

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI, NO. 69.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9776

A Radical Request

That the Modes of Taxation in Britain Be Revised.

The Parish Councils Bill Passed the Report Stage.

Clemenceau Promises the Parisians a Sensation.

Rampolla, Pontifical Secretary of State, Suffers a Relapse.

Poisonous Skin Tonic.

Cardinal Rampolla Has a Relapse.

The Parish Councils Bill.

Clemenceau's Promised Sensation.

Change the Mode of Taxation.

Gladstone Gone to France.

Musn't Sell Anarchist Papers.

A Ship Mutiny.

The British Victorious.

Business Better.

Soy Dan & Co.'s and Bradstreet's Review of Trade.

Blake and Laurier.

Meeting of the Liberal Leaders at Ottawa.

An Overdue Steamer.

A Lumberman Instantly Killed.

Bracebridge, Jan. 12.—To-day, while engaged in breaking a dump of saw-logs at Nickle & Dymont's camp, Samuel Thompson, of Draper township, was struck by a falling log, fracturing the skull and causing death instantaneously.

THEY DIED HARD.

Particulars of the Slaughter of the British by Matabeles.

The Savages Too Many for Them—Fought Behind Dead Horses—All the Whites Killed.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.—Advices from a Matabele source are to the effect that Capt. Wilson and his party died fighting hard. A native has arrived at Bulawayo, who had been present when the Matabeles made their first attack on Capt. Wilson. They at first thought that the whites had a numerous force and retired after the first skirmish. Lobengula, in his wagon, fled for a short distance, but learning that Capt. Wilson's force was numerically weak, the Matabeles were ordered back to attack them. The natives, in overwhelming numbers, fought the whites, but the latter battled gallantly behind the cover afforded them by their dead horses. It was impossible, however, for the whites to hold the Matabeles in check, and their fire grew weaker and weaker. But the Matabeles rushed on the British, nearly all of whom were wounded. All of the live whites were killed with assegais and stripped of their clothing and accoutrements.

A party has arrived at Fort Tena and reports meeting a band of armed natives, one of whom was carrying a rifle that had belonged to one of Capt. Wilson's men.

AN INDIAN'S SUPERSTITION

Causes an Uprising in Mexico—He Worshipped a Leaf.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13.—An uprising is threatened at Lecheria, and already \$70,000 worth of property has been destroyed. An Indian working on the Hacienda de Lecheria found a mango leaf which had been worn until it contained a tracing, which, to the Indian, appeared to be a reproduction of the Virgin of Guadalupe. He prostrated himself before the plant to worship the picture, then hastened to the master to tell him the great mark of favor bestowed upon him from heaven. The master, Sr. J. Pimental, came and looked at the leaf, contemptuously remarking that any worm could eat out as good a picture. He then snatched it with his cane and left. The Indian was infuriated. That night the hacienda and 1,000 balls of cotton were burned, and the incendiary had been traced to the Indian. The old Indians were aroused over the supposed indignity, and have assembled and are holding a great feast. A petition has been sent to the cathedral in this city asking that a prelate be sent to examine the picture, but it is feared that before he can arrive and disabuse the Indians of their superstition an uprising will occur.

THE COOKSVILLE CRIME.

The "Etried Man" Held Only as a Witness—The Other Three Remanded Till the 18th Inst.

BRAMPTON, Jan. 12.—Chief Constable Hurst's quartet has been broken (the hired man is now simply held as a witness), and he this morning brought his trio of prisoners before the magistrate's court. Mr. Geo. Graham presided. McWhirter maintained a stolid indifference to the proceedings and continued to chew gum. Butcher watches everything closely and appears anxious and nervous. Walker takes little interest in anything. The proceedings were wholly formal. Crown Attorney McFadden asked that the prisoners all be remanded till Thursday, the 18th inst. The magistrates acquiesced. McWhirter read a long and bitter tirade at the time, but is quite confident of proving his innocence of any connection with the crime.

NOVA SCOTIA HAS A SURPLUS.

Financial Returns for the Past Nine Months.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—In the House of Assembly to-day Provincial Secretary Ewing presented the returns of the expenditure and revenue of the Province of Nova Scotia for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1893, a change having been made in the fiscal year. There is a surplus for that period of \$40,182.44. The most important items of expenditure are: For education, \$106,798; debt interest, \$118,265; legislative expenses, \$80,925; public charities, \$88,912; road service, \$70,101; principal item of receipts is the \$432,814 of Dominion subsidy, was \$174,801 from mines.

IT ENCIRCLES THE GLOBE.

The White Star Company's Unique Service Between Liverpool and the Antipodes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, agent of the White Star Line at this port, who arrived on the Teutonic from Liverpool on Wednesday, says the line has inaugurated a unique service between Liverpool and New Zealand. The new twin screw passenger and freight steamship, Gothic sailed for New Zealand on Dec. 28, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, with a general cargo of merchandise. She will return by way of Cape Horn, thus, in a round trip, circumnavigating the globe, with 75,000 carcasses of mutton preserved in refrigerating chambers, and about 1,000 tons of dairy products. The total length of the voyage from Liverpool to New Zealand through the North and South Atlantic, the Indian and the South Pacific oceans, is about 25,000 miles, or the circumference of the globe at the equator.

MURDER AT A REVIVAL.

MONT VERNON, Ind., Jan. 13.—At a revival near here last night, Wm. Koffenberger and Marsh Duckworth quarreled, and Duckworth was stabbed twice and killed. Koffenberger escaped.

BEEN ACTING SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Mrs. John Drew was 76 years old last Wednesday, and she has been 63 years on the stage, having made her first appearance in Philadelphia with Junius Brutus Booth in "Richard III." when but 9 years of age. The veteran actress received a good many congratulatory telegrams Wednesday and numerous baskets of flowers. At the close of the performance at the Harlem Opera House her company gathered about her and drank her health, while the orchestra played "Auld Lang Syne." In spite of her advanced age, Mrs. Drew is still young in spirit, and has no desire to retire from the active practice of her chosen profession.

A Fighting Session.

Such Will be the Next Sitting of the Dominion Parliament.

A Prediction of Startling Results to Follow Disclosures.

Lord Aberdeen May Take a Hand—Tory Disunion Growing—The Premier Anxious to Delay the Session.

[Ottawa Correspondence of the Toronto News, Conservative.]

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—There are not a few who would like to know just now when Parliament will meet, and I think Sir John Thompson is as eager to know as anyone else. But what a session it will be when it does come! Sir John may think that as it promises to be one of the longest sessions on record he can more easily roast the beggars out than freeze them out, and delays the calling of the House together until the latest possible moment, that when it runs into the heated term the ardor of the inquisitive Opposition will melt under the rays of a July sun.

But this is to be the fighting session. This is to be the session in which the Opposition is going to show that they have adopted some of the tactics of the late Premier, Sir John Macdonald, by holding back a reserve of ammunition to fire off as a parting shot which, in former years, before they gained their experience, would have been wasted in skirmishing during the earlier sittings of the House.

Just look at the list of subjects that are sure to engage the attention of the members next session. Tariff Reform, McGreevy-Connolly case, Sir Adolphe Caron charges, Sir Hector L. & Co., Yellow Martin and Black Tarte, Curran Bridge, Further Gerry-mander, French Treaty, while with the etc., etc., I might fill up half a column.

This has no reference to the discussion within the party ranks. That the gap is widening, even the most ardent Tories do not deny, nor do they attempt to conceal it. Their only defense is the hope that something will turn up to demoralize the Griggs, which would give them a fair fighting chance at the next election. What a happy fancy! Is it a wonder, then, that Sir John Thompson should wish to put off the evil day, for when the House does meet it will be fought from the word go, and no quarter.

WORK AND WAGES.

Iron and Carpet Mills Starting Up—A Campaign With Winchesters.

MONTREAL, Vt., Jan. 12.—The Capital Granite Company, one of the largest granite cutting establishments in Vermont, started up yesterday with a full force of men after a long shutdown. Other granite firms will start soon, as many orders have lately been received.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The mill of S. S. S. & Sons, carpet manufacturers, will be running and open for work on Monday, Jan. 15, in all departments, and on full time. The mills have been closed since July 2. Nearly 3,000 hands are employed.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 13.—The 3,000 workmen at the Riverside Steel and Iron Company's plant concluded to accept the new scale, which in many cases is for a reduction of nearly 35 per cent., and work has been resumed in all departments on full time. The Wheeling Iron and Steel Company has also resumed work with 500 men.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 13.—The extensive iron mines at Round Mountain have resumed work, giving employment to 500 men. The furnaces, which employ 200 men, and has been idle for two years, is preparing to blow in. The Birmingham Rolling Mills, the largest in the South, employing 1,000 men, will resume work immediately.

ASHLAND, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Norton Iron Works has resumed in the blast furnace, the puddling and the nail departments, employing 600 men. It has been seven years since the entire plant was last in operation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The extensive carpet mills of Alexander Smith & Sons, in Yonkers, resumed on Wednesday, after six months' idleness, and are now giving 2,000 persons work. None of the mills are fully employed, but most likely by March 1, at least 5,000 hands will be again working in the various factories.

A CAMPAIGN WITH WINCHESTERS. DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 13.—Three hundred armed miners, armed with Winchesters, went yesterday to the South Dakota Mining Company's plant, at Lead Creek, and demanded that the 150 non-union men there be paid union wages. The manager refused, and the union men ordered the non-union men out. They refused. Supt. Locke and Attorney E. W. Martin, who attempted to interfere, were hurt. The arrival of the sheriff with a posse stopped further hostilities, but late last night the union men rounded up the non-union men and brought them here.

FIRE AT BUFFALO.

Engine Wrecked and Driver Killed—Several Injured—Blaze Elsewhere.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—A fire occurred early this morning on the premises at Genesee street and the Central crossing. Fire engine 25 in attempting to make it was run by a switch engine on the Central. The fire engine was wrecked and Michael O'Brien, the driver, was so badly injured that he died at 9:30 a.m. One horse was killed and another fatally injured. The engineer and stoker of the fire engine were slightly injured.

COMBER, Jan. 12.—Last night the house of J. E. H. near the village, was burned. One of the children, sleeping, was rescued by the father jumping out of the

window with him. The building was partially insured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—The old Cream City Hotel was partly destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Annie Schramm, the aged mother of Dr. J. Kasten, of this city, was burned to death.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—The Eagle Hotel, the largest in town, was totally destroyed, with the stables and outbuilding, to-day. Loss, \$25,000.

FOUR EIGHTS, Jan. 12.—Wednesday morning the barn and contents belonging to Mr. Heite, a farmer near Turner's station, were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$1,500. Caused by the accidental upsetting of a lantern.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 12.—A disastrous fire occurred at Shediac, N. B., to-day, totally destroying Harper & Webster's shoe factory and contents. Loss estimated at \$20,000. The shoe factory was the principal industry of the village, employing about 100 hands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The repair shop of the Erie Railway, at the east end of the tunnel in Jersey City, caught fire last evening and was consumed. The shop was filled with machinery, implements, paints and oils, and it burned like tinder. The heaviest loss is on the machinery, which was worth \$50,000. The loss on the passenger cars is \$10,000; on the freight cars, \$14,000; on the live stock cars, \$3,000, and on the buildings, \$15,000.

IN CONGRESS.

Talk About the Tariff—Four New States Coming In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Tariff Bill, was debated in the House to-day, a number of speakers taking either side of the question.

The executive committee this afternoon adopted resolutions favoring the admission into the Union of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

The vote on the Tariff Bill will be taken Monday, Jan. 29.

THE CREAMERY MEN

Close Their Convention and Choose Officers.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 12.—The Ontario Creamery Convention closed this afternoon, after Prof. James and Mr. Pearce, of London, had given valuable addresses. Officers were elected as follows:

President—D. Derbyshire.

First Vice—A. Wenger.

Second Vice—J. S. Pearce.

Directors—J. Croil, A. Campbell, T. J. Miller, John Sprague, Robt. Phillip, W. J. P. Mac, Chas. Suckler, W. G. Walton, John Hannah, Wm. Halliday, J. Brown, A. Wark.

The president and directors will select the next place of meeting and appoint the secretary and treasurer.

Three Hundred Miners in Grip's Grasp.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12.—About 300 miners at Springhill are reported laid up with grip.

They Will Be There.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen have accepted the invitation of the Montreal St. Patrick's Society to be present at the next St. Patrick's Day celebration.

Another Chair Vacant.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Mr. G. McClenaghan has been appointed deputy collector of inland revenue at Perth. This creates a vacancy in the representation of South Lanark in the Ontario Legislature.

Prohibition in Carleton.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 13.—Following are the lacking official prohibition returns in Carleton county: Nepean, for prohibition, for 1893, 385, against 211; Toronto, 52 for, against 75; Markham, for 239, against 129; Fitzroy, for 209, against 93; Huntley, for 191, against 173.

Cried Too Late.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 12.—Ex-Banker F. V. Rockefeller, convicted of embezzlement, was sentenced to-day to two years and two months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,200. The prisoner broke down and wept like a child. There are eighteen other indictments against him.

Two Feet of Snow at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12.—Halifax has experienced a heavier snow storm for years. Snow commenced falling at midnight last night, and continued till 5 o'clock this evening, over two feet falling. The city authorities stopped the street railway from using their snow plow.

Hon. John Dryden at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The New York State Shoreline Breeders' Association resumed its annual session this morning. Most of the afternoon session was given up to the address of Hon. John Dryden, who is president of the American Shoreline Association. This address was considered the most important feature of the convention, and its discussion took up the remainder of the afternoon.

Serious Runaway Accident.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 12.—This afternoon as the M. C. R. rail train from the east was approaching Brownsville station, R. Walker, a farmer, was driving to the station with his daughter, who was going to take the train. The horse became frightened and ran away, throwing both Mr. and Miss Walker out of the rig. Both were unconscious when picked up, but Miss Walker soon revived. Mr. Walker had not recovered consciousness when the train left.

ALL MEN

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

FAREWELL!

Mr. W. J. Birks Gives His Last Service of Praise.

The Church Crowded—A Warm Welcome to the Favorite Barso, Mr. J. M. Williams—The Mohan Ladies' Quartet.

The service of praise at the Dundas Street Central Methodist Church last evening was participated in by two men—Mr. W. J. Birks and Mr. J. Marshall Williams—whose names will long be held in admiring esteem by the members of the congregation which is identified with that building. The former, after ten years of constant labor as organist and choir master, was making his valedictory appearance; the latter, who was for some time soloist under Mr. Birks, and has latterly been pursuing his studies in New York, returned specially to testify by vocal assistance, a gracious appreciation of his former mentor. The feelings of the large audience which assembled to extend a joint farewell and welcome were diversified—there was sorrow at the loss of one of the city's leading musical figures, and joy at again being permitted to hear the sonorous tones of its much-favored basso.

In thinking over Mr. Birks' career in London no surprise is expressed at the retention of such a source of unbounded delectation and pleasure. But what does occasion remark is the subtle but powerful influence which he has uniformly exerted over the members of his magnificent choir. Throughout the continent of America there may be musical organizations containing on the whole better voices; but it is not stepping beyond the bounds of accurate fact to affirm that, in a similar area, there does not exist a more superbly trained body of singers than that of the Dundas Center. Mr. Birks may not be a great organist; but he has all the essentials of a great choir leader. An accurate knowledge of music; a pleasing mode of conveying instruction; a magnetism of demeanor which conciliates every individual, while it bends all to his will; a moderately indulgent disposition—these are the points of character and requirement which have made his labors in this locality so eminently successful.

Mr. Williams was accorded an enthusiastic reception, and he deserved it. Since his last appearance in this city his methods have been broadened and matured, and his vocal powers show a corresponding development in the excellence of tone and ease of production. "Honor and Glory," a song from Samson, was his first number, and in response to a rapturous encore he sang Gounod's "Calvary." He also rendered two other solos—"Watch and Pray" (Cremer), "If Laws Severe" (Jewes)—and took part in a quartet, "Lead Kindly Light" (Dudley Buck), given by special request, along with Miss Ziegler, Mrs. Charles Graham and Mr. Carroll, thus bringing together once again the four vocalists whose efforts in concert some years ago were so much admired. Mr. Williams was somewhat retarded in his singing by a heavy cold. But he is too impulsive. He could introduce more energy and vim into his method with an improving result. He might, for instance, profit by Mr. Carroll's example in this particular, who always sings with taste and expression. Aside from the mode of expressing his songs, however, Mr. Williams has a voice of unusual power, resonance and sweetness. All his numbers were very similar in character, and did not afford him the widest possible scope for displaying his powers.

The Mohan Ladies' Quartet, of Detroit, had five numbers assigned to them on the programme, and the inevitable effect of the lead—no, probably, unjustly in these cases—made the most of the opportunities presented. The results attained by the four ladies forming the organization—Miss Nellie Goodwin, Miss Jessie Corlette, Mrs. Melan and Mrs. Younghouse—were indeed worthy of the highest commendation. Their voices blended with sweet agreeableness, and the admiration which their successive rendering evoked in a responsive audience must have been ample requital for the satisfactory attempts made to please.

A report of this concert would not be complete were some mention not made of Miss Della Ziegler's singing of the solo parts in Mendelssohn's "Heart My Prayer," as well as of the admirable effect produced by the choir in rendering Gounod's "By Babylon's Wave." Mr. William Skinner sang the solo in Verdi's "Spirit Immortal" with acceptability.

Mr. William Moxon, who is to take Mr. Birks' place, played an organ solo with much brilliancy of execution, and showed himself to be a master of the instrument over which he is to preside.

There was one feature of the evening which marred an otherwise enjoyable concert—the almost invariable encore which followed the solo numbers. The larger portion of the audience was not to blame, as only a small section of the misguided added this uncommendable procedure. Some of the artists were themselves responsible. They sometimes responded too readily to a desultory applause which did not indicate the wish of the majority of their hearers. The programme as printed on this occasion was lengthy enough without any repetitions.

WINTER PASTIME.

Breen Defeats Laidlaw in a Five-Mile Skating Match at St. John, N. B.

SKATING.

BREEN MAKES GOOD TIME. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—Breen defeated Laidlaw to-night in a five-mile race in the Singer rink, St. John, N. B. Time, 16:19. The course is about 150 feet short of five miles. Laidlaw took the lead and maintained it for the first mile and a half, when Breen, who had been gradually gaining, overtook him. From the start it was Breen's race. It was very exciting for a mile and a half.

TEETURE.

At the assizes in Hamilton on Friday the case of Pearce vs. Sheppard, in which Mrs. Fred Pearce, of Hamilton, sought to recover \$500 damages for the loss of the racing mare Toronado Scott, resulted in a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$40.

CURLING.

TORONTO VS. BRAMPTON. TORONTO, Jan. 13.—Four rinks of the Granites to-day defeated four rinks of the Brampton Curling Club by 57 to 53.

BILLIARDS.

IVES WON. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—The last game

Witch-Hazel

—AND—

Almond Cream.

A RELIABLE AND EXQUISITE TOILET LOTION

For Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, or any irritation of the Skin, Sunburn, Wounds, Chafing, etc., prevents tendency to wrinkles, keeps the face smooth and preserves the complexion. Gentlemen after shaving will find it a superior lotion to allay irritation and soreness. Directions: Squeeze the face with warm water and, while damp, apply freely.

PRICE 25c. PREPARED BY

Cairncross & Lawrence,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

216 Dundas St., corner Park Ave.

Branch—Corner Richmond and Piccadilly, London, Ont.

but one of the billiard tournament was witnessed by a small crowd to-night. Ives won. Score, 600 to 562.

BACK TO HER GIRLHOOD LOVE.

Mrs. Schramm Leaves Her Husband for the One She First Admired.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Herman Schramm, who lives in Luxembourg, St. Louis county, is mourning the loss of his wife, who, he believes, has gone back to Germany with the lover of her early youth. Years ago, when Mrs. Schramm was a school-girl in Germany, she had a playmate named Fritzsch. As they grew in years they came to love each other and at last plighted their troth. But when Herman Schramm asked her for her parents they consented, and Fritzsch's sweetheart became Mrs. Schramm before she was 17 years old. As soon as they were married, Mr. and Mrs. Schramm came to America. During the World's Fair Fritzsch came to America and then visited the Schramms. On Sunday, during her husband's absence, Mrs. Schramm and Fritzsch left the place and have not been seen since. She left four children behind.

Smallpox in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—A West Madison street lodging house, known as the Ironsides Hotel, has been quarantined, and its 100 inmates put under police guard because of the outbreak of smallpox in the place. Several boarders have been removed to the pesthouse, and to-day seven new cases of the disease were discovered in the hotel. The quarantined men have grown mutinous under restraint, and an outbreak is feared.

Nova Scotia Snowed Under.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 13.—The storm of yesterday and last night was the heaviest in many years in this section. Roads are blocked in all directions by snow drifts, which are now being shoveled out by labor gangs. The train from the Straits of Canso due last night at 9 o'clock has not yet arrived here. The regular train from Sydney was unable to get out this morning. A snow plow is now on the road, and it is expected trains will be running regularly again to-night. A report from Meat Cove says the storm there was the highest for thirteen years at St. Paul's Island.

Charged With Stealing Overcoats.

William Bryan and Dennis Mullahey, both cigar makers, the former 28 and the latter 40 years of age, were each confronted with two charges of overcoat stealing in the Police Court this morning. The Grigg House was alleged to have been the scene of the first theft, the article having been taken from the reception room, where it had been placed by the owner, Milford Sipes. A. P. Sainsbury, the second-hand dealer, testified to buying the same overcoat from the two prisoners for \$1.25—the original cost was \$13. Both were committed for trial on this charge. The second offense is said to have occurred in the Teumess House. The overcoat belonged to N. F. Gundy, a commercial traveler, and was taken from the office counter, so Mr. C. W. Davis affirmed, along with a silk scarf and a pair of kid gloves. The overcoat was sold by the two men accused, and as they told Detective Rider themselves, to the bartender of a London West hotel for \$8.50. The gloves and scarf were found with the prisoners in their room at the Morkin House when the arrests were made. A remand was obtained in this charge so that the evidence of Mr. Morkin might be secured.

Steamers Arrived.

Jan. 11. At From.
Coran, Glasgow, Philadelphia
Norwegian, New York, Glasgow
Rotterdam, London, New York

Charles Slosson, brother of the billiard expert, was on Friday pronounced insane and sent to the asylum at New York.

The balance in favor of depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Bank amounted to \$17,407,689 on Dec. 30. Deposits during the month amounted to \$259,237; withdrawals to \$438,447, \$133,811 of which represents a transfer to the Postoffice Savings Bank.

See These.

You can get the best Suits and Trousers in London, made up in best style at reduced prices, from us. We are offering fine value to make room for spring importations.

N. Wilson & Co.

136 Dundas Street.

DEADLY DIPHTHERIA.

Are the Proper Remedies Always Applied?

Hints as to Combatting the Scourge.

(From a Medical Correspondent of the ADVERTISER.)

It is plainly evident that something wrong exists in the method of treating diphtheria when a mortality of over 50 per cent. is reached in a city like London. Is it because old remedies are still tenaciously adhered to, such as tincture of iron, chlorate of potash, etc., or is it because the mode of treatment is defective from a wrong application of remedies used. Diphtheria, according to the progressive physician of the day, is in its initial stage, purely and simply, a local disease eventually becoming constitutional if not properly treated.

"He who hesitates is lost," and the physician who fails to recognize diphtheria in its incipient stage, at the same time using old-time remedies, will almost invariably add to the death rate.

There really should be no difficulty in discriminating between diphtheritic cases and other throat affections.

All admit some similarity exists between acute diseases of this organ, such as pain on swallowing, fever, enlarged glands, spots of matter, etc.; but though such is possible to a discerning physician, the difference in the formation of the spots should be a sufficient diagnostic point.

Matter in a diphtheritic throat invariably appears on some one particular portion, especially the tonsil, as a small spot varying in size according to stage of disease at which seen, undefined in shape, creamy color, leathery consistence and spreading rapidly if not checked. Spots of matter in follicular tonsillitis and other minor throat troubles never appear singly, but consist of separate points scattered over one or both tonsils. This distinction, broadly speaking, space not being allowed for a more extended description, is worthy of some consideration. In the treatment of this most dreaded disease all remark the want of uniformity existing between physicians in the drugs used and their mode of application, some saturating the system with tincture of iron, whisky, chlorate of potash, etc., harmless in themselves but equally so in their action upon the disease; while others again, recognizing the cause and nature of the trouble, use appropriate remedies, but their methods of applying them render their effect abortive.

Chlorine has always been looked upon as a great germ destroyer, and some of its combinations, especially chloral hydrate, exhibit a most marked effect upon the microbes of the disease. On these lines a treatment has been satisfactorily based by physicians and the public, must reduce the death rate to a minimum. The following is the method referred to: Take 60 grains of chloral hydrate, dissolve in one ounce of water, and apply thoroughly to the patches of membrane in the throat every two hours day and night, by means of a swab made by wrapping absorbent cotton around the end of a piece of wood suitably sharpened. Keep this mixture in a tightly corked bottle. For the fever use from half to one drop doses of tincture of acacia, according to age, every hour until all abnormal heat abates. After stopping the acacia to render the treatment still more positive, arseniate of copper in one three-hundredth part of a grain can be given, dissolved in a teaspoonful of water between each time of swabbing. This drug is harmless in the doses mentioned and can be obtained from druggists in tablet form. In giving nourishment or drinks, do so immediately before using swab or taking medicine, so that their effect upon the throat is not destroyed. The above treatment, if used in the early stages, renders complications rare, shortens the period of the disease, and very materially relieves the mind of the physician and the parents. The after treatment and many minor details cannot be outlined in a short article like the present, but will be left to the discretion of the attendant. At some future time it would be considered a privilege to place before our readers the injurious effects, accruing from the use of quinine in the early stages of influenza or la grippe.

Something Wrong if Baby Does Not Sleep Regularly.

IMPROPER DIETING THE CAUSE

USE LACTATED FOOD.

The baby that cannot sleep regularly and well, and that has become cross, fretful and peevish, is certainly not in good health. If the mother has a knowledge of baby life she will quickly perceive that the troubles arise from imperfect feeding and diet.

The large majority of cross, fretful and peevish babies are fed on poorly prepared food. These foods create irritation of the stomach and bowels; they conduce to indigestion and constipation. When baby has to live on such vile foods and endure such dreadful troubles can we look for health and good nature?

It is vastly different with the babies who are nourished on pure and health-giving Lactated Food. They know no ill or trouble; they are always healthy, happy and hearty.

A well-known Canadian physician has said: "If the babies of Canada who cannot be nursed by their mothers were fed regularly on Lactated Food, few of them would suffer or die. In my opinion Lactated Food should be the only diet for infants, who are deprived of mother's milk."

Mothers, for the sake of your little ones, give this grand food a week's trial.

Editor—No fire in the stove! Printer—Here's sixteen poems on "Passion." Editor—Shove 'em in and strike a match!

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.

The annual meeting of the Brantford Horticultural Society was held Thursday evening. The reports were considered and a factory. The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary president, Mr. Robert Henry; president, J. A. Wallace; vice-president, R. R. Ashton; treasurer, John H. Adams; directors, H. W. Brethour, D. Greig, J. Peachey, S. E. Passmore, A. Dawson, T. Terrie, J. C. Waller, W. Smart J. Tilley; auditors, J. B. Hay, T. Thresher.

ELGIN.

Rev. J. H. Courtney, of St. Thomas, has been invited to become the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newcastle. He is a graduate of Knox College.

ESSEX.

Thomas Gorst, at one time one of the best known men in Windsor, has been deranged for some time, and on Thursday was taken to Sandwich jail. He will be removed to the London asylum next week.

At the opening of the new Methodist Church at Kingsville on Sunday, Rev. W. W. Carson, of Detroit, who presided at the opening ceremony, remarked that he knew every Methodist Church between Quebec and Windsor, and knew of none as perfect as this new one. It cost about \$15,000.

Wm. Butler, an old jail bird, who has quite recently finished a term in the penitentiary, was arrested and appeared before a Harrow justice of the peace, last week, charged with an old robbery of money in 1889. He made a statement that he did it, and that two residents named Stockford and Wright were the principals. Wright is a well known and respected resident. He will be tried. The evidence against him is not credited by many. Stockford is dead.

KENT.

