governs the face. The consequence is that you can see only one of your expressions in the glass, and that expression is one of attentive . . .

All the other expressions by which your friends know you, favorably or unfavorably, you have never seen, and never will see.

"Meal That Is Meal."

"Gold Dust" Corn Meal is made by the American process. In its manufacture all dirt and black specks are removed. The process used is the best one known to millers anywhere. Its color distinguishes it as "Corn Meal that is Corn Meal."

You skip the useless parts of the Corn Kernel in "Gold Dust." It is Corn Meal perfection. If you ask your grocer for it, you will get the best Corn Meal that the latest scientific methods of the day can produce.

The Tilson Co., Limited, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

Hon. David Mills.

The Minister of Justice Speaks at Ridgeway.

Important Speech in Reply to the Address of Welcome.

British System of Government Contrasted With That of the United States.

What Are the Functions and the Rights of the Canadian Senate.

Work for the People's Representatives This Parliament.

The Exercise of Clemency and the Duty of the Minister.

At Ridgeway, Wednesday evening, Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, in reply to the complimentary address of the town, read at the reception held in his honor, gave a masterly review of the parliamentary systems of Great Britain and the United States, and expressed his views on the Senate, imperial federation and other important questions. The minister received a rapturous ovation as he rose to speak. In opening, he expressed his deep appreciation of the sentiments regarding himself, and modestly asserted that he could not claim all the merits which the address ascribed to him. His terms were altogether too flattering, he said. At the same time, he would say that many of his opponents were efficient and capable men, and he was anxious to note the general welfare of the country as those in accordance with himself, though these gentlemen did not always take the same view as to measures that would best promote the public interests.

HIS FIRST ELECTION.
Mr. Mills then gave reminiscences of his first election, when he was more than 30 years since he had entered public life, and in that time great changes had taken place. He looked over the audience in vain for the great majority of those who had supported him then. "It has been said," he continued, "that a man has only to live a certain length of time in order to become a stranger. He forms attachments early in life, but when he becomes old, he finds that his early associates are lost to view. He does not stand among the same associations and attachments, and a stranger he may be said to be. But this does not apply to public men. There is no class more free from this than public men. The vast majority of their friends are persons who have never met them, persons who form their impressions from the speeches read. As a result, public men gain strength in public esteem as they grow in years. It will never be true under the British parliamentary system that capable men will lose the hold they have acquired on the public mind. In parliament, those who are trained become the teachers of those of inexperience. Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone give more influence as they grow older. Mr. Gladstone, after 60 years of public life, possesses sympathies as broad as in time, as when he first entered the arena. What is true of him is equally true under British institutions everywhere. So that public men under the British parliamentary system have little ground for complaining against men of rising generations. These, as vacancies occur under the constitution, seek seats in parliament and fill into the places in the march. Of course, you could not compose a parliament of all of this class. So far as the leaders are concerned, they are trained men, and the young men who enter parliament are under their direction."

A PARLIAMENTARY CAREER.
Our system of parliamentary government is not always well understood. No system is more exacting in its demands for industry and experience. In the British House of Commons, it is a rare thing for men of inexperience to become members of the administration. Young men of promise become private secretaries of ministers of the crown, and thus begin the political career in the business of executive government. They know the views on all important public questions within the range of a particular department, of the heads of that department. They are employed in daily recording them, and become conversant with their chiefs' habits of mind, and his way of looking at things. Thus they receive a training in executive government as important to them as that which the student of a profession receives from one to whom he is apprenticed. If there is a change of government they are in the ranks of the Opposition and become the exponent of the political views of those who were their masters. When their friends again come into office they become under secretaries of state, junior lords of the treasury or of the admiralty and so start on a career toward becoming cabinet ministers. In this way, the government remains, no matter who may be in power, in the hands of thoroughly competent men, and the democratic tendencies of the people are reconciled with justice and stability in the conduct of public affairs.

REFORMS.
When Lord Grey's reform bill was before parliament, the Duke of Wellington, as a private member, addressed to the king a memorandum on the dangers of revolution by which the state was threatened. He pointed out the immense number of men who were possessed of little means who would be admitted to the electoral franchise once the bill was carried, and who would have a controlling interest in public affairs. There would be property, rank and intelligence on one side and numbers and poverty on the other. He thought disaster would result without the continuance of boroughs which the noblemen controlled, and by which they maintained their

influence in the House of Commons. The ordinary student of the constitution of the duke seemed to be right. However, it certainly was not, and a careful examination will show the source of his error. He left out of view certain important facts.

A SAFEGUARD.
The men who were leaders of the reform movement at this time were Grey, Melbourne, Lansdowne, Althorp and Russell. They belonged to successful aristocratic families, men of great ability, great experience and great fortune. When the reform was accomplished they continued to lead the Liberal party, and so the revolution never came about. Being the leaders of the party, they were pledged for the respect of property. Every class has its own weaknesses. Men do not correctly estimate their own interests. Their habits of mind stand in the way. But political views are broadened by the number of men who are united in one party for the promotion of a common object. There are great truths that are only learned through human sympathies, and the subject of common misfortune—truths of the heart and not of the intellect. The men who have risen from the ranks can accomplish reforms which others do not sympathize with. Under the British parliamentary system there is constant progress as there is constant growth.

EVOLUTION, NOT REVOLUTION.
(Applause.) This is not true of other nations, such as the United States, where responsible cabinet government as we have here, does not prevail. Mr. Mills then referred to the struggle for political freedom which began when the people of Canada had to choose between the system of the United States and the British, and his expression of thankfulness that the reformers of those days decided in favor of the latter was warmly applauded.

Referring to the Dominion Senate, Mr. Mills said: There are some who do not favor a second chamber. I have never been one of that number. I believe that the national government could not long exist without experiencing a revolution unless there were two houses. He quoted the House of Lords as an example of a second chamber. "It is not without its merits," he said. "Many of its members are men who for years sat in the House of Commons, and they acquired there a knowledge of men and affairs which they carried with them to the second chamber. With respect to legal reforms, they have not generally been found opposed to those changes which public opinion demands. The defects of the House of Lords are defects which are due to the fact that the great majority of its members have little practical experience of the masses of the people are subject."

