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City of London Election.

C. S. HYMAN

The People's Candidate.

THE DREADFUL GRIP.

How a Person in Ordinary Health May Avert a Serious Attack.

In a mild and recent attack, the victim being in ordinary health otherways, the trouble can be controlled by very simple means. If needed, an active cathartic; fect in hot water, made still hotter by the addition of mustard; drink freely of hot lemonade, wrap up warm and go to bed and sweat. In six hours commence the use of quinine in two to five grain doses every three or four hours. Keep this up for three or four days. If whisky has not already been taken, a little now will be of great advantage as a shield against relapses. In relapses or second or third attacks lie the greatest danger from grip. And it has a peculiar tendency to return after once visiting a patient, and at each return its effects are more prostrating—deady. This is strikingly true when the disease has passed into a chronic state. The aged or feeble with low resisting forces, die quickly. It has yet to be learned what the final result or results will be in those cases with life forces sufficient to contend against a fatal result of the grip, but not enough to prevent serions inroads upon comfort and health. In many cases this feature of the grip is a perplexing matter. Patient neither dies nor gets well, but remains in that condition to relapse at any moment. A little on the style of the old-fashioned ague. Quinine is doing just about as much good and as much harm in one case as it did in the other.—[Medical Free Press.

Unitarians Not Invited.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—James S. Spurgeon declares that while the heads of every religious denomination will be invited to attend the funeral of his brother, the Rev. Mr. Surgeon, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, no Unitarians will be asked to be present.

At the Head of Navigation.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 4.—The first steel plate from the West Superior steel and iron plant has been delivered to the whaleback shipyard here. This is the first steel plant operated at the head of the lakes, and employs 1,000 men. It is capitalized for $5,000,000.

A Mexican War Veteran Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Col. George G. Minor died suddenly in St. Louis yesterday. He was well known as a soldier, having served both in the Mexican and civil wars. He drew up the articles of agreement between the United States and Mexico at the end of the Mexican war—the treaty of Guadalupe. Col. Minor, who was then an aide on Gen. Scott's staff, spoke French and Spanish fluently, and acted as interpreter for Gen. Scott during the entire war.

A Murderer Shot by Sheriff's Officers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 4.—Jas. Odem has been killed by a sheriff's posse near Marell Station. Last Friday Odem, who lives in West Carroll parish, La., went to Portland, Ark., and wantonly killed two negroes, John Priester and John Evans. The murderer escaped. The sheriff, with a posse, pursued Odem and found him Monday night in the woods near Marell Station. He resisted arrest and fired on them. The fire was returned and Odem fell dead.

Death of Mayor Goldie of Guelph.

GUELPH, Ont., Feb. 3.—Mr. Thomas Goldie, mayor of Guelph, died to-night of pneumonia supervening la grippe. His age was 42 years. The terrible attack of pneumonia, from which he had been suffering for the past few days, developed with great rapidity yesterday, and at 10 o'clock last evening the physicians in attendance pronounced the case hopeless. For several hours he lay in a state of coma and the stimulants applied failed to revive him. The news has cast a gloom over the whole community. Deceased was a son of Mr. James Goldie, the well-known miller, and was perhaps the most popular man in this district. A couple of years ago he was elected mayor of the Royal City, the honorable position which he held till the hour of his death, while only in the prime of life. Mr. Goldie was an ardent admirer of cricket and was president of the Ontario Cricket Association.

Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—The seventh annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held to-day at Shaftsbury Hall, Richard Gibson, president, in the chair. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Richard Gibson, Delaware, re-elected; vice-presidents for Ontario, Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam; executive committee. Three years, W. J. Biggins, Clinton; J. L. Cowan, Galt; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; Wm. Linton, Aurora; F. T. Patten, St. George. Two years, Arthur Johnson, Greenwood; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; John Isaacs, Markham; W. G. Pettit, Burlington; C. M. Simmons, Ivan. One year, Edward Jeffs, Bond Head; D. Rea, Fergus; Jas. Hunter, Alma; T. Russell, Exeter; John J. Hobson, Mosborough. Auditors, Francis Green, jun., Toronto, and F. E. Shore, London; delegates to the Industrial Exhibition, President R. Gibson, Delaware, and A. Johnson, Greenwood; to Western Fair, President Gibson; to the Central Farmers' Institute, C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

The Chemist and Druggist, London, Eng., the leading journal of its kind in the world, says: "St. Jacobs Oil has not only the largest sale of any medicine in the world, but it is the most popular."

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

Bold Robbery of a New York Mail Wagon.

A Steamer With Twenty-Seven Men on Board Long Overdue.

UNITED STATES.

Two additional cases of smallpox have just been discovered in New York.

The situation in the grain blockade at Kansas City is practically unchanged.

There are 2,000 entries and over 5,000 birds at the New York poultry shows that opened yesterday.

John J. Schillinger, 60 years old, inventor of the artificial cement sidewalk and fire-proof brick, died yesterday in New York.

The Trunk Line Executive Committee decided to give free transportation to a reasonable amount of food products for the starving Russians.

There are fears for the safety of the steamer Napier, which left Gibraltar Jan. 8, with a cargo of fruit for New York. The Napier's crew numbered 27 men.

The trial of Maurice B. Curtis, known on the stage as "Sam'l of Posen," for the murder of Police Officer Alexander Grant began Wednesday at San Francisco.

The case of Brown, Steese & Clark, failed woolen merchants of Boston, which has been in the Insolvency Court for two years, has been settled by the acceptance by the creditors of 7 per cent. on the $3,000,000 of liabilities.

When a mail wagon No. 36, which left the New York postoffice at 7 o'clock with the mail for Hoboken, N. J., arrived at Hoboken it was found to be empty. The missing pouches were for Buffalo, Emporium, Mount Morris, Elmira, Waverly and Scranton.