The East Kent Farmers' Institute held very successful and instructive meetings in the town hall Highgate, Thursday afternoon and evening, which proved very interesting. The following deputation from the Agricultural College were present: Prof. Shuttleworth, Assistant Chemist Harcourt, and Mr. Hutt, also Mr. Fraser, of Bradford. An opportunity was given to those present to join the institute, when about 60 came forward and gave their names for membership.

Very successful revival services are being conducted in Highgate Methodist Church. They were first carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Park, evangelists, who were very successful. They have since been continued by Rev. Dr. Aysworth, the pastor, and Rev. D. Pomeroy.

LAMBTON.

Mr. Thomas Forbes, of Bosanquet, was in London Friday. For three or four years Mr. Forbes has been a deputy returning officer in the township. He was appointed to the position by Mr. P. D. McCallum, the recently-elected P. P. A. candidate in East Lambton. At the late election, however, Mr. Forbes, who is a Catholic, was replaced by Mr. Rufus Russell, an Orangeman. Mr. McCallum was one of those who voted against him (Forbes) at the council meeting at which the officers were selected. Mr. Forbes regards his displacement as being wholly due to his religion. He says he has always been a warm friend of Mr. McCallum's and has more than once moved his nomination for the re-election. For the member for East Lambton to thus turn against him because he is a Catholic, he thinks is anything but charitable. Mr. Forbes says the Forest Standard, a P. P. A. organ, accuses him (Forbes) of being a bitter opponent of McCallum. "This is not so," affirmed Mr. Forbes Friday. "Personally I much esteemed him, but I could not support him because of the organization he belonged to. However, I did not take an active part against him. The Standard says that in protesting against the action of Mr. McCallum I and my friends are endeavoring to stir up dissension and strife, and it cries, 'Shame on such men!' Who is it that is hyping up the prejudice of P. P. A.? I am a law-abiding Roman Catholic, and I wish to live in peace with my Protestant neighbors. The people of both religions did live in peace until the P. P. A. commenced its work of prejudices and intolerance. I did not care for the mere loss of the deputy returning office; it was of no value; but the principle of the thing was most unfair."

MIDDLESEX.

The North Street Church Literary Society is progressing splendidly, with Mr. James Orr president. The last night there were readings, recitations and speeches, all of which were good, and also a lecture by Mrs. Benson Little on the World's Fair, which was well received.

OXFORD.

Mr. Wm. Merrell, an old and prominent resident of Norwich, is dead. He was proprietor of a large sawmill and planing mill, and a well-known builder and contractor. H. H. Dean, professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, will discuss some new features in milk testing, etc., on Jan. 23, 24 and 25 at the dairymen's convention at Ingersoll.

It is expected that from 300 to 400 delegates will attend the coming dairymen's convention to be held at Ingersoll on Jan. 23, 24 and 25.

PERTH.

Mr. West, a G. T. R. engineer residing at Stratford, was badly injured on the 11th near Drumbo, by the breaking of the driving shaft of his engine.

The Toronto Evening Star seems to be owned and managed largely by St. Mary's men. Mr. J. J. Crabb, formerly of the town, is manager. Among the stockholders are J. J. Crabb, \$15,000; Stephen Myers, \$15,000; A. H. Solt, \$15,000; St. Mary's, \$5,000; and W. J. Gage, Toronto, \$15,000.

ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. Schiffman's Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate direct and certain. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 of druggists or by mail. Trial package to convince the most skeptical, free. Address Dr. R. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn.

WALTER BAKER & CO., the largest cocoa and chocolate manufacturers on this continent, have carried off the highest honors at the World's Columbian Exposition. They received from the board of judges the highest awards (medals and diplomas) on all the articles contained in their exhibit, namely, breakfast cocoa, premium No. 1 chocolate, German sweet chocolate, vanilla chocolate, cocoa butter.

The judges state in their report that these products are characterized by "excellent flavor," "purity of material employed," and "uniform, even composition, indicating great care in point of mechanical preparation." A copy of Miss Parloa's "Choice Receipts" will be sent free to any housekeeper on application, by mail or otherwise, to WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. bi-bw

French Lectures in London! Prof. E. Masson desires to give his pupils and other citizens an opportunity to hear French spoken, and will, therefore, begin a series of lectures in French (each of three quarters of an hour duration) at room 11, Oddfellows' Hall, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 11. Price: One lecture, 25 cents; ten lectures, \$2. Mr. Masson will make a reduction of 50 per cent. to his own pupils, and to any pupils of the private and public schools.

New classes are being formed now. For particulars address E. MASSON, Room 11, Oddfellows' Hall. 704 Ryw

E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician, Office in rear Dr. Woolverson's, 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bells and repairing a specialty. Telephone numbers: office, 822; residence, 952.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

(Chicago Herald.)

Prominent lawyers differ widely in opinion regarding Senator Hill's bill to tax inheritances. Elihu Root thinks the tax would "work much harm, not so much to the persons and property at which it is aimed as to the people at large." Without stopping to explain how it would hurt "the people at large" he hurried on to intimate that we have too many tax laws, and to say that he would oppose the bill because if it should pass it would "open the gateway to an army of office-holders—a thing most to be deplored." That would be a respectable argument against a general income tax, but it can hardly be regarded as a serious argument against a tax on legacies and successions. When Mr. Root makes it his principal objection he leaves us to infer that he has no very important objection to offer.

Henry H. Anderson, Cornelius Vanderbilt's legal adviser, takes higher ground. He does not think that Congress has a constitutional right to impose a tax of this kind. He does not argue the point, nor explain wherein the tax would be repugnant to the constitution. It may easily be, however, that he has in mind the constitutional requirement that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States in proportion to population. Upon this requirement may be based a plausible argument against not only an inheritance tax but against a personal income tax.

What is a direct tax? It will be admitted that an indirect tax is one which is originally collected from certain persons or classes and in turn collected by them from those to whom they sell the taxed article. For example, the tax on whisky is indirect because it is collected by government officers from distillers, who in turn collect it from dealers and they again from consumers. And so of other excise taxes and all taxes on imports, excepting the few articles imported by consumers themselves for their own use. Neither an income tax nor an inheritance tax comes under this description. Each is collected directly from the person receiving the income or the inheritance. Are these, therefore, "direct taxes" in the sense in which that term is used in the constitution? If so, they must be apportioned among the States according to population, as the constitution requires. That may be possible in the case of an income tax, but hardly so in the case of an inheritance tax. In either case a tax so apportioned upon these subjects would bear very unequally upon the people of different States. Neither tax would accomplish what its advocates seek to accomplish, because neither would tax incomes or estates equally, and neither can be levied equally in all the States under the constitution if taxes on incomes and inheritances are "direct" in the meaning of the constitution.

But assuming that an inheritance tax is not direct in that sense, it is constitutional if made uniform. And the most of the lawyers whose opinions on the subject have been published agree that such a uniform tax would be easily and surely collected, and that, if moderate, it would involve no hardship and no wrong, because no one has a natural right to property left by a decedent.

CULLED FROM THE OLD YEAR.

Lewis S. Butler, Barin, Nfld., Rheumatism.
Thos. Wasson, Sheffield, N. B., Lockjaw.
By. McMullin, Chatham, Ont., Goitre.
Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Walsh, Ont., Inflammation.
James H. Bailey, Parkdale, Ont., Neuralgia.
C. I. Lague, Sydney, C. B., La Grippe.
In every case unsolicited and authenticated. They attest to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

READER, ARE YOU WALKING IN wisdom's pleasant way by using

KOALINE Spittal,

on your coal before burning? It consumes all poisonous coal gas, produces

Greater Heat Burn &

and saves 25 per cent. in expense of fuel.

Do Not Be Fooled

by inferior articles that are peddled to your door. Go to your grocer and get Koaline at 10c per package. Directions for using on same. The grocers handling Koaline in this city are:

Scandrett Bros., Geo. Kowars, Fitzcerald & Scandrett, J. Wray, Geo. Lovelace, R. D. Thomas, W. H. Sharpe, W. H. Sunborn, C. T. Trebilcock, James Fitzcerald, Wm. McCutcheon & Co., Shochobam & Corcoran, J. Lawson, L. Fitzgerald, O. W. Cambridge, R. H. Cullis, S. S. Armistage, W. Jackson.

Manufactured exclusively in Canada by the Koaline Fuel Company, Windsor.

London Office—247 Dundas street. E. A. Shochobam, General Agent for London, St. Thomas and vicinity. Merchants and manufacturers are requested to write for special prices and samples.

HAVING PURCHASED THE JEWELRY business (John Brodie's) at

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The public can have the goods at slight advance.

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Bissel's (Grand Rapids) Ruby, Superior, etc., in great variety of woods and finish.

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CLOTHES WRINGERS, Etc.

ELECTRIC AND NEW IMPROVED DOOR BELLS.

JAMES REID & CO.,

118 North Side Dundas Street, London.

She Just Dropped

In the other day to look at our Dress Goods, as many ladies do, without ever thinking of purchasing. But our stock surprised her. She found just what she wanted—good goods at very low prices. She bought the dress and went home happy.

Why don't you come in and look at our stock? We are sure you can find just what you need.

Previous to stock-taking, which takes place on February 1st, we are offering special attractions in Dress Goods that cannot fail to attract attention. Dress patterns, 6 yards for \$3. Many of these goods reduced from 75c, 80c and 90c per yard.

Come early and see these bargains, or if you have not time to come inside glance at some of them in our west window.

A Sign of Promise for 1894

Every good business man is now studying the signs of the times. General business, although dull, did not prove exceptionally so in 1893 for those who persistently sought it in legitimate ways by judicious newspaper advertising. However dull it may be at any time, it will always be duldest with those who fail to advertise their wares.

Business is not dead, but there is not enough of it at present to satisfy every one. Many get less than they need. Some get enough. The latter are always the liberal advertisers. As in the past, so in the future—they will get the lion's share. Now is the time to plan out a vigorous campaign for 1894. We are ready to assist.

Everywhere throughout Western Ontario—in the homes, on the news-stands street cars, depots, railway trains; in fact, whenever and wherever people have time to read, they have the people's favorite paper, The LONDON ADVERTISER, with them. Its motto is—"First of all, the news." The ADVERTISER is bright and clean, and will always be found sustaining its position abreast of all that is best in legitimate journalism.

The WESTERN ADVERTISER (our weekly edition) has been increased in size to 96 columns, and is everywhere recognized as the leading paper among the few big Weeklies in Ontario.

The combined circulations of our daily and weekly editions are not equaled by any journal in Ontario—with but one Toronto exception.

Keen business men all over the country find it pays them to advertise in the ADVERTISER. They get good results, and so will you.

Advertiser Ptg. Co.

London, Ont.



ESTABLISHED 1874.

R. C. Macfie & Co.,

LONDON.

HATS and FURS.

We make a specialty of Waterproof Clothing and guarantee all garments we sell to be waterproof, not to go hard or rip.

We carry in stock a large variety of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Girls' Coats and Mantles with large capes.

Men's Black Oiled Coats, Pants and Hats, Wagon Covers, Horse Covers, Carriage Fugs, Dash Covers.

Call in and see our goods, or write for what you want.

RAW FURS WANTED.

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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

IN LONDON:

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum, \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES
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LONDON, CANADA.

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

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

London, Saturday, Jan. 13.

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

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns.

LONDON AS AN INLAND REVENUE CENTER.

By the annual report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for the last fiscal year it is demonstrated that London continues to hold its own as a center for the collection of inland revenue duties. The following is a statement of the collections in the various divisions of Ontario:

Belleville.....	\$ 91,410
Brantford.....	61,308
Cornwall.....	12,450
Guelph.....	33,244
Hamilton.....	59,137
Kingston.....	114,125
London.....	413,773
Ottawa.....	232,507
Owen Sound.....	23,815
Perth.....	68,206
Peterboro.....	70,731
Port Arthur.....	10,883
Prescott.....	136,466
St. Catharines.....	55,554
Stratford.....	105,004
Toronto.....	1,176,342
Windsor.....	420,402
Suspense account.....	430

Total for Ontario.....	\$3,921,255
Quebec Province.....	3,115,870
Nova Scotia Province.....	363,517
New Brunswick Province.....	320,655
British Columbia Province.....	210,977
Prince Edward Island Province.....	46,082
Manitoba Province.....	413,313

Total for the Dominion.....\$8,458,123

It will be observed from the above statement that the duties collected in London during last year are greater than at any other point except Hamilton, Toronto and Windsor. In Hamilton the extra duties are collected from tobacco. Toronto duties are specially swelled by the receipts for spirits, malt and tobacco, while the large sum collected in the Windsor district is accounted for by the operations of the Walkerville distillery.

Of the duties in the Province of Quebec over two-thirds are collected at the port of Montreal, chiefly on spirits, tobacco and cigars, the first-named representing nearly a million dollars of the revenue accruing.

London is the headquarters of the cigar manufacturing industry for the Province of Ontario, \$128,922 of the \$386,632 duties collected in Ontario being contributed from this city. The only other city in the Dominion showing larger collections is Montreal, where \$300,820 was collected.

The duties collected in London were greater than those received from the entire Province of Nova Scotia and were also more than those contributed by the Provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia. The collections at the port of London were made up as follows:

Balance due 1st July, 1892.....	\$1,512
Spirits.....	30,837
Beet liquor.....	350
Malt.....	80,484
Tobacco.....	98,245
Cigars.....	128,922
Petroleum inspection fees.....	12,330
Other receipts.....	419

In London there are fifteen cigar factories paying a license of \$1,125, and consuming in their operations last year 348,816 pounds of raw leaf. From this there were produced 21,435,740 cigars.

—The Toronto Empire has dropped into doggerel editorials! Dr. Ryerson has much to be responsible for. This all comes of his self-advertising mission.

THE PITH OF IT.

WITHOUT A DOUBT.

Get the women interested in elections and they will turn out to vote even more readily than the men.

TOO MANY TEACHERS.

(Goderich Signal.)

It is stated that twenty members of the model class of 1893 have thus far failed to obtain schools. The profession of teaching must be getting somewhat overdone, and the knights of the birch—and the ladies, too—will have to take to other callings.

ALWAYS AGAINST HIM.

(Dundas Banner.)

Some of those who are clamoring in the press for Sir Oliver Mowat to go ahead and pass a prohibitory liquor law, power or no power, would be the very first to vote against him when the ballots were distributed.

The Governor-General and His Wife.

A Romantic Story of Their Courtship—Their Career at Home and Abroad.

Lord Aberdeen as Engine Driver—Graphic Description of Experiences While Viceroy of Ireland—Lady Aberdeen and Her Interesting Children—The Governor-General and Evil-Doing in High Places.

More than usual interest is attached to the character sketch of Lord and Lady Aberdeen given by Mr. W. T. Stead, the distinguished English writer, in the last number of his Review of Reviews. Mr. Stead spent some time at Rideau Hall as the guest of the Governor-General and his wife, and he evidently writes from full and reliable information. He gives graphic and interesting glimpses of the ancestors of both the Earl and Countess, and then he deals with the character, personal characteristics and career of the distinguished statesman and his wife.

With the historical data, the ADVERTISER has already dealt. It is our present intention to reproduce some facts regarding their Excellencies not generally known. Few Canadians, for example, know that Lord Aberdeen is an expert locomotive engineer. Mr. Stead gives this reminiscence of one of his early experiences on the rail:

"Lord Aberdeen unites with the love of sport which is common to most landed aristocracy a passion which among peers is almost unique—from boyhood he has had a delight in locomotive engines; he is probably the only peer who could drive an engine from London to Edinburgh. Through the indulgence of a relative, when he was still a schoolboy he had permission to ride on the engine of a local railway and he never, if he could help it, rode anywhere else. He had no greater delight than to stand in front of the fire-box acting as fireman or starter and occasionally being permitted to drive the engine. He still remembers as one of the proudest days of his life how, when he had finished oiling the engine when at full speed, the old engine driver said to him: 'John, I think I must apply for a day's holiday and let you take charge.' From that time forward Lord Aberdeen has never lost touch with the locomotive engineers; no one is more popular with the railway servants in the old country, and nothing but the lack of acquaintance with the road and the signals stands in the way of his being able to take a Canadian Pacific express right across the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is certainly the first Governor-General who was also an engine driver. Engine driving, in fact, may be considered as one of his favorite hobbies, and one of the things which he looked forward to in the new world was that of making a study of the engines of America, as complete as that which he has made of the locomotives of England and Scotland."

It was this boyish passion, indeed, that first introduced Lord Aberdeen to public life. When Lord de la Warr moved for a select committee into railway accidents, Lord Aberdeen, then a very young man, made his maiden speech in the House of Lords in support of the motion. Subsequently a royal commission was appointed to consider the subject, and Lord Aberdeen, though the youngest commissioner, was appointed chairman. The commission reported in favor of the block system, continuous brakes, continuous footboards, and of many other improvements which the railways have for the most part introduced of their own accord. As the commission was not unanimous Lord Beaconsfield shirked the duty of legislation. Mr. Stead suggests that the Governor-General is in a position to give valuable information to the railway men of America as to how best to avoid the annual slaughter of workmen on the rails.

The phenomenal success of Lord and Lady Aberdeen while the Governor-General was Viceroy of Ireland, is strikingly brought out in Mr. Stead's sketch. When the couple arrived in Dublin they had a cool reception; the populace kept away from the castle, as they had been in the habit of doing, and many feared that the lot of the new Viceroy would be no happier than that of his predecessors. But both he and the Countess well understood human nature. They had been accustomed to manage humanity, and they resolved to treat the Irish as they had treated their tenants—with kindness and consideration. An opportunity soon presented itself. In 1886 there was great distress in the West of Ireland, and a meeting was called by T. D. Sullivan, the poet, patriot and genial chief magistrate of Dublin, at the private request of Lord Aberdeen, who intimated that though "his Excellency could not attend as Lord-Lieutenant, he would be very glad to be present in his capacity as a citizen resident in Dublin." The Viceroy and Lady Aberdeen were importuned by the permanent Government officials not to go, as they would be hissed and received with hostility; but to all entreaties their Excellencies turned a deaf ear. "It was an inspiration," remarks Mr. Stead, "and they did well to act upon it." Here is Mr. Stead's description of their reception:

"The news had got abroad that the Castle was going to visit the Mansion House, and an immense crowd was gathered in the neighborhood to see the viceregal carriages. In Dublin the representative of her Majesty keeps up the tradition of royal state much more than in the more democratic colonies. On this occasion the Viceroy drove through the streets of Dublin to the chief magistrate of the city with the usual carriage and four, with postillions and outriders. It was a critical moment when the carriage drove up in front of the door of the Lord Mayor's official residence, and the Viceroy and his wife, in their capacity of citizens, descended to attend a meeting summoned to consider the distress in the West of Ireland. It seemed to those who were present as if the crowd quivered and hesitated, not knowing whether to hiss or to cheer, when suddenly one of the byways gave rein to the exuberance of his enthusiasm and broke out into a hearty cheer. Another second and all suspense was at an end. Amid a roar of cheers, the like of which had never been heard behind a Viceroy in recent years, Lord Aberdeen made his way

into the meeting hall. The climax of the proceedings was reached when Lord Aberdeen requested to be introduced to Michael Davitt. When the one-armed ex-Fenian convict grasped the hand of Lord Aberdeen there was a public pledge given and recognized of all men of the alliance of the Irish democracy and all that was best in the popular party in Britain.

"The Unionists," of course, were scandalized that a representative of the Queen should shake hands with a man who had done his term of penal servitude in Portland prison, but all men, irrespective of party, who knew the high character and stainless life of Michael Davitt rejoiced that such typical representatives of the two races should have publicly exchanged the right hand of fellowship before the eyes of the two nations. From that moment everything went well with them in Dublin. A strange and what appeared to most Irishmen an incredible thing took place. Dublin Castle, so long the symbol of an alien dominion, became the headquarters of the Nationalist movement. Lady Aberdeen, remembering her Irish descent from the O'Neills, threw herself heart and soul into developing the industries of Ireland."

"It was not," continues Mr. Stead, "until the day of leave-taking that the Aberdeens themselves or the public had any adequate conception of the degree of passionate personal enthusiasm and devoted loyalty which they had succeeded in six short months in creating in the capital of Ireland. The whole of Dublin city turned out to give the Viceroy and his wife a national Irish farewell."

"As they drove from the castle down to the station, through streets filled with cheering and weeping crowds, it was evident even to the most cynical observer that the popular heart had been touched to its depths. Everywhere in the streets banners were waving and flags flying, and, in the case of all for the first time in recent years, the Irish National Band played 'God Save the Queen.' It was a great moment and one which made the heart swell high with pride and gratitude that such an outburst of popular sympathy had been brought about by the simple tallman of helpful sympathy and profound respect. For the Aberdeens had learned to love the Irish people with a whole-hearted devotion which touched that emotional and appreciative people to the quick. They saw in Lady Aberdeen especially one who was more Irish than the Irish themselves, and the enthusiasm and loyalty which her presence elicited did more to reveal possibilities for the pacification of Ireland than all the administrations of all the politicians."

Mr. Stead gives a charming account of the early life of Lady Aberdeen in her romantic home in the Highlands of Scotland. She is the daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, since created Lord Tweedmouth, of a staunch old Whig border family, and who himself represented "the good town of Berwick-on-Tweed" as a Liberal, but little Isabel's home was at Guisachan, Inverness-shire. This country seat is nestled at the head of a lovely mountain strath, 23 miles from a railway station or telegraph office. How she came to marry Lord Aberdeen is thus told by Mr. Stead:

"The Scottish girl, with her Gaelic name, nursed on tradition, on romance, and surrounded from infancy with the sound of the stirring melodies of her native hills, was only 11 when she first saw her present husband. It chanced upon a day that a young man of 21, who had been riding across the country, lost his way and came over the hills with a footsore pony to the entrance bridge of Guisachan. He was little more than a boy. Slight of frame, although of ordinary stature, with a frank, fearless look in his eye, as he, after many apologies for trespassing, craved permission to put his pony up for the night at a lodge so that he might the next day continue his journey. Sir Dudley Marjoribanks, on inquiring for the identity of the strange wayfarer, found that he was named John Campbell Gordon, the son of an old Parliamentary friend, the Earl of Aberdeen. He at once gave a Highland welcome to the belated traveler. Isabel, then a girl of 11, saw the visitor and soon after she fell in love with him, not that she was drawn to this ever wavering in the whole-hearted devotion which exists between her and the man who afterwards became her husband."

"The acquaintance thus auspiciously begun was continued in a friendship which was consummated and placed upon a more permanent foundation when in the year 1877 Isabel Marjoribanks became Isabel Aberdeen."

We are all conversant with the fact that the married life of Lord and Lady Aberdeen has been most harmonious and useful. They have countenanced every effort for the betterment of humanity and have made hosts of friends in both the old and new world. Both are firm believers in woman's suffrage and Lady Aberdeen is president of the Women's Liberal Federation of Great Britain, an organization of 80,000. They have a happy family of three boys and one girl. Lady Marjorie, who is only 13 years old, is the youngest editor in the world. Her half-penny "Wee Willie Winkie" is an almost ideal specimen of what a child's paper should be.

or Liberals, who are confidently looking forward to gaining a majority at the coming general election. It is not likely that the majority which will change the reins of power from Sir John Thompson to those of Mr. Laurier will be large, unless, of course, the tariff proposals of Mr. Wilson should lead to a great accession of strength to the advocates of a reformed tariff in the Dominion. It is by no means impossible that if the tariff bill is carried the advocates of reciprocity between Canada and the United States may be able to establish themselves in power at Ottawa, with instructions from the electors to minimize the curse of a custom house which impedes the free interchange of commodities between the United States and Canada. If such a contingency should arrive it is obvious that there would be plenty of work for the Governor-General to do, and it is satisfactory to know that Lord Aberdeen is certain to use all his influence in the direction of maintaining good relations between the empire and the republic.

Rascals in high places will find no friend in Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Stead's recent visit to Ottawa enables him to thus talk out:

"When I was going through Ottawa jail Mr. McGreevy, a well-known director and member of Parliament, who had for years past been the friend and ally of the leading ministers of the Dominion, was sent to jail for a year on the charge of corruption in the matter of contracts which had got mixed up with election funds. The gangrene of corruption, which undoubtedly prevails to some extent among politicians in Canada, is one of those frauds against the commonwealth which call for the unceasing vigilance of the Governor-General. In what way it may be possible for Lord Aberdeen to take action in the matter it is impossible to say. Two things, however, are certain: First, that he will loyally abide within the limits of the constitution, but not less certainly, if an opportunity arises by which he can within these limits strike a blow at the melody which infects the commonwealth, no personal considerations will for a moment stand in the way of any action, which will be all the more resolute because it will be heralded by no flourish of trumpets or preliminary parade."

A statesmanlike position, truly.



SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lung Backer Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER, 25c.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure it. It is the best for all Catarrhs. Sold by C. C. CATHART, London, ywt.

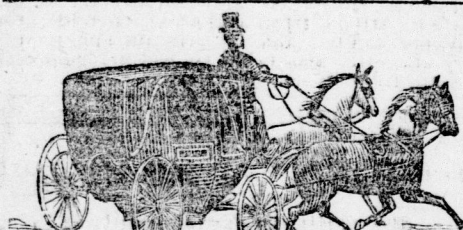
The virtues of the two staple articles of food,
Beef and Wheat
Combined with the standard tonic
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
If anything can tone up and strengthen it is
STAMINAL.

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

LEE HING LAUNDRY.
Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look new. Ladies' dresses fluted and vests ironed. This work is done by the How Lee, San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please recommend us to your friends. Ladies' collars and cuffs fluted. Cheapest rates in the city. 467 Richmond Street, London (Western Hotel). Best work in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

LIVERY STABLES.
AMERICAN HOUSE LIVERY, YORK
siret-Hacks and light livery. Telephone 612. A. G. STROTAN, Proprietor.
DUCKTON LIVERY, KING STREET.
Stylish hack and road horses. Rigs at shortest notice. Telephone 235.
W. L. LEE'S LIVERY—NO. 69 DUNDAS
St. street, East London, Ont. Telephone 70. 604.

W. M. TRIPP'S LIVERY, RICHMOND
street north, has a first-class hack and team to its outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Telephone 423.



J. S. MARSHALL
MAMMOTH LIVERY, DUNDAS STREET
Good carriages at all hours. Low charges. Telephone 433. 27

HUESTON
Has the best Driving Horses, single or double, in the city, with a good variety of single cutters, gladstones, dog carts, two or three seated sleighs with plumes, good robes and harness to match, open and covered busses for parties cheap, and two only four-hand Tally-ho in the city, seats sixteen passengers, turned out in first-class style for pleasure driving or parties.

My Coupe and Cab Department is the largest and best in the city. Supplied on the shortest notice with competent coachmen and reliable horses. First-class carriages supplied for weddings, funerals, parties, balls, home driving, train jobs, etc., at the lowest reasonable rates in the city. Open night and day. Telephone 411. Stables, Wellington street, between King and Dundas streets.

ROBT. HUESTON,
Proprietor.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. You patronage solicited. ywt

LAWRENCE'S LIVERY.
Boarding, Sale and Exchange Stables and London Riding School. For fine new cutters and stylish horses. Nice new robes in all colors. Prices to suit the times. Tandem teams and carriage pairs always on hand. A call solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Stables, 368 Dundas street, rear Cus-tin House. Telephone 943. ywt

Where? Oh, Where?

Can you get such value as we are now offering?

THINK OF IT.

Men's Cardigan Jackets, worth \$2, now \$1 50.

THINK OF IT.

Black and Gray Goat Robes, now \$4 50.

THINK OF IT.

All Trimmed Millinery half price now.

THINK OF IT.

Gents' Persian Lamb Caps, worth \$6, now \$3 50.

THINK OF IT.

Special Sale of Gents' Neckwear and Mufflers.

THINK OF IT.

Men's All-wool Ribbed Underwear, 75c suit.

THINK OF IT.

Gents' Linen Collars and White Shirts. A fine assortment. Prices the lowest.

THINK OF IT.

Men's Heavy Wool Socks, only 10c pair.

THINK OF IT.

Scotch Tweed Suitings for Ladies' Dresses, 14 yards for \$1.

THINK OF IT.

Men's Fine Overcoats, worth \$10, now \$7.

THINK OF IT.

A big bargain in Prints and Sateens. A big table full, Worth 12 1-2c, 15c and 20c, now 10c.

THINK OF IT.

Fine German Flannels for Wrappers and Tea Gowns, worth 50c, now 25c.

THINK OF IT.