IMPORTATIONS.
We see exhibited occasionally in the House of Commons the United States tendencies, due to the importation of social and semi-political societies from the republic; but we have no place under British parliamentary institutions for such organizations. They propose a kind of reform which, however appropriate under the political system of the United States, is inappropriate under our form of government. They profess democratic sympathy, but together forget that with us the executive government and the legislature are practically in the same hands, and the representatives of the crown are responsible for the work of an administration, and being responsible, they appoint under the crown the men who are to carry out the work of administration under them. That pleasure, though, is never exercised for their removal without the advice of the crown, and the complete control of all under them, and can secure prompt and honest action on pain of removal. Under the United States system one must assume the responsibility of making a charge, and the removal of a person before the time expires, and the election is by a judicial system which, being cumbersome and expensive, is seldom used.

THE SOCIAL FORCES.
With us all the social forces which go to make up public opinion are elements of government and are important factors in upholding the law. No mistake could be greater than to undertake to destroy the social influence of the crown. Lord Palmerston said on one occasion that he had settled more European questions at his dinner table than he had ever settled by dispatches from the foreign office. There are advantages of bringing public men of opposite views together; of bringing men who are not in public life in contact with those who are; of bringing together distinguished strangers, men of other countries, and the representatives of the people. Many misapprehensions are thus corrected, difficulties explained and foundations for a better understanding laid. Strangers return home with juster notions and more friendly feeling toward us than if no such opportunity was open to them. I say the good accomplished is out of all proportion greater in this regard than the burden imposed.

POWERS OF THE SENATE.
I have been told that we Liberals have little to hope from a Senate that is politically hostile to us. Let me say that it is not well to anticipate difficulties that may not arise. I maintain the utility of the second chamber. I admit that its constitution may be improved, but reformation is not abolition; and let me say to you a few words with regard to the limitations conventions have placed on its authority. Ever since Lord Grey's Reform Bill the powers of the House of Lords have been greatly restricted by conventions which had arisen and which had been recognized because of their efficient and beneficial substitute for the creation of new peers to render legislation possible. The Senate of Canada is subject to the same conditions. It has, with regard to all new measures upon which public opinion has not been expressed, the right to express its views as freely as the House of Commons. But when the matter has been one of public discussion in the House of Commons, and an appeal has been made to the country upon it or on several questions of which it is one, I take the rule to be that it is not open to the Senate to reject a measure giving effect to the public policy which the electors have affirmed. I am persuaded that the Senate will not put itself in antagonism to the country, and will not say that what the people have approved at the general election shall not become law. The political complexion of the House of Commons shows what the mandate of the electorate is, and the influence of the Senate as a second chamber depends, in

a large degree, upon the respect it shows for the judgment of the nation formally pronounced. We have as leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, an old parliamentarian, for many years a member of the administration, who is well informed with regard to the British parliamentary system, and I am not of the opinion that Sir Mackenzie will undertake to lead the Senate into the untenable position of opposing the views of the House of Commons upon a question upon which the opinion of the country has been taken.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.
Mr. Mills then spoke of the question as to how far the different parts of the British Empire should be united. "It is a question of municipal law," he said, "which concerns no other country but ourselves. The province of diplomacy is outstanding, and it can never be made by any other state a subject of official controversy. It is our interest, as it is our wish, to remain on the most friendly terms with our neighbors to the south. We have no wish to interfere with their institutions, nor with their respect to the relations which shall exist between different sections of the republic, and we are persuaded that it would be our misfortune. But our neighbors can hardly claim the right to assist us in the maintenance of our freedom to interfere with our freedom in determining what our future shall be. The people of this country are not imperialists, and they are not empire. They believe it best, consistent with moral progress, without which material progress can have no foundation or permanency. I do not think that we require any imperial constitution. The usages and conventions which have grown out of the relations between the mother country and its dependencies will ultimately develop the constitutional system best suited to imperial wants, and when it becomes known what our settled determination is, it will best secure that active co-operation which will do much to put an end to those aspirations of our neighbors which are more or less a disturbing influence in their intercourse with the United Kingdom."

Speaking of the position of the Liberal party, he said: "We are committed as a government to a policy of economy, to a proper franchise act, and to a measure for the distribution of seats, which will give to the party boundaries from being broken up. These are matters upon which public opinion has been expressed; to which the government has adhered, and which, within the life of this parliament, must be redeemed."

RIGHT OF CLEMENCY.
Hon. Mr. Mills concluded his address with a reference to the misapprehension of the right of clemency, which exercise his right to show clemency without restraint. The principles upon which he must act in such cases, he said, were the trials which govern the judge in the sentencing of the prisoner. He declared his intention to discharge the duties of his office in accordance with his oath of office.

THE COMPANY.
Among those assembled to extend a greeting to Mr. Mills were: Mayor R. L. Latham, J. H. Gossnell, J. P. McKimley, Wm. A. Gossnell, P.M. President of the Ridgeway Reform Association, M. G. Gossnell, J. P. McKimley, West Elgin Reform Association, ex-Mayor J. A. Dart, Walter Mills, Bennett Jull, Thomas Craig, Charles Shaw, Dr. J. Stalker, Dr. W. C. Young, Dr. W. C. Ward, R. W. Young, Revs. Wm. Prosser, C. Burdette, Rev. J. Philip, R. D. (Ridgeway), Angus Gillanders (Oxford), Thomas (president of the United States system), John C. Farley, Q.C. (St. Thomas), E. E. Parrott (Chatham), Rev. A. J. McDonald (Oxford), J. H. Gossnell, J. P. McKimley (Wallaceburg), Henry Watson (Monterey), J. J. Gossnell, Dr. Leach and Dr. McPhail (Highgate), Dr. Davis and Robert McLellan (Dunlop), A. McKimley, James Gant, John Roycroft, A. McKimley, John Tape (Howard), Mr. John Latham (president of the East Kent Reform Association) were expressing his regret at his unavoidable absence.

THE COMMITTEE.
The committee who so creditably discharged the duties of arranging for and conducting the reception, were Messrs. W. A. Gossnell (president), M. G. Hay (secretary), Mayor R. L. Latham, J. P. McKimley, Wm. E. Gundy, E. McKimley, Hugh Gant, Wm. Carr, Robert Kerr and J. A. Dart.