The Northern Pacific has determined to meet Canadian Pacific competition in making half fare rates for stock men returning from Manitoba points to points in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Wisconsin Central will join with the Northern Pacific in meeting these rates.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Anti-Slavery Conference Act was ratified by the United States at the Foreign Ministry in Brussels yesterday.

A crowd of Lisbon workmen, out of employment, pillaged a number of bakeshops in the city yesterday. Many were arrested.

General Isidore Pierre Semitz has died at Paris. He was born in 1820 and served in the campaigns in Africa, the Crimea and Italy.

The Portuguese Cortes refused to discuss Senhor Almeida's proposal to sell the Portuguese colonies to relieve the country's financial distress.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Soulanges Election—West Huron Conservatives Nominate Hon. J. C. Patterson.

W. B. Northrup, Belleville, received the Conservative nomination for the Commons in East Hastings Wednesday.

The Soulanges (Que.) election took place Wednesday. Mr. Bain (Con.) was elected by about 100 majority over Mr. Mousseau (Lib.)

Three of the candidates for the Commons in Halifax—Dr. Farrell, T. Kenny and J. F. Stairrs—are confined to the house with grip.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is summoned to meet March 3.

Hon. J. C. Patterson was nominated on Wednesday for the Commons by the Conservatives of West Huron.

The writ for the bye-election in South Ontario has been issued. Nominations will be Feb. 13; polling, Feb. 20.

Speaking of the rumor that he had resigned, C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., says he will continue to represent the city during the coming session, but will retire during the following recess.

Returning Officer Geo. B. Towers has made the official declaration in the Lincoln election, which showed that Wm. Gibson was elected by a majority of 232. There were 56 rejected votes and 33 spoiled ballots.

VENGEANCE EXTRAORDINARY.

The Penalty that Mahmud Khan Paid for Beating One of His Wives.

A vast amount has been written about the submissiveness of Oriental wives, and few exceptions to the rule of passive endurance among them are noted. A short time ago, however, an Oriental wife beater was punished by his victim in an appalling manner.

Mahmud Khan, with his favorite wives, Ayama and Khairnasha, was on his way to Mecca. One night, between Bolan and Sindh, his tent was pitched opposite that of German tourist, who observed what proceeded within and thus was able to reveal the motive in a subsequent tragedy. At bedtime Mahmud Khan threw himself on his couch and called in Ayama, to give him the usual rubbing. Ayama, however, failed to treat her lord to his satisfaction, and snatching a piece of wood from the ground he struck her a savage blow on the back. The young girl, hardly 16 years old, started under the blow, and, to the surprise of the watching tourist, made a slight, almost imperceptible, movement, as if to return it, as she set her teeth and glowered at the ground. Mahmud Khan evidently remarked neither the look nor the movement, for he rolled over and went to sleep, while the injured Ayama stole away.

The little caravan moved on the next day, and in due time arrived at Jacobabad, whence Mahmud Khan and his two wives set out for the last part of their journey before embarking. Their way to the next city lay through a dense forest. Two days later Ayama and Khairnasha returned to Jacobabad alone. They behaved strangely, and gave contradictory and confused answers to all inquiries after Mahmud Khan.

They were detained and a search was made for their master. He was found naked and tied fast to a tree. At the foot of the tree was a large ant hill, and during the two days of confinement the ants had eaten much of the flesh off Mahmud Khan's bones. He was dying when found, but was able to explain that his wives had drugged him, tied him while unconscious to the tree, smeared his body with wet sugar to attract the ants, and after stirring up the ant hill had left him to die.

Mahmud Khan lived but three days after the rescue. Ayama and Khairnasha were condemned to hard labor for life, but hanged themselves immediately.

Suddenly Summoned

Unexpected Death of Sir Morell Mackenzie.

The Distinguished Doctor Dies from Bronchitis.

All the Elder's Specie and Mail Bags Secured.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Admits the Importance of the Rossendale Reverse.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sir Morell Mackenzie, the distinguished physician, whose serious illness with bronchitis was announced a few days ago, died to-day. Sir Morell Mackenzie was born in Leytonstone, Essex, in 1837, and was educated at the London Hospital Medical College and in Paris and Vienna. He was the author of numerous publications on larnygological subjects, and in particular of a systematic treatise, in two volumes, on diseases of the throat and nose, which is acknowledged to be a standard work. Dr. Mackenzie was also the author of monographs on dipintheria and hay fever, and of an article on specialism in medicine, which appeared in the Fortnightly Review in 1885, and which excited considerable attention. Dr. Mackenzie was in attendance on Frederick III., the German Emperor, during the latter's last illness, and was knighted in 1887. He published, in 1888, "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble." At the close of that year he resigned his connection with the College of Physicians. In 1889 he contributed to the Contemporary Review some essays entitled "The Voice in Singing and Speaking."

Sir Morell Mackenzie had suffered from bronchitis and asthma, following his recent attack of influenza. His illness, however, it was considered had taken a favorable course. He was attended by his brother. His death was quite sudden. Only his wife was present when it occurred.

Edgar Raoul Duval, the well-known politician, died yesterday at Paris.

THE EIDER'S SPECIE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Eider's specie has left Atherfield accompanied by an armed escort, and will be reshipped by a North German Lloyd steamer at Cowes. At nightfall the Eider was in the same position. The sea had fallen. The remainder of the mail bags had been landed.

DAHOMIANS ON THE WARPATH.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Temps has a dispatch from Senegal saying that natives of Dahomey have ravaged the country around Popo and have captured 3,000 slaves. The inhabitants have sought shelter in German territory. Trade is at a standstill.

DEATH OF A LEADING DIVINE.