Ladies' German Made Mantles, worth \$10 and \$12 now \$7 50.

THINK OF IT.

Fine Chamois Skins at 5c, 8c, 10c and 15c.

THINK OF IT.

A large assortment of Embroidery, Knitting and Wash Silks. All colors.

THINK OF IT.

Boys' and Girls' Gray Lamb Caps, worth \$3, now \$1 50

THINK OF IT.

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Gloves, 21c now.

THINK OF IT.

Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, 25c now.

THINK OF IT.

Children's Warm Gloves, 5c pair now.

THINK OF IT.

Ladies' and Children's Jersey Waists, worth \$1 50 and \$2, now 50c.

THINK OF IT.

Great bargains in Wool Shoulder Shawls.

THINK OF IT.

We are giving 20 yards of heavy Factory Cotton for \$1.

THINK OF IT.

Wide width Shaker Flannel, 12 1-2 yards for \$1.

THINK OF IT.

All-wool Canadian Yarn, 30c pound.

THINK OF IT.

Ladies' and Children's Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, worth 35c, now 25c.

THINK OF IT.

Solid Oak. Free to our customers. When your purchases amount to \$25 you get your choice of a handsome Table Wardrobe or Rocking Chair. See samples at our stores.

TERMS : CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible sores broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw no prospect of help.

Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I had been perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Hood's Sarsaparilla and an even well woman. I weigh 128 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

A TREAT FOR LONDON.

Coming Visit of the Great English Actor—Two Grand Productions—The "Isle of Champagne" Last Night.

It isn't likely that Henry Irving will be able to visit London during his present American engagement, but the Forest City and Western Ontario may rejoice that they will have "the next best thing," namely, Wilson Barrett. Indeed, it is a matter of dispute between their respective admirers as to which is the greater, all branches of the art considered. Mr. Barrett, though much younger than Irving, is a man of many parts. While famous as an actor, he is a brilliant manager, a successful author, and a master in stage craft.

The engagement of the celebrated Englishman next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Jan. 16 and 17, at the Grand Opera House here, is one of extraordinary interest, and will be the greatest exposition of the classic drama for many seasons. Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, "Othello," is the play Tuesday night, and it will be notable for the first appearance in London of the promising young Canadian actor, Franklin McLeay, whose rapid advances in his chosen profession have placed him in the front rank at no distant time. Mr. Barrett's confidence in young McLeay is proven by the fact that the latter has been cast for the role of Iago. Mr. McLeay's conception of Shakespeare's most consummate villain is said to be richly effective. His friends here will greet him warmly even if he does play the "evil genius." The second night's production is "Claudian," a most stirring emotional drama, with grand scenic accessories. Mr. Barrett is seen in this at his best. He brings with him his famous English company in its entirety. It includes among others Cooper Cliffe, the young tragedian, a descendant of the famous Sarah Siddons; Austin Melford, a foremost character actor; Ambrose Manning, whose fame was made at the grave digger in Hamlet, and the leading lady, a southern girl but educated in England. Mr. Barrett also carries with him all the gorgeous scenery and stage paraphernalia which make his performances so perfect. His plays will be staged with the same magnificence in London, Canada, as in London, England.

Indefatigable point to overflowing houses both nights, it is well to encourage this higher order of things in the dramatic line. Manager Roope has received numerous inquiries for seats from outside towns, which intend forming theater parties to visit the city.

"THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE." Local theater-goers are breaking the record in attendance of late. Last night there was standing room only at the Grand. The magnificent audience must have inspired the actors, and the performance went over the boards with a smoothness that was delightful. A more sumptuous production than the "Isle of Champagne" has seldom graced the local stage, which throughout the three acts was a dream of beauty, so rich and varied were the scenic and wardrobe effects.

The company was large and well trained and the principals splendid. Of course the bright particular star was Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who, as king of the isle where champagne was the only drink, overcame with fun like the bottles of his native beverage so frequently opened. Mr. Seabrooke played the role to perfection, and kept his hearers in roars of laughter. The wit of the libretto doesn't smack much of the classical but consists of modern quips and quiddities commonly called "sawing," which do not require an erudition of the mind to comprehend. Mr. Seabrooke was capably supported. Miss Day, as Priscilla, added a charming face and figure to her beautiful soprano voice. Miss Cook, the portly Abigail, was imitable. Miss Crox (Mrs. Seabrooke) suffered from a cold, but made a sprightly Diana. The musical gem of the evening was a love duet between the handsome tenor, Mr. Sheehan, and Miss Day. There were some fine choruses, and the ballet was superb. Miss Paris, the premier danseuse, performed some remarkable feats, which brought down "the gods." It was a great show.

CARROLL JOHNSON. "The Irish Statesman" will be produced at the Grand on Monday evening by Carroll Johnson. The concise story of the play tells how a young Irish schoolmaster rises step by step until he, with the aid and kindness of others, takes a seat in Congress. The plot is inspiring, and with the competent company under him assures an evening's enjoyment to all who attend. Johnson's songs, rendered as they are with ease, purity and sweetness, are particularly pleasing.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY. The date for this London Choral Society's annual concert has been fixed for Feb. 15. The work to be produced on this occasion is Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," undoubtedly the most ambitious work ever attempted by a local choral organization. Mrs. Martin Morphy, of Hamilton, will sing the soprano solo, and Mr. F. Rogers, late of Chichester Cathedral, England, now of Brantford, will take the tenor parts. A chorus of 130 voices is in training, as well as an orchestra composed of 40 members.

Hubard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

New Goods!

New Goods

HARRY LENOX

Richmond and Carling.

Very Choice.

Come and See Them

Late Canadian News.

Judge Tait Renders a Decision of Interest to Insurance Companies.

The St. Catharines Earthquake Was a Small Explosion—Islandic Emigration to Manitoba.

The West Wellington Farmers' Institute met in Drayton on Friday.

The Rose Publishing Company, of Toronto, have failed with liabilities about \$16,000.

The Winnipeg Gas Company has failed to pay interest on its debt in England and will probably default.

Mr. Jackson Wallace, a native of Toronto, is now president of the Brooklyn, N.Y., board of aldermen.

At Thursday's meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Toronto, Hon. S. H. Blake was elected president for next year.

George Bishop, engraver, Montreal, on Friday made an abandonment of his estate. Liabilities are placed at \$100,000.

Several persons narrowly escaped being drowned in the bay at Hamilton on Thursday through the breaking of the ice.

The Young Men's Conservative Association of Brantford met Thursday evening and elected H. Cockshutt president.

An adjourned meeting of the South Brant Conservative Association took place Thursday afternoon. Mr. Robert Henry continued president.

Rev. Mr. Bayne, of Pembroke, took an overdose of a quinine mixture and had a narrow escape from death. He was dead and dazed for some time.

It is reported that Dr. Cameron, M.P. for Inverness, N.S., will probably be appointed to the Senate as successor to the late Senator Archibald.

The inquest in the case of Mercier, Peland and Demartigny, accused of attempting to destroy the Nelson monument at Montreal, will be resumed on Monday.

During the past year 727 Icelanders have settled in Manitoba and the Northwest. This is an increase of 500 over the Icelandic immigration of 1893.

The late Judge Lewis B. Aiken, who died in Denver recently and was considered one of the ablest jurists of the Western States, was born at Windsor, N.S.

The arbitration of the Dominion and Provincial accounts adjourned on Friday for six months, having concluded argument on the question of interest.

The assault case against Mr. Hughes, M.P., was tried on Friday at Lindsay before Police Magistrate McIntyre. The result is Mr. Hughes is fined \$15 and costs.

It is said that the royal prohibition commission will soon hold sittings in Ottawa and then complete its work and prepare its report for presentation to Parliament.

Robert Miles, a respectable farmer near Headingly, Manitoba, was found frozen to death on the 10th. He is supposed to have lost his way and perished in the terrible storm at that time.

The brig Glenorchy, 298 tons, owned by John Carlin, Sydney, N.S., and loaded with hard coal from New York, to Halifax, is ashore at Clam Point, Cape Sable Island, and is breaking up.

The closing meeting of the Toronto Council of 1893 was held Friday morning and broke up in disorder about half-past ten o'clock at night, owing to the introduction of the famous canal scheme.

Mr. Wm. McKenzie, a leading business man of Morrisburg, died recently. He was reeve of the town and warden of the county. He was a native of Scotland, a Liberal in politics and a Presbyterian.

The supposed earthquake at St. Catharines was caused by the explosion of a portable saw mill on the farm of John Johnson on the Hamilton stone road, about three and a half miles west of the city.

James McChorister, a dissipated resident of Winnipeg, was found lying dead on the banks of the Red River near the city on Wednesday. He had been drinking freely. A bottle of liquor was found beside the dead body.

A convention is to be held in Toronto on the 9th of February, convened from all parts of the Province to consider the matter of road reform and devise new methods of road improvement other than by statute labor.

Alex. Parent, of Walkerville, who is being sued by the Erie for \$5,000 for breach of promise and seduction, was married a week ago to Miss Pratt, of Walkerville and the couple are now on their wedding tour.

The Niagara Falls Railway Suspension Bridge Company received \$19,532.04 in tolls last year and the usual \$50,000 rental from the Grand Trunk. This was the best year in the company's history. The expenses were \$14,003.19.

A serious fire occurred at Regina, N.W.T. W. W. Patterson, a druggist, lost everything. The stocks of A. McCarthy and W. C. Kelly were all thrown in the streets, but the building was saved. All three were burned out about four months ago.

The action tried at Hamilton on Friday for seduction brought by Mr. John Doughty, laborer, of Stoney Creek, against Frank Green, farmer and horseman, of the same place, resulted in a dismissal of the case, allowing costs to defendant.

Mrs. Margaret Ford, an old widow lady, was burned to death in a small house in which she lived in the township of Nelson, Halton county, on Sunday. She was living all alone in a house near the residence of W. T. Beatty, her son-in-law. The case is being investigated.

The Brass Manufacturers' Association held its annual meeting in Montreal Friday, and decided that a deputation should wait upon the Minister of Trade and Commerce and ask that ingot copper, scrap copper, brass and copper tubing and brass strips be placed on the free list.

Last summer the R. and O. Company's steamer Corinthian was burned on the way from Toronto to Montreal. She was insured for \$45,000 in some fifteen companies doing business in Canada, but the arbitrators appointed by the insurance companies and the Richelieu company, awarded the latter only \$20,000. The Richelieu people appealed from the award, but Judge Tait on Friday dismissed the appeal.

A BRAVE LAD

Saves Two Boys From Drowning at the Risk of His Own Life.

YARMOUTH, N.S., Jan. 12.—Last night two boys, George Eldridge and George Huestis, went through the ice in the deepest part of Milton Pond, going down twice, when young Ronald Brown, son of Chas. E. Brown, of Milton, regardless of his safety, crawled out, and throwing himself at full length got to the hole, and tossing his overcoat to the drowning boys pulled them to firm ice, and unaided got them to shore.

In Tacoma, all tramps are made to take a bath in the free lodging-house.

SCOTSMEN MAKE MERRY.

Installation of Clan Fraser's Officers—A Pleasant Hour spent.

Scotsmen to the number of about 40 gathered in Kent's confectionery parlors, Dundas street, last night. The chief object of the gathering was the installation of the officers of Clan Fraser, No. 43, Order of Scottish Clans, and among those present were: Messrs. J. W. Jones, Alex. McKee, Scott Munro, R. Borland, J. G. Jones, T. D. Gray, Robert Preston, Andrew Ferguson, Arch. McCallum, John Crawford, Hugh McDougall, John Dromgole, George Taylor, A. Ferguson, Alex. Milne, G. W. Taylor, John Johnson, W. McComb, J. McCarty, George Bowman, R. Gray, James Parkinson, G. Preston, Thomas Johnson, James Chalmers and a number of others. The first duty which those in attendance were called upon to perform was the partaking of a bountiful and tempting spread prepared in excellent style, to which full justice was done by the clansmen.

Past Chief J. W. Jones then undertook the duty of installing the officers, those chosen to conduct the affairs of the clan for the present year being as follows:

Chief—Alex. McKee.

Tenant—Scott Murray.

Chaplain—R. Borland.

Secretary—J. G. Jones.

Treasurer—T. D. Gray.

Senior henchman—Robert Preston.

Junior henchman—Andrew Ferguson.

Senechal—Arch. McCallum.

Warrior—John Crawford.

Sentinel—Hugh McDougall.

Piper—Alex. Milne.

Auditors—A. Ferguson, Geo. Taylor and John Dromgole.

When the installation was concluded, loyal patriotic toasts and "Clan Fraser" were proposed and received with enthusiasm. In reply to the latter, Secretary Jones referred to the increase in membership which Clan Fraser had enjoyed during the past year. There was also, he said, a goodly sum in the coffers, as shown by the treasurer's statement.

Messrs. George Taylor, Fraser, Preston, Murray, Ferguson, McDougall, Chapman and McCarty also responded, all agreeing that it was a most successful and good members they met, but good members.

In response to "Clan Fraser," Past Chief J. W. Jones gave a brief historical sketch of the Order of Scottish Clans, and also spoke of the harmony and good will which was a predominant feature among the members in this city. Disagreements or trouble were unknown to them. Scotsmen were everywhere, and were always willing to join hands for benevolent purposes, with Englishmen, Irishmen or any other race.

Then came an important toast, drank in true Highland fashion—"The Chief." This was answered by a short address from Mr. McKee, in which he spoke of the good quality of the membership.

Songs were sung by Messrs. Archie McDougall, J. W. Jones and a number of others, after which the past chief drew attention to the coming concert on the celebration of Burns' anniversary. "God Save the Queen" then brought the enjoyable evening to a close, the members marching up the street with Mr. Alex. Milne, playing good old Scottish airs on the bagpipes.

FEEDING A CORPSE.

An Aged Woman Lived Alone For Two Weeks With Her Daughter's Dead Body.

StROCKTON, N.Y., Jan. 12.—Feeble cries for help proceeding from a solitary farmhouse near here caused a passer-by to stop and inquire the cause. He found on the floor, wrapped in a quilt, the dead body of Mrs. Clark, about 60 years of age. The remains were in an advanced state of decomposition.

She had her mother, 82 years of age, had lived here in isolation from the world for nearly several years. The old lady, nearly blind and crippled in body and mind, had not realized that her daughter was dead, so she had been odding and feeding the corpse ever since death, which must have occurred two weeks ago. The mouth of the corpse was stuffed with un-masticated food.

Liberal Tariff Platform.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare:

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations.

That it has decreased the value of farm and other landed property.

That it has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few.

That it has checked immigration;

That it has caused great loss of population;

That it has impeded commerce;

That it has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to add any substantial relief from the burdens under which our country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

Canon Farrar is about to put up in St. Margaret's Church, London, of which he is rector, a small, but beautiful memorial to the late Bishop Phillips Brooks.

D. & J. NUGGETS,

A nuggett is a valuable lump of ore. But there are other kinds of nuggets. There are nuggets of thought and nuggets of information. Here are a few nuggets of information for economic housekeepers. They will not require to be thought over much. They are strikingly apparent. Our large household is full of valuable nuggets for those who call and those who stay away, but remember those who come will reap the benefit.

TABLING.

A good quality Cream Damask Irish Tabling, 64 inches, at 35c.

Cream Damask Irish Linen, 62 inches, former price 50c, now 45c.

Cream Damask Irish Linen, 60 inches, former price 50c, now 45c.

Cream Damask Irish Linen, 62 inches, former price 50c, now 45c.

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Cream Damask Irish Linen, 70 inches, former price 50c, now 45c.

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Full Bleached Irish Damask Linen, 70 inches, former price 5

SELF-WILLED.

"You! She will not see you, Cecil!" said Philippa, anxiously. "I know, Carrie too well to let you deceive yourself."

"She will see me when you tell her that I ask it for the last time. I shall not plead to her for forgiveness, I cannot expect that, though Heaven knows my folly has borne bitter punishment. Tell her that I come to bid her farewell, to tell her once more that while life lasts I shall love her and cherish her memory. I cannot go without making it plain to her that never for a moment has my love for her waned or faltered; that even while treading the path down which honor pointed, my heart was hers, and that though I marry the other woman whom I had unwillingly wronged, my heart will always be with the little willful maid to whom I gave it months ago!"

"What good can this do?" said Philippa, sadly. "Better let things rest as they are, Cecil. She is better and stronger now, and—and—She thought of Gerald Moore."

He watched her face, her eyes, intently. "You will tell me that my image may be effaced from her heart, and that she may find consolation and forgetfulness of the past in the love of another and a better man! So be it!" His voice trembled for all this assertion. "Heaven grant it may be so, if it be for her good; but, nevertheless, I must tell her how my heart stands toward her. Philippa, I will come this evening. You are living here?"

Philippa nodded.

"And I did not know it! And yet something—some vague, misty consciousness, some warning of nearness was over me," he said, sadly.

Philippa pointed to the cottage.

"We live there—if you must come," she said, gravely. "But I was your Cecil, that she is weak still, that she has been hovering for weeks on the brink of the great river; that it has been hard work to keep life in her."

"You need have no fear," he said, with bowed head. "No word of mine shall frighten her. My poor darling! Oh, Heaven, what crimes that men commit are ever punished so heavily as their follies!"

"True, my lord, quite true. Would that men would take the truth to their hearts."

Philippa stood with bowed head a moment, pitying his evident misery, then she held out her hand.

"Cecil, something tells me that I have wronged you. I can almost hope that I have done so. If—I have, I ask you to forgive me."

He took her hand gratefully and pressed it, and though there were tears in her eyes there were none in his, though his heart seemed breaking.

"Thank you," he said, in a dry voice. "Thank you, Philippa, you always had a kind heart. If—I had had been merciful to you and I would—with a sad smile—"Have been brother and sister. As a sister I ask you to deal mercifully with me in your thoughts of me, and to believe as well of me as you can. To-night I shall see you and my lost darling for the last time; till then good-bye," and raising his hat, he let her hand drop and strode away, no longer able to keep the mastery over his misery.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The picnic party returned in high spirits. It had been a very successful picnic, and no one had enjoyed himself more than Cecil. She came in radiant, her eyes sparkling, her cheeks flushed. No one would have imagined, as she glanced at the clock, that it was to see if she had kept—her husband waiting.

Her first inquiry was for Lord Cecil, but they told her that he had gone out soon after the party had started, and had not yet returned.

"He will not come in till nearly dinner-time," she thought; "I am quite safe," and slipping away from the rest, she made a pretense of going to her room, but instead went by a back way into the garden and reached the shrubbery, where she had before met Gerald Moore.

He was not there, however, though the clock had struck six, and with a scornful toss of her head she was about to return to the house, when she heard a step behind her, and looking round saw that it was Lord Cecil.

"A narrow escape," she thought, and mentally resolved that this should be her last meeting with Gerald Moore; but the same time, with that readiness which distinguished her, she determined to utilize the opportunity by getting Lord Cecil to fix the wedding-day.

She turned to him all smiles.

"How wicked you are, Cecil!" she said, holding out her hands. "Where are the letters you were obliged to write, sir? Was there ever such a shameful case of deceitfulness? Wicked boy, you wanted a lazy day all to yourself, and invented the excuse! Now, to punish you, I ought to tell you how we have enjoyed ourselves, but I will be merciful and spare you. Ah, Cecil, if you knew how I miss you this morning! Dearest, I think I am never at rest or happy unless you are by my side," and he had closed upon his arm caressingly.

Lord Cecil looked hard before him, as if he were summoning up mental courage for a decisive step.

"Zenobia," he said, and his voice sounded grave and earnest, "I wish to speak to you, sir, you from the window and followed you, that what I have to say might not be overheard."

As he spoke, as if in direct mockery of his words, she heard the leaves rustle behind her, and knew that Gerald Moore was concealed within hearing.

"I know what you are going to say, dear Cecil!" she said, in the tones that had once thrilled him, but now were powerless to move him. "You are going to speak of our marriage." She drew a little breath, and would have hidden her face upon his shoulder but that he stood so irresponsive and motionless. "I know that the countess is desirous to see you settled, and—and I will not render her unhappy. It shall be when you please, dear Cecil!"

"Zenobia," he said, and he took her hand with a spasmodic grip at his heart, "it was to speak of our intended marriage that I followed you, but not to ask you to hasten it. No, Zenobia; I have a hard task before me, and I will beg you to extend all the indulgence and kindness which dwell in your heart toward me, who am, alas! so little worthy of it. Zenobia, some truths are so cruel, so bitter, that one is tempted to hide them. But if one yields to that temptation, that truth, let it be what it may, will rise from the grave in which it is hidden to accuse and punish the coward who concealed it. Such a truth lies heavy on my heart at this moment, and if I would not be a craven, unworthy the name of man, I must tell it. Zenobia, hear with me! Think of me as you will—as one who has made him unworthy of your love—but still deem me honest."

Her face grew gradually pale.

"What had he done? Had he escaped her? Was he going to draw back? Had he—her breath came hard and fast—had he met and married that other girl?"

He pressed her hand, then slowly dropped it.

"Zenobia, this marriage of ours must not take place!"

"Must not take place!" she echoed; and her eyes gleamed upon him from her pale face.

"No," he said, in a low voice. "Thank Heaven, it is still in our power to say the words! It might have been too late; I might have made the discovery after, instead of before, the event."

She started, and cast a glance of fear at him.

"Yes, I have discovered, Zenobia, that the heart which at the altar I should have sworn to give you, is not mine to give."

She breathed again, and the color came back in her face.

"Cecil!" reproachfully.

"Hear me, dear Zenobia, and bear with me! Until this morning I laid the flattering conviction to my soul that I could receive the love I once bore you; but this morning something revealed to me that it would be impossible; and I thank Heaven that the truth has come home to me in time. I know with the certainty of revelation, that if we were married our lives would be a misery which only death can assuage."

She looked at him, breathing hard; then she smiled.

"Dear Cecil, you think too much; you are morbid where your conscience is concerned. Think what it would cost me to lose you! Suppose—suppose that I too have known that you have been cold to me, and suppose that I am willing to wait until I have won back the love which my folly lost me."

(To be continued.)

LIFE OR DEATH!

When the Hungry Ask for Bread, Shall They Receive a Stone?

When the Sick Seek a Cure, Will They Be Given a Medicine to Increase Their Sufferings?

Beware of the Recommendation "Just as Good!"

Paine's Celery Compound, The World's Great Healer and Life-Giver.

When a child asks its father for bread, will he receive a stone? When a poor and famishing mortal asks for food to appease the gnawing pangs of hunger, will he be given something that will add to suffering or end his life?

Fortunately for the deserving poor of our country, we have very few in our midst who are callous and indifferent to want, misery and distress. When the hungry ask to be fed, there is always a noble and honest response that is creditable to all classes of our population.

Notwithstanding the fact that our people are charitably disposed and ever ready to relieve poverty, we neglect to say that there are men in our midst—business men, too—who do not hesitate to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, and who are ready to give a new life; and will take the money of their victims for medicines that are ineffectual, never taking account of the immense profits they make, never taking thought for the precious life of the buyer, or caring whether pain and suffering is even alleviated for one short hour.

This unbusiness-like, unmanly and unworthy policy is followed by some dealers when Paine's Celery Compound is plainly and distinctly asked for. This dishonest practice of substituting—recommending something just as good—is carried on because Paine's Celery Compound does not pay as large a profit as inferior and worthless preparations.

When the sufferer goes or sends to such selfish and profit-loving dealers for Paine's Celery Compound (a medicine which is as necessary for the cure of disease as is bread for the appeasing of hunger), he is met with the remark, politely uttered, "I have something just as good"; and the buyer is often induced to take a decoction that adds to an already heavy burden of misery and suffering.

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Any honest and straightforward dealer will supply you with earth's best medicine; they will never try to force you to take something else that would give them larger profits. Go, therefore, for Paine's Celery Compound to the man who has a regard for your judgment and your necessities; he will gladly and willingly give what you ask for.

In the past many have traded on the reputation and wonderful success of Paine's Celery Compound, by putting up mixtures to take the place of the genuine article. All such attempts are made to deceive and draw profits that can never be made when Paine's Celery Compound is sold.

Look well to the cartoon and bottle; see that the word "Paine's" and the "Stalk of Celery" appear on what you purchase. To the sick and suffering this important matter means life or death.

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Wood Carving.

A wood carving establishment opened here. Our work is carved, not pressed, made of art moldings; furniture, easels, capitals and architectural of the public buildings. Artistic wood carvings and waxes made to order. First-class work. D. A. DANK, Anderson Block, East London, Ont. ywt

Mr. Frank Cooper, photographer, has recovered from his recent illness, and will be found at his studio, where he will be pleased to receive his many friends and patrons, and to fill their Xmas orders in his usual expeditious manner. Call and inspect his beautiful productions. ywt

THE "TREE OF LIFE" OF INDIA

Furnishes a vitalizing elixir (new to this country) which rapidly and permanently cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, EXHAUSTION and Loss of Nerve Force.

Sufferers from trouble of the generative organs can get full particulars free of a powerful vitalizing elixir extracted from the roots and bark of a plant found only in the hills of British India and known to the natives as the "Tree of Life." This elixir, which is entirely new to this country, has been used in India for centuries in chronic constipation, indigestion, liver complaints and female troubles. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address: BRADY, Toronto, Canada. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

California and Mexico.

The Wabash Railway has now on sale winter tourist tickets at the lowest rates ever made to Old Mexico and California. These rates are available for the winter fair at San Francisco.

The banner route is the great trunk line that passes through six States of the Union, and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 161st st 55th

Family and other groups are Westlake's specialties. See them Studio, 201 Dundas street. Phone 671. ywt

Pretty things for presents, pins, brooches, rings, etc.; calendar given with every \$1 worth and over. WARD'S, 700 Dundas street. ywt

Hard times, and must make the best of my money, and I can get a nice Christmas cake at Friend's for \$1; pure cream candy, toys by the thousand, and it pleases the children better than fancy toys, as they will break them, and there is nothing lost, as they can eat them. J. FRIEND, 117 Dundas street. ywt

EVAPORATED

Fancy Apricots, 20c round.
Fancy Peaches, 15c pound.
Fancy Nectarines, 1c pound.
California Prunes, 3 pounds for 25c.
California Prunes, large fancy, 1c a pound.
Lima Beans, 4 pounds for 25c.
Canned Vegetables, 3 tins for 25c.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET.

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Linked Together

To Further the Interests of Womanhood.

Movement to Establish a Woman's Council in London—Sketch of the Organization's General Policy.

Among the many conventions held in Chicago during the great fair last year was a congress of women, at which representatives were present from Canada, nearly every one of the American States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and many other countries. Valuable practical papers were read on a large range of subjects, from bread-making and household management and dress reform to higher education, woman's enfranchisement, temperance and charitable and mission work.

It was then resolved to form a permanent International Women's Council with affiliated branches in the different countries where desired. The Countess of Aberdeen was elected president—a suitable recognition of her excellent ability and her zeal in the promotion of every good movement for the benefit and uplifting of women, whether rich or poor.

It was also resolved to form a national council for Canada and this has since been accomplished.

Last October an important meeting of representative women was held in Toronto and at it the organization of the national council for Canada was completed. Lady Aberdeen was elected president and took an active part in the proceedings. She delivered an able and thoughtful address, in which the objects and desirability of such an organization were well presented. Among other things she gave her own experience of how similar federations had worked in many towns in England during the past ten years, and how this link between women workers had enabled them all to know what each was doing and had put in sympathy with each other and ready to take up any fresh work when needed.

Among other things she said, "I understand that it is hoped that local councils or unions, such as I have sketched, will be formed in all towns and districts where various organizations and different institutions exist, and in addition to this, that a national council, composed of women representing those societies or institutions which have a national object or value, shall be formed, thus representing the work and thought of women in the Dominion, from Halifax to Victoria. Every organization in the council to retain its entire freedom, and it by no means follows that the members of the different organizations should be in sympathy with one another."

We understand that a movement will soon be made to establish such a council at London and some other leading cities in the west. Mrs. E. N. English, of Hellmuth Ladies' College, is the recording secretary of the National Council, and is taking an active interest in the work here.

A meeting for London will be held on Wednesday afternoon, 16th, at 3.30 in the "Y" rooms, Nisack Block. All the leading officers of every woman's organization in the city of every description—religious, philanthropic, benefit societies, wage-earners' unions, literary societies, musical clubs, etc.—are earnestly requested to be present, or to send someone to represent them. Invitations have been sent to all known, if any have been inadvertently omitted they are quite as welcome, even if it is not their intention to become active members.