A PAIN CRIPPLE

Tortured and Tormented With Rheumatism and Sciatica—South American Rheumatic Cure Works the Wonder.
Mrs. John Fisher, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "I had been suffering for over three years from muscular rheumatism and sciatica. I had a very severe attack of sciatica. For several weeks I was unable to walk or attend to my household duties. Tried several remedies, and physicians failed to give me relief. I saw South American Rheumatic Cure advertised and bought a good. Four bottles effected a perfect and permanent cure."
For sale by C. McCallum and B. A. Mitchell.

No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and happiest of the children of men.—Langford.
LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had been cured of a throat trouble with the best results. I procured the medicine, and, expressing my doubts as to its efficacy, certainly believed it saved my life. I was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I could do little or nothing to remedy to do me any good."
"God bless you!" is the old-fashioned summing up of sincere affection, with the joy of a mother's study of civility.—George Elliot.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
The testimony of a good conscience is the glory of a good man.—Thomas Kemp.
Minard's Lintment Cures Colds, etc.

Snowdrops in Black.

Girls Give a Minstrel Show in Church.

Fair Maids in Burnt Cork With White Shirts and Wigs. New Jokes, Bones and Repartees.

Mount Vernon, N.Y., Nov. 27.—Mount Vernon's "Snowdrops" in purity of purpose rival the snowflakes that fell the other night. But it is feared that there will be trouble in the Roman Catholic Church as well as there was in the Episcopal Church upon a similar occasion.

Bishop Potter has asked for an explanation. The good people of Mount Vernon expect that Archbishop Corrigan will be asking questions about the performance in the People's Opera House.

The Snowdrops are young women who are inclined to blacken their faces with burnt cork, and wear wigs and short skirts. They were white shirts and collars, short bicycle skirts and black stockings. They were topped with wigs. Their jokes were up to date, but not calculated to raise even the semblance of a blush.

Miss Blanche Martin and Miss Lillian Curtis were the end women. They asked Miss Interlocutor questions in the most approved manner, and when the bones at the applause which followed their wit.

A large audience applauded the hits. Burnt cork, wigs and short skirts disgusted the women performers so that it was impossible even for friends to recognize them.

The entire circle almost, was composed of young women, the elite of the town. Two men only took part in the performance on the right end, and they were lost in the array of femininity, and were smooth shaven and short skirts.

The show was a repetition of that given three weeks ago in the same place for the benefit of Trinity Episcopal Church. A leading woman in the audience went out of that show and afterward declared that the performance was improper on account of the shortness of the girls' skirts.

The circle was formed by daughters of the citizens. They were Marie Peterson, Ethel Pound, Rose Adler, Marie Garrett, Jessie Finnegan, Lillie Lockwood, Mary L. Tillman, Clara Hart and Misses Marjorie, Rose, Alice and Tillman. Some of these young women occupied the same chairs in last night's performance.

So stated were the girls with their success that they rested not till they had arranged for its repetition. New jokes were prepared and it was promised that the second performance would eclipse the first—the programme would be the same, but the skirts would remain the same length.

Those who attended last night came away satisfied that the young women had kept their word. The performance was given in aid of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, to show that no sectarian barrier exists in the way of real black-face artists.

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LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC., 418 Talbot street, London, FRANCES LOEHL, H. D. House, common law, private consultations on law and real estate.

W. H. BARTHAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., Office, 90 Dundas street, East. Private consultations on law and real estate.
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DR. L. H. DAWSON, DENTIST, CORNER Dundas and Lyle streets, East London.

DR. JEFFREY N. WOOD—DENTIST— Higgins Block, over 212 Dundas street.

DR. McDONALD, DENTIST. Office, 184 Dundas street, London.

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DR. WOODVILLON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS 216 Dundas street, next Ely Bros., over Carmichael & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 27.

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DR. OWENS, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN. 184 Dundas street, over Gordian's shoe store. Specialties, Kingsmill's terrace, 203 Queen's avenue, Oct. 1st. Office hours, 11 to 4 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m.

DR. W. J. WEEKES, 45 DUNDAS street, corner Colborne. Hours 11 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m.

DR. R. M. COOPER, L.R.C.P. AND ED. L.F.P. and S. Glasgow—Office and residence 187 Richmond street, London.

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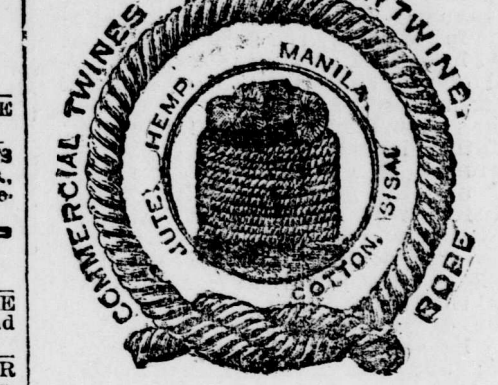
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FOUL'S MEDICATED ARSEN

Old Curiosity Shop.

Scrap of Historic and Scientific Lore Gathered From Odd Nooks and Corners.

Eight Lives to Pay for One—Severe Punishment Overtook the Perpetrators of a Murder.

They had a most thorough way of awarding punishment in England in the old time. "Let no guilty man escape" was virtually a principle of law. The most trifling connection with a crime committed was sufficient to warrant the confederate's receiving as severe punishment as the principal culprit. Three hundred and forty-seven years ago this month occurred one of the most celebrated murders known to English criminal annals. It was the mysterious killing of Thomas Arden of Faversham, a crime which was afterwards traced to his wife, her lover and a number of others. The incident has been celebrated in many stories and plays, the best known of which is "Arden of Faversham," by George Lillo, which you will find in the book stalls. The most interesting part of the incident is the manner in which the law dealt with the murderers. Mrs. Arden was hanged at Canterbury; Cicely Pounder, hanged at Smithfield; Michael Saunders, drawn and hanged at Faversham; and Elizabeth Stafford, burned at the same place. These eight persons were executed for a single murder.

THE COMPOSITION OF A MAN.

The Frankenstein of Mrs. Shelley constructed a form out of fragments of bodies culled from the neighboring graveyards and dissecting rooms. The result was a monster with "no breath of divinity." Perhaps a later Frankenstein might have better results by using his materials on the quantities suggested by a French scientist, as composing the makeup of a man. According to his data, a human being weighing 154 pounds would be composed of 13 elements, of which 5 are gases and 8 solids. There would be 97 pounds of oxygen, 15 pounds of hydrogen, 31 pounds of carbon, 4 pounds nitrogen, 3 pounds calcium, 25 pounds each of chlorine and sulphur, 2 pounds of fluorine, 3 ounces sulphur, 2 ounces each of potassium and common salt, and 1 ounce of iron.