BELFAST, Feb. 3.—Rev. Hugh Hanna, D.D., pastor of St. Enoch's Church, Belfast, died here to-day. He was one of the leaders of the Irish Presbyterians.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH IS HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, delivered a speech at Bristol this evening. He stated that the Government meant to have a working session of Parliament. The result of the Rossendale election was a serious defeat for the Government, but it did not necessarily imply defeat in the general elections. He trusted to address his hearers again about the same time next year as a member of the Ministry.

MISS COBDEN'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Miss Jane Cobden, daughter of Richard Cobden, the apostle of free trade, was married yesterday at Heyshot to Mr. Unwin. Among the wedding presents was a handsome silver salver from the Gladstone dames. In honor of the occasion some friends of the bridegroom gave a dinner in the East End to 150 poor people, the bride having selected this entertainment in place of any other wedding present from the friends referred to. The bride was dressed in grey and black, but she looked most attractive in spite of the sombre hue of her wedding dress.

As a member of the County Council Miss Cobden has favored every sweeping reform mooted. When three years ago Lady Sandhurst was elected for Brixton and Miss Cobden for Bow the right of women to sit in the County Council was challenged. Mr. Beresford Hope, the unsuccessful candidate for Bixton, took action in the law courts and claimed the seat won by Lady Sandhurst. His claim was allowed. Mr. Rider Cook might have taken similar action against Miss Cobden, but he declined to do so, and her right to sit in the Council has not been disputed.

THE BATTLE FOR BREAD.

Strike at the Ontario Rolling Mills—Steel Workers Quit.

There is a strike amongst the employes of the Ontario Rolling Mills in Toronto against a reduction in the scale of wages. The mills have been shut down since Dec. 13th in consequence of the scarcity of orders, but on Saturday the hands were notified to return to work, notice being also given of a reduction of wages all round. It was finally declared that the reduction was not due to necessity, but intended to lower the wages of skilled men. The same company own mills in Hamilton, and the men told the managers in Toronto that they would be satisfied to resume work at the same scale as is paid at their mills at Hamilton.

The employes of the steel department of Moorhead, McLean & Co.'s mills, Pittsburg, Pa., struck Wednesday against an obnoxious rule, and the department is closed. The strike affects 1,000 men.

Twenty express messengers in the employ of the Adams Express Company, at Chicago, it is stated, have been discharged within two days. Most of the messengers are veterans, including Dresbach, who fought a gang of robbers at Seymour, Ind., in 1872, and successfully defended $50,000 of express money. No reason assigned. The men claim it is the result of a determination to exterminate the Brotherhood of Express Messengers.

Earthquake in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—A severe earthquake shock occurred here at 8:30 o'clock to-night. Brick buildings shook, windows rattled and inmates of houses rushed into the street. The shock is probably the most severe ever felt in this city. It lasted 30 seconds.

Late Canadian News

Suicide of a Young Farmer Near Owen Sound.

Hastings Lumber Camp Broken Up by Grip—A Man Personates a Woman Voter.

A Fredericton (N. B.) barber is charged with having personated a woman voter at the last mayoralty election there.

Some lumber camps in Hastings county have been broken up by la grippe. Four deaths occurred in one camp from the disease.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., slipped and fell on the icy walk near his house Tuesday. He sustained a severe strain, but will be all right in a day or two.

Eighteen employes of the Toronto Waterworks Department were yesterday given the option of a month's notice or a month's pay. Thirteen of them took the month's pay and left.

The explosion of a boiler on Wednesday afternoon caused a fire in the Oshawa Vindicator office on Simcoe street. Some $2,000 damage was done to the stock and machinery.

It is said the Quebec Royal Commissioners have sent to the Lieutenant-Governor their first report. It comprises all the evidence taken and exhibits filed, but abstains from an opinion.

David Long, a farmer aged 29, residing on St. Vincent road, near Woodford, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine, purchased for the ostensible purpose of poisoning foxes. Domestic troubles are alleged to be the cause of the rash act.

General Manager Grover, of the Ontario Express and Transportation Company, has denied the report circulated by a mercantile agency that a demand of assignment had been made on his company. "We intend to preserve the company's charter at all events," said he.

James L. Tait, of St. Catharines, was one of the saloon passengers on the stranded steamship Eider.

David Long, 29 years old, living near Owen Sound, has suicided by means of poison. His brother George also took his own life in the same manner several years ago.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary leaves for England this month to raise a fund for the endowment of the diocese of Calgary. A minimum sum of $50,000 is required.

CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Resolution Favoring Free Trade Adopted by a Large Majority.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 3.—The Central Ontario Farmers' Institute spent the day in discussing the trade question with particular reference to the interests of those engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject was introduced by Professor Robertson, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, who spoke in regard to the British market.

A resolution was passed by 84 to 26 in favor of a free trade policy such as adopted by Great Britain.

Professor Saunders, Ottawa, invited the co-operation of the farmers in making a creditable Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair. It was decided to take steps to refute the statement published in England that Canadian apples are impregnated with arsenical poison.

SONS OF SCOTLAND.

Close of the Grand Camp—Election of Officers, Etc.

HAMILTON, Feb. 3.—The Grand Camp, Sons of Scotland, decided to meet in future on the third Tuesday in February. A reserve fund is to be established by putting aside 10 per cent. of the beneficial fund receipts. The following officers were elected: David McCrae, Guelph, grand chief; H. McL. Henderson, Hamilton, grand chieftain; W. Banks, Toronto, grand secretary; A. Hay, Toronto, grand treasurer; Rev. Dr. Gammack, York, grand chaplain; A. J. McLean, Ottawa, grand marshal; A. R. Morris, North Bay, grand standard bearer; Dr. W. A. Ross, Barrie, grand medical examiner; A. McBeth, of Moncton, N. B., inside guard; R. McMurchy, of Owen Sound, outside guard. It was finally decided to hold the annual meeting next year at Guelph.