The following is the general policy of the organization as given in the constitution:

"This council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over the organizations which constitute it beyond that of suggestion and sympathy; therefore, no society voting to enter this council shall render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence or methods of work, or be committed to any principle or method of any other society, or to any act or utterance of the council itself, beyond compliance with the terms of this constitution."

The local constitution provides as follows:

PREAMBLE.

Believing that the more intimate knowledge of one another's work will result in larger mutual sympathy and greater unity of thought, and therefore in more effective action, certain associations of women interested in philanthropy, religion, education, literature, art, and social reform, have determined to organize local councils, and to that end join in the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This federation shall be called the Local Council of _____ in affiliation with the National Council of Women of Canada.

ARTICLE II.—POLICY.

The aim of a local council is to bring the various associations of women into closer relations through an organized union; but no society entering a local council shall thereby lose its independence in aim or method, or be committed to any principle or method of any other society in the council, the object of which is to serve as a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting any work of common interest.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS.

Sec. 1. Any society of women, the nature of whose work is satisfactory to the executive committee of a local council, may become members of said local council by its own vote.

Sec. 2. The women of any organization composed of both men and women may associate themselves by their own vote and join said local council.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 1 cent postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

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

SICK HEADACHE!

The Bane of Millions of Lives

ITS CAUSE!



Sick Headache is a malady which makes its appearance most frequently in women. The attack often begins in the morning, upon awakening, after a night of restlessness or heavy sleep; though it is especially wont to occur in connection with emotional disturbances, such as excitement, fright or mental strain. The pain is usually localized, being in one or the other, more frequently the left side of the head. It is generally accompanied by great disturbance of the stomach, when light pains the eyes; noises otherwise unnoticed inflict punishment; odors excite nausea. From the fact that people with strong nerves are never troubled with Sick Headache, it is generally conceded by the most eminent physicians that it is dependent upon weak nerves or nervous debility, and can only be permanently cured by strengthening the nervous system.

The Great South American Nerve Tonic is the only remedy manufactured which is prepared especially and expressly for the nerves. It acts directly on the nerve centres at the base of the brain, correcting any derangement there may be, greatly increasing the supply of nervous energy or nerve force, giving great

tone to the whole body, and thereby enabling a system subject to Sick Headache to withstand future attacks. It gives relief in one day and speedily effects a permanent cure.

Mrs. Isabella S. Graham, of Friendswood, Indiana, writes: "For a number of years I have suffered intensely with Nervous and Sick Headache; had hot flashes, was sleepless and became despondent. Dr. Faris, of Bloomington, Indiana, spoke so highly of South American Nerve Tonic that I was induced to buy a bottle. That purchase led to a few others, and now I sleep soundly, feel buoyant, strong and vigorous. I would not be back in the condition I was in when I began taking this medicine for any sum you could name."

Mrs. J. H. Prouty, of La Grange, Indiana, writes: "Your South American Nerve Tonic worked a marvellous cure with me last year. I began taking it last April about the 20th. The first week I made a gain of 16 lbs. and from that time on I made a steady gain until I reached my normal weight, making in all a total gain of 80 lbs. After taking it three or four months I found myself a well woman."

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**CHRISTMAS
HOLIDAYGOODS**
LARGE VARIETY.
Fine Candy, Iced Cakes, Cry-
stallized Fruits, etc.,

AT FISH'S
220 DUNDAS STREET

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

**LICENSES—NO BOND OR WITNESS RE-
QUIRED.** W. H. WATSON, 64 Stanley
street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT
CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music
House, 132 Dundas street, and 433 Princess
avenue.

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

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

MAGEE—On Saturday, Jan. 6, 1894, at 452
Horror street, the wife of Richard Magee, of
a son.

DIED.

JAMES—At the Gore of London, on Jan. 10,
1894, Mary Jane, beloved wife of Thomas
James, aged 41 years.

Funeral from the family residence, on
Sunday, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30.
No flowers. Friends and acquaintances
please attend.

TOYT—In Westminster township, on Satur-
day, Jan. 13, 1894, Edmond L. Hoyt, eldest
son of Myles and Eliza Hoyt, aged 20 years
and 6 months.

Funeral from the family residence, lot 15,
con. 1, on Monday at 2 p.m. Friends and ac-
quaintances will please accept this intima-
tion.

MURDOCK—Fell asleep in Jesus, at Ko-
moka, on Dec. 29, 1893, Mary Leitch, widow
of the late Douglas McDermock, of the town-
ship of Carleton Place, in her 75th year.

**Vaccine
Points,**
(FRESH)
Just Received at
Shuff's Drug Store,
660 Dundas Street East.
Mail and Telephone Orders
Promptly Filled.

THIS BRAND OF FLOUR
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
117 York Street,
TELEPHONE 113.

Spruce Cherry
Nothing is better, and
nothing cures colds
quicker than this fav-
orite remedy—the ver-
y best. Buy it at
Shuff's Drug Store, No. 662 Dundas
street.

Tar.
WM. SLATER,
HIGH CLASS TAILOR.
578 RICHMOND ST.,
ON THE

Order Your
Wedding Cakes, Ice Creams,
Water Ices, Jellies, Russes,
Creams, for all kinds of
entertainments, at
BOOMER'S Confectionery,
181 DUNDAS STREET.
Telephone 478. end

GENTLEMEN!
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
**FULL
DRESS
SUITS.**
SLATER BROS.
399 Richmond street.
TELEPHONE 84. ywt

R.K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Canada
London.

A.B. POWELL,
INSURANCE AND REAL
ESTATE AGENT.

**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT,
PLATE GLASS,
SURETY BONDS.**
English, Canadian and American
Companies Represented.

Office: 437 Richmond street,
ground floor, London, Ontario.
TELEPHONE 743.

Great Sale
—OF—
Remnants
In Every Department
—AT—

Priddis Bros.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.
The Columbus Hockey Club, Acme, Nos. 3,
7 and 10, Steel Spring skates at 65c. Skates
straps and parts of all kinds. Skates sharp-
ened and repaired by

Wm. Gurd & Co.
183 DUNDAS STREET. Telephone 800.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

J.A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE
Lancashire Insurance Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Fire Insurance Association.
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Germania Life Insurance Co.
Canada Accident Insurance Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street
TELEPHONE 342.

FINE, TURNING MILD.

Toronto, Jan. 12-11 p.m.—A storm
of great violence which has moved in from
the Atlantic coast is now sweeping over
the Maritime Provinces, and another com-
paratively deep depression covers the
Northwest Territories. Heavy snow has
fallen over the greater portion of Nova
Scotia, and very heavy gales prevail
throughout Eastern Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 24°-48°; Winnipeg, 12° below-
26°; Toronto, 16°-20°; Montreal, 6°
below-4°; Quebec, 4° below-14°; Halifax,
18°-28°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Jan. 13-1 a.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as
far east as Belleville) are: Westerly to
southerly winds; fine, turning mild.

BELTZ'S

FURS!

ALL REDUCED IN PRICE.
COME AND SEE.

New York Hats

JUST ARRIVED THIS WEEK.

E. BELTZ 144
DUNDAS ST

John Gould, Esq., Ohio, has had a very
wide practical experience with the silo and
with the training, feeding and caring of
the common dairy cow as they pertain to
the average farmer. He will give practical
addresses on these topics at Ingersoll on
Jan. 23, 24 and 25.

Great variety of watches, clocks, jewelry,
silverware, gold-headed canes. Great bar-
gains! Call and see, at J. E. ADKINS', East
London.

Come up and let us show you some of
the latest American novelties and concepts
in artistic photography. Jos. F. Mackle
(late of Toronto), studio on southwest
corner Dundas and Richmond streets.
Entrance on Richmond street. ywt

Ives is on the March.

If your china gets broken by thunder,
lightning, fire, water or any of the elements
which are going round breaking things up
in general, take it along to Ives', the old
curiosity shop. You all know him; if you
don't, you ought to. A. Ives, general
repairer, 308 Dundas street. ywt

Turf Commission, 87 Dundas street, city,
will open on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 1:30
p.m. Commissions executed on all race-
tracks. 74c

Another consignment of 10 oak finished
rockers just arrived, also great bargains in
sideboards, at TRAFFORD'S Popular Furni-
ture House, 95 and 97 King street. Phone
804.

Gentlemen, do you wish to learn to sing?
If so, join the classes being started at the
Conservatory of Music. Fees, \$2 per term
in classes of twenty. 72c end

ADVICE
To prevent spreading and kill the germ of
contagious diseases, diphtheria, etc.,
buy a
Sulphur Candle
and burn it. Sold at
Anderson & Nelles'
DRUG STORE.

Use KUR-A-KOF for Sore Throats,
Coughs, Colds, etc. Price, 25c.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

Now doth the little thoughtful bee
Live on last summer's labor;
While man, who had good chance as he,
Is living on his neighbor.

—Thirty-one deaths so far this month.

Rev. D. M. Mihell, M.A., B.Th.,
preaches in Denfield to-morrow.

The great prohibition convention for
Ontario has been convened for Feb. 6 at
Toronto.

—Miss Violet Weaver, of Dundas street,
is visiting friends for a few days in
Aylmer.

A chimney fire on Clarence street
gave the firemen a little work last night.
There was no damage done.

—Rev. P. R. Carey, of Denfield, is to
occupy the pulpit of Adelaide Street
Baptist Church to-morrow.

—There was a large attendance at the
infant hop in the Palace Dancing
Academy last evening. All spent a
pleasant time.

—About 50 youthful spirits, members of
the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A.,
spent an enjoyable social in that institu-
tion last evening.

—Place your order for spring hats and
clothing. Easter Sunday comes early this
year, March 25. It will not come so early
again until 1913.

The anniversary services of Queen's
Avenue Church are to be held to-morrow.
Special sermons will be preached by Rev.
Mr. Bishop, of Toronto.

—The concert in Croydon Hall on Mon-
day evening promises to be an artistic suc-
cess. Besides Mr. Harold Jarvis, the
well-known Canadian tenor, first-class
local talent will assist in the programme.

—George Gibson, of this city, was
arrested yesterday on the strength of a
judgment summons secured at the last
sitting of the First Division Court. The
suit was brought by Mrs. W. Smith and
the debt and the costs amount of \$48.07.

—A large concourse attended the funeral
of the late Thomas Taylor from the family
residence on Queen's avenue east yester-
day afternoon. The interment took place
at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Mr. Thos.
McCormick, who is a relative of Mrs.
Taylor, was present.

—Mr. J. W. Jones yesterday sold by
auction the stock of J. S. Collins, of Sim-
coe, consisting of guns, furnishings, hats,
caps, furs, clothing and shop furniture.
The stock was valued at \$4,800.34, and was
purchased by W. J. Johnston, of this city,
at 60c cents on the dollar.

—At last business meeting of St. George's
Y. P. S. C. E., the following officers were
elected: President, Miss Gower; vice-
president, Miss Kingmill; treasurer, Miss
Faint; recording secretary, Miss Mason;
corresponding secretary, Miss Gahan. A
vote of thanks was passed to the retiring
officers.

—Benj. S. Hanson, a farmer residing in
the township of Lobo, has on his property
an old shanty, which has long been
vacated. James Woodruff, a vagrant,
started to make the building his head-
quarters, and was a result placed under
arrest, brought before Justice J. B. Smyth,
and remanded till the 19th.

—That was a kindly act of the members
of Clan Fraser, when they resolved to pos-
sion their next regular meeting which fell
on 26th inst., so that with their wives and
sweethearts they could attend the great
Scottish concert in the Grand Opera House
on that evening. The clausmen, and every
lover of Scottish wit and humor, will doubt-
less be there.

—Some time ago Mr. E. Wilkins, who
was in business with his father at No. 246
Dundas street, was advised, on account of
continued illness, to try the climate of
Washington, and he accordingly left Lon-
don for Seattle, Mr. Wilkins' friends—
and they are many—will be pleased to
learn that he is now rapidly recovering his
wounded health and strength.

—The anniversary services of the Talbot
Street Baptist Church, which are to be
held to-morrow, are expected to be very
interesting. The Rev. E. W. Dadsen,
pastor of the First Baptist Church, Wood-
stock, is expected to preach at both ser-
vices, and to speak at the platform meeting
on that evening. Mr. Dadsen is an ex-
president of the Baptist Convention of
Ontario and Quebec, an evidence of the high
esteem in which he is held by his own de-
nomination, and is known as a clear ex-
positor of the word of God and a strong
preacher.

—The semi-monthly meeting of the
Young Women's Christian Union was held
in the "Y" rooms Thursday afternoon.
The meeting opened with an inspiring
Bible reading on Psalm, ciii, by one of the
members. The monthly reports of the
different departments were received,
which were most encouraging. The mem-
bership of the Young Women's Christian
Association had been increased by 28 new
members during the months of November
and December. The "Y's" have arranged
for a lecture course, the lecture to be
given by prominent citizens in the rooms,
during February, March and April.

—Mr. George A. Anderson, the well-
known merchant, was buried yesterday
afternoon from his late residence, 197
Oxford street. The funeral was largely
attended. Rev. M. P. Talling conducted
the services both at the house and at the
grave. Interment took place in Mount
Pleasant Cemetery. Deceased was a mem-
ber of Court Victor and also of the Cana-
dian Order of Chosen Friends. These
bodies were represented. About 40 mem-
bers of the Retail Grocers' Association,
headed by W. H. Ferguson, president,
walked in the cortege. Messrs. W. McNeil,
William Tackaberry, R. Butcher and
McNeil acted as pall-bearers. Besides the
widow, deceased leaves two children, a boy
and a girl.

—The elected officers of this legion for the
current term were installed in office in their
hall, South London, on Thursday by Past
Commander Dr. J. H. McLellan, assisted
by Past Commander Dr. R. Ferguson. The
names of said officers are as follows: Past
commander, S. J. Cahill; commander, J. H.
Justing; vice-commander, Thomas Griffith;
recorder, E. N. Curry; treasurer, George
Parish; collector, W. A. Westcott; aide,
Geo. McDonnell; inside sentinel, G. Robert-
son; outside sentinel, S. W. Fawcett;
trustee for three years, Dr. J. H. McLellan;
representatives to Grand Legion, Past Com-
manders Dr. J. H. McLellan and S. J.
Cahill. The legion has a membership of
77.

Grand Scottish Concert.

Mr. James S. Goldie, of Philadelphia,
the inimitable Scottish comedian and char-
acter vocalist, will be the chief attraction
at the coming celebration of Burns' anni-
versary in the Grand Opera House on Friday,
Jan. 26. Mrs. Cooper has also kindly con-
sented to sing, though she has engagements
at Toronto and other places the same week,
and the Misses Shand, the charming Scot-
tish dancers and duettists, have also prom-
ised to take part, and other well-known
citizens will participate, but the programme
is not yet completed. The St. Andrew's
Society will, however, spare no effort to
make this the grandest anniversary yet
held.

Lodge British Oak, S. O. E. B. S.

At the last regular meeting of this
lodge there was a good attendance of mem-
bers and visiting brothers, as it was the night
for installing the officers for 1894. W.
District Deputy Jos. Hook installed the
officers, assisted by Bro. T. P. Hobbs, as
high marshal. The following is the staff:
W. president, Bro. H. J. Gramlich; W.
V. P., Bro. A. E. Wicks; W. secretary, Bro.
A. Isaac; W. treasurer, Bro. R. H. Cullis;
W. chaplain, Bro. T. Wallon; W. first
guide, Bro. Geo. Delby; W. second, Bro.
W. Jenkins; W. fifth, Bro. H. Pugsley;
W. sixth, Bro. W. Tramm; inside guard,
Bro. W. J. Anderson; the third and fourth
guides and outside guard being absent. In-
teresting discussions were indulged in by
the visiting brothers and members, all look-
ing to the good of the order. A hearty
vote of thanks was tendered the W. D. D.
and the visiting brethren.

Lodge Princess Beatrice.

At the last regular meeting of Lodge
Princess Beatrice, No. 6, D. O. E., there
was a good attendance of members, and
much interest manifested in the proceed-
ings. After routine business the worthy
district deputy, Sister Roughley, installed
the officers for 1894, as follows: W. P.
Sister Howe; W. V. P., Sister Annie
Fleming; F. and R. S., Bro. A. Isaac; W.
T., Sister F. Lutman; W. C., Sister Trace;
W. P. G., Sister M. Watson; W. S. G.,
Sister Chasley; W. F. G., Sister Jago; W.
F. G., Sister Neary; W. S. G., Sister
Knott; L. G., Bro. W. Tramm; second
guide and outside guard being absent. After
the installation ceremony a surprise
was in store for the late worthy president,
Sister Emma Anderson, for when taking
the past president's chair, she was called
to the dais and a neatly-worded address
was read by Sister Burton. Sister Hor-
sley then stepped forward and presented
a pin, inscribed "D. O. E., 1894." Sister
Anderson responded feelingly
to the address, although taken
completely by surprise. Not satisfied with
one presentation Sister F. Lutman, W.
treasurer, was called to the platform, when
Sister Burton again read an address, com-
plimenting Sister Lutman on her faithful
performance of her duties. Sister Horsley
then presented her with a pin similar to
the one given to Sister Anderson. Sister
Lutman thanked the donors for their gift.
The officers-elect each responded and a
vote of thanks was passed to Sister Rough-
ley, D.D., for the very impressive manner
in which she installed the several officers,
being assisted as grand marshal by Bro.
Job Cook. This ended a very pleasant
evening and the lodge closed in due form.

Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high
character of Syrup of Figs are purposely
avoided by the California Fig Syrup Com-
pany. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver
and bowels, cleansing the system effectually,
but it is not a cure and makes no
pretensions that every bottle will not sub-
stantiate.

Fruity Vegetable.

First the bud, then the blossom, then the
perfect fruit. These are the several stages
of some of the most important ingredients
composing the painless and sure cure
—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. The
juices of plants greatly concentrated and
purified, gums and balsams in harmonious
union, all combined give the grand results.
Putnam's Extractor makes no sore spot,
does not lay a man up for a week, but goes
on quietly doing its work until a perfect
cure results. Beware of acid substitutes.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South
American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism
and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3
days. Its action upon the system is re-
markable and mysterious. It remedies at
once the cause and the disease immediately
disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.
75 cents. Sold by J. CALLARD and all
druggists in the Dominion.

Colds, Coughs, Catarrh and Rheumatism
cured by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys.
Dose is two drops. Price 25 cents. Sold
by all druggists.

Prof. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy
Commissioner, who is well known to every
dairyman in Canada, will address the
Dairymen's Convention at Ingersoll on the
"Winter dairy movement" and "Canadian
dairy products at the World's Fair." b

Wonderful Enamel Paint.—Blundell
Spence & Co., of London, Eng., are the
manufacturers of a very superior enamel
paint, every color of which will stand the
test of hot water and guaranteed not to
fade, and will produce exceedingly fine
gloss. When used in connection with the
celebrated Gold Leaf Substitute paint for
decorating purposes very fine and lasting
effects can be produced. For sale in all
colors by E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas street.
ywt

Plumbing

Hot Water Heating.

Mantles and Grates.

Electric Supplies

Electric and

Combination Fixtures

W. H. HEARD & CO.,
357 Richmond Street.

BARKWELL'S BALSAM.
Bark-
well's
Balsam
will
cure
any
cough,
cold,
croup,
whoop,
sore
throat,
taken
in
time.
It never
fails.

BARKWELL'S BALSAM.
For sale wholesale and retail by
W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL
Corner Dundas and Wellington streets.
Be sure you get Barkwell's.

To cure Coughs, Colds,
Croup and Bron-
chitis, use a
bottle of
HONEY AND HORSEHOOD
Price, 25c at
McDERMID'S
DRUG STORE,
174 Dundas street.

New Year's Bargains

We are selling all our large stock
of Xmas Fancy Goods at 20
per cent. discount.

Comprising: Ladies' Companions, Dressing
Cases, Shaving Cases, Manicure Sets, Collar
and Cuff Boxes, Albums, etc., in Silver and
Plush, Oak, Celluloid and Leather. Call early
for best selection.

R. LEWIS
182 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

REX BRAND,
BREAKFAST - BACON,
HAMS,
LEAF LARD

Superior to all others.

MOORE & COMPANY

1 to 6 Market House,
LONDON, - - - ONTARIO

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOSEPH DAMBRA,
Fashionable Tailor,
262½ Dundas Street.

NEW FALL GOODS.
Overcoatings and Suitings.
LATEST STYLES, ETC.,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

NOTICE.

Do you
Want a good
Piano cheap?

IF SO CALL AT

171-Dundas Street-171

And see the four First-Class
Second-Hand Pianos, made
by Thomas, Dunham, Fox
and Weber, with all modern
improvements, at \$140,
\$160, \$175 and \$190, and
on easy terms. Call early
and take your choice.

HEATQUARTERS FOR THE

Williams Pianos

(CANADA'S FAVORITE)

Indorsed by the best authorities in
the world.

R. S. Williams & Son
171-DUNDAS STREET-171
LONDON, ONTARIO.
J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

Smith Bros.
—ARE THE—
Leading Plumbers in London.

Call and see their goods in
working operation in their
showrooms, and then you will
know how good plumbing is
done.

376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple.
Phone 533. ywt

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

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH
DILLOWAY,
212 Dundas Street. Telephone 187
ywt

Mara's
Bargain
Day
Monday, Jan. 15.

Special bargains in every de-
partment on this first Bar-
gain Day of the new firm.
Please shop early.

Men's Four-Ply Linen Collars

Worth 15c and 20c; Bargain Day
price, 10c each.

Men's Silk KNOT TIES

Regular 25c lines, on Monday
for 12c each.

Men's Ceylon Flannel Top Shirts

\$1 at other stores, to go at
50c each.

TEN

Large Red Handkerchiefs

on Monday for 25c.

Choice of 500 Men's Tweed

and Frieze Ulsters,
Worth \$10 to \$12, on Bargain Day
for \$5 each.

Two pieces 58-inch

Loom DAMASK TABLING

Heavy weight, on Bargain
Day 10c a yard.

Three pieces good heavy

STRIPED TWEED

worth 40c a yard, choice on
Monday at 25c a yard.

**One piece Extra Heavy All-
Wool Gray Flannel,**

on Bargain Day at 15c a yard.

The Canadian Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1894.

Thomas A. Edison, probably the most wonderful and ingenious of all the scientific investigators and inventors of this age, is a total abstainer. He has enormous capacity for brain work and wants to keep his brains clear, as every sensible man should. Asked by Miss Frances Willard if it was because of home influence that he was a total abstainer, he made the characteristic reply, "No, I think it was because I always felt that I had better use for my head."

A unique method of temperance reform has just been inaugurated at Stillwater, O. T. The city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting saloon-keepers and liquor dealers from selling liquors of any kind to four confirmed drinkers named in the ordinance. Any man selling to these parties is liable to arrest and imprisonment and will have his license revoked. The council will keep a list of all confirmed drinkers reported and revise the ordinance monthly.

Whoever has taken much pains to analyze the recent plebiscite vote will notice that the largest majorities for prohibition were rolled up in those counties where the Scott Act was in force years ago. In many such municipalities the people were disappointed at the time with the working of the act, and got an impression, after all, that "a well enforced license law" would be better. Subsequent experience, however, has convinced a good many that they were honestly mistaken. In many localities where the Scott Act was repealed by a popular vote, it has been asserted that it could be easily carried again if once submitted to the people. The majorities on New Year's Day clearly indicate that. The liquor traffic all over Canada is getting most significant notices to quit.

Temperance influence seems to have been felt more in the municipal elections in Hamilton this year than for some years past. There are more tavern licenses granted there in proportion to the population than in any other city in the Province, and they have been out of all proportion to the needs of houses for public accommodation. The council, for years, has refused to reduce the number by bylaw. Last year but three aldermen supported any such reduction. This year it is said that fourteen are pledged to a large reduction. Six or seven men who were known as "saloon candidates" were defeated. The probabilities are that the number will be reduced from 95 to 50 or 60. For a time past more shop licenses have also been granted than there was even paying custom for. There ought to be a reduction of them, too.

The Ontario License Act gives authority to any municipal council to pass a bylaw before the 1st of March reducing the number of licenses in that municipality. The councils now ought to take steps to carry out the well-understood wishes of the people, as expressed on New Year's Day. The majority of the electors in nearly every municipality declared for total prohibition. The municipal councils have not the authority to enact a prohibition law, but they certainly have the authority to put a good deal more prohibition, in their locality, in the existing license law. Let bylaws be enacted still farther limiting the number of licenses and limiting the hours during which licensed bar-rooms may be kept open. Much good can be done in that way. There is scarcely a municipality anywhere where the existing number of licensed houses is not greater than the demands for houses of actual public accommodation call for.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette, one of the most interesting of our exchanges, does not contend that prohibition is such a "dead letter" as some of the smaller fry of liquor advocates assert. Its strong objection is that so far as the respectability of the traffic is concerned prohibition pretty effectually destroys that. Even that is not an unimportant point gained. In a recent issue it puts its objections in this way: "Our position has been that while prohibition everywhere notoriously fails to prohibit, it has nevertheless created a sentiment hostile to the liquor trade and tending to degrade liquor dealers. We contend, and have always contended that prohibition can never be successful in this

country in suppressing the liquor trade. The most it has accomplished or can accomplish, is to drive decent men out of the liquor trade and relegate it to a class of men who do not object to being branded as criminals and are willing to ply their trade in dark corners and hidden places."

Mrs. May Thornley, of this city, the provincial president of the W. C. T. U., has just been setting a London editor right about his confused ideas of prohibition and the Scott Act. She wrote:

"There may be doubt as to the degree of complacency with which the city of London would regard the Scott Act (which is not prohibition, as it makes no interference with the importation and manufacture), but there is no doubt whatever as to the attitude of the 'prohibition mind' towards this or any other form of local option. We want none of it. Closed bars, with breweries in full blast and a fringe of taverns all round our suburbs, is too weakly a form of the article to interest us when total provincial prohibition is in sight. While the provisions of the License Act remain as at present this sort of exemption in spots, except in small places and rural communities, is only a travesty on genuine prohibition."

Those who are now talking of the Marter Bill as a "prohibition measure" are subject to a similar correction. Localities that recently gave large majorities for threefold prohibition might give quite a different verdict for either the Scott Act or the Marter Bill, for the simple reason that neither of them pretend to interfere with the brewers, or distillers, or importers.

At the late plebiscite in Toronto there was 3,719 women's names on the list as entitled to vote who did not vote at all. Thereupon quite a number of newspapers jump to the conclusion that women, as a whole, don't want to vote anyway, and, therefore, ought not to be given the legal right to vote. Even the Globe, which is usually in better company on that important reform, seems inclined to join in the cry. At the same election, in the same city, there were 22,077 men's names on the voters' lists who did not vote one way or other. That is two or three times as many as all the women electors of the city, including all who did or did not vote. If logic is logic is it not demonstrated beyond all doubt that men don't want to vote any way, and ought not, therefore, to be entitled to vote? Let some of these great anti-logicians rise and explain. As a matter of fact the very class of women who are now entitled to vote, by our present vote, are those least likely to exercise the franchise. They are the widows and unmarried women, very few of whom have families, and many have not even households of their own. The women of Canada with husbands and sons and daughters around them are those, of all others, interested, not only in the existence of the liquor traffic, but in the laws and law-makers of the country. Why should not they all be given a voice in the councils of the country?

The best men have their failings, and an honest Christian may be a weak one; but weak as he may be, the goodness and the sincerity of his heart may entitle him to put the petition which no hypocrite or cunning deceiver can ever make use of.—[THOMAS SHEPLOCK.]

Are Licenses a Public Nuisance?

There is a good deal of interest in many parts of the States just now over the fact that the Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided that a saloon is a public nuisance, and where a license established near the residence of a citizen and said residence is depreciated in value thereby, the license holder is responsible for the amount of damages thus sustained. It is thought, under such a decision, that a large number of proprietors in residential districts will take steps to rid themselves of saloons in their immediate proximity.

In the case in which this decision is given, two Indianapolis ladies, Mary E. Haggart and Sarah C. Rathwell, brought evidence to show that their residences had been depreciated in value \$2,000 by the fact that a licensed saloon had recently been established alongside.