HOW MACPHERSON ESCAPED THE STAKE.

The unfortunate battle of Grant's Hill, which was fought about where St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, now stands, in 1758, gave to the Indian auxiliaries at Fort Duquesne many scalps and many prisoners. Many of the latter were doomed to perish at the stake. One, a Highlander named Allan Macpherson, escaped in a peculiar way. Observing that this horrible fate awaited him, he managed to inform the Indians that he held a great secret in his keeping. He offered them a balsam, which if applied to the skin would resist any kind of blow from tomahawk or sword. He then took a number of plants, returning to the camp, he extracted the juice of the herbs and rubbed it on his neck. Then laying his head upon a log he commanded the strongest man of the tribe to strike with all his might. Of course, Macpherson's head flew off at the stroke. It was a horrible death, but not so bad as being at the stake.

THE HUMAN PINCUSHION.

Unquestionably, the title of "The Human Pincushion" belonged to a woman who was dissected at the New York State Hospital for the Insane. The doctor's report enumerates the following articles taken from the stomach: Fifty-one hairpins, 16 needles or pieces of needles, 3 darning needles, 32 nails, from a half inch to three inches in length; 2 pieces of them two and one-half inches long; 3 pieces of iron, three and one-half inches long and one-quarter inch thick; 2 rolls of hair, 2 pieces of wood, and 2 pieces of cloth, each about five inches long and one inch wide. The case is considered one of the most remarkable on record.

GOLD AND SPIDERS.

It is worthy of notice in connection with the recent Klondike discoveries.

The village blacksmith is usually considered the type of good health. Even he sickens and dies frequently in early youth. No man, not even the most robust, can afford to neglect his health. The most precious endowment. The man who does so will sooner or later pay the penalty in some serious form of fatal malady. When a man finds that he is losing his appetite, that he passes restless nights, that he awakens in the morning unrefreshed and without ambition or mental or bodily vigor, when he is troubled with headaches, nervousness or biliousness, it is time for him to take serious thought for his health.

These symptoms are by no means trivial, and are indicative of disorders that may lead to consumption, nervous prostration, malarial troubles or some serious blood disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men and women who suffer in this way. It restores the lost appetite; gives sweet, refreshing sleep; makes the digestion perfect, the liver active and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, bronchitis, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It is also an unfailing cure for nervous exhaustion and prostration. At all medicine stores.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was cancer. I fell on my back. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I weigh 140 pounds and am well."

that none of the correspondents tell us anything about the spiders of the country. Three hundred years ago this neglect would have been considered inexcusable. The gold-seekers of that period thought spiders well-nigh indispensable to a gold country. There was a proverb: "Spiders be true signs of great stores of gold." The idea arose in the minds of the fifteenth century voyagers of the fifteenth century brought home a lump of gold, with the information that plenty more could be found where the spider came from, numerous expeditions were fitted out to go in quest of it. One of these, under command of Martin Frobenius, found an island which yielded some gold, and the enormous number of spiders on the island satisfied the ignorant mariners that gold and spiders were coincident phenomena.

BOUND IN HUMAN SKIN.

In Camille Flammarion's library is a volume of the famous astronomer's works which bears the unique title "Souvenir d'Une Mort." It is unique because the title is wholly incomplete with the contents of the book, which is mainly devoted to scientific matters. However, when one hears the story of the death of this little volume, it does not appear so strange, after all, though interest in it grows all the greater. It is said that M. Flammarion, meeting a beautiful lady at a reception one evening, openly expressed his admiration of her really lovely shoulders. So impressed was the lady that when she died he will directed that enough skin be taken from that part of her body to bind the next work of the distinguished scientist. This was done, and the book referred to is the result.

A FEW ODD FACTS.

Here are a few peculiar facts gathered at random: Stammering is almost unknown among savages. Watchmakers have notably good eyes, only one in twenty having defective vision. Kings are worn by married men in Germany as distinguishing marks. Out of every nine persons who die suddenly eight are men. There are more drinkers in Belgium than in any other country of Europe. Few blue-eyed people are color-blind. Only one person in 4,500 has a perfect nose. Only one person out of every 40,000 railroad travelers is killed by accident. England boasts of 270 different kinds of religions. England pays for the title "Queen of the Sea" by the loss of three seamen every day throughout the year.

WHAT FAMOUS STATUES COST.

While the Tubal Cain statue is under discussion it should be of some interest to recall some of the other notable monuments of the kind. If the subject was not worn threadbare. There is, however, a feature of the subject that has not been so often under consideration, and that is the cost of the famous ones. It is of interest to know that the Colossus of Rhodes, while it is the most celebrated statue the world has, was not nearly so costly as some other famous statues. The Colossus cost 300 talents, or about \$75,000 in our money. A far more pretentious affair was the statue of Mercury, made by Zenodorus for the city of Averin, in Gaul. The sculptor worked ten years on it, and its total cost was about \$1,750,000. Athens was the resting place of a number of magnificent statues. The head of the Olympian king in that city was covered with curls of gold, each one of which was worth about \$25,000. The statue of Athena had a draping made of the purest gold, and estimated to be worth \$500,000 alone. The statue itself was made of the finest ivory. It takes money to put up "great" statues.

HOW THEY WERE KILLED.

Dr. Ludwig Brandt investigated the deaths of over 100,000 men killed in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, and learned that their injuries were received in the following ways: 43,352 were wounded in the lower extremities; 38,914 in the upper extremities; 38,914 in the head caused the deaths of 11,941; in the chest and back, 11,495; abdomen, 4,532; in the neck, 1,922. Rifle balls injured more men than artillery projectiles. Saber wounds were extremely few in numbers, and the jawbone, of all the bones in the head, was oftentimes injured.

Gifts for Children.

Costly Toys Not Always the Most Enjoyed.

Use of a Bank Account—Inexpensive Presents That Will Add to a Nucleus.