Cardinal Manning's Will.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The will of the late Cardinal Manning has been opened. It shows that he possessed less than £100, which was in consols, and a collection of books. This fact speaks louder than words in showing the benevolence of the cardinal. The will contains no statement of public interest.

Sale of Canadian Timber Limits.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—A great sale of timber limits and mills took place here this afternoon. The first lot, composed of 315 square miles on the Ottawa and Mattawa rivers, sold for $40,500 to the Bronson Company; the second, consisting of 321 square miles on the same rivers, for $10,206. Pierce's mills and water power in the city were sold for $112,000 to the Electric Railway Company.

Cultivating Friendly Relations.

PARIS, France, Feb. 4.—A dispatch has been received here from De Brazza, the explorer, who is in command of the Chari and Lake Tchad expedition in Africa. He says he finds it the wiser plan not to carry out his intention to punish the hostile tribes, who attacked Fournean's expedition in Central Soudan and the French Congo, but that he should confine himself to establishing friendly relations with hospitable chiefs with a view of forming a chain of military posts from the coast to Lake Tchad. Such a course, he adds, would be a great aid in the extension of French influence in that part of Africa.

Steamship Arrivals.

Feb. 3.	At	From
Phoenia	London	New York
Werkendam	New York	Rotterdam
Tacrimana	New York	Hamburg
Runic	New York	Liverpool
Veendam	New York	Rotterdam
Tauric	Liverpool	New York
Rotterdam	New York	Amsterdam
La Bourgogne	New York	Havre

After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

A practical cook book containing nearly 1,600 valuable receipts free to housekeepers by calling at STRONG'S drug store, 151 Dundas street. 47

STARTED ITS WORK.

The Board of Education for 1892 Organized.

John S. Dewar Elected Chairman and the Committees Struck—The Inaugural Address—A Normal School Deputation—Bands of Mercy.

The new Board of Education commenced the labors of the year last night.

Seated around the circular table were the following trustee: J. B. Cook, E. J. McRobert, J. B. Vining, John Turner, Frank Love, R. W. Scott, John Tanton, D. W. Blackwell, R. J. Blackwell, W. J. Craig, John Stephenson, Dr. J. B. Campbell, W. M. Allaster, R. M. McElheran, J. C. Brady, Dr. George H. Wilson, Thomas Alexander and A. O. Jeffery.

The trustees were reported to have taken the oath of office, vowing to serve the educational interests, etc., conscientiously, and so forth. Nominations for the chairmanship of the Board for 1892 were received and all declined excepting Mr. Dewar, who was declared elected amidst applause.

Mr. A. S. Abbott and Mr. John Pope were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

Mr. Dewar took the seat of honor, and delivered a comprehensive inaugural which dealt with part actions and future probabilities. It contained many valuable recommendations. The county's action on the model school business, he said, tended to increase the necessity of instituting, as early as possible, a London model school. Increased activity was recommended in the endeavors to secure a normal school, and also an arts department in the Western University. The chairman advised additional kindergartens in wards 4 and 5 in the near future—the former to be located near the boundry line of wards 2 and 4, north of the C. P. R.; the latter centrally located in the easterly portion of the city. Heating and ventilation was touched upon and the serious responsibilities of the same pointed out. The question of sufficient schoool accommodation should be met. He suggested the advisability of making the divisional line between the two schools in the sixth ward, from Queen street to the Wortley road, and that all pupils living east of the latter be required to attend the Maple avenue school after the midsummer holidays. This would provide for the threatened influx at the Askin street school. A more rigid adherence to the rules of expending money and a more systematic transaction of business were recommended. He trusted the action taken in November last would have a salutary effect on teachers disposed to lag behind and that the efforts of the inspector and the Board to secure efficient teachers would be seconded by the latter. Favoritism in the selection of teachers was condemned; only those whom the inspector pronounced "fit and proper" should be accepted. He had no desire to be interviewed by more than one teacher at a time though anxious to know all connected with the educational interests. He was informed his predecessor had as many as seven or eight at a time waiting in his private office. The address concluded with an expression of thanks for the honor done him.

By a vote of 12 to 5 Mr. Craig was re-elected as Western Fair representative with the chairman. Mr. Brady was the other nominee.

A letter from the Guelph Board of Education setting forth its opinion that the raising of the school age from 5 to 7 would be desirable. No. 1.

Communications from Miss Jennie McNeill for kindergarten appointment; Miss C. A. Cannell, re salary; Mrs. Gahan, for reappointment to examining board, and James M. Morris for position as substitute teacher, were referred to the inspector.

Inspector Carson reported an average monthly attendance of 4,778 at the public schools, and 161 at the kindergartens. Lorne avenue school, he said, was greatly overcrowded, and there were three remedies, build a two-room school east and north of the present one; extend Princess avenue school two rooms, or that King street boundaries be enlarged. Principal Merchant reported January's average attendance at the Institute to have been 378. Dr. Hotson still had sickness in his family, and could not resume his duties for two or three weeks.

Principal Merrill, of the Wardsville High school, was appointed as substitute.

Fred Matthews, D. S. Perrin and Talbot Macbeth appeared as a deputation from the London Humane Society to ask permission to establish bands of mercy, and to distribute suitable literature in the schools. Mr. Matthews explained the aims of the society, and read the pledge which behooves the children to be kind to animals and all God's creatures.

The matter was sent to No. 1 Committee to discuss the feasibility of the scheme.

Trustee Jeffery moved that Inspector Carson report on the efficiency of the teachers graded as A B, and the recently appointed ones in June. This would give them a chance to improve by the time the annual report was made in November. Carried.

Trustee McRobert said Dr. Niven had told him that pupils had been kept out in the rain until two minutes before school time at the Collegiate Institute. The janitor would not let them in.