There is no doubt that many a comfortable residence in Canada has been made less desirable and less valuable because of the establishment of a bar-room close beside. If the courts are inclined to take a similar view here no doubt many would apply to them for

redress. There is one other fact, however, a good deal more important than that. The existence of a saloon is often attended with far more damage and destruction to the inmates of the home—the fathers and sons—than to the actual house itself. The "depreciation in value" in this case is far more serious, and the need of redress is far more urgent. It does not matter whether the saloon happens to be located next door or at the opposite side of the town or the ward, it too often puts in its terribly injurious work. There ought to be a remedy in all such cases, and the only sure remedy seems to be to close up the saloon altogether. The idea is all the time gaining ground that society needs prohibition for its own self-protection. Those who do not drink cannot be safely protected against those who do drink until the whole traffic is cut off. In regard to the right of the State to legalize liquor-selling by license the following quite recent judgment of the United States Supreme Court seems very reasonable, and, at the same time, very important: "No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them." That ought to be good law in Canada also. The first great duty of Government is to protect all its citizens in their lives, homes, liberties and the pursuit of happiness. The saloon, though licensed by law, is a serious source of danger, not only to those who happen to drink, but to those who always abstain.

their business. There are also yet some very stupid men who keep on saying, "If you leave the drink alone it will leave you alone."

If we would bring a holy life to Christ we must mind our fire-side duties as well as the duties of the sanctuary.—[SPURGEON.]

Reduce Licenses.

The Ontario License Act gives authority to any municipal council to reduce the number of liquor licenses in that municipality down to two, if it desires to do so. A bylaw to that effect may be adopted and go in force any year if passed before the 1st day of March. Now that the electors of so many townships have given such sweeping majorities for the abolition of the whole business it would be well for the councils to adopt more restricting by-laws. There can be no doubt but that the amount of drinking and drunkenness in any community depends considerably on the number of open bar-rooms in the place. In London, for instance, the official records of past years show that with every decrease in the number of licenses issued there has been a decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness.

Section 20, sub-section 1, of the Ontario License Act is in the following terms:

"The council of every city, town, village or township may, by bylaw to be passed before the 1st day of March in any year, limit the number of tavern licenses to be issued therein for the then ensuing license year, beginning on the 1st day of May, or for any future license year until such bylaw is altered or repealed, providing such limit is within the limit imposed by this act."

The license commissioners have also

more regulations and restraints. The popular conviction is that a sweeping prohibition measure, including the manufacture as well as the sale, will be effectual, and nothing short of that will do. Half way measures have been condemned. A sweeping measure is now demanded, as soon as at all practical.

Progress Towards Prohibition.

Some ardent Canadian temperance workers get, at times, discouraged because progress towards successful prohibition is so slow. Great reforms move slowly, however. The liquor traffic is the growth of generations, and it has vast sums profitably invested in the business. Its roots are deep and strong, and it is not going to be uprooted easily. Slavery was never so strong either in England or the States as the liquor traffic now is, and it required years of labor and of waiting to abolish it, but it has been swept out of existence in both countries.

Sir William Harcourt, a leading spirit in the present British Government, in a recent reply to a local option deputation, said:

"It is 30 years ago since the great leader of this movement, Sir Wilfrid Lawson—(cheers)—introduced this measure into the House of Commons. Thirty years is a long time in the life of an individual, but unfortunately it is not a long time in the progress of reform. The gestation of reform is slow, and its products are great and long lived. Great causes are of slow growth. The abolition of slavery required more than 30 years. (Hear, hear.) It was 50 years from the introduction of the bill of Mr. Pitt before any measure of Parliamentary reform could be carried. We are all of us happy to think that our friend Sir Wilfrid Lawson still flourishes—(cheers)—and we hope and believe that it will be granted to him to enter upon the promised land to which he has fought so long through the wilderness."

Predictions of Progress.

Some of the Prophecies of a Good Time Coming by Leading Workers.

One of the interesting features of the New Year's number of McClure's magazine is a chapter entitled "The Marvels of the Future" in which forecasts of progress are made by a number of well-known men in different departments of the world's work. Most of the names are familiar to Canadian readers, and all the predictions will be found interesting and suggestive.

THE FUTURE IN SCIENCE.

Prof. Edwin J. Houston, who has made a specialty of the practical study of applied electricity, thanks that the electric future is bright with promise for the world. He predicts a practical method for the production of electricity directly from the burning of coal. The result will be the universal adoption of the electric motor, the throwing away of the steam engine, and the almost immediate realization of the air ship as a means of transportation. He thinks that electricity will be more applied to alleviate human sufferings and to prolong life. He also predicts some electrical apparatus for seeing through a wire, as we now speak through it, and for very long distances—a thousand miles or more. He also thinks that hard vitrified road beds may be produced by the intense heating power of enormous currents of electricity vitrifying the clay or other suitable soil, as vitrified bricks are now hardened and made durable.

WARS AND HUNGER TO CEASE.

Edward Atkinson, the well-known writer on economic subjects, thinks that in the next century soldiers in the great armies will have learned what fools men are to fight. When that time comes, hunger, now promoted by the waste of preparation for war, will cease. The barriers of hostile tariffs, now separating countries will be thrown down. Men will be free to serve each other in the supply of all their wants. The well-trained officers will become captains of industry. Peace, good-will and plenty will prevail among all nations. Science will gain control of the nitrogen of the air, the soil will then become a laboratory rather than a mine to be worked as now, and will then supply abundance of food, fuel, fibre and fabric for comfortable subsistence and great abundance. The man who possesses intelligence and industry and governed by religion, will then be so sure of material welfare that it will not pay to strive to be rich.

MEN'S LABOR CAPACITY INCREASED.

Prof. Robert H. Thurston, of Cornell University, predicts still more wonderful improvements than during the past half century, and wonderful gains in all that makes life easier and better worth living. The steamship now crosses the ocean in less than half the time it did a generation ago and it will probably make much quicker trips in the near future, possibly in four days or less. Railway trains will travel at much greater speed. The telephone

may give us power to converse with people beyond the ocean. Electric power will probably do much of the work now done with steam engines and much more conveniently and effectually. Much of the tyranny of corporations will thus be broken. New inventions in mechanism will make man's work easier, his hours of labor shorter, his necessities more easily obtained; all classes may become classes of leisure in ample degree for their best welfare. Easy lives will come to mean comfortable and happy lives, and the length of life increased. The family of the nation will, like the family of the individual, be smaller and happier as the mind, instead of the body, comes to utilize all physical powers.

APPLICATION OF CHEMISTRY.

Prof. Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, predicts, as regards the applications of chemistry: 1. That the time is not far distant when the artificial preparation of articles of food will be accomplished. 2. That the chemical study of the substances present in the animal body under normal conditions, and of those found in the body in disease, will lead to chemical methods of treating disease that will be thoroughly scientific.

ERADICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Pasteur, the great French scientist, predicts that to some simple measures dictated by experimental science, we can allow ourselves to foresee the time when all great contagious scourges which have decimated humanity shall be eradicated at their sources.

MORE MERCY, JUSTICE AND RIGHTNESS.

Archbishop Ireland, the great Roman Catholic leader, says: Scarcely ever was humanity pregnant with such possibilities; scarcely ever were similar opportunities offered to accomplish great things. The future will bring no millennium. There will be no rose bush without thorns, no day without the nearness of evening shades, no life without the menace of death. But I do believe there will be more mercy in the world, more justice, more righteousness. There will be more respect for manhood, more liberty for the individual. The brotherhood of men will be more widely recognized, and its lessons more faithfully practiced. Nations will see in one another assemblies of brothers, and peaceful arbitration will, in the settlement of disagreements, take the place of the murderous sword.

ALL WILL BE WORKING.

Emile Zola, the noted Frenchman, says: "The coming century will be a century of work. Do we not see already, in the increase of socialism, the social law of the future form itself—a law of work for all—work the regulator and pacifier? How grand and healthy would be that society in which every member would share his logical part of the work! The man who works is always good. Hence I am convinced that the only faith which can save us is the belief in the efficiency of duty accomplished."

A GLOOMIER VIEW.

Pope Leo XIII. is much less hopeful in his outlook of the future. He writes: "In studying the condition of the workingman we have sought to distinguish the disastrous conflict which torments and menaces human society, over which hangs, like a black sky, the wrath of popular passions, announcing by terrible thunder-claps the breaking loose of a tempest fraught with shipwrecks."

BEGIN WITH THANKSGIVING.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, so well known throughout the Roman Catholic world, gives this sentiment for the New Year: The blessings which as a nation we enjoy are so many and precious that our hearts should be filled with sincere gratitude; and the sentiment of grateful thanks should prompt us both to render praise to the "Giver of all good gifts," and to be more appreciative henceforth. I know of no better thought to fill our minds now than this, which will undoubtedly secure a year rich in fruitful, personal endeavor. We cannot begin the year more profitably than by giving thanks. Gratitude is at once a very essential form of divine worship, a most acceptable prayer to God, and a certain assurance of future blessings.

A Presbyterian Year Book.

A valuable Canadian Presbyterian Year Book has just been published, containing a large amount of useful and valuable information in regard to the Presbyterian Church. It is edited by Rev. W. D. Ballantyne, B.A., editor of the Canada Presbyterian, and bears the imprint of the Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto. Both editor and printers have done their work well. Besides a large amount of general information, there are lists of the moderators of the General Assembly, a sketch of the life and a capital portrait of Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, the present moderator, articles on the various mission works, on temperance, systematic beneficence, Formosa mission success, sketches of some leading churches, rolls of synods and presbyteries, and much other valuable reading. It is a well-printed book of about 140 pages for 15 cents.

Motto for the Week:

It is remarkable that all the diseases arising from drinking alcoholic liquors are liable to become hereditary to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct.—[Darwin.]

Forward Movement.

How It Works.

Last week we made mention in these columns of the fact that Miss Nellie Utting, a quiet young lady at Woodstock, while passing along one of the leading streets in the evening with a lady friend, was struck across the head by an intoxicated young fellow and knocked into unconsciousness. The blow was not intended for her at all, but for some young fellow against whom the assailant had some grudge. Since then the young man, John Brunesen, has been on trial for that unprovoked assault. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary. "Justice has been done," some are saying. But who gets the justice? Not the young lady who is thus a victim of the drink traffic, though she did not drink. Not the taxpayers, temperance men included, who have another \$500 added to their burdens to meet the extra expenses of the prisoner's two years' incarceration. They have to foot the bills, no matter who sold or who drank the liquor. Nor was any justice done to whoever sold the liquor, under the influence of which such a serious crime was committed. Every such liquor dealer knows very well how much the safety of the community is every day endangered because of the business, and yet goes right on increasing these dangers.

And so it goes. Since Confederation the taxpayers of Canada have been burdened with an expense of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 to meet the expenses of our penitentiaries and the fact is beyond dispute that the drink traffic has had more to do with keeping them supplied with inmates than all other causes combined. Hundreds of innocent persons who never drank have been stricken down and wounded and sometimes maimed for life or killed outright, simply because somebody wanted to sell and somebody else bought of them and drank. The terrible work will go on this year just as it did last, and will surely continue to go on until an effectual prohibition law closes down the whole traffic.

And yet there are men, some of them claiming to be Gospel teachers, who go on maintaining that it is society, for its self-protection, demands a closing down on such a traffic; it ought, "in all justice and fairness" to compensate the men who are in it for the loss of

power to decrease the number, but in that matter they are usually governed by what the council indicates. They have also power to restrict the hours of sale and have done so in many cases to good advantage. If bar-rooms were required everywhere to be closed at 9 o'clock, or even an earlier hour, the effect would be excellent. Men who spend their time in them after such an hour are often drinking to drunkenness and are every hour becoming more and more dangerous to the whole community as well as to their own homes. The popular demand is now towards prohibition and the councils should do their share in the work.

No Half Way Measures.

One leading prohibition worker has ventured the suggestion that as the verdict was recently so unanimous for total prohibition there ought, therefore, to be an active crusade at once for the adoption of the Scott Act and local option bylaws all over the Province. The suggestion has met with little favor, however, as the answer from almost every direction is that the recent verdict was for threefold and entire prohibition, including the manufacture and importation of liquors as well as their sale, and therefore to begin a campaign merely against the sale, allowing the manufacturers and importers legal possession of the field, would be a retrograde step to take.

Another set of workers now raise the cry of, "Let us have the Marter Bill enacted at once—the recent verdict warrants and demands that." The Marter Bill only aims a blow at the retail license system, and no more interferes with the manufacturers and importers than does the Scott Act, or township local option. It is very well as far as it goes, but it does not go one-half far enough to come within the range of the recent popular verdict. It has no claims so far as the plebiscite verdict is concerned. The Marter Bill, as ably and clearly explained by Mr. Meredith in the House last session, is not a prohibition measure at all, and was not so claimed by its supporters; it is merely an amendment to our existing license laws.

As a matter of fact the people of Canada have had a long and painful experience with license laws and with

Prohibition in Maine.

Some of the Results According to a Liquor Organ's Testimony.

The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette is one of the leading and ablest organs of the liquor interests in the States. It is ably and keenly edited and seldom fails to make a point against prohibition where one can be made. A recent number has a very caustic criticism of the Hon. Neal Dow's letter, published in these columns some weeks ago, in which it points out the following among other "deplorable results" of prohibition in Maine, and concludes by saying, "We hardly think our neighbors across the Canadian border will be in haste to invite such a train of adverse blessings. They know what prohibition implies; know it authoritatively, and we hope will govern themselves accordingly."

The result here did not turn out as the Gazette expected, evidently, nor are its "adverse blessings" as strong objections in the minds of many as it fancied they might be. The Gazette indorses Neal Dow's statements thus far at least:

"The distilleries of Maine, once prosperous enterprises, have been closed by prohibition; the breweries have been dismantled, and what was formerly the State's greatest import and export trade has been smothered. Certainly, Mr. Dow, that is what your prohibition has accomplished. It has suppressed industry, destroyed commerce, abridged the markets for the natural products of the soil, stagnated trade generally, and, as a consequence, repelled population and ruined all prosperity."

"In 1886, after 34 years' experience, the State incorporated prohibition in its constitution by a popular majority of 47,075. We will not question Mr. Dow's figures as to the majority. But mark that this was after the prohibition law had been in operation for a third of a century. It had driven every distiller, brewer and importer of liquor out of the State, together with every reputable liquor seller who objected to being branded as a criminal and compelled to hide in dark corners. It had terrorized the people generally so that they were afraid to speak their sentiments."

"Why it is practically impossible to procure a glass of pure liquor, or even a decent imitation of it in the State? Those who are willing to conduct the business under cover are not above palming off on their customers the vilest compounds imaginable, stuff which they can manufacture themselves at trifling cost or buy at half the price of good liquor. Thus the people are not merely deprived of wholesome and decent liquors, but are served with stuff that is only suited to engender disease and death. And the law, not recognizing the traffic, can take no cognizance of this open assault upon public health and public morals."

To have closed up all the distilleries and breweries; to have driven out of the State "every reputable liquor seller," to have made it "practically impossible to procure a glass of pure liquor, or even a decent imitation of it in the State," are not such evidences of "total failure" as many advocates of the liquor interests have wanted the people to believe. The statements of the Hon. Neal Dow and of the Gazette will agree on these points, and they are, no doubt, both quite correct.

If I can place but one little brick in the pavement of the Lord's pathway, I will place it there, that coming generations may walk thereon to the heavenly city.—(PHILLIPS BROOKS.)

Not a Majority.

The London Free Press has been gravely arguing that the late sweeping verdict of the plebiscite is not, after all, to be taken as an expression of a majority of the people of Ontario for prohibition, for the reason that though a very large majority of all those who voted at all voted that way, yet it did not represent a majority of all the electors on the list! That looks very much like crawling through a pretty small hole, and it takes some one pretty small to do that.

Suppose the same logic is applied to the confidence of the electors of Canada to the present Dominion Government and its policy. There are over a million electors in the Dominion entitled to vote, and of this number those in Parliament now supporting the Government policy, including the ministers and all their supporters, received less than 350,000, or a long way short of even one-half. It is true the most of them received more votes than the opposing candidates, but our neighbor, who quotes Scripture with such wonderful facility, blunders on thus: "He that is not for me is against me." If that test is to be applied to the present Government as well as to prohibition it would indicate that we have all along been acknowledging the rule of a party with nearly two-thirds of the entire electors against it. Is the rule to work one way so far as the verdict for prohibition is concerned and directly the other way in regard to the N. P.? It looks very much as though almost any refuge, however illogical, will be welcomed from the present storm by an anti-prohibitionist.

British Temperance Notes.

—In Scotland they have prohibition on a limited scale, but so far as it goes it works very satisfactorily. The Forbes-McKenzie Act closes the bars on Saturday nights and Sundays, and the amount of drunkenness during those hours has decreased wonderfully in consequence—as in Ontario. In Edinburgh the public bars have been closed on New Year's Day for some years past. The chief constable of the city has recently declared that it has been very successful in reducing the scenes of drunkenness during that festive season.

—Lady Henry Somerset, though endowed with wealth and title, seems much more intent on a life of Christian usefulness than on one of ease and luxury. She recently made a tour in North Wales, during which she held nine mass meetings and conferences for the promotion of temperance work. She was everywhere welcomed. During January she is announced to address meetings in England, in Bradford, Leicester, Chester, Manchester, and in February in many other places. Her weekly temperance paper is also successful.

—Some weeks ago it was first announced that Gladstone's valet had disappeared very suddenly and mysteriously, and a few days later that his dead body had been fished out of the Thames. No reason could be assigned for his suicide. A London correspondent of the Alliance News writes that he was drinking pretty heavily for some hours in a public house, the evening before his disappearance, with some boon companions. That probably accounts for the rest. In Canada a great many mysterious disappearances come about in the same way.

—There are now 120,000 public houses and beer shops in England and Scotland, and the advocates of "the trade" assert that 1,500,000 persons are engaged in the business in some way. All these are living as veritable harpies on society, getting millions and millions out of the people and giving back no return that adds to the health or happiness, peace, prosperity, or comfort of the people. Is it any wonder that a country thus bled and demoralized is unable to solve the problem of its "submerged tenth" and still allow the business to go on, sanctioned and protected by law?

—The temperance people of England are urging on the Government to push forward their local veto bill with the least possible delay. Their activity in that respect in a capital example to the temperance workers in Canada. The Rev. Dr. Clifford has said in reference to it: "If we are quiet we shall be pushed aside, for in British legislation nothing is gained without persistent and clamorous demand." It is much the same in Canada. Our legislators will be apt to forget about the sweeping plebiscite verdicts unless the people keep reminding them of them in a forcible and persistent way.

—Miss Frances E. Willard has recently attended a great temperance demonstration in Covent Garden Theater, London, and was greatly impressed with what she saw and heard. No less than 30 members of Parliament addressed the immense crowd there, or the great overflow meeting at Exeter Hall, while there were nearly 2,000 delegates present from various temperance societies throughout the country. She never saw the like at home. The English temperance people are greatly in earnest, but they have got very powerful interests to fight against, the growth of many generations. They are making progress each year, but they have to fight their way to success inch by inch.

—In the British House of Commons recently, in answer to a question put by Sir Charles Dike, the Hon. Sir E. Grey, on behalf of the Government, thus explained the regulations in regard to the drink traffic in Africa: "The sale of firearms and spirits is regulated by stringent regulations, in accordance with the provisions of the Brussels Act. That act only permits the sale to natives of flint-lock, unfringed guns and trade powder. It provides for the control of the spirits trade, but absolute prohibition is not enjoyed in countries where the use of distilled liquors does not exist, or has not been developed. The Niger Company has taken advantage of this provision to prohibit the import altogether into the Mohammedan countries above the confluence of Bervie." The duties on spirits are also kept as high as can safely be done without developing a large smuggling trade from other countries. Africa receives its gin and its Gospel from Christian countries.

—Some people keep all the time crying "peace, peace," to the temperance agitators on the plea that drunkenness is on the decrease, anyway, and people keep growing more sober, even under the license system. Facts and figures, however, do not go very far to confirm any such pleasant theories. There are far more total abstainers, but those who do drink seem to drink more deeply. Some tables have been recently published in England giving the number of arrests for drunkenness and the like for the last 40 years. In 1861 there were 82,196 such arrests; in 1871 there were 142,243; in 1881 they increased to 174,481 and in 1891 to 187,293. More than double in that time! A steady increase in each decade! The increase in population has not at all kept pace with the increase of arrests of this kind. The in-

fluence of the licensed drink traffic pulls down faster than the churches and temperance workers can build up.

United States Temperance Items.

According to the recent report of the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner there were, in that country, during the last fiscal year, 722 illicit stills seized and destroyed and 84 removed. The number of persons arrested for being connected with these was 487, and three deputy collectors were killed in the discharge of duty.

A bill will be presented to the State Legislature of Iowa at its next session for the purpose of repealing the prohibition law there, but whether it will carry or not remains to be seen. While prohibition is weak in the cities it is strong in the country districts. The proposed bill provides for local option both in the manufacture and sale of liquors and beer. The license fee is to be not less than \$500, and may be increased to \$1,000. The present prohibitory law is to remain in force in counties which fail to vote to the contrary.

The reaction after the great fair is telling greatly on the Chicago liquor dealers. Since Nov. 1 over 500 retail dealers in that city have been forced out of the business, and it is said fully 1,200 more will drop out of the business within the next few weeks. Those best informed regarding the business predict that there will be fewer saloons and less liquor sold during this year than in any time for years past. No doubt much of the terrible destitution in that city now is in consequence of so many saloon-keepers being so well patronized.

Few things are harder to put up with than the annoyance of a good example.—MARK TWAIN.

Temperance Facts and Figures.

—At the late Kansas yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, in connection with the temperance report, a minute was adopted forbidding the appointment of persons who use tobacco as recorded ministers, elders, or overseers in the service of the meetings which compose the yearly meeting.

—There are 1,439 Young Men's Christian Associations, with a total membership of 246,000. These societies own 284 buildings, valued at \$12,591,000. There are in the field 1,279 secretaries and assistants giving their entire time to the work. There are but a few of many statistics, which speak volumes for this body of young men whose aim is to make the religion of Jesus Christ a thing to be desired by young men of whatever class or condition.

—Archdeacon Farrar, one of the ablest and most prominent ministers in England, and chaplain of the British House of Commons, in a recent address, said: "The abuse of drink was the deadliest form of national evil and calamity with which at present we had to struggle, and it was also the most prolific cause of the pauperism and misery in our midst. It was estimated that the working classes alone now spent £70,000,000 a year in intoxicating drink. He put it to them, as business men, whether they did not believe that if that large sum, or a considerable portion of it, were expended on the ordinary necessities of life, pauperism throughout England would not in a great measure disappear?"

—Sir Andrew Clark, shortly before his death, sent a good advice to a friend in Belfast who had been suffering weakness, resulting from influenza. A local doctor prescribed stimulants; but Sir Andrew, when appealed to for his opinion, wrote: "I am not a teetotaler, but I would not prescribe them for you, as they would only do you harm." Sir Andrew recommended a glass of hot water the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, a liberal and varied dietary, and a tonic medicine. Health he defined as the loveliest thing in the world, as that state of the body in which all the functions of it go on without notice, and in which existence is felt to be a pleasure, in which it is a joy to see, to hear, to touch, and to live.

—Dr. Campbell, dean of the faculty of Lenoirville, Quebec College, in his testimony before the Royal Commission, said: "A great proportion of the cases he had to deal with in his hospital practice was caused by drink. He would say at least 70 per cent. directly, and from 10 to 15 per cent. indirectly." Closely questioned by the chairman, "he repeated his statement that fully 85 per cent. of the hospital cases were the result of drink." He added that "after nine years' experience of dealing with 120 soldiers in the St. John's Infantry School, he was prepared to state that 99 per cent. of all the trouble with the men in that institution was caused by liquor. Some trouble came from the canteen in the school, but more from liquor facilities outside."

—Archdeacon Farrar recently delivered a "dinner hour" address in St. Michael, London, in which he said: "Temperance advocates had been called faddists and fanatics; so had reformers since the world began. He would give them testimony from prominent men of the world, men whose opinions they would respect. Then the archdeacon quoted the dicta of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hannen, Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir Henry Thomson, and others. Drunkenness was in itself a crime, besides being responsible for the most hideous crimes. Every drunkard was a nucleus of misery. The shameless

parade of vice in our streets, unequaled in any European capital, was maintained by alcohol. Then alluding to domestic misery the archdeacon asked how often had the fires of hell been kindled on the hearth by secret drinking? Disease, lunacy, and heredity were all derived to an alarming extent from drink."

Religious Work.

During the twelve years of its existence, the Church Extension Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has assisted 2,500 churches and expended \$700,000.

Dr. J. M. Buckley gives this good advice to public speakers: "The whole art of making a good speech is to have something pertinent and moving to say; to say something all the time, to say it vividly; and if it is a religious speech, to say it with religious feeling, and to stop when every one wishes you to go on."

Messrs. Moody and Sankey will commence their next season's campaign by a series of services at Providence, R.I. The report that they are going to Europe is incorrect. They received an urgent invitation from a large number of English ministers, but decided not to accept it for the present. They may perhaps go to England in the fall.

News has reached the mission rooms at Boston that Spain has consented to pay \$17,000 as an indemnity for the loss of mission property of the board in Ponape. The prudential committee has voted to accept the money, but memorializes the State Department at Washington to demand that Spain accord protection to our missionaries in Ponape, something that Spain has refused to give.

The Orthodox Church of Russia is enormously wealthy. It is claimed that it could easily pay the \$1,000,000,000 which constitutes the national debt of Russia and yet not impoverish itself. Some of its sources of income are unique. One of these is the sale of consecrated candles. Thus the Cathedral of Kasan, in St. Petersburg, during the last Easter season, sold no fewer than 33,092 consecrated wax candles, at prices ranging from 3 kopeks to 1 ruble apiece.

The American Missionary Association makes its appeal for aid in its embarrassing straits. For the first time in many years it is seriously in debt—amounting at the annual meeting to \$45,000, and in danger of being doubled at the end of the year. This association has done honor to the country by being first in the field among the emancipated slaves, and by having done among them the largest work of any benevolent organization. It has chosen very appropriately as the time for its appeal for a special collection Feb. 11, the Sunday nearest the birthday of the great emancipator.

The Secret of Peace.

At no time since the close of the Civil War have so many lives been lost by tumultuous cares. At no time has peace seemed so remote, so impossible. At no time have so many hours of sleep been lost, and so many hearts been heavy, not only, chiefly, with present distress, but with forebodings of impending calamity. And probably never before did so many bear a living testimony to the power of the soul to be untroubled in the midst of trouble; never before, probably, was there witnessed in so many lives the fulfillment of the prophet's assurance, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee." What is the secret of their peace?

Peace is a gift. He who pursues it loses it. He who battles for it defeats his desire by his endeavor. "The peace of God keep your hearts and minds" is the apostle's prayer. When we stir up our hearts and minds to find or keep that peace, we reverse the right relation. It is God's peace, sent to find us, provided to keep us. Like a river, rising among the distant mountains, fed by the clouds, environment the city and guarding it from danger, God's peace flows down from him to us, and keeps the mind that is stayed on him.

Not trust but consecration is the secret of peace; or, rather, the trust that is the child of consecration. No man has a right to trust that God will keep him from all trouble. God keeps his child in trouble, and this is a better keeping. He who imagines that the universe centers about himself is strangely egotistical; but the supreme egotist is the man who imagines that God administers the universe for his particular benefit, and who fancies that this egotism is piety. The secret of peace is not in imagining that God will do all that we desire, but in making all our desires find their fulfillment in what God does. He only has God's peace who begins all his prayers with "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done," and ends them all with "Thine be the kingdom and the power and the glory." Such a one carries no burdens, for all his burdens are God's, and he and God can carry them with ease. Such a one knows no fears for the future. The future is as sure to God as is the past, and God's assurance makes God's child calm. If God gives him wealth, he takes the trust and administers it for God. If God takes away wealth, and calls him to walk down into bankruptcy, he goes, glad to show how God's child endures misfortune. If God lays him on a bed of sickness, he reflects that God needs invalids. If death summons him, he hears the voice as

that of One who would wake him from life's troubled dream, and rises to greet the eternal sunshine.

I have no cares, O blessed Will,
For all my cares are thine;
I live in triumph, Lord, for thou
Hast made the triumph mine.
—[The Outlook.]

Scientific Progress.