Costly mechanical toys do not always give as much pleasure to children as less elaborate playthings. As a rule, the old doll, whose clothing is shabby, and whose face bears the mark of bad usage, is the favorite with the little mistress. Even before Christmas day is done the little folks in the nursery are playing with the gain with the friends, almost forgetful of the new treasures which Santa Claus brought them in his wonderful pack. The fact is that it is not always taken into consideration that jumping dogs, growling bears and nodding monkeys often frighten nervous, excitable children more than they please them. The older people who bought them, and the parents of the recipients, really enjoy winding them up and watching their contortions more than the babies, who instinctively rebel against such burlesques upon nature, writes Helen Jay, in Harper's Bazar. The zealous but ignorant shopper will often pay more for one of these elaborate devices than is needed to buy gifts for all the children of the household. Money is often wasted in this way which might much better be devoted to the future interests of the children. Instead of remembering the anniversary of the baby's birth with these perishable gifts it is much wiser and more satisfactory to do something for the child in the future. Every child should have a bank account started in his name as soon as he comes into this world of ours. This custom is begun in the family. Many Christmas gifts will take the form of gold and silver coin or crisp, delightful checks. The babies will be all the better off, even on the christening day, without duplicate cups and superfluous bows and spoons. When the boys and girls are men and women they will appreciate the wisdom that took thought for the future. Often one thousand dollars means a chance in life to a young man, a business opportunity that never comes his way again. Many foolish marriages would be prevented and disastrous love affairs nipped in the bud if the mother had the means in her hand to provide the antidote of a college course, or the

Punishment for Scolds.

The Ducking Stool Is Still Available in Some States.

A Trial in Pittsburgh Under the Old Law—In Law Latin There Was No Word for a Male Common Scold—Some Ducking Stools Described.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Unusual interest has been evinced in a trial in criminal court for two days. Mrs. Amanda Stocke, of Lowell street, was charged by Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers with being a common scold. She was acquitted by the jury yesterday, but the costs were apportioned so that she must pay one-fourth and Mrs. Meyers three-fourths. The respective parties on the neighbors created a great uproar when the jury's verdict was announced. The costs amount to \$200. The fact that the common law offense of being a common scold is indictable in Pennsylvania aroused even legal antiquarians, and the dust was brushed from the old tomes that treated of nuisance cases, which had so long been supposed that the law afforded redress. In man's desperation the humane Society may have punished where a grand jury would have indicted his conjugal mate.

Not only is the common scold still within the purview of laws against riots and riots, and favoring tranquility of the vicinage, but it is held that the ducking stool is yet a means of punishing a woman for scolding in pioneer days than now, and hence the stool should again be brought into requisition.

WEAK CHILDREN

Made Strong and Vigorous by Paine's Celery Compound.

The Great Modern Nerve Strengthening and Flesh Builder.

Recommended by All Progressive Physicians.

Walter Lester Carr, M.D., physician to the Out-Patient Department of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, 19 New York city, says: "The inheritance of many children is a sad one. The so-called disease of nervousness, which is the cause of a poor foundation on which to build physical health and mental strength. The wear and tear of business, the excitement and dissipation of social life, and the strife to get ahead, so common among all classes, deprive the men and women of this century of the vitality they should have in order to transmit health to their offspring."

Parents of Canada, let us say it is just the old old story—weakness. You have left your little ones a sad legacy. Before they grow up to see that you do your duty to them. Do not let nervousness run on, on, on, and possibly in one of the many serious disorders that may cut them off. When your child feels nervous, irritable, does not sleep well, has headache, variable appetite, or any of the symptoms of nervous disorders, give it Paine's Celery Compound; there is no other medicine which is so well adapted for the little ones. It is pleasant to take, entirely vegetable, and cannot harm the most delicate system. It will quickly banish all nervousness, will promote strength, give a natural appetite, and make the child feel well all over.

Mrs. Powell, Palace street, Montreal, had Paine's Celery Compound for her children with wonderful results. She says:

"In the early part of the past summer my children seemed to be frail, nervous and restless, and had no appetite for their meals. Fully convinced from personal experience of the great value of Paine's Celery Compound, I resolved to have my little ones use it. The results are so pleasing and satisfactory that I am prompted to advise you, for the benefit of parents who are anxious regarding the condition of their dear ones who are frail or nervous."

BRAVE LITTLE SAILOR

Coolness of an English Midshipman Saved Him From Becoming Food for a Man-Eater.

It is related that a party of English officers were dining in a jungle, some distance from Madras, in India, when a huge tiger, a "man-eater," much dreaded by the natives, rushed in among them, seized a young midshipman, and flung him across his back, as helpless as a mouse in the fangs of a cat. In the first moment of terror the other officers had snatched up their weapons and retreated a few paces; while the great beast stood lashing his sides with his tail, as if doubtful of his prey or to retire with that already taken.

They knew that it is usual with the tiger on seizing a victim, to deprive it of life at once by a pat on the head which generally crushes the skull; but this is not an invariable practice, and the little "manly" man mentioned on the creature's back, uncertain whether he has received the fatal blow or not, was afraid to fire lest he kill him as well as his assailant.

While they were thus hesitating they observed his hand stealing gently over the side of the animal. Supposing this movement to be merely the convulsive action of one in the throes of death, they raised their pieces to fire, when, to their utter amazement, the monster dropped stone dead. An instant later the mystery was explained. The young man sprang from the carcass, waving in triumph a bloody dirk, drawn from the tiger's heart, for which he had been feeling with the utmost coolness when the notion of his hand had been mistaken for a dying spasm. We feel certain that this bold and self-possessed youngster would have made his mark later, but here the story ends.

BE WISE.

Try a Proved Medicine on the first DANGER SIGNAL.

On the first hint of heart or nerve trouble try a proved medicine, one that has cured others, and will cure you. Don't wait for the second danger signal, but take the right remedy in time.

Mrs. E. James, 36 Arcade St., Montreal, Que., says: "For several years I have been troubled with my heart and nerves. My heart would palpitate terribly, and when it did so, I could not go up-stairs without resting. I would have severe attacks of dizziness, and get so bad at last, that for two weeks I could not go up-stairs to my room. My blood became weak and impoverished, due to an attack of the grippe. I would have a dull heavy pain in my heart, together with terrible headaches, and took remedy after remedy, but without avail."