Mr. Love thought it a case for the Humane Society.

The Board decided that all janitors must carry out the regulation in future. Half-past eight is the time. Schools must also be scrubbed out oftener.

The Standing Committee to strike committees for the year retired and reported the following:

No. 1.—Trustees Wilson, Stephenson, Brady, McRobert, Allaster, R. J. Blackwell, Vining, Campbell and Jeffery.

No. 2.—Trustees Craig, Scott, Turner, D. W. Blackwell, Tanton, Cook, Love, McElheran and Alexander.

Trustees Allaster and Cook were elected the respective Chairmen.

The following deputation was appointed to interview the Minister of Education re the Normal School business. Trustees Dewar, Jeffery, Craig, Campbell, Wilson, Stephenson, Scott and Hon. David Mill, C. S. Hyman, John Cameron, T. H. Purdom, Mayor Spencer, Principal Merchant and Inspector Carson.

No. 2 committee will consider the propriety of getting register screens for some of the schools.

Mr. McRoberts reported that the janitor of the Queen's avenue kindergarten school neglected to get a key for the school when ordered to do so, and some chairs had been taken away at night. Referred to the chairman of No. 2 Committee.

Six chairs will be provided for each of the kindergarten schools of the city.

The stoves of the Princess avenue school were reported in a disgraceful condition. The Board of Works will attend to the matter. The stoves at Rectory street were included in the discussion.

On motion of Mr. R. J. Blackwell, No. 2 Committee was instructed to consider means for the better heating of Maple avenue school.

Pianos purchased from Messrs. Colwell and Nordheimer and the time for paying for the same were the source of a prolonged discussion. It was decided to pay for the instruments at once, provided a discount of 6 per cent. per annum for five months be allowed off.

BAKING : POWDER

(CRON'S FORMULA).

Use our Baking Powder when you want delicious Tea Biscuits and Cakes. Made fresh daily and guaranteed strictly pure.

PRICE, - - - 25 CENTS PER POUND.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

256 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. ywt

THE GOOD WORK CONTINUES.

Annual Missionary Meeting in Memorial Church—Addresses by the Bishop of Huron, Rural Dean McKenzie, and Rev. Mr. Marsh.

The Sunday school room of the Memorial Church was filled last evening at the annual missionary meeting of that church. The pastor, Rev. Canon Richardson, presided, and opened the proceedings with prayer. On the platform were the Bishop of Huron, Rural Dean McKenzie, of Brantford, and Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Lindsay.

The chairman regretted having to announce that ex-Mayor Howland, of Toronto, who was expected to deliver an address, had been called to Montreal on an important business transaction, and that, therefore, he would not be present. In giving a brief summary of the work for the different mission objects, he stated that during the year $100 had been collected for foreign missions, $401 93 for domestic, $435 79 for diocesan and $20 86 for the Jews, a total of $958 58.

Rural Dean McKenzie, of Brantford, complimented the pastor on the large gathering. He spoke of missions under three heads—diocesan, domestic and foreign. If we did not help in the foreign missionary work we would be falling short of the requirements of our blessed Master. No Christian should question the duty or the success of mission work. An interesting review of Christ's work as a missionary, and of the work of the apostles and early missionaries in Europe and America was given. To speak of missions as a failure would be to impugn the very work of Christ himself. Only 190 years had elapsed since the Propagation Society planted the Gospel in Canada, and now there are twenty dioceses organized, with upwards of 1,000 clergymen at work. In 1752 the work was extended to Africa. The church was giving her most precious and best men to spread the Gospel throughout the world. Ten years ago there were 103 ministers in this diocese; now there were 125. In 1880 $13,300 had been collected for mission work, last year the amount was $23,200. Mr. McKenzie concluded a very interesting address of an hour's length by urging that the Gospel net be dropped into the sea of humanity in order that precious pearls may be secured by the performance of missionary duties. Since it was a given life that saved the world, every one who has been influenced by that life should give freely in aid of His work.

Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Lindsay, said there was more money spent in tobacco in Canada in one year than there was subscribed for missions. Since the audience had assembled in the church thousands of brethren had died. Two-thirds of the world was still without Christ.

The Bishop of Huron set forth a few arguments why the audience should be liberal in their financial help to the missions. A church whose missionary spirit is active is a growing church, whose beauty is spreading and whose usefulness is extending. What was needed in the church to-day was the fire of a godly life rather than more money or more men. Everything else would follow if the heart beat vigorously with love for the Divine Master. He did not know of a better object than to make the Diocese of Huron missionary in its character. He urged that a large collection be given for the missions. If there was one thing he wished for more than another it was that when he died it might be said of him, "He tried to advance the cause of missions." A good story was told about a clergyman whowas engaged by a congregation upon whose church a debt rested. He was urged to secure the removal of that debt, and began by preaching a missionary sermon and asking for a collection of $600. The money was forthcoming, and silently as the petals fall from a full grown rose the burden of debt was also removed from the church. Deeper piety in the heart will secure the success of any Christian undertaking.

The meeting broke up after a very pleasing solo by Miss Lillywhite, and the benediction pronounced by the Bishop of Huron.

New York Store.

Rowntree's Chocolate Creams,
Finest Table Raisins,
Finest Layer Figs,
Jordan Almonds (shelled),
Soft Shelled Almonds,
Grenoble Walnuts,
Filberts.

ALL THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

E. B. SMITH

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FINE SKATING — BAND TONIGHT — Queen's Avenue Rink. b

WESTMINSTER RINK — AFTERNOON and night. Admission, 5c and 10c. Fancy dress carnival Monday, 8th. Admission 10c. 65tf

MISS BELLA GORDON'S FAREWELL concert, Victoria Hall, Thursday evening, Feb. 18. 65tf

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—NEW year term commences week of Monday, Jan. 11. Gentlemen, Mondays at 8 p.m. Ladies and children, Saturdays at 3 p.m. Advanced class, ladies and gentlemen, Thursdays at 8 p.m. Private tuition arranged for by calling at academy. DAYTON & MCCORMICK, members of National Association Teachers of Dancing. Academy, 476 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

MEETINGS.