A prize of \$50,000 has been offered by the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York city for a system of street car propulsion which will be superior or equal to the overhead trolley, without possessing the objectionable features of the trolley for crowded thoroughfares. The president of the company, Mr. John D. Crimmins, says that the general idea is to encourage some sort of underground trolley system.

Dr. Wm. C. Brailsford shows that in negroes the nasal canals are wider, shorter and less deep than in other races, and thereby less protection is afforded the lungs. The author believes that the African nose, being adapted to a tropical climate, is not suited for the colder climates, and that in this lies the greater susceptibility of the negro to consumption and other diseases depending upon irritating qualities in the atmosphere.—[Science.]

AN ENGLISH EIFFEL.—Cassell's Magazine says: The English rival to the Eiffel Tower at Wembley Park will probably be completed by the end of next year. Wembley Park lies between Neasden and Harrow. The tower has a general resemblance to that of Eiffel, but is more pointed and slender. The total height is 1,150 feet—that is, 175 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower. Its weight will be 7,500 tons, which is less than that of the Eiffel Tower. The four legs which support it are founded in concrete to a depth of 75 feet, and stand 300 feet apart. The entire work is of steel. The tower will comprise three platforms at heights of 150, 500 and 950 feet, the first being about 200 feet square. It will contain a concert hall, shops, restaurants and side shows. On the second platform there will be similar attractions, but on a smaller scale, and on the third floor a post and telephone office. At the peak there will be a powerful electric search light.

ABOUT NUTRIMENTS.—A medical journal says: All nutriments consist of two leading elements—carbonates and nitrates. The former answers to charcoal, which when burned throws out heat. Oil, butter, fat meat and sugar belong to the carbonates or heating foods. In a hundred parts of oil there are nearly a hundred parts of carbon or warmth. It is the same with sugar. Hence in cold weather our system demands more fats and sweets than in summer. The nitrogenous foods make muscles and impart strength. Rice, beans, potatoes, wheat, corn, oats, beef, etc., belong to this class. Some of these have also a large proportion of the carbonaceous elements. Wheaton grits, crushed wheat and graham bread have all the elements needed to give warmth and strength to the body and would keep it in strength and vigor even if nothing else were eaten for months together. In Scotland, we are told, whole families make their entire breakfast throughout the year on oatmeal porridge. White beans have 67 per cent. of nutriment and should be eaten more than they are. In selecting from the meats beef will be found to be the cheapest and most wholesome. Good steak contains 35 per cent. of nutriment—19 of nitrogen and 11 of carbon—2 per cent. is brain feeding material, called phosphates. We might continue the list indefinitely, but it will be well for every housewife to search out the facts and give the subject careful study.

Experiments in Co-operation.

An interesting feature of the recent Chicago congress to consider social and economic science, was the reading of a paper by Mr. N. O. Nelson, head of the N. O. Nelson manufacturing company, of St. Louis. Its title was "From Profit-Sharing to Co-operation," and it bore directly on the way in which profit-sharing stands the test of hard times. Mr. Nelson's company has been conducted on profit-sharing principles for eight years. It has during these eight years paid dividends on wages of 8 per cent. per annum, 6 per cent. dividends being first declared on the capital invested. Employees who choose to do so are allowed to become shareholders in the company. Mr. Nelson stated that for the last two months the employees in his factories have been working full time on three-quarters pay, "for the double purpose of husbanding resources and joining in the loss of this unfavorable year, should there be any." The amount deducted from wages is to be made up out of future profits, and the capital invested in shares in the same ratio of reduction as wages. In closing so satisfactory a review of the relations of capital and wages under profit-sharing conditions, Mr. Nelson expressed his own faith that "genuine co-operation will lead us out of the nervous scramble of competitive business into a reasonable system of mutual service." Mr. Nicholas P. Gilman, whose investigations of profit-sharing have made him an authority on the subject, followed Mr. Nelson. He summed up his congratulations in these words: "To put a workman into the same class with his employer is the philosophy of the whole labor question, and an example like this is worth more than all the rhetoric in the world."

Forward March.

BY JAMES THOMPSON, TORONTO.
(Written Specially.)

The King is dead. Long live the King!

The campaign is over. On with the campaign! The battle has been fought; a glorious victory has been achieved. Now to reap the fruits of that victory. The question, "Is the country ripe for prohibition?" has been answered, and that with no uncertain sound. The question is yet to be answered, "Are our allied forces under sufficient discipline to move with unbroken front against the enemy at his last stronghold in the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion Parliament?" The plebiscite was but an expression of opinion. If that opinion was an honest, heart-felt opinion, it must now be backed up with acts.

The plebiscite was taken on the motion of the Provincial Legislature; that Legislature must now be informed at its coming session that the people of this Province expect and demand that they take immediate action to translate that expression of opinion into statute law so far as their known powers may extend.

What we now require is the declaration from one or other, or both, of the two great political parties of a definite final policy on this liquor question. We denounce as a "hoary-headed iniquity" the "legalized liquor traffic," and to that party which antagonizes the liquor traffic can prohibitionists give their support. Let that fact be made abundantly clear to the politician and then we may shout victory. Not before.

It is a good sound maxim to strike whilst the iron is hot. A few telling blows now may save us years of renewed effort in the future.

The press has done a glorious work. The ministers and public speakers who raised the enthusiasm of the people, the organizations which brought out the vote—those forces must not disband. Our work is not done. Like a young giant, we have just been feeling our strength. The real tussle, the catch-as-catch-can in the final wrestle, has yet to come. There must be, there can be, no quarter given in this conflict. The Government, the Legislature of this Province, must be purified, free from complicity with the liquor traffic, and through them our voice must reach the Dominion Parliament. We must go to the Dominion as a "united Province," not as a mere portion of the people of the Province, and when the time to elect the Dominion House comes we must be prepared to deal with them as they deal with us. "Electoral action" must now be our watchword and rallying cry. With a prohibitory law on the statute book and a prohibitory party in power to enforce it, the good times of which we have been singing so long as coming by and by will then be with us. So mote it be.

Life is too short for quarrels.

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Wives * and * Daughters

Bread and Digestion.

A correspondent of the New York Outlook, writing about food, nutriment and good health, has a few words to say about the use of very fine white flour for bread which a good many Canadians would do well to take thought of. No doubt whole wheat flour would be a more healthy food, and especially where bread constitutes a large part of the meal partaken of.

The correspondent writes: "One of the mistakes of the time is our refining upon it. There is a passage in Macaulay, which at this moment I fail to find, in which he says, in substance, speaking of the earlier and ruder modes of living: 'The bread which was upon the tables of the nobles would now be rejected by their servants, while that which was provided for the servants would raise a riot in a modern work-house.' Now we have 'superfine flour,' and the whiter the loaf the more praiseworthy! We sit out all the nourishing part, and retain only the starch. A dog fed on starch only dies of starvation. The experiment has been tried; it seems cruel, but it is tried upon human beings, to a greater or less extent, constantly. When Sarah or her maidens ground the flour for Abraham's guests ('two women shall be grinding together'), they did not stop to sift out all but the white starch, but gave the whole grain, minus the 'chaff which the wind bloweth away.' And, for some reason, men and women lived longer in those days. Those of us who use whole-meal bread think we are stronger, and mean to live longer. "There is one error in the concoction of some of this bread; it is so often made of inferior wheat that it is tasteless, or even bitter. And then, to overcome this taste, sugar or molasses is added 'to sweeten it.' Then those who eat it complain that it turns acid and troubles the digestion. But this the pure wheat never does in its natural state."

The Economic Position of Women.
The United States census of 1860 was the first one which gave any definite statement as to the work of women and children, the figures then being difficult to obtain, and known to be in some measure inaccurate.

The New York Bureau of Statistics in 1885, under the direction of Mr. Charles M. Peck, reported the number of working women in New York—not in domestic labor, but in actual handicrafts—as 200,000, nearly one-third of this number living by the needle. In all such estimates, it must be borne in mind that large numbers of women are deterred by pride from reporting as members of the working class.

The gain of women in trades over the census of 1870 was 64 per cent., the entire percentage of women workers for the whole country being 49. It is reasonably expected the returns for 1890 will indicate a further increase of 10 per cent.

Miss Clare de Graffenreid, special agent for the United States Department of Labor, divides woman and child labor into five classes, New England being pre-eminently the textile district. In Boston alone, out of 17,427 workers, one-tenth earn only from \$100 to \$150 yearly.

The second group she locates in New York, where the employments are much more various, and the foreign element largely predominates. The third group goes west, the city of Philadelphia leading in population and in women workers.

The Southern group Miss Graffenreid considers unique, and says: "Nowhere else in the world do so many well-bred women, bankrupt and bereft of male providers, labor at manual callings as at the South, pursuing, without loss of caste, vocations which elsewhere involve social ostracism."

At the close of the war about 100 new avenues of industry had been opened to women. In the ten years following the number more than doubled, while to-day there are over 400 occupations which women are following with more or less social and financial success. In the great manufacturing cities of America there were, in 1885, 281,822 men and 112,762 women. Woman has now entered every field, and is distinguishing herself in art, music, the drama, in medicine, journalism, literature, education, theology and science.

Mrs. Lide Meriwether, of Memphis, Tennessee, reported the following figures in 1888. They were gathered from the editors of various magazines and their accuracy is vouched for. There are in the United States of America among women, 110 lawyers, 165 ministers, 320 authors, 588 journalists, 2,061 artists, 2,036 architects, chemists, pharmacists, 1,061 stock-raisers and ranchers, 5,134 government clerks, 2,438 physicians and surgeons, 56,800 farmers and planters, 13,182 professional musicians, 21,071 clerks and book-keepers, 144,050 heads of commercial houses, 155,000 public school teachers.

In Massachusetts there are 300,000 bread-winning women, of which Boston has 20,000. In New York there are 200,000 working women and girls.

The American Cultivator gives the

following figures based upon the census of 1890: In Germany there are 5,500,000 working women; in France, 3,750,000; in England, 4,000,000; in Austria-Hungary, 3,500,000; in America, 2,700,000; making a total in five countries of 19,450,000 self-supporting women.

In the industrial field woman labors under great disadvantages. She has no capital to begin with, and to earn her own capital under the present rate of wages is plainly impossible. Even man cannot do as he once did. Small beginnings cannot survive competition with trust companies, corporations, and long-established wealthy business firms.

Public opinion is still largely opposed to the idea of women being independent socially, and financially self-supporting. The seclusion of the home is still considered to be for them the only safe and honorable environment. Time must be allowed for the gradual dying out of this long-cherished belief, but when it dies—as die it surely must, and its dissolution is already begun—with it will also perish a host of pernicious notions which will surely leave the world better for their departure.—[C. B. Le Row.

The Hasty Word.

To think before you speak is so wise an axiom that one would hardly think it needful to emphasize it by repetition. And yet in how many cases the hasty temper flashes out in the hasty word, and the latter does its work with the precision and the pain of the swift stiletto! Singularly enough, the hasty word oftenest wounds those who love one another dearly, and the very closeness of their intimacy affords them opportunity for the sudden thrust. We know the weak points in the armor of our kinsman and our friend; we are aware of his caprices, and ordinarily are tender and compassionate even of his vanities and his small fancies and whims; but there dawns a day when it is written in the book of fate that we shall be as cruel as we are loving. We are cold, or tired, or hungry. We are anxious over unpaid bills, or our expected letters have not arrived, or one of the children is ailing, and we dread the outcome of the malady. So politeness fails us, fortitude is vanquished, philosophy is in abeyance, and we say that which we repent in sackcloth and ashes. But though the hasty word may be forgiven, it is not at once forgotten. It has flamed the crystal of our friendship; the place may be cemented, but there is a shadowy scar on the gleaming surface. Oh, if the word of haste had but been left unspoken; if the strong hand of patience had but held back the sword as it was about to strike!

[Harper's Bazar.

Bargains.

To the average woman the bargain counter presents a very great attraction, almost a temptation. Here is an article of use or beauty marked down a few cents, or it may be a few dollars below its usual price. The matron, intent on a shopping expedition, has carefully made out her list, and fancies that she knows precisely what she wants. Her lack of the thing which is on sale "at a bargain" has not been manifest to her mind, but the sight of it, displayed in all its cheapness, fires her imagination. It is a divan, one-third less in cost than the divan she has been intending to set in a special corner of her drawing-room. She purchases it at a bargain and sends it home triumphantly, forgetting that the spreads and the pillows it will require to make it complete will bring it to a point far beyond the original cost, and beyond the modest sum she had set aside for the entire outlay for this article.

This is only one case among many. A bargain in its first estate may be cheap, but in its last it is generally dear. The exception is when bargains are bought, not on impulse, but of set purpose, as, for instance, when a woman buys clothing for her family at the turn of the season. It is surprising what a difference in cost there is sometimes found in the same grade of goods, the difference being in the fact that the merchant does not wish to carry his stock over from one season to another.

But this is not strict bargain-buying. It is merely purchasing with forethought, and belongs in the category with the thrift that saves for a rainy day.—[Harper's Bazar.

Prevention of Disease Among Children.

The curious facts recently discovered bearing on the relationship between certain diseases and the microscopic plants known as bacteria have been in many instances of signal help in the prevention of those diseases.

Thus it is known that the onset of a bacterial disease is not passively tolerated by the human system. The human body contains within itself a power of resistance capable of doing battle successfully with disease germs, and when the bodily condition is normally active, the chances are all in favor of human organism.

In childhood, however, when the processes of nutrition and development are in a state of super-activity, the system is especially sensitive to in-

fection, and a derangement of all the organs is especially likely to occur.

One of the most important things to be borne in mind by those who have children is the necessity of maintaining a healthful condition of the nutrition. This constitutes nature's own means of preventing disease. It includes attention to the quality and quantity of food, proper attention to light and air, and the avoidance of all unsanitary influences of every character. Habits of outdoor exercise should be formed at an early age.

Isolation from the community at large of persons suffering from disease is one of the methods most universally employed, as it is also one of the most useful. In private households this is usually done by setting apart the sick in that part of the dwelling which admits of the least communication with the other parts, while every means for the conveyance of the infectious materials from the sick-room is carefully guarded against.

Disinfection, if properly carried out, is an extremely useful means of preventing the spread of contagious diseases. Fumigation by sulphur is entirely inefficient. The walls, ceilings, floors, furniture of the rooms treated must be subjected to the actual contact of the carbolic solution, or to whatever suitable disinfecting agent may be employed.

About Women.

A MISER'S SAD END.—Mlle. Humbert, a famous court beauty in the reign of King Louis Philippe, has just died in Paris at the age of 87. For many years she lived in abject wretchedness in a garret, and passed off as a madwoman; but after her death a valuable collection of pictures was discovered in the garret, and some thousands of pounds in bonds and bank notes sewn up in her mattress.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.—At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Training College, held the other day in Edinburgh, Sir William Muir, principal of the university, expressed himself satisfied with the admission of women to the university. He said that "the influence of women has already perceptibly modified the harshness and rudeness which were at one time rather characteristic of our northern university-life."

A FRENCH WOMAN JOURNALIST.—In all France there is said to be but one woman journalist, one whose work and influence count for anything; but she ranks high. She is Mme. Severine, and her home and sphere of work is, of course, in Paris. She makes, it is said, \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year by her writings. She is prominent in the public eye just now because of the work she is accomplishing with her relief bureau in a field occupied here by fresh-air funds and relief organizations of like character.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—Jenness Miller, Monthly Magazine for January says of woman suffrage, that women in the Isle of Man enjoy parliamentary suffrage; women in Iceland, too, have full right to vote; unmarried women and widows in England, Scotland and most of the Canadian Provinces have municipal suffrage, and the women of Wyoming exercise the right of franchise to the full; but the New Zealand women will be the first to vote for what may be called a real parliament in a practically independent state—a self-governing country of 650,000 citizens.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention at Washington, Feb. 15-20. The annual meetings of this association are always portentous, but the three signal victories of the past year—woman suffrage in Colorado, the magnificent Woman's Congress last May and the recognition on the part of the Government of women on the World's Fair Board of Managers render this 26th meeting of the Suffrage Association one to be eagerly anticipated and largely attended.

A W. C. T. U. WINDOW.—A new Methodist church, recently dedicated in Sullivan, Ill., has a large stained glass window bearing the letters: "W. C. T. U.—For God and Home and Every Land." This may not be the first church window thus appropriated, but it is the first time such appreciation has ever reached us and we would be glad to learn if others exist. The money for this window was raised by the pastor, Rev. M. P. Wilkin, who writes: "May this army of noble women be honored as we honor our great Union Army."

WOMEN DOCTORS.—Medicine as a profession for women is less than 50 years old. Dr. Mary Zakrzewske, of Boston, has recently published an interesting account of the early struggles of the pioneers in this particular field. Harriet Hunt and Elizabeth Blackwell were stirred by the idea that an important work might be done by well-instructed medical women. The materialization of this view resulted in complete social ostracism, impossible to be endured by any but the strongest and most courageous women. No woman doctor ever earned a living before 1860. No respectable family in any commonly respectable neighborhood would let rooms to a woman

physician. Even when friends gave her shelter a business card or sign was not allowed. The lack of practical training was really the stumbling-block and the cause of all this prejudice.

A NOTED WOMAN ASTRONOMER.—Miss Klumpke, a young American girl, has won for herself recognition in France for being one of the most learned astronomers and most indefatigable and successful observers in that country. Five years ago she was received as a pupil in the Observatoire, being the first woman to whom the doors of that institution were opened. One of the two great equatorials, it is said, is reserved for her exclusive use, and her duties are to record the movements of the planets and to search for new comets and nebulae. Miss Klumpke comes of a family that has long been resident in California.

LEADS ALL THE REST.—Johns Hopkins University has enrolled among its students this year a rather remarkable woman in the person of Mrs. Arthur Davis. Before her marriage she graduated with high honors from Columbia University in Washington. She passed a perfect examination for the nautical almanac office, making 100 per cent., while her competitors, all men, and all college graduates, retired from the examination room early in the day, unable to solve the problems presented. She invented a Washington-Greenwich table which is now in observatory use. She will study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAMILY.—Queen Victoria has 6 children, 36 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren. It is satisfactory to know, however, that even in these hard times she is able to support her numerous family. The English newspapers figure the amount of the Queen's wealth at between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000, exclusive of landed property. It is publicly predicted that, by the terms of her Majesty's will, her private property will not go to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh or the German Empress, but that the bulk will be divided between her favorite son, the Duke of Connaught, and her favorite daughter, Princess Beatrice.

ENGLISH WOMEN IN POLITICS.—In a recent number of the English Women's Herald is the following news item: A deputation of 60 representatives of the 38 temperance societies in the United Kingdom was received by Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt on Dec. 7, the day following the great temperance demonstration. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Florence Bargaine represented the B. W. T. A., and Miss Willard was invited to accompany them. The strongest possible assurances were given of the Government's fidelity to the bill. With woman's vote to furnish its "enacting clause" it may well be hoped that the Direct Veto Bill will prove the best legal solution of the liquor traffic problem that we have yet devised.

HANNAH MORE'S CURE.—Harper's Bazar says: "It is told of Hannah More that she had a good way of managing tale-bearers. It is said that whenever she was told anything derogatory to another her invariable reply was, 'Come, we will go and ask if this be true.' The effect was sometimes ludicrously painful. The tale-bearer was taken aback, stammered out a qualification, or begged that no notice be taken of the statement. But the good lady was inexorable; off she took the scandal-monger to the scandalized to make inquiry and compare accounts. It is not likely that anybody ever a second time ventured to repeat a gossip story to Hannah More. One would think her method of treatment would be a sure cure for scandal."

Homemade Candies.

It is surprising the large variety of toothsome sweets which can be made in an afternoon and at a small cost. First on the list should be placed molasses candy, two or three kinds. But before beginning operations have a quantity of nuts prepared for the various kinds of nut candy.

Walnuts are nicer when left whole, but most kinds, such as almonds, filberts and peanuts, are better chopped as fine as possible. Almonds must be blanched by pouring boiling water over them, draining, dropping in cold water and rubbing off all the skins from the meats. Dry in a hot oven and pound or chop fine.

All the materials needed should be put on the table before beginning operations. Confectioner's sugar is best, but sifted granulated sugar may be used with good results. A dish of sweet butter, eggs, a paper of cornstarch, cracked nuts, water, essence of peppermint, lemon, and vanilla, grated chocolate, and desiccated cocoanut, must be in readiness. Red fruit juice is nice for coloring.

A small porcelain-lined kettle is the best dish to use in cooking, although a bright tin basin will answer. The hands must be well buttered before working any variety.

MOLASSES CANDY.—Use two cupsful of molasses, or one of brown sugar and one of molasses and butter size of a walnut. Boil twenty minutes or until brittle when dropped into cold water; add one tablespoonful of vinegar and one tablespoonful of soda. Turn into a greased pan and when cool enough pull and work with the hands until white. Make some into rolls the size of a pipe stem and with these form the children's initials, three inches long, plain or ornamented. If kept in a cool place they

retain their shape well. The rolls may be braided and cut into sticks of any length. A part of the candy ought to be poured over nut meats for nut taffy. The rest may be flavored as desired.

WHITE CANDY.—There are two methods used in making this. For the uncooked the whites of eggs are required. Into a bowl break the white of an egg, with one-half its bulk of cold water and one teaspoonful of corn starch; stir well, but do not beat, and gradually add fine sugar until stiff enough to form into balls with the fingers; flavor as desired. Form some of the mixture into cubes or balls. Into another portion stir powdered chocolate and make sticks, or stick the white balls on the end of a darning-needle and roll in chocolate which has been melted in a saucer. Set over a kettle of boiling water. Into another portion stir desiccated cocoanut and shape. These are delicious. Color a part pink with fruit juice, and spread a thin layer on a greased platter; put over it a layer of pure white candy, then a layer brown with chocolate. With a knife dipped often in cold water smooth and press it evenly, mark into squares and set away to harden.

To make the foundation for ice cream candy, rock candy, etc., boil one-half a cupful of water with two cupfuls of fine white sugar, using the white of an egg to clarify; skim carefully as soon as the scum rises.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.—Make by stirring into the juice of one lemon all the sugar possible, and flavoring with a few drops of oil of peppermint. The white of an egg may be used instead of lemon juice. Drop on white paper and dry at a little distance from the fire.

OLD-FASHIONED HOARHOUND CANDY.—Good for coughs and hoarseness. Boil one ounce of dried hoarhound in a little over half a pint of water for half an hour. Strain, add nearly two pounds of brown sugar and boil until hard when tested. Pour into greased pans.

This poor one thing I do—instead of repining at its lowness or its hardness, I will make it glorious by my supreme loyalty to its demand.—[GANNETT.

With the Poets.

"My Times Are in Thy Hand."
One radiant thought comes to my heart to-day.

As sad I sit beside the dying year;
One thought that, 'cross the gloom, bids sunbeams play,
And turns to rainbow's glowing light each tear;
One thought that lifts me out of all earth's night
Into the warmth of God's eternal day,
And thrills me with an infinite delight,
As, o'er and o'er, with trembling lips, I say:
"My times are in Thy hand."

My times! what are they? Yesterdays long past,
To-morrows yet to dawn, and this to-day;
The near and far, the first gleam and the last
Blended together in such wondrous way.

All that I've hoped, or sought, or gained, or lost,
All that I might have been, and still may be,
All that life holds for me, and all the cost,
These, Thou art keeping evermore for me,
"My times are in Thy hand."

That some deep joy Thou'rt hiding from me now
I cannot doubt; I dare not, if I could;
Perchance 'twill come sad-eyed, with weary brow,
But from Thy hand there can come only good.

The gladdest messengers of all the past
Have worn disguise of sorrow or of pain;
And can I doubt Thy love to me doth list,
Or fear to trust Thy wisdom once again?

"My times are in Thy hand."

"Thy hand!" Oh, safe, sure shelter, place of rest,
Defense and shield, strong tower, eternal home!
How safe am I! how infinitely blest!
What that could harm from Thy dear hand can come?

Then gladdest welcome to this strange New Year,
Which stands, reluctant on the threshold still.
Its days can bring me nothing that I fear,
Since well I know those days fulfill Thy will.

"My times are in Thy hand."
—Katherine Lente Stevenson, Chicago, in Union Signal.

Plowman John.
A long face, yet a strong face
Had Plowman John;
And in it was a tender grace
To look upon.

In every step you saw the strength
Of manliness,
In honest eyes a boundless length
Of kindness.

He was not troubled that his dress
Looked weather-worn,
Nor that the hand which you might
press
Was common-born.

The stains that honest earth had made
He did not hide;
He knew where hand of God had laid
'Twas sanctified.

He did not wish to pass for aught
Than Plowman John;
He had no time for such a thought
Nor dwelled upon.

His fields he plowed as if he knew
In manhood's pride,
That lowest effort strong and true
He beautified.

The shams and tricks for worldly pelf
Beneath him lay;
His mind a standard for himself,
Dragged not thro' clay.

My honest John, on such as you
The nations lean,
In every effort tried and true
Thy manhood's seen.

His face is long, and yet 'tis strong,
My Plowman John,
His voice is cheering as a song,
My happy John.

—Ebb, Hamilton.

Beauty and Truth.
I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted to the tomb,
When one who died for truth was laid
In an adjoining room.

He questioned softly why I failed.
"For beauty," I replied.
"And I for truth; the two are one;
We brethren are," he sighed.

And so, as kinsmen met at night,
We talked between the rooms,
Until the moss had reached our lips
And covered up our tombs.
—Emily Dickinson.

The Sparrow in the Snow.
He hopped down cheerily into the snow,
Brave little barefoot Brownie—
As if snow were the warmest thing be-
low,
And as cosy as it is downy!

And his brown little knowing, saucy
head,
In a way that was cutely funny,
He jerked to one side, as though he
said,
"I don't care if it isn't sunny."

"I don't care! I don't care! I don't
care!" he said,
And he winked with his eyes so
cheery,
"For somebody's left some crumbs of
bread,
So my prospects are not all dreary."

"And what's a cold toe, when I've
got a whole suit
Of the cunningest warm brown
feathers?
I don't care if I haven't a shoe to my
foot,
I'm the bird, sir, for all sorts of
weathers."

"I don't fly away at the first touch! of
frost,
Like some of your fine-tongued
birds;
I don't think everything's ruined and
lost
When the wind mutters threatening
wordies."

"I don't care!" he chirped; I don't
care! I don't care!
It might be a great deal colder;
But I'm a fellow that knows not fear—
Old Winter but makes me bolder!"

Ah, plain little hardy brown-coat
bird!
Through life I'll try to remember
To meet its winters with cheerful word,
Like thee to brave my December.
—[Howard Glyndon in Youth's
Companion.

*It is sin that brings dread, and darkness,
and despair; there is light and blessedness
for us as soon as we cast it off.*—[GEORGE
ELIOT.

Not a Belief Merely.
But no truth is essential to the be-
ginning of salvation—that is, to a start
after character; no truth—nothing but
a desire Godward? Nothing is essential
advantage; no equipment is a requisite.
Have you a desire Godward? Do you
wish there was a God? Do you wish
that your cry could reach him, and
your heart could hear his answer? Do
you wish he had given you a book of
counsel to guide, and a book of law to
govern? Do you wish he had sent
some one to lift off the burden of re-
morse from your soul and point you to
a nobler, better, diviner life? No?
Then I know not what can be said to
you, what help can be given you. Yes?
Then you have enough to begin with.
Desire Godward is faith. Begin with
it. Grope until you can see. You
can hardly believe less than the jailer;
begin with his cry, and it will lead you
to a creed. As one struggling in the
surf seizes the rope that is thrown out
to him, without asking who holds
other end, to seize the rope that
thrown out to you, and let it drag
to the shore. Use all the help
have; and if you have none,
without it. If you cannot pray,
be merciful to me, a sinner," pray the
agnostic's prayer, "O God—if there be
a God—be merciful to me, a sinner." God
is at least a possibility. If you
can see no luminous figure walking on
the water to meet you, row toward the
shore, and cry for help even into the
darkness, and it will come.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

King Spirit and His Home.

BY MRS. EVA GRIFFITH MILLER.

King Spirit lived in a beautiful house called Body. He had many loyal servants, who were prompt to obey his commands, and his palace was a very busy and happy place. There was Mrs. Blood, the housekeeper, who was ever going from room to room, searching out odd bits of dirt and filth, broken bits of wall and impurities that had drifted in from the street, and with her corpuses all dressed in red uniforms, she had these things picked up and carried out so that the palace would be clean and healthful.