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Chase & Sanborn's
SEAL BRAND COFFEE

is the kind that housekeepers who want only the best always buy. Packed in pound and two-pound tin cans, it comes into the home with all its natural aroma and strength. Protected by our Seal, the consumer knows that its purity and strength have been untampered with. Your grocer sells this kind, but be sure our seal and name is on the can you buy.

For Boys And Girls

The Highwayman.

Did you ever meet a robber with a pistol and a knife,
Whose prompt and cordial greeting was
"Your money or your life?"
Who, while you stood a-trembling, with
your hands above your head,
Took your gold, most grudgingly offering to
repay you in cold lead?

Well, I once met a robber. I was going
home to tea;
The way was rather lonely, though not
yet too dark to see,
That the sturdy rogue who stopped me
there was very well armed—
But I'm honest in maintaining that
I didn't feel alarmed.

He was panting hard from running,
So, I being still undaunted,
Very boldly faced the rascal and de-
manded what he wanted;
I was quite as big as he was, and I
was not out of breath,
So I didn't fear his shooting me,
or stabbing me to death.

In answer to my questions the high-
wayman raised an arm
And pointed it straight at me—though
I still felt no alarm;
He did not ask for money, but what
he said was this:
"You cannot pass, papa, unless you
give your boy a horse."

—Allen G. Bigelow.

Engineering by a Mouse.

"While digging holes for telegraph
poles at Byron, Me., said a Western
Union man, 'I became interested in
watching the ingenuity and persever-
ance of a mouse. He felt into one of
the holes, which was four and a half
feet deep and twenty inches across.
The first day he ran round the bot-
tom of the hole, trying to find some
means of escape, but could not climb
out. The second day he settled down
to business. He began steadily and
systematically to dig a spiral groove
round and round the inner surface of
the hole, with a uniformly ascending
grade. He worked night and day;
and, as he got farther from the bot-
tom, he dug little pockets where he
could either lie or sit and rest. In-
terested witness I was in food.
"At the end of two weeks the mouse
struck a rock. This puzzled him. For
nearly a day he tried to get under,
around, or over the obstruction, but
without success. With unflinching pa-
tience he reversed his spiral, and went
on tunnelling, his way in the opposite
direction. At the end of four weeks
he reached the top, and probably sped
away to enjoy his well-earned free-
dom. His escape was not seen. When
his food was put in in the morning,
he was near the surface; but at night
the work was seen to be complete, and
the little engineer, whose pluck and
skill had saved his life, had left."
—New York Sun.

Not His Day for Being Whipped.

Little Johnny was 8 years old, there-
fore he could look back to several
Christmas holidays with a lively re-
membrance of what they were like,
and what had taken place on these
festal occasions.
One of Johnny's ideas (not original
with Johnny by any means, as many
a parent can testify) was that it is
a boy's mission to make as much noise
as possible in the world, and in spite

CATARH SUBJECTS



This dread malady lurks behind the most
insipid head colds, and when the seeds of disease
are sown steals away the beauty bloom and makes
life pleasures a dreary.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER
will cure the insipid cold and the most stub-
born and chronic Catarrh cases. It puts back
the beauty pink and sheds sunshine in its trail.

My wife and I were both troubled with dis-
tressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from
its distresses since the first application of Dr. Ag-
new's Catarrh Powder—it acts instantaneously—
gives grateful relief in 10 minutes, and we believe
it is no case too deeply seated to battle it in a
cure.—Rev. D. Bodman, Buffalo, N.Y.

of frequent admonishing and more or
less frequent whippings, he persever-
ingly carried out the idea on all occa-
sions, except when he was asleep.
Johnny was fulfilling his mission
with more vigor and enthusiasm than
usual on Christmas morning, but no-
body paid any attention to him except
his aunt Jane, who was visiting
Johnny's parents during the holidays,
and she finally grew tired of the noise
and said:

"Johnny, it is very naughty to keep
up such a din and racket all the time,
and if you don't stop it I shall have
to speak to your mother about it."
"Huh! Wot good'll that do?" scorn-
fully demanded Johnny.

"Why, she will whip you if you don't
stop," threatened the young man's
aunt.

"Guess not," retorted Johnny, with
an air of triumph. "Chris'mas ain't
my day for getting whipped. I always
get whipped the day before Chris'mas
and the day after, but I never do on
Chris'mas."—From the "Editor's
Drawer," in Harper's Magazine for
December.

The Poets.

The Week She Died.

She came and leaned against my tired
knees,
And questioned me of this and then
of that;
Asked if the dark was made to hide
the light,
And the little stars were round or
flat.

I felt I had so many troubling cares
And worried thoughts, that I could
not abide
Her restless motions and her tireless
tongue;
Ah me, that was the very week she
died.

It seems to me, as silently I sit,
Nothing would rest me like her lean-
ing form;
And if she gayly sprang and closed
my neck,
I should not think her arms too close
and warm.

I might have answered her more pa-
tiently,
And borne her noisy glee. Oh! I have
cried,
Thinking of all the things I might
have done
That would have made her glad the
week she died.

The snow is cold above her little
grave,
Above the little feet and dear young
head.
The springtime sun will shine, and
warm and bless—
Alas, alas! it cannot reach my dead.
The birds will come and sing their
happy notes,
And grass again will green the val-
leys wide,
But ne'er can grass and flowers and
songs to me
Seem what they did before that week
she died.

—C. A. M. Webb.

The Hame Lan'.

[Wm. Lyle.]

Will my een e'er see the hame lan'
Whaur a' my forbears sleep—
Whaur the rivers tell their secrets
To lka mountain steep—
Whaur glen to glen the weird echoes
Crack o' the deid an' gane,
An' mlie the group o' the hame lan'
That never bore a stain?

Will I ever see the hame lan'
Whaur blue bells fill the air
Wi' jubilee o' remembrance
For hearts that beat nae mair—
Whaur the thistle, tall an' lordly,
Nods to the breeze o' morn,
An' whispers, "Treat me fairly,
Or ware the guardian thorn!"

Oh! I lang tae see the hame lan',
Whaur I, a thochtless bairn,
Droov up an' doon the witchin' dells,
An' worshipped ilka cairn—
Whaur I dreamed the warl' was Scot-
land,
An' kenned ne'er thier shrine;
Oh! there ne'er been her rival
In my puir heart sin' syne.