Advertisements under this head 1 cent a word

LONDON LODGE, 626, P. B. O. W. will meet to-night (Thursday) at 266 Dundas street, at 8 o'clock, three doors west from Wellington street. b

MARMION COMMANDERY, P. E. V. B. O., will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, Duffield Block. b

HEADQUARTERS — SEVENTH FUSILIERS, London, Feb. 4, 1892. Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Payne, commanding. No. 1—The battalion will parade on Monday, Feb. 8, at 8 p.m., in drill order. By order. GEO. HAYES, captain, acting Adjutant, Seventh Fusiliers. 68-u-wt

EAST MIDDLESEX—PUBLIC MEETING —A meeting of the electors of East Middlesex in the interests of Mr. George Taylor, the Independent candidate, will be held in the Town Hall, East London, on Thursday, Feb. 4, 1892. Mr. Taylor and others will be present to address the electors. "God Save the Queen." 67u

THE SOLEMN TESTIMONY WILL BE continued in the Duffield Block hall, Dundas street, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, instead of Victoria Hall, as announced. Admission free. No collection. 65c

DOMESTICS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

COOK WANTED—APPLY WALSH House, King street. H. WALSH, proprietor. 66c

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST in general housework; no washing. Apply 464 Talbot street. 68c

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR general work. MRS. EVANS, 355 Princess avenue. 67c

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD CHAMBER maid, at the Boswell House, 121 King street. 67c

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—ABOUT 14 years of age. Apply MRS. W. A. GUNN, 136 Kent street. 64tf

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED; no washing or upstairs work; references required. Apply MRS. A. GORDON CHISHOLM, 476 Park avenue. 65tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE for one child; references required. Apply between 7 and 9 in the evening. Parlor G, Tecumseh House. 65tf

WANTED AT ONCE—3 GOOD COOKS—good wages; also 12 general servants, 2 nurse girls. Apply to MRS. WOODLIFFE, 162 Dundas street. Home for girls when changing places.

GIRLS! GIRLS! GIRLS! — IF YOU want situations as housemaids, cooks, parlor-maids, general servants, kitchen girls, dining-room girls or nurse girls, call at once, as I want a number of girls for each of the above situations immediately. No trouble whatever securing suitable situations and highest wages at Osborne's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street. Telephone 386.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

CANVASSERS WANTED — APPLY 258 Dundas street. ywt

AGENTS WHO WORK FOR US MAKE money fast. Send your address on postal card for particulars. The Royal Silver ware Company, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED BY FEB. 13—A GOOD PARLOR MAID. Apply to MRS. JOHN LABATT, 572 Queen's avenue. 52tf

IT REACHES THE PEOPLE YOU WANT—15 cents for one time, or 30 cents for three, does it.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

WAITER GIRLS WANTED—ONE AT once and five on Friday. Apply to McCLARY Club. 66c

WANTED—AT ASYLUM FOR INSANE, London, a few female attendants. Apply personally, to the medical superintendent. 66tf

EVERYBODY READS THE WANT column of the ADVERTISER. 30 cents for three insertions of fifteen words.

WANTED.

dvertisements under this head a cent a word.

WANTED—BY FEB. 10, A HOUSE OR cottage, with rent not to exceed $12, and not over fifteen minutes' walk from post-office. Address H. C., this office. 56c

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A LIVER and white spaniel dog; must be not less than one year old. Inquire at this office. 67c

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements under this head 1 cent a word

FOUND—A BLACK RUBBER CAPE—Owner can have same by paying for this advertisement. 68u

LOST—FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 29, NEAR Wharncliffe Inn, Black robe, with three small rings. Finder liberally rewarded by leaving at this office. 68c

IF THE PARTY WHO LOST A PURSE containing small sum of money on Saturday evening, will call at this office, they may gain some information as to finder. b

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head 1 cent a word

A BAKER AND CONFECTIONER REQUIRES situation; has had twelve years' experience at the business. Apply 367 Dundas street, London, Ont. No temperance or Methodist need inquire. b

EDUCATIONAL.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

WESTERN ONTARIO SHORTHAND Academy—Best equipped school in Canada; special attention to advanced branches; conducted by practical stenographers; hundreds of students placed in positions. Day and evening classes. WM. C. COO, principal. ywt

ARTISTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

J. P. HUNT, ARTIST—STUDIO, 187 DUNDAS street over Caddy & Rowe's

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO INVEST can obtain 5, 5½ and 6 per cent., according to terms of loan, on first mortgage on farm property by communicating with us. TENNENT & MACKEYE, 78 Dundas street, London.

SECOND-HAND GOODS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

WM. JENKINS & SON — HAVE MOVED three doors north of old stand, 393 Clarence street. Lend money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. Cash paid for cast off clothing. Orders promptly attended to. ywt

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

J. H. TENNENT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 97½ KING street, London; residence, 340 Richmond street. Telephone.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

FOR SALE—SAWMILL AT APPIN STATION, G. T. R., doing a good custom business; can be seen in operation any time; in connection, 24-inch planer, matcher and molder and matcher; is a good site for lumber yard. For information address GEO. M. MCKENZIE. 6n

GOOD MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—J. W. METHERALL, 613 Dundas street. 65tf

SPECIFIC ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

POSTERS—ALL STYLES HANGERS AND dodgers. ADVERTISER Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—ADVERTISER Job Department.

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT ADVERTISER, Job Department.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WEDDING invitations. ADVERTISER Job Department.