Then there was Mr. Vitality, the builder, who, with an army of corpuses dressed in white, went around after Mrs. Blood and repaired all the broken places in the walls and kept everything built up after the pattern which the king gave him. Mr. Vitality was always at work, for King Spirit kept his palace in constant use, and the walls would keep wearing out, no matter how strongly they were built.

King Spirit had his office in that part of the palace called the brain, which was situated just behind two beautiful light windows, where the king was wont to look out on the world. A great many little telegraph and messenger boys were employed by the king, and they were always running back and forth from the king's office to the extreme portions of the palace to carry orders to Mrs. Blood and Mr. Vitality, who were often busy in the remote parts of the great house. Sometimes, too, Mr. Vitality stayed while in the office, and then the telegraph and messenger boys had to take orders to his corpuses.

Some of the telegraph boys were stationed in the remote parts of the palace, where soldiers were set to watch, and whenever a bit of wall was broken down or an enemy appeared the soldiers sent the telegraph boys post haste to the king's office to let him know. The telegraph and messenger boys always traveled along smooth avenues, made on purpose for them, called nerves, and these avenues had to be always kept in good repair, or else the messages would be delayed and harm come to the palace.

The king had many enemies who were constantly trying to get into the palace and rob him of his jewels and drive him away, so he had guards stationed at all the doors to notify him when there were enemies lurking about.

There were troops of wicked little germs that tried to get in at the door, nose, but the soldier, Smell, stood guard there to keep the germs out, and whenever he smelled bad air he would notify the king so he could move the palace to some other place. There were other enemies that tried to slip into the wide door, mouth, but the soldier, Taste, stood guard there. Then wicked oaths would come and try to get in at the ears, but Hearing stood guard there and would warn the king whenever they came around.

Prof. Intelligence, in the king's office, studied up the history of the king's enemies and kept everybody informed as to their danger and habits, and the king's business manager, Mr. Commonsense, gave orders to the guards as to whom they should let in and whom keep out. No one was allowed to enter unless he could show a certificate of purity, which would prove him loyal to the king.

But one time a dreadful thing happened in the palace of the king. Mr. Commonsense went away on a vacation and left the business in charge of Mr. Desire. Now, Mr. Desire was a very smart young man who thought he knew a great deal more than Mr. Commonsense, and he said there was no need of being so strict, and he was going to let the boys have a little fun.

That very day polite Mr. Tobacco came to the door of mouth and knocked. He was a very affable young gentleman, dressed in a stylish suit of brown, and he promised no end of good times to Appetite and Desire if they would only command the door to be opened. Smell and Taste didn't like him at all, and they both sent alarming telegrams to the office to let the king know an enemy was near. The king called Mr. Desire and sent him to Mr. Intelligence to know what kind of an enemy Tobacco was.

Prof. Intelligence quickly informed him that tobacco carried under his coat the dreadful poison Nicotine, with which he tore down the walls of the nerves and otherwise injured the palaces he entered. But Desire said he would watch him and see that he did no such mischief as that, besides he would turn him out the moment he saw him do any of these things. So King Spirit listened to Desire and allowed him to open the door to Mr. Tobacco. Taste fought hard against it, but he was soon overpowered, and then Smell, who wanted to keep on good terms with Mr. Desire, pretended that he was Mr. Tobacco first-rate.

Tobacco came in very quietly at first, only made a very short call, and laughed in his sleeve at Mr. Smell and said: "Ah, but you shall be my helpless slave Mr. Desire."

The first thing Tobacco did was to put all the telegraph boys throughout the palace asleep, by giving them just a little of the Nicotine. Then he began to bring in little loads of dirt and filth and deposit them in corners around. Mrs. Blood was soon after

him and she and her faithful red corpuses carried out the dirt just as fast as they could, and they tried to raise up the telegraph boys and send word to King Spirit that the palace was in danger, but the telegraph boys were too sleepy to mind, so the king never knew that there was anything the matter.

Then Tobacco, in some of his visits, broke tiny holes in the walls here and there. Mr. Vitality, who was around on a tour of inspection, found it out, and he called his white corpuses together and repaired the holes as fast as he could, but he couldn't keep up with Tobacco after he began to come two or three times a day to make his visits.

Then the sly enemy, Tobacco, stirred up Taste and Thirst to demand another visitor to wake up the telegraph boys which he had put to sleep, and to make Mrs. Blood and Mr. Vitality work faster. So Thirst and Taste set up a great clamor, and Desire opened the doors of mouth and let in the sprightly King Alcohol, King Spirit's greatest and most terrible enemy.

Mrs. Blood was nearly frightened out of her wits when this wicked intruder entered the palace, and she flew hither and thither in a perfect panic, with her red corpuses following close after her. She called Mr. Vitality to come and help her, and together they tried to throw King Alcohol out through the waste canals. They fought with him long and hard, but he overpowered them both and ran straight to the king's office. First, he knocked down Mr. Intelligence with a single blow, then he grappled with King Spirit himself. The king called out to Desire to come and help him, but poor Desire was helplessly chained by Tobacco and Alcohol his friend, and could not come. Taste was killed, Smell was wounded, the telegraph boys were all asleep, and poor Mrs. Blood and overworked Mr. Vitality had so much to do to repair the dreadful breaks Alcohol and Tobacco had made in the walls they couldn't give either time or strength to help King Spirit in his trouble.

Just then, while they were in the midst of this terrible battle with King Alcohol that bold robber, Disease, came along and seeing the walls to the palace down he went boldly in and began to fight and kill every one who stood in his way. He made short work of faithful Mrs. Blood; he soon threw her out of the way and plundered her private room, the heart. He drove Mr. Vitality clean away from his work and stole all his tools, and then he penetrated into the king's private office and stole his one great jewel, health.

King Spirit was just receiving from his long tussle with King Alcohol when the robber entered, so he had no strength with which to fight him. He just gave up and ran away from his beautiful palace and left it all cold and still and dark. Its walls were torn down and it was nothing but a ruin then, so it was of no use to King Spirit. He is now wandering in another country, sad and lonely, and grieving sadly for his lost palace and its shining jewels. From the bottom of his heart he regrets that he ever let Commonsense go away on that dreadful vacation, and that he did not insist on Desire's listening to the advice of honest Professor Intelligence.

How the Minister Was Paid.

The Rev. Joseph Smith had charge of the Cross Creek and Buffalo Churches in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and from that time onward until his death in 1800. His salary was small—too small to support himself and family; so he bought a farm on credit, expecting to pay for it with the salary promised by his people. Time rolled on until three years' salary was due. The people wanted to pay their minister, but how could they? Wheat was abundant, but there was no market—it would not bring over a dime a bushel. Even salt had to be brought across the mountains on pack-horses, and one bushel of it would cost 21 bushels of wheat.

At last there came a day when the minister must be paid, or lose his farm, for the mortgage was overdue. Meetings were called to consider the matter, but nothing came of them until Mr. More, who had the only mill in the settlement, said that if the people would furnish boat, barrels and wheat, he would grind them a boat-load of flour, and if they could get it to New Orleans, it would pay off the debt.

This offer was received with favor; coopers and boat-builders went to work with a will, farmers subscribed wheat lavishly, some fifty bushels and some more.

In a month the boat was loaded and ready for market. A new difficulty now arose; no one wanted to go in charge of the boat. Finally Elder Smiley, an old man, volunteered his services, and two young men were induced to go with him. Not only the people from the Pennsylvania settlement followed the elder fifteen miles to the landing but the neighboring settlement in Virginia turned out. Men, women and children gathered at the river to bid the old man, what some thought, an everlasting good-bye. More than nine months elapsed, and

no word came back from Elder Smiley. Then, one Sunday morning, he appeared in the congregation, looking younger and better than when he went away. A meeting was called on Monday, and the elder made his report.

"I have faced more danger than I could tell you about in a week," said he, "but thanks be to God, I am safe. I sold the flour at \$27 a barrel."

He then picked up a large buckskin poke, and poured on the table such a pile of Spanish gold as that primitive people had never seen. The church debt was paid, the pastor was made independent and there was universal rejoicing.

*

The Dead Letter Office.

The infinite pains taken by this great Government of ours with even the most trifling interests of its 60,000,000 of people is most forcibly illustrated in the workings of the dead letter office. The scrawl of the illiterate receives as close attention as the polished chirography of the university graduate, a modest penny as much care in handling as a pretentious \$100 bill. Six million pieces of undelivered mail matter are annually received at the dead letter office, and not one, however insignificant, is overlooked or slighted.

An amusing incident occurs to me just here. A postmaster in the far west sent an official communication to the office stating that he had found loose in the mail a small bag valued at \$20, which valuation was stamped on the bag when found. He had not ventured to open it, but was carefully detaining it until instructed by the postoffice department how to dispose of it. Forthwith he was instructed to forward said bag to the dead letter office without delay.

In the course of another week the precious bag arrived. A record was made of its receipt, and it was given to a special clerk to be duly examined and properly treated. Before this had been done, a party of distinguished visitors were being shown through the office by the chief clerk. While they were expressing wonder at what they saw, the officer remarked, "Wait a moment and I'll show you something curious that has just arrived," and hurried away. Returning in a moment, he held in his hand the mysterious bag. It was a tiny affair of chamois skin, tied with a narrow dark-blue ribbon, and marked plainly in red figures, \$20. "It has not been untied yet, but we think it probably contains gold-dust," and he proceeded to give its history in detail. A lady clerk sitting near, and almost choking with laughter, said, as plainly as she could under the circumstances, "Why, Mr. P—, that is an emery-bag." A general laugh followed, and the chief clerk hastened to divert the attention of the party to a new subject. Nevertheless the emery-bag was as carefully preserved and treated as though it had contained gold-dust in very truth. But it had lost its value as a show-piece.—[From Harper's Young People.

*

Lee's Fight for Life.

"It was in the winter of 1860 at Camp Colorado, Texas," said Capt. Edward M. Hayes. "Our scouts reported a body of Indians that had massacred settlers and driven off their stock. General Dan Dorn—then major—was in command. Governor Fitz Hugh Lee was a lieutenant, and I was a bugler. It was night and snowing hard. We started after them, made eighteen miles that night, 50 miles the next day, and camped."

"It happened that the Indians we were pursuing had camped three miles ahead of us. As I said, it was very cold, and the Indians had their blankets up over their heads, so they did not hear us, as the next day we came upon them suddenly, and they would not have discovered us until we would have been right on top of them had not one of our men accidentally discharged his revolver."

"We charged. The Indians scattered. There was a ridge of timber a few miles away. General Lee and I pursued them. We killed one. We pursued the other through the timber for several miles, his trail being visible in the snow. We knew that he was hiding in one of the gulches. In a few moments we discovered his pony. Turning we saw him on the other side of an undulation in the prairie. As we reached the top of the divide he waved his shield and yelled defiance at us. We put after him, but could not find him in the ledges of the rock. Lee then proposed that we separate, which we did."

"It seems that the Indian was but 30 feet from General Lee at the time, hiding behind a ledge of rocks. As Lee came upon him he fired an arrow at him. Lee saw him in time to dodge, and the arrow went through his arm, breaking off. The Indian was a chief, over six feet in height. General Lee was then a small man, but he is the bravest and pluckiest man in the city to-day. In a moment more they were locked in each other's arms in a death struggle. The general was carrying his revolver in his right hand. The Indian grasped the revolver and the weapon was discharged, but he was not hit. The pistol dropped to the ground. Lee knew that his only salvation was to hug the Indian, for the latter had his knife in his hand, and as they swayed to and fro packing the snow beneath their feet he was unable to plunge his knife in his adversary's body. I started to his rescue, but did not dare to shoot

as I advanced, as they were twisting and writhing so that I was afraid of killing my comrade."

"In another moment they were on the ground and Lee on top. As luck had it they fell near the revolver. In the second of time allowed Lee seized the revolver and discharged it, the ball going through the cheeks and mouth of the savage without even knocking out a tooth, for his mouth was open in a yell. In another second, however, the next ball crashed in his brain. As the general disengaged himself from the tight embrace of the savage and rose to his feet, he shook himself and felt at his body to see whether he was wounded, for the knife had cut his coat."

"I was fearful lest he was injured, and asked him how he felt. He replied, 'Oh, I am all right; just getting my muscle up,' raising his arm as if he were tightening the bicep. 'When I went to college,' he continued, 'I used to be very fond of wrestling, and it came in very good service to-day. At the last moment I thought of the Virginia back heel trip, and down the redskin went.'—[Washington Star.

*

The Golden Calf.

In the course of a talk to young men on "The Golden Calf," Robert J. Burdette said: "It is a good thing to be rich, my boy; but money is not the best thing in the world. I doubt sometimes whether it is even one of the best things. I know that men do the wickedest things in the world for the sake of it. Get rich if you can, honestly and fairly and unselfishly; but do not be in a hurry about it. It is a curse of the age into which you have been born—this greedy haste to be rich; this branding every thought and every plan and every hope and aspiration with the dollar-mark, until the man's soul must look to the angels who can see it, like a show-window at a reduction sale, with everything in it tagged with a price. And the price is frequently a lie in the window and the soul. Men want to be rich; there is no great wickedness in that; but they want to be rich right away; and there is an evil in that. A man plants an acorn in the morning, and says: 'I am going to cut a thousand rails from that oak tree before the sun goes down, and then spits on his hands, grabs the axe helve, and gets ready to cut down the tree and maul rails out of it; if your farm joins his, you want to watch him, my boy. That fellow will cut into your woodlot; that man will steal rails; sure as the multiplication table, he will. He wants rails, and he knows, and you know, that he will not get them out of that acorn that he has just planted, by the time when he says he will. That's the Dwiggins school of financing. The higher the rate of interest, the poorer the security. The greater and the speedier the promised returns, the more risky the investment. The path of Napoleonic financing leads to the penitentiary or into Canada."

"Don't make haste to be rich, if you never get rich. Get back into the quiet, patient, sweet old ways of your grandfather and your old grandmother, whose faces you remember to this day as a dream of peace."

*

The Sensitive Earth.

We ordinarily think of the earth's crust as being exceedingly solid and stable, except, perhaps, in volcanic regions where earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. But as a matter of fact, the shell of our planet is exceedingly sensitive and most delicately balanced so that, under the influence of causes which seem altogether insignificant in comparison with the gigantic bulk and weight of the earth, it yields and fluctuates in a most surprising manner.

To an eye so placed as to be capable of taking in at one comprehensive glance the whole round outline of the globe it would not appear of precisely the same shape during an entire day or even an hour. Of course most of the changes referred to are very slight when compared with the size of the earth itself, but they are quite evident to so relatively minute a creature as its most important inhabitant, man.

The operation of atmospheric and oceanic and other similar causes is continually bringing about changes in the shape of the earth's crust. One of the most interesting of the agencies by which such alterations are effected is the carrying power of rivers. Wherever a great quantity of sand and gravel is being brought down from the interior of a continent and poured into the sea, as for instance along the northwestern coast of Europe, or the gulf coast of the United States, the weight of the earth's crust is slowly diminishing on the side of the land and slowly increasing on that of the sea, and the consequence is seen in the gradual subsidence of the shore.

Such a sinking has been going on for thousands of years along the North Sea coast, and on the continental shelf of the British Channel. A similar depression is occurring on the eastern edge of our country and along the Gulf of Mexico. It has been estimated that the gulf coast is sinking at the rate of nearly two feet in a century.

Of course corresponding elevations must occur elsewhere. If you press a rubber ball in at one place it will bulge out somewhere else. And to these slow changes in the level of the earth's crust, earthquakes are due as well as to the more violent local disturbances created by volcanic action.

It would be a curious sight if one could look at the earth, as suggested

above, with an all-comprehending eye, for the constant risings and fallings would almost give it the aspect of a living creature instead of a rock-encrusted ball.

To behold that spectacle, however, it would not be enough to go so far from the earth that its whole surface could be seen at a glance. The spectator would have to possess, at the same time, a power of telescopic vision which would render slight motions as clearly visible as if he were close to the planet. But man's imagination sometimes enables him to see what his eyes could never behold, although his reason tells him that it exists."

Mamma's Little Story.

"I don't want to go to church," said little Amy, looking discontentedly at the fur-trimmed coat and cap and the little dogskin gloves. "I want to stay at home and play with Dora and Cora Water-pine."

Mamma looked sad. Of course Amy must go to church, but she did not want her to go unwillingly; it seemed strange and ungrateful for anybody to go to the house of God with a lagging step and an unwilling heart.

"I am sorry you don't want to go," said mamma; "I had a little story to tell you on the way."

"Oh, have you, mamma?" said Amy. "Well, I believe I do want to go, and on went the snug wrap and cap, while ten little fingers wriggled themselves quickly into the ten places made for them."

The church was in the village half a mile away, so mamma had time for quite a story while they walked across the snowy fields. I didn't hear the story, so I can't tell you all the things that happened to the heroine, but I know she was one of a large family, and lived in a beautiful house, and had a dear, kind father, who loved her devotedly, and gave her everything that it was safe and good for her to have; indeed, he gave her more than some of his other children, and far more than she deserved to have."

"But why didn't she deserve to have it, mamma?" interrupted Amy; "wasn't she a good little girl?"

"I hope so," said her mamma doubtfully; "but I have one very strange story to tell you about her; when the other children gather around the father to thank him for the new gifts he was constantly giving them, this little one wanted to go off and amuse herself, and not thank him at all."

Amy looked startled. "Do you mean?"—she began to ask, but they were at the door of the church, and mamma only smiled silently at her as they went in.

The meaning must have come to Amy while Mr. Frost was preaching, for she asked no more questions, but, giving mamma's hand a squeeze on the way home, said: "I thanked him, too, mamma."—[Presbyterian Witness.

The path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.—[Prov., iv., 18.

The Mothers' Religion.

There has been many a mother who by indefatigable toil has reared a large family of children, equipped them for the duties of life with good manners and large intelligence and Christian principles, starting them out, who has done more for the world than many another woman whose name has sounded through all the lands and through all centuries.

When the prophet wanted to reward the Shunamite woman for her hospitality by asking some preferment from the king, what did she say? She declined it. She said, "I dwell among my own people"—as much as to say, "I am satisfied with my lot. All I want is my family and my friends around me. I dwell among my own people." Oh, what a rebuke to the strife for precedence in all ages!

How many there are who want to get great architecture, and homes furnished with all art, all painting, all statuary, who have not enough taste to distinguish between Gothic and Byzantine, and who could not tell a figure in plaster of Paris from Palmer's "White Captive," and would not know a boy's penciling from Bierstadt's "Yosemite"—men who buy large libraries by the square foot, buying these libraries when they have hardly enough education to pick out the day of the almanac! Oh, how many there are striving to have things as well as their neighbors, and in the struggle vast fortunes are exhausted and business firms thrown into bankruptcy, and men of reputed honesty rush into astounding forgeries!

I say nothing against refinement or culture. Splendor of abode, sumptuousness of diet, lavishness in art, neatness in apparel—there is nothing against them in the Bible or out of the Bible. God does not want us to preter mud hovels to English cottages, or untanned sheepskin to French broadcloth, or husks to pineapple, or the clumsiness of a boor to the manners of a gentleman. God, who strung the beach with tinted shell and the grass of the field with the dew of the night, and hath exquisitely tinged morning cloud and robin redbreast, wants us to keep our eye open to all beautiful cadences, and our ear open to all elevating sentiments. But what I want to impress upon you is that you ought not to inventory the luxuries of life as among the indispensables, and you ought not to depreciate this woman of the text, who, when offered kingly preferment, responded, "I dwell among my own people."—[Talmage.

Just for Fun.

The first of a new year is like a note of hand—very promising.

Why is every teacher of music necessarily a good teacher? Because he is a sound instructor.

I asked Jans for a fiver. And he wrinkled up his brow; "I don't lend less than ten," said he, "And I haven't that much now."

In catechizing a little girl the clergyman asked, "What is the outward and visible sign in baptism?" "The baby, please, sir," she said.

George—"You would marry the biggest fool in the world, if he asked you, wouldn't you?" Ethel—"Oh, George, this is so sudden."

A schoolboy was asked how many wars Spain had in the fifteenth century? "Six," the boy promptly replied. "Enumerate them," said the teacher. "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6," said the boy.

"I don't see why so many people go to the football game on Thanksgiving Day. A man can't find anything there to be thankful for." "Oh, yes, he can; the fact that he isn't one of the players."

Kranich—"I was be sufferin' mit insomnia, doctor."

Doctor—"Indeed!" Kranich—"Yah. When I was be asleep, I was snore so loud dot I was geeb minself awake der whole night."

She Wanted to See It—"Do you like to look at the hogs?" said Farmer Richland to his little niece from the city.

"Yes, indeed, Uncle," replied the intelligent child; "but I can't make out yet which pig it is which gives the boneless bacon."

A gentleman coming out of the house saw his son sitting on the pump with a slate and pencil in his hand. The father said, "Why aren't you at school to-day?"

"Why, pa," said the boy, "I'm sittin' here cos the teacher told us to write a composition on 'The Pump.'"

Sidney Smith characterized the following as the most perfect pun he knew: "In Mrs. Hamilton's 'Lectures on Education,' a story is told of a schoolgirl who, during her examination, insisted on miscalling the word patriarchs—partridges. 'Oh,' was the comment of an auditor, 'she makes game of the patriarchs.'"

Miss Neersite—"Who is that crossing the street? I cannot recognize anyone at that distance."

Charlie Sharpe—"Why, that is Aunt Rosalind; but I wonder who that girl is just in front of her, with the seal cape on?"

Miss Neersite—"Seal? Oh, that is not seal! It is imitation."

IRISH BARK—"Is this dog a real Irish setter?"

"Ah, ma'am, as you could hear him bark, you'd not ask that question. Bark, doggy, bark, and show th' leddy your brogue."

ONE-SIDED ENJOYMENT.—Jack—"While I was out hunting I ran right into a den of rattlesnakes."

George—"Not much fun in that."

Jack—"No, not for me; but the snakes had a rattling good time."

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.—Mrs. Luneleigh (shopping with her husband)—"Oh, George, look here! Doesn't this showcase of diamonds look perfectly beautiful?"

Mr. Luneleigh—"Yes, love. It would be a shame to take anything away from it, wouldn't it?"

AN ICELAND INCIDENT.—A young Icelandier going across the desert from Reykjavik met a man riding a pony. Such meetings are rare in those parts, and, like ships on the sea, the two hailed and spoke. And this was the manner and substance of their conversation:

"What's your name?"

"Stefan."

"Whose son?"

"Thorstein's son."

"Where are you going to?"

"To prison."

"What for?"

"Stealing a sheep."

"No one taking you?"

"No, the sheriff was too busy, so he gave me my papers (the warrant for my arrest), and sent me on to prison by myself."

The men exchanged snuff and a kiss, and then parted. A week later the young Icelandier was returning to Reykjavik, and near the same spot he met the same man.

"What!" he cried, "Stefan Thorstein! You said you were going to prison?"

"So I was, and I went, but they would not let me in."

"Why not?"

"Because I had lost my papers, and the sheriff said he could not take me without my warrant."

"So they won't have you in prison?"

"No."

"And you are going home again?"

"Yes."

AS A WINTER REVELLER

CANADA WILL MAINTAIN HER REPUTATION IN QUEBEC.

The Winter Carnival for 1894 to be held in the historic city of Quebec, is a battle on the plains of Abraham one of the attractions.

Canada has determined to maintain her record as a winter reveler and entertainer. Plans have been laid for a carnival that will cause all eyes to be turned toward the Dominion about the end of this month. Hitherto, Montreal has provided the principal city of Canada with the idea; and those who have participated as sightseers in the revelries attending the famous winter carnivals in that city will never forget the visit. The sleigh-drives, the show-shoots, the tobogganing experiences on the Tugue Bleu or the Montreal slides, the ice-palace and its attack and defense, the grand balls at the Windsor hotel, the quaint habitues, and their quaint carriages, all these are tucked away in a ready corner of the memory.

Montreal, however, has waived her right to the winter carnival this year. Whether this was due to the clamorings of certain newspapers against the custom of advertising Canada as a country of snow and gleaming ice, it is impossible to say; but that they had an effect is certain. Ottawa proposed to hold a carnival this year, but such a howl went up that the proposal was dropped. The probabilities are that Montreal was influenced in a similar manner. That "distance lends enchantment



"YOUNG CANADA."

to the view" never was better exemplified. Canada sees in her ice carnivals and winter sports only an objectionable and ill-advised advertisement of the country as a sort of Iceland or Siberia, and would gladly exchange fogs and drizzles and snowy slush for the crisp, ozone-laden air, dry snow storms and the quiet winter weather that paints in glowing red the cheeks of their cousins on the northern side of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence.

The announcement that Quebec had decided to hold a winter carnival and perpetuate the Arctic festival has been hailed with delight, and all doubts of its success have long been dispelled. The business men of Quebec went down deep into their pockets and subscribed liberally towards the expenses; and an energetic committee of prominent citizens is planning and perfecting the arrangements. If diligence and enthusiasm are factors in obtaining results, the week following January 29th will see the Ancient Capital in holiday attire and crowded with amusement-seeking visitors. Instead of an ice-palace, as in Montreal, Quebec will erect an ice-fortress on the old walls of the city, between the St. Louis and Kent gates, the same walls that were so unsuccessfully assaulted by Gen. Montgomery in 1775. A statue of that brave officer will be built of ice on the spot where his remains lay for 40 years before their removal to the American metropolis. The ice-fortress, as shown by the accompanying plan, will be an imposing fortification, rising to a height of 85 feet, and crowning an elevation where the assault and accompanying fire-works will be visible for many miles.

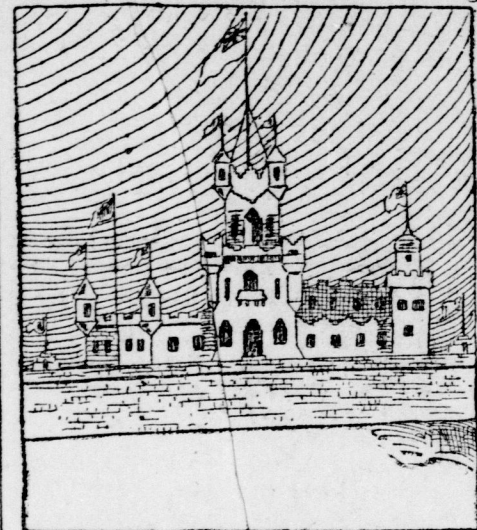
Snowshoeing is one of the features of social life in Quebec. The snowshoe clubs are as numerous as euche clubs are in Buffalo; and caparisoned in the gay colors of toque and blanket uniform the members present a very striking picture on their tramps by moonlight or torchlight over the snow. The ice-fortress will be attacked by the combined snowshoers of Quebec, who will be reinforced by large numbers of their kind from Montreal and the towns surrounding Quebec. It is estimated that the assaulting party will number about 2,000. The fortress will be defended by the troops in the garrison at Quebec and the scene will be made as realistic and startling as possible by rockets, Roman candles, and Greek fire can make it. The pyrotechnic display and the illuminations will be on a grand scale.

Gen. Herbert, Commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, has consented to a sham battle on the Plains of Abraham, the troops on snowshoes and the artillery on "traineaux." It will be a novel sight, indeed, to see a large body of men deployed in battle array in the snow. For those who enjoy tobogganing there will be numerous opportunities afforded of gratifying one's fancy for that delicious sport. The most attractive slide, doubtless, will be that which is to be erected on the Dufferin Terrace. It will carry the sliders directly to the door of the Chateau Frontenac, the splendid new hotel recently built for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at a cost of \$750,000. Snowshoe races, hockey matches, curling bonspiels, skating races and so forth will help to make a week of rare entertainment. The carnival drive, in which all Quebecers and their visitors are expected to take part, and the carnival ball which will be held in the Quebec House of Parliament where there is ample accommodation for 1,500 guests, will be two enjoyable events of carnival week.

In Quebec one gets a glimpse of many odd features of life in the north. The French Canadians are an interesting people; and those in the rural sections are likewise attractive and picturesque. Most of them have retained the use of the French language and their love for the fatherland; and thousands of those above and below Quebec speak nothing but French, although it is doubtful if the Parisian would understand the patois much better than he would grasp Hindustani. Quebec is the only walled city in America. It is the Gibraltar of this continent. The grand old fortresses bristling with cannon, guarding the entrance to the St. Lawrence; its quaint old walls and ancient and modern gates; its citadel and its military, are all suggestive of ancient English history; and when with these are combined a wealth of natural scenery within and without the old walls; the narrow streets, the strange mar-

ket places, the world-famous terrace, the ice-bridged river and the picturesque falls of Montmorency near by, one is strongly tempted to add to his store of sight and scenes a few glimpses of this really charming and historic old town. The carnival begins on January 29 and ends on February 3.