Yes, I shall see the hame lan',
For when life's work is done,
I'll steal a look at the dear lan'
Afore I gang abune;
An' there I want nae guarantee
Besides His name wha saves
That the simple faith o' hame lan'
That crouns her martyr's graves.

An Irish Love Song.

In the years about twenty,
(When kisses were plenty)
The love of an Irish lass fell to my
lot;
So winsome and slightly,
So saucy and sprightly,
The priest was a prophet that christen-
er her Kate.

Soft gray of the dawnin',
Bright blue of the morning,
The sweet of her eye there was nothing
to mate;
A note like a fairy's,
A cheek like a cherry's,
And a smile—well, her smile was like—
nothing but Kate.

To see her was passion,
To love her, the fashion;
What wonder my heart was unwilling
to wait!
And, dartin' to love her,
I soon did discover
A Katharine masking in mischievous
Kate.

No Katy unruly,
But Katharine truly—
Fond, serious, patient, and even sedate;
With a glow in her gladness
That banishes sadness—
Yet stay! Should I credit the sunshine
to Kate?

Love cannot outlive it,
Wealth cannot o'ergive it—
That saucy surrender she made at the
gate.
O Time, be but human,
Spare the girl in the woman!
You gave me my Katharine—leave me
my Kate!

[Robert Underwood Johnson, in the
November Century.]

DIED OF LAUGHING.

William Thornton, of Lapine, a well
known French resident of Ware, liter-
ally died of laughing yesterday after-
noon. He was talking with some young
men in his store in Collins' block about
2 o'clock and was laughing immoder-
ately at some jokes they were telling.
While doing so he stooped to lift some-
thing out of the window, and was taken
with a severe hemorrhage of the
lungs. He staggered back to a chair
and in five minutes was dead. He had
been a sufferer with lung trouble for
some time, and his lungs were very
weak. He was 32 years old.

A London Girl in the Highlands.

An Interesting Letter on Odd Customs of the Scotch.

Queer Things Seen During a Ramble
in the Western Highlands—Quaint
Inns and an Old Cemetery—Round
and About Adirialah.

[Special Correspondence.]
The Western Highlands, Scotland.—
"Evidently they have removed the lad-
der, and what I want to be informed
is, how am I ever to get to bed?" said
Heterodocia tragically.

"Take a chair," I suggested, without
turning round.

"I can't," wailed the damsel in dis-
tress. "One isn't sufficient, and you are
sitting on the only other here."

We were up in the Highlands, and at
first sight it appeared as though the
furniture had been removed from the
room of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Holy-
rood, right on here to our apartments.
Only a second glance assured us that
poor Mary's bed had never been so
high as the catafalque wherein we were
asked to repose our weary bones for
the night. It had four posts, and a dis-
mal canopy. It had curtains to be
drawn on either side and around at the
foot, so that one might sleep isolated
from the rest of the world in a very
island of a bed, and its height was ap-
palling. How many mattresses and
feather beds it took to build up that
tremendous structure I never discovered,
but two chairs being tried and
found wanting, one of us lit upon the
happy expedient of climbing on a tall
bureau adjacent and then gently roll-
ing off. It worked to perfection, and
when one chose to arise at the sound
of the bell it was as a festive toboggan
slide before breakfast.

Such is the Highland hotel, and even
so high are the bills thereat. You are
not cheated, oh, dear, no. But you have
to pay roundly for being in the "sea-
son," for being thrust into out-of-the-
way corners, for being elbowed by
men in shooting costume and walked
over by hunting dogs. Go to Scotland
and the lake country in June, in April,
in November, when you will, but unless
you have the purse of Fortunatus, es-
chew both places in October. Yet, I
have a fondness for those odd little
Highland hotels—they are so scrupul-
ously clean, the food is so well cooked
and seasoned, and when the guests sit
down to dinner the joints are disposed
as best balance the table, and who-
ever sits handiest must carve. This is
a great aid to friendliness—you cannot
sit mute and glum among your fellow-
travelers when you have to beseech
them to have a little more mutton or
request their likings as to white or dark
meat of the fowl when it comes time to
pass the oyster.

Of course, the easy-going method has
its disadvantages. Imagine the shy
young man who cannot carve being
suddenly confronted with a brace of
roast ducks and the knowledge that the
company waits. Still, he is not penit-
ent. Every young man who knows
anything knows how to carve, and
knows that item well. Moreover, he is
seldom shy.

Beautiful was the evening, with the
low sun crimsoning the flower of that
perfect scene—loch and mill and moun-
tain top, round and rugged. Still more
beautiful at 5 o'clock the
next morning, when Loch Gilp and
Loch Fyne lay like burnished mirrors
under a flushing sky, and the little brown
fishing boats of the night were as pol-
ished copper to the sight. Sweet and
strong the mountain breezes, scented
with heather; sweet and strong the
breath of the fragrant lochs. It was
an enchanted scene, and to sleep
Tarbert, with the peaks of Ben Cru-
chan on the north, and the Arras
mountains on the south, was a dream
with never a mist or a shower to spoil
the lovely passage through the narrow
Kyles of Bute, where the land seems
to shut up all possibility of exit, un-
less you round a green point, and the
watery way lies smooth before us. By
verdant islands and burnished hills,
with our eyes glad because of the calm
and the might of it, we speed back to
Glasgow town. Aye, but it is a smoky
place after the lochs and the Clyde.

Yet we will not miscall it too much.
Its cathedral holds some compensation.
In that gray and tremulous light, when
I sat the Sunday morning and heard
the choir chant from their carved gal-
lery, "To Thee, O Life Up My Soul, Oh,
Lord," until the burst of triumphant
sound welled up through the echoing
groined arches like a psalm of saints!

The Presbyterian service has few
accessories, but the great cathedral of its-
self, with its seven centuries of his-
tory, its glorious windows, its draped
vaults and its stone carvings, knows
more sublime than anything but use
and storm and stress and history could
make it. It was not until I had seen
Francis Osbaldestone, Andrew Fair-
weather and Rob Roy were gathered there,
and I was wedged in a purgatorial seat
which gave no scope for a woman's
back hair or the outlines of her hat.