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

BILLHEADS, NOTEHEADS, LETTERHEADS, on short notice, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

PHOTOGRAPH WRAPPERS ON TOUGH tag stock, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, clean and quick, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES—ADVERTISER Job Department.

"A VERITABLE LIFE PRESERVER; I would not be without it for any money"—Rev. Miles Grant. We have published hundreds of letters to like effect; sold thousands; do not know of one dissatisfied purchaser. No other system has effected such positive cures of Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Catarrh, Kidney Diseases, Headache, Nervous Prostration and general and nervous debility, and certainly it has no equal in preventing or cutting short an attack of Typhoid or other fevers; breaking up La Grippe, ridding the system of its baneful effects; mitigating the severity of all acute and exhaust sexual abuse. Simple and easy of application diseases, and vicious practices such as without previous training or skill, and does not interfere with either work or diet. We refer to the Wilford Hall "New Process"—as unfolded in our "Microcosmic Health Pamphlet." Dr. Hall still charges $4 for it, and certainly cheap to any family at $5, but we want to put the system within the reach of all, and will therefore continue our half-price offer through February, and will mail the enlarged edition of the Health Pamphlet to any address on receipt of $2, and will refund the money if not satisfactory after one month's trial, purchaser agreeing never again to use the treatment. Remember, the expense of any other system—especially drug treatment—has to be repeated, generally until the purse gives out or the patient dies, whereas the trifle of $2 paid for the "New Process" has never to be repeated, and completely does away with the need or use of any other medicine whatever. Eight-page paper, history, testimonials, etc., free. Save $2 by remitting to-day and register your letter at our risk. Address, THE SIMPSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO. 65-bu-eod

YOU MAKE THE SALE EVERY TIME, and the cost is only 1 cent a word under this heading.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

"TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSE to Let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER office. 18tf

TO LET—DWELLING HOUSE, IN GOOD locality; all conveniences; reasonable rent. Possession after 6th inst. FLOCK & FLOCK. 63-e-wtz

TO LET—ONE LARGE ROOM—25x50—IN the third story of the Albion Block, Richmond street, next the postoffice; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, to JOHN ARNOLD. 51tf

TO LET—COMMODIOUS ROOMY TWO-STORY house on Ridout street; city water, soft water pump. Apply next door to MRS. BALFE, 484. 68tf

LEGAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

PARKE & PURDOM — BARRISTERS—Offices, opposite City Hall, Richmond street. E. JONES PARKE, Q.C., T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDOM.

P. McPHILLIPS—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan—59 Dundas street, London.

T. W. S. CANDRETT — BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 92 Dundas street west, London. Money to loan.

W. A. PROUDFOOT, BARRISTER, ETC. 110 Dundas street, London. Money to loan.

JAMES MAGEE, Q. C., BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, etc. Northwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, London.

WELD & O'NEILL, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, conveyancers, notaries public, etc. Office, 90 Dundas street, London. Money to loan. Branch office Lucan, Ont. EDMUND WELD, J. D. O'NEILL.

MEREDITH, CAMERON & JUDD—Barristers, solicitors and notaries. Robinson Hall Chambers. E. MEREDITH, Q.C., J. C. JUDD, E. R. CAMERON.

A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 124 DEARBORN street, Chicago, Ill.; 27 years' experience; secrecy; special facilities in several States; "Goodrich on divorce, with laws of all States," in press. Price $6.

ALBERT C. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L., barrister, solicitor, notary public. Office, Ontario Loan Building (upstairs), Market Lane, London.

FITZGERALD & GLASS, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Money at 5½ and 6. W. W. FITZGERALD, Q.C.; CHAS. T. GLASS, B.A.

T. H. LUSCOMBE BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

G. W. MARSH—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary, etc., 110 Dundas street, London. Private funds to loan.

MILLS & WEEKES—BARRISTERS, ETC., London, Ont. Office corner Dundas street and Market Lane. HON. DAVID MILLS, Q.C., G. N. WEEKES. Money to loan on real estate at lowest current rates.

HUTCHINSON & McKILLOP—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Courthouse, London. CHARLES HUTCHINSON, JAMES B. McKILLOP.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER—Solicitor, notary public, conveyancer. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Office, 99 Dundas street west, London.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C., GEO. MCNAB, P. MULKERN, FRED. F. HARPER.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MARRIAGE LICENSES MAY BE OBTAINED at Shuff's drug store or at residence, northeast corner Dundas and William streets, London. No witnesses required.

THOMAS GILLEAN, JEWELER—ISSUER of marriage licenses without bondsmen, 402 Richmond street, south of Dundas; residence, 417 Dufferin avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT CHAS. F. Colwell's Popular Music House, 171 Dundas street, London, or at residence, 489 Princess avenue.

ARCHITECTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND Civil Engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

MCBRIDE & JONES — ARCHITECTS, surveyors, etc., 219 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. McBride, member Ontario Association Architects; C. A. JONES, F.I.S. and Civil Engineer.

M. L. BURRY, ARCHITECT — OFFICE, Hunt's Block, Richmond street.

DENTAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

S. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST, 216 Dundas street; entrance, second door west of Clarence, next to Edy Bros., photo artists, London, Ont. Telephone 822.

GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—OFFICE—Dundas street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

L. MACDONALD—DENTIST—REMOVED his office to Union Block, over Gurd's gun store, 125 Dundas street. Vitalized air used for painless extraction of teeth.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

NOTICE—WHEN REQUIRING DRAYS for any purpose, telephone to T. J. Garner's dray office, 351 Clarence street; telephone 721. Sober and obliging drivers. Cheaper rates than any other drays in the city.

LONDON TEMPERANCE COFFEE House and lunch rooms; six dinner tickets, 90 cents. Market Square, north side. JAS. BURNETT, proprietor.