The official programme of the carnival has been issued. Monday, January 22nd, is curlers' day. The grand bonspiel is open to the world, and a valuable trophy is offered for competition in each class. Tuesday's chief events will be the skating



THE ICE FORTRESS.

contests for the championships of Canada, and a lacrosse match on skates, with a fancy dress masquerade at the Quebec skating rink. On Wednesday there will be skating races at the Quebec rink and a tug-of-war at the drill hall, open to six men from any organized snowshoe clubs in the United States or Canada. The great event of the 31st, however, will be the carnival ball at the Parliament buildings, which, it is said, will be graced by the vice-regal presence of Lord Aberdeen and his Countess.

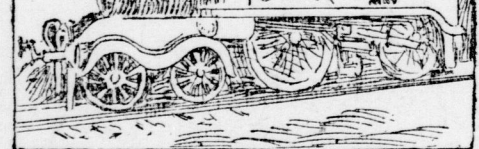
On Thursday the hockeyists will have their innings. There will be a hockey tournament for trophies and medals. On Friday morning the fancy skating contest for the championships of Canada will come off; at 2.30 p.m. there will be an open snowshoe steeplechase from the Quebec Snowshoe Club rendezvous on the Ste. Foye Road to Parliament Building Square (about two miles); and at 4 o'clock a children's fancy dress masquerade at the Quebec skating rink. Saturday will be devoted to snowshoe races and to a general wind-up of all contests. The social programme is incomplete, as yet, but the indications are that the week will be an exceedingly gay one.

THE NEW ENGLISH ENGINES.

Something About the James Toleman and Its Recent Test.

F. C. Winby, inventor of the James Toleman type of English engine, exhibited at the world's fair, has arrived from South Africa to superintend the official test of his engine on the St. Paul road. Mr. Winby is perhaps the leading mechanical engineer of England and has worked his way up by his own ability from a shop hand. He now has railroad contracts to the amount of \$20,000,000, which he is carrying out in South Africa. The private trial of the James Toleman engine on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad recently proved to Mr. Winby that all the working parts of his locomotive were in good order. As a matter of fact the results are unprecedented in the history of locomotives, as it was the first time the engine had run under her own steam, and the automatic indicator showed 62 miles an hour, though it must be understood this is by no means the highest speed she could have attained.

The James Toleman is the property of Messrs. Westwood & Winby, who are extensive contractors for the construction and equipment of railways and public works, of 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street London, England. Messrs. Westwood & Winby are so largely interested in the merits of locomotives for long lines of railways which they are constructing and equipping, that Mr. Winby determined to design an engine having four high pressure cylinders and



THE JAMES TOLEMAN.

driving wheels of large diameter, dispensing with coupling rods and having great boiler power. The engine was built last year in the works of R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the oldest firm of locomotive builders in England, and is of the highest class of material and workmanship. All the tires, wheels, framing and motion are of steel; the firebox and tube plates copper, and 235 brass tubes 2 inches inside diameter and 14 feet 10 inches in length.

The aim of Mr. Winby is to settle the question, "Is there a higher type of a condensing compound engine than the ordinary high pressure locomotive engine?" The chief point of excellence that Mr. Winby claims for his design is that it gives greater boiler power than has heretofore been obtained in any locomotive without lifting the centre of gravity to a dangerous height. The heating surface is 2,000 square feet, one-third greater than in any other English locomotive, while the axle loads are the same proportion. The boiler is constructed in two cylindrical segments, superposed. The chord stays are common to the two segments, so that, while the lateral diameter of the boiler is not greater than will pass between a pair of driving wheels of large diameter, the vertical diameter is greater, the tube plates deeper and of greater area, and the tubes themselves larger and more numerous than in an ordinary cylindrical boiler placed between driving wheels.

There are two pairs of driving wheels, each seven feet six inches in diameter. The leading driving wheels are driven by a pair of inside cylinders 17 inches in diameter, and with a stroke of 22 inches. The trailing driving wheels, of the same size, are driven by cylinders 16 1/2 inches in diameter with a stroke of 24 inches. The tractive force is 143.8 pounds for every pound of mean pressure. The boiler pressure is 180 pounds. The "bogies" wheels are four feet in diameter. The weight of the engine, loaded, but without tender, is 60 tons.

Senseless Pot-Hunters.

Half-grown fawns, little bigger than sheep, are coming down in great numbers over the railroad tracks from the northern counties of the maritime provinces to the more sheltered parts of the south. Some soulless pot hunters are slaughtering the poor little creatures as they trot unsuspectingly over the ties in search of warmer woods and better forage.

Nearly 1,000 children are born yearly in London workhouses.

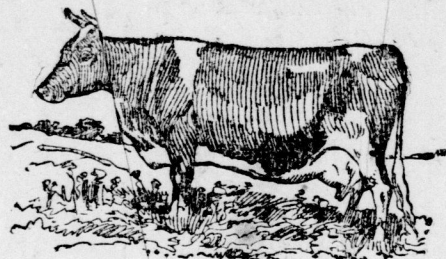


A WORLD'S FAIR GUERNSEY.

Call For Improvement and Development In This Dairy Breed.

It was often said during the Columbian exposition that if half the attention had previously been paid to the Guernsey cows that the Jerseys have been receiving for the past 20 years in America, the Guernseys would have made a grand showing at the fair, and the Jerseys would not have had things so much their own way. Very well, then, there are more world's fairs. There are county fairs and state fairs every year. If the Guernsey breeders think their cows better than the Jerseys, then let them go in and develop the red and white Channel Island cow for all there is in her.

A stockman and dairyman who has looked into the matter says the Guernseys as a breed have certain defects, showing them to be not yet fully developed.



GUERNSEY COW PURITY.

Guernsey enthusiasts would not of course admit that their pets have any defects at all, if they can at least learn what defects other people think the cows have. The stockman and dairyman declares that Guernsey cows lack vitality. Next, they have ineffective udders, one sided, with crook teats or teats too small and difficult to get the milk out of. The udder is sometimes not large enough. Finally, they do rogive as much milk as they ought to, considering how large they are. But, on the other hand, Guernsey enthusiasts declare that they make excellent, sizeable bees. Perhaps that is the reason they do not give such a quantity of milk.

At any rate, whatever the defects in the Guernsey breed, these defects can every one be bred out of them as the defects of the Jer. breed have been. It has been suggested that an admixture of Ayrshire blood would be beneficial. Even 10 years would do much in that direction, if undertaken with intelligence and care. Here is an admirable field for the services of some rich man who would have American farmers and dairymen any available fame for himself, as ex-President Morton is doing. At any rate, whatever the defects of the Guernseys, they do not seem to be shared by the cow Purity, shown in the illustration. Purity was one of the prize best five cows at the World's fair in a New York Guernsey.

Goes In For Sterilizing.

Mr. G. B. Lawson of Grinnell has his arguments in favor of sterilizing and cream upon the two facts that if of milk is due to bacteria, and heat will kill the bacteria. As a method, he said it should be heat open pans and constantly stirred will not have a cooked taste. He told milk would be much improved by using it through a separator with creaming it, the object being to put out impurities. He showed a method which creamerymen can run on milkmen out of the business, or absorb their business as they do the home churner. It is by sterilizing milk and shipping it to the city market. The cows can be milked in the morning, the milk taken to the creamery sterilized before noon and shipped in the morning. This would take that out of the hands of private dairymen, the creamery doing the work by wholesale.

In sterilizing cream equally marked advantages are gained. One quart sterilized cream is worth two quarts unsterilized cream for the manufacturers of ice cream. Ice cream makers say that it "swells" in making up. Cream is better for this purpose when 24 hours old than when fresh, and he has kept from Tuesday until Friday and found in prime condition.

Butter made from sterilized cream has brought him a cent a pound above the highest quotations. He sent some to the World's fair and it scored as follows: Flavor, 42; grain, 25; color, 15; salting, 10; package, 5; total, 97—being three points off in flavor, otherwise perfect. This is convincing proof that sterilizing does not hurt the grain nor destroy the flavor, for it was still marked high.

Mr. Lawson's paper called attention to the fact that a starter must always be added to sterilized cream to ripen it, as the bacteria have been destroyed by the heat. He is satisfied that thousands of dollars would be added to the value of Iowa butter by sterilizing cream.—Address Reported in Creamery Journal.

The Winter Cow.

A writer thus describes the cow for winter dairying: She should come in fresh Nov. 1, should be from 1 to 9 years old and weigh anywhere from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds. She must be a hearty feeder, with barrel rib, giving plenty of room for breathing and digestion, must also have a large udder and full, round teats. Her daily yield of milk should not be less than 20 to 60 pounds, and that milk should make from 1 to 2.2-10 pounds of butter a day for nine months at a stretch.

The World's Fair Dairy Test.

The Breeder's Gazette says: of the World's fair dairy test: The Jerseys sweep everything. They have 18 out of the first 25 places. And, finally, it remains to be stated that as a result of the Columbian dairy test the 14 pounds a week cow is worth a great deal more than she was before the test was instituted.

Captain Winney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that will do me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by C. McCallum.

QUERIES ANSWERED.

ALLISTON.—A certain piece of land is in dispute, the boundary lines not being settled. One of the parties to whom the land has since been awarded, gave the timber as a gift to a third party who took it off. Can he now collect pay for said timber, there being a witness present when he gave it? **ANS.—No.**

INFANT.—1. An insurance agent got a boy talked into an insurance and took his note for the premium. Is the note legal, if the boy being a minor? **ANS.—The note is legal, but cannot be collected if the boy pleads infancy. 2. Can the company come on the boy's father, who told the agent he would have nothing to do with it? **ANS.—No.****

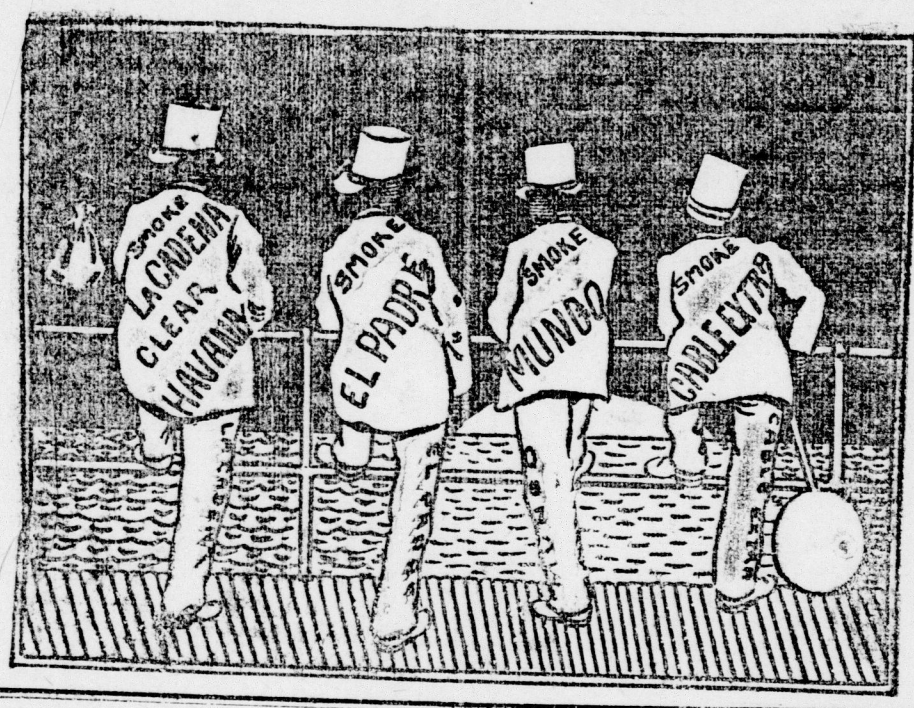
MOSA.—A having land rented outside school section where he lives wishes to send his children to the school on account of it being much nearer. Can he send them without being charged a fee or rate? **ANS.—He is entitled to send his children to the school of the section in which he lives and also to the school of an adjoining section if the school house is nearer to his residence, provided the school inspector reports sufficient accommodation for the admission of such pupils and pays to the trustees of such adjoining section such monthly fees as may be agreed upon, provided such fees together with the taxes, if any, paid to such section do not exceed the average cost of the instruction of pupils in such school.**

LOGS.—A took logs to B's sawmill to get sawed. A has his initials on logs made with marking hammer. B saws the logs and sells the lumber to C, not letting A know anything about it. A sees the timber with his mark on and shows it to witness. How must A get his lumber or pay for it if B refuses to settle, there being no other similar mark at mill? Can A legally swear to the mark without registering it? **ANS.—A can replevy the lumber as his property after tendering the amount due for sawing it, or he can sue B for the value of the lumber. He has a legal right to put a private mark on his logs without registering such mark, and may therefore swear to such mark. A registered mark is legally necessary only when the timber is to be floated or rafted.**

LION'S HEAD.—Ten years ago I left some cases of stuffed birds at a hotel. The owner gave me permission to leave them as long as I wished free of charge in consideration as they were ornamental. Since then he sold the hotel to B and C, and they sold it to D, who now refuses to give them to me, claiming that he bought them with the hotel. A, B and C say the cases are mine, and that they did not sell them with the hotel. Now, what is my best plan to get possession of them? Can D keep them if he has had them over five years? **ANS.—Upon the facts stated you can replevy them or sue D for their value. Consult a solicitor.**

PATRON.—A and B own farms on opposite sides of a road. The water lodges in the road ditches and overflows both farms. An outlet must pass through either. B contends that it should pass through his farm, and that he should be paid for the same. An engineer decided that the water should be brought through A's land to a creek about 40 rods from the road. The council accordingly ordered A to dig the said ditch but said nothing about paying for it. B built a culvert as directed by the council in order to meet aforesaid ditch. 1. Can the council compel A to dig the ditch? 2. Can A be compelled to pay for the whole or part of the ditch? 3. If A digs the ditch, can he compel the council to pay him for the same. 4. Can B compel the council to open a water course to prevent the water from overflowing his land? 5. If the ditch be dug through A's farm, can B be compelled to pay part of the expense? 6. Who should pay the water engineer? **ANS.—The council have no power either to order or pay for the ditch unless in pursuance of an award of the township engineer, made under the act respecting ditches and water-courses, and such award settles all the questions asked by you. Any party dissatisfied with the award has a right to appeal to the county judge within fifteen days after it is filed with the township clerk.**

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—BUTCHER—

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McGaw & Wainwright, Proprietors.

CRADLED IN CRIME.

A PLEA FOR THE NEGLECTED CHILDREN OF THE PEOPLE.

Raised in Ignorance and Privation They Grow Up to Swell the Army of the World's Offenders—Practical Suggestions for Diverting the Stream of Evil.

In this latter part of the nineteenth century, more attention is being paid to the causes and sources of crime than ever before. Every day it is becoming more evident that in the past, much effort has been wasted in dealing with effects rather than causes, and the most advanced thinkers now fully acknowledge that to effectively grapple with crime and vice, thought and effort must be concentrated on the children of the poor. The governing power must come to regard the child as a future citizen, and must see that it has opportunities for education and for development along the lines of industry and morality. A child's education begins from its earliest infancy, and the State has a right to insist that its training shall be such as to fit it ultimately for the proper discharge of its duties and responsibilities. We all know the difficulties experienced in influencing for good the inmates of reformatories and penal institutions, the years of labor that have been exhausted in seeking to break the chains that bind the drunkard. How much more hopeful the outlook when we deal at once and directly with the little children, and implant in their young minds aims and aspirations that shall carry them safely through life!

Very little thought has been given to these children. They have been neglected by parents, neglected by law-makers, neglected by school boards, and only thought of by the faithful mission worker, who, in the absence of suitable laws, and the lack of public recognition, could accomplish but little of a permanent character. It would not be too much to say that seventy-five per cent. of the criminals of to-day were made such in early childhood. It is true that occasionally a young man of good family and occupying a good position of trust gives way to temptation and falls to the criminal ranks, but he seldom remains there, usually returning after a short time to law-abiding citizenship.

The habitual criminal is made such in childhood, and he continues to live by crime, not voluntarily so much as necessary.



J. J. KELSO.

His actions indicate the early training working to its logical conclusion. There are children on our streets at this moment who will almost surely be criminals. It is their hard and cruel fate. They are consigned to it by neglected and vicious parents, and by the indifference and shortsightedness of the community, through its authorized representatives.

Are we justified in expecting otherwise than that evil training shall bear evil fruit?

Consider the case of a child born of drunken and degraded parents, growing up in a hot-bed of vice; hearing nothing but profanity and obscenity; learning nothing of the difference between right and wrong; no pure thoughts of a better life instilled into his budding mind; its playground the street; its companions equally benighted with itself. If cannot attend school; it has no clothes; it is not kept clean; the mother would not take the trouble to send it, and school boards are not always sufficiently interested to provide accommodation and enforce attendance. Growing up untrained, except in evil and sharp cunning ways, the child at seven or eight years of age is sent out to sell papers or to beg, sometimes to steal on the streets constantly, and with companions older in vice than himself. The boy learns rapidly, until at fifteen or sixteen he becomes a thief when opportunity offers, and trusts to luck to escape detection and retain freedom.

With the girl the downward course is somewhat different, though the result is essentially the same. Escape from the family quarrels and squallor is sought on the streets, where vice is easily learned, and the road to comfort and luxury made to appear comparatively easy, until by stages she sinks into a common outcast, untried and unloved.

Thus are the ranks of the criminal classes supplemented, and thus is perpetuated the curse of evil that stands as a constant menace to life and property, and continues to hold over every community a sense of insecurity. And where, we may well ask, lies the blame of this state of things? Not with the helpless victim of untoward circumstances, but with the parents, and with the community which failed to step in when the parents proved false to their duty.

In proposing a remedy, the first essential is education. Not education in the narrow sense of mere intellectual instruction; but education which cultivates the heart and the moral nature, which inculcates truthfulness and gentleness and modesty and calls out the purest and noblest instincts of humanity. In providing such an education it may, and often will, be necessary to remove the child from its natural parents. In this enlightened age, it is a recognized principle that no man or woman has a right to train a child in vice, or to deprive it of opportunities for acquiring pure and honest habits; and if parents are not doing justly by their children, they forfeit the right to continued guardianship. This principle is now a legal enactment in almost every Christian land, and it is only in the careless yet unfaltering use of this power, that we can hope for a noticeable reduction in our prison population. It is a duty we owe to ourselves; it is far more a duty we owe to the children who are thus unfortunately placed. Every resource of the law should be exercised to compel such parents to pay

for the education of their children removed from their control.

For the protection of the child the removal is made; for the protection of the community, the unworthy parent should be compelled to pay to the last farthing. For all such children real homes should be sought, where they may develop naturally, and grow up in common with all other children. An institution is not a home, and never can be made such, though it may be useful as a temporary abode in which to prepare the little one for the family circle. No child should be kept permanently in an institution, however good, and this is something that cannot be too frequently pointed out, since there are orphanages that retain children for periods of from five to ten years.

While there are these cases in which the only hope for the child lies in its complete removal from improper guardianship, there are also many children who, without removal from their home, need a little supervision and as many good influences as can be brought to bear upon them. Families, for instance, where the mother is employed during the day, or where the children, living in poor neighborhoods, are in danger of evil companionship. To help to tide such children over the trying period of childhood, and get them safely started in life's work, there are many useful aids, some of which, with some evils which are to be avoided, might be mentioned, as follows:

THE MISSION KINDERGARTEN.—As a preventive agency nothing but a mother's own good teaching can surpass the mission kindergarten. In this work the teacher is usually chosen because of special qualification and zeal. Little ones from three or four years up to seven are gathered from the streets and alleys, and taught to use both their fingers and their minds. In many instances they are saved from acquiring evil and untidy habits, and are given a suitable preparation for the common school.

MISSION CLASSES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.—In every poor neighborhood mission work, especially among children, is productive of much greater result than usually appears on the surface. The love that is freely poured out in their service sinks deep into young hearts, and is almost sure to bear fruit in the later life. No mission worker among children should ever be discouraged.

BOYS' CLUBS.—For growing and active boys of twelve to fifteen years of age there is room for many clubs, independent, or carried on in connection with churches and missions. Boys must be doing something, and if not induced to belong to some evening organization will learn much on the streets that is evil and hurtful. These clubs should not be strictly religious, but should lead books, teach, football, songs, provide games and gymnastics if possible, and generally seek to win the boy's interest by catering to his reasonable desires. The membership may be anywhere from ten to forty, and the founder may be any young man or woman interested in the welfare of the growing boys of our country.

DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—In every large city there should be one or two industrial schools. To these would be sent truant, or children unfit for the common schools, children getting beyond parental control, or those guilty of first offenses. To this school the child goes in the morning at eight o'clock and remains until six o'clock in the evening, being provided with meals, and engaging in manual as well as intellectual work. Such schools would away with the necessity of sending so many children to reside permanently in industrial reform schools at large expense to the country.

POLICE STATIONS.—No child should be taken to a police station except in a very extreme case. The fear of such a place is the best deterrent, and the child who has once been confined there is likely to live in dread of punishment, and to return again in a short time. The same argument applies with even greater force in the case of the police cell or the gaol.

POLICE COURT.—The trial of children and young girls in the open police court, can only be regarded as a barbarous proceeding, in almost every case confirming and hardening the offender. It is false economy; it is the greatest cruelty to the child; it is disastrous to the community in the end.

The business in which so many boys are engaged—that of selling newspapers on the streets—is hurtful in many ways. Besides tending to make boys cunning and unscrupulous, it is an occupation of a temporary character, leaving a youth at sixteen or seventeen years of age without a trade and altogether unfitted for any vocation which requires steadiness, punctuality, obedience or manual labor. With expensive tastes and a love of freedom, many boys of this class take to pilfering to keep up their decreasing revenue from the newspaper business. It would be very desirable to have open-air news-stands located on the leading thoroughfares in charge of old men, and limit the number of boys now running the streets as news-vendors.

All successful work on behalf of neglected children must be through personal contact and sympathy. The child must feel and know by many acts and words of encouragement and kindness that he or she has at least one true friend. For this reason large classes are to be avoided, the economy that appears on the surface being really a loss and hindrance. In this thought there should be much encouragement for those earnest workers who have nothing but their service to offer. They may gather little bands around them at trifling expense, and experience the great joy of turning aimless young lives into spheres of usefulness and happiness. And surely there can be no greater service for God or humanity than in calling forth in young hearts, aspirations and hopes that lie dormant, and in removing from their path the obstacles that prevent them from achieving all that is best in their nature! Hope and joy may be brought back to crushed little hearts by love and sympathy, and if, through the reading of this article, some friendless child is gladdened and aided along life's journey, it will not have been written in vain.—J. J. Kelso, in Canadian Magazine.

Prohibition as Viewed at Ottawa.



Prof. Foster—"Gentlemen, 'Mum's the word'."

There are over 70 miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

100,000 YEARS OF AGE.

SKELETONS FOUND IN ITALY WHICH HAVE LAIN FOR THAT TIME.

Some of the Bones of the Men Who Lived On Earth at the Time of the Older Stone Age—What the Early Men Were Like.

The accompanying illustrations show human skeletons and weapons that were deeply buried in the earth in a cavern at Mentone, on the borders of Italy, and that are supposed to have lain there since the older Stone Age, probably more than 100,000 years.

Prof. D. G. Brinton, in a public lecture before a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an abstract of which is published by the Popular Science Monthly, discussed that very interesting subject, "The Earliest Man." He said that science inclined to the belief that man originated in one spot, and that all others descended from the first pair. What is called the present period was divided many thousand years ago by the glacial period; and it was probable that in certain parts of the world man lived during the ice period, which would make the antiquity of the race at least 100,000 years.

Prof. Brinton is of the opinion that the earliest man was of the average height of men of to-day, muscular and strong, walking not always erect, but stooping forward. His skin was hairy, of a reddish color, and



REMAINS 100,000 YEARS OLD. The remains were somewhat smaller than the men. His forehead was low, but his brain was fairly developed. He knew the use of fire, how to make weapons of stone, bone and wood, traps for animals and some kinds of boats.

Then he used some kind of shelter; he lived in communities; he had a language; he loved his family and took care of the sick, but he did not seem to have had a religion. He was brave in battle, and loved to roam. All this can be proved by a careful study of his remains. It was concluded, therefore, that the earliest men were of the same spirit and soul as men of the present day, endowed with like faculties, and with a similar capacity to advance.

The illustration gives the position in which these representatives of the prehistoric men were found. They lay across the present mouth of the cave with their heads to the east. The outer skeleton was that of a man apparently well on in life. Unfortunately the skull was broken with a blow of a pick at the first moment of discovery, and the length of the skeleton can therefore only approximately be given.

From his heel to his head he measured six feet four inches. This giant frame was somewhat turned to the left, but it lay more on its back than the other two. By his left hand, laid close to his side, lay a long flint knife, which is shown lengthwise and crosswise in the accompanying sketch. About the neck and on the skull were remains of ornaments of teeth and bone, fish vertebrae, pierced shells, etc.

Immediately behind this lay a skeleton, recognized as that of a woman. It rested on the left side, with the knees slightly

FLINT KNIFE DUG UP WITH THE SKELETONS. drawn up and its right hand almost resting upon the giant's shoulder. The female skeleton was not so richly clad with ornaments as the other two. The third skeleton, of a youth, lay in much the same attitude as the second, with its right hand raised as if to be laid on one shoulder of the man in front of it. Under its head a flint knife was discovered.

In France in the early fifties Boucher de Perthes claimed to find in early quarternary graves, flint implements made and used by an ape-like man. In the latter part of the fifties two Englishmen went to France and helped De Perthes in his investigations. They were both good geologists, and became convinced of the truth and importance of the Frenchman's claims. Supported by men of unquestioned ability, an interest on the part of scientific men was awakened, and similar finds were made all over Europe. Before his death De Perthes saw with great satisfaction the quarternary man fully established.

From France the news of the discoveries spread over the world—men became interested in prehistoric times, and caverns, rock shelters and terraces were assiduously searched for evidences. To-day Europe divides her quarternary men into several epochs, and bring them through polished stone, bronze and iron ages to our present age of steel.

A HEAVY LOAD.



The Tory party seems at present struggling under the double burden of a discredited fiscal policy and a leader with a very big head.

Rheumatism originates in the morbid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism. Get only Hood's.

A SHORT STORY.

COTTOLENE is the best Shortening for all cooking purposes.

A TRUE STORY. COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.

An OLD STORY. That uncomfortable feeling of "Too much richness" from food cooked in lard.

A NEW STORY. Food cooked in COTTOLENE is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting.

Do YOU use COTTOLENE?

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

2 SPOONS. The smaller one, filled with the large one filled with the best of the many emulsions now in the market.

SKREK Cod Liver Oil will do more building up than the large one filled with the best of the many emulsions now in the market.

SKREK costs no more and does three times as much work as three bottles of emulsion. Almost tasteless. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & CO., Montreal.

A Common Error. Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong-- TAKE THE Yolk from the Egg, TAKE THE Oil from the Olive, What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA. In comparison, COCOA is Skimmed Milk, CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to the Montreal, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 33 MILLION POUNDS.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and over thirty years in the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL DISEASES CURED. 1-Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. 2-Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 3-Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough. 4-Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults. 5-Croup, Colds, Bronchitis. 6-Consumption, Tuberculosis, Phthisis. 7-Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Vertigo. 8-Neuralgia, Toothache, Faciæ. 9-Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Vertigo. 10-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation. 11-Suppressed or Painful Periods. 12-Whitish or Purulent Discharge. 13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. 14-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. 15-Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 16-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. 17-Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. 18-Whooping Cough. 19-Whooping Cough. 20-Whooping Cough. 21-Whooping Cough. 22-Whooping Cough. 23-Whooping Cough. 24-Whooping Cough. 25-Whooping Cough. 26-Whooping Cough. 27-Whooping Cough. 28-Whooping Cough. 29-Whooping Cough. 30-Whooping Cough. 31-Whooping Cough. 32-Whooping Cough. 33-Whooping Cough. 34-Whooping Cough. 35-Whooping Cough. 36-Whooping 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