The preacher was lengthy of sermon
and tedious, and I longed
so that I might see the sweep of some
gothic arches and the great, grand
modesty of the architecture. Instead,
when I raised my eyes I beheld a
triple window, representing St. Try-
phosa, in a bronze-red robe, St. Eliza-
beth in green and brown, and St. Tri-
phosa in blue, all three saints
apparently suffering as much in their
uncomfortable state as the members
as I in my high-backed pews. Misses
loves companionship, and it isn't every
day that we may have the saints for
company.

"But they that wait upon the Lord
shall renew their strength," announced
the preacher, sonorously, and the old
Scots who sat hard by because of deaf-
ness lifted up their eyes and listened
wistfully as though looking for a new
miracle that should defeat the alchemy
of time.

Alack for the hope! Outside the slant-
ing churchyard is literally paved with
stone slabs, and across the "Bridge of
Sighs" rises the necropolis on its hill,
background to the ancient church. It
is the most remarkable cemetery I ever
saw, the paths winding round and
round until the whole city of pillars and
shafts and pointed stone ends in the
gigantic monument to John Knox, flitting
from a Scotch vron a Scotch vron, and
are learned names, and in this
great necropolis, Dr. William Black,
Rev. Dr. Dick, Major Monteth, among
the others, and if the monuments seem
of opinion of the state that marks the
simplicity of death, for the plain slab
that covers the dust of a Shakespeare,
or the brief slate that marks the rest-
ing place of a Wordsworth. One thing
I was glad to see, and that was a
Scottish stone, and that was the grave
of William Muller, the "Laureate of
Nursery," who wrote "Wee Willie
Winkie." The high relief medallion on
his tomb showed features gentle and
benign, and I liked to think that some
loving child had placed these flowers
on the grave of a poet who died before

the wee decorator was born, all for
"Wee Willie Winkie's" sake.
Though in our thoughts we still abuse
Glasgow, the last thing to me came
ed with the busy town is an act of
kindness. One of us had been ill, and
the hotels were expensive. There was
not for some more money, and not a
letter of credit among us. The sick one
had a sterling draft on London. Would
that do at the Bank of Scotland? We
feared not, but tried. The bank clerk
confirmed our fears, but suggested that
we see the manager. This seemed to
be giving quite too much trouble, and
we were about to turn away when the
weak one begged for a chair and a few
minutes' rest. In the meantime the
clerk had summoned the busy man-
ager, and we all felt abashed when that
dignitary came up and stood before us.
The draft suddenly seemed such a very
little thing, and our business so insignif-
icant. Could we be identified by any-
one in Glasgow? No, we could not.
Would we be content to wait for the
amount of the draft until a wire could
be dispatched to London to ascertain its
authenticity? No, we were aware that
our conduct looked suspicious, but we
must go on that very day. We would
forgive us for taking up his time and
giving this unnecessary trouble? We
would manage very well, somehow, we
were quite sure.

But the keen Scotch eyes were search-
ing the pale face of the applicant, and
with a word to a clerk and a sign the
draft was sent to the cashier. "We
will do this time what we often have to
do by faith; and I hope we have been
of service," was the courteous word
of parting. And when, all bewildered,
we remanded the clerk who counted out
the money that he had taken no com-
mission, he, too, answered: "Oh, we
don't charge any." But I hope we've
been of use to you.

Of use! Nobody at that bank had
ever seen us before nor might again,
yet here they had cashed an unidenti-
fied check for nearly \$150 and not
charged a halfpenny for it. They do
these things better—at least, more
courteously—in Scotland.

EVE BRODRIQUE.

A Smile: A Laugh.

Lady (to nurse)—You say that baby
has got the measles?
Nurse—Yes, ma'am.
Lady—Then you must take care that
dear little Fido doesn't go near her.

Bessie—I met Mrs. Shaply out shop-
ping today, and I never before realized
what a loud voice she has.
Jennie—But you must remember, my
dear, that she was asking for a pair of
No. 2 shoes.

Very Consoling.—"It's always a re-
lief to me when it comes time to pay
off Bridget," said Mrs. Howskeep.
"Why?" inquired her husband.
"Because it is the only time when I
feel positive that she doesn't employ
me."

"See here, Lucy," said the teacher to
one of her bright scholars, "you have
written the word oyster without an r."
"Oh, yes," exclaimed the scholar,
reaching for the slate to make the cor-
rection: "I must have been thinking
this was one of those months when
there is no r in oysters."

A fly had fallen into the ink-well
of a certain author, who writes a very
bad and a very inky hand. The writer's
little boy rescued the unhappy insect,
and dropped him on a piece of paper.
After watching him intently for a
while, he called to his mother, "There's
a fly, mamma, that writes just like
papa."

Knowledge of Trees.—"Michael, what
kind of a tree is that?"
"The one beyond the birch, mum?"
"Oh, yes, that large tree."
"Wild the little green one to the
left?"
"Yes, what is it?"
"They're be calling that a shade
tree, mum."

A Georgia farmer has a son who
writes verse, but is too modest to sub-
mit it for publication. One day, when
the farmer was going to town, he
took a bundle of poems along with
him and handed them to an editor.
"They're pretty fair," said the edi-
tor, "but I can't take all right, but
there's something wrong with his
name."
"Well," said the farmer, "I won't
deny it; he has got corns."


A Washington correspondent tells of
a public man who is a little hard of
hearing, and who sometimes attempts
to pretend to be more deaf than he is.
In a public place, one day, this man
was approached by an office-seeker,
who had reason to believe that he was
about to bore him with his tale of
woe. The office-seeker said, in a low
voice, which the others present could
not hear:

"Will you please lend me five dol-
lars?"
"What do you say?" asked the public
man in a tone which, he thought, would
deter the applicant from repeating his
request in the presence of so many;
but the man said, in a voice which
drew the attention of everybody with-
in hearing distance:

"Will you lend me ten dollars,
please?"
The public man was ashamed to re-
fuse. Why, yes, he said, and gave
the man a ten-dollar note.
As the borrower went away, the
lender looked after him bitterly and
said, with a sigh:
"I'd have saved five dollars if I'd
heard him the first time!"

There are thousands of
sickly school-girls all over
this broad land that are
dragging their way through
school-life who might enjoy
that abundant life which be-
longs to youth by simple at-
tention to hygienic laws and
a proper course of treatment
with Scott's Emulsion. This
would make the blood rich,
the heart-beat strong; check
that tendency to exhaustion
and quicken the appetite by
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