STOVES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF baseburners; new and second hand. Examine my stock before purchasing. GEO. PARISH, 398 Talbot street.

HEBBLETHWAITE CUTS, SEWS AND cleans carpets; charges reasonable. 8 Maple street or 651 Dundas street.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—299 Dundas street. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Telephone 601.

EYRES & SONS (FROM J. PULLAR & SONS, Perth, Scotland), Steam Dye Works, 221 Dundas street.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 290 South street, London. Telephone 143.

D. R. SPENCE—PAINTER, GRAINER, sign-writer; paper-hanging and decorating a specialty. Moderate charges. 344 Ridout street.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper-hanging and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 558.

R. LEIGH—WATERWORKS PLUMBER $4 75, warranted. 59 Richmond street, opposite R. C. Church.

GEO. LEWIS & SON—PAINTERS, GRAINERS, glaziers, paper-hangers, etc. 611 and 617 Richmond street.

GEO. T. DODD — CONTRACTOR — FELT and gravel roofer; estimates cheerfully given. No. 269 Burwell street.

MEDICAL.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

DR. WELD, B.A., L.R.C.P., LONDON Eng., 328 Dundas street. Telephone 210. ywt

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot, specialty, nose, throat and lungs.

DR. MEEK—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, has returned from Europe; practice resumed; specialty, diseases of women.

DR. MACARTHUR, B.A., 485 DUNDAS street. Specially children and women.

DR. JARVIS — HOMŒOPATHIST — 834 Dundas street.

DR. W. J. LOGIE, B.A.—OFFICES, 63 York street, two doors from Ridout, and 570 William street. Telephone 625.

DR. GRAHAM — OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 389 Clarence street; special attention to the lungs and diseases of children.

DR. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS STREET—Physician, surgeon and gynecologist. Hours, 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m.

DR. WOODRUFF, EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen's avenue.

DR. JONES HAS REMOVED HIS residence and office to 739 Richmond street, nearly opposite his old stand. Telephone 287.

DR. McCALLUM HAS REMOVED HIS office to 415 Dundas street, opposite the Convent gate.

DR. R. FERGUSON—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 60 Craig street, South London. Telephone 753.

DR. WILSON—QUEEN'S AVENUE—Second door from Wellington street. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. ENGLISH — OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone.

HOTEL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

BOSWELL HOUSE—OPPOSITE MARKET —London, Ont. This is one of the leading $1 a day houses in the city. Choice liquors Location central. S. W. ENGLISH, proprietor tyw

METROPOLITAN HOTEL — CORNER Dundas and Wellingtonstreets, London; board by the day and week. WM. AVEY, proprietor. Telephone No. 637.

FALLAHE HOUSE—621 AND 623 DUNDAS street east, London; choice liquors; street cars pass the door. JAMES FALLAHE, proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE—TRY IT FOR DAY board, $2 50 per week; 6 dinner tickets for $1.

BLOOMER HOUSE—FORMERLY GRANT House, Dundas street, London, James Bloomer, proprietor. This hotel is one of the leaders in the city; street cars to and from depot. Telephone 539.

THE ALBION RESTAURANT—157 DUNDAS street; D. Dewar, proprietor; dining-room on the European plan; oysters every style; choice liquors and cigars.

H. H. GREER, PROPRIETOR OF THE Hub Restaurant, 203 and 205½ Dundas street; European plan; choice liquors and cigars.

THE CRITERION RESTAURANT—399 Richmond street; the finest in the city. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. T. TAYLOR, proprietor.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR $1 A day house—Clarence street, corner Dundas street. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made by the corporation of the City of London to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an act to confirm a certain agreement made between the corporation of the City of London, the Western Ontario Pacific Railway Company, the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and to declare that the debentures issued by the corporation of the City of London, under bylaw No. 302 of the said city, passed on the 6th day of September, A.D., 1886, are valid and binding upon the said corporation, and for other purposes. Dated at London this 30th day of December, A.D., 1891. C. A. KINGSTON, city clerk. 38n w

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by J. W. Jones, at his rooms, Dundas street, London, on

Friday, the 12th day of February,

instant, at 2:30 p.m., the stock of

W. J. Wilson, of Chatham

consisting of general drygoods, about

$11,000

Further particulars later.
Terms—One quarter down; balance 2, 4 and 6 months approved security, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Stock lists will be ready by Monday on the premises, and with Messrs. Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern, trustee's solicitors, London. C. H. ARMSTRONG, trustee. 68-g

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and Publisher by stating that they saw the Advertisement in the LONDON ADVERTISER.

CRUICKSHANK & CO.'S

BILLIARD PARLOR, BOWLING ALLEY.

Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Canes, etc.

205 DUNDAS STREET

Next Hub Restaurant. ywt

W. Chapman,

BUTCHER,

Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

269 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

YOUR SPECIAL

ATTENTION

is called to our leading lines.

Cottam's Mustard,

Cottam's Baking Powder,

Cottam's Bird Seed,

Cottam's Washing Compound

The above goods require no recommendation. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. A trial solicited. ywt

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Chapman's Stock-Taking SALE.

Men's Tweed Suits, worth $10, for $5.
Men's Tweed Suits, worth $12, for $7.
Men's Tweed Suits, worth $14, for $8 50.
Men's Overcoats, $4, $5, $6 50, $7 50, $10.
Men's Tweed Pants, worth $2, for $1 50.
Men's Tweed Pants, worth $3, for $2.
Remnants in every department at clearing prices.
Ladies' Ulsters, worth $12, for $6.
Ladies' Ulsters, worth $10, for $6.
Mi llinery at half price.
Gents' Furnishing Department —Any tie in the house for 25c. Heavy Wool Socks, 10c pair. Underwear at reduced prices. Everything cheap.
Remnants of Tweed cheap.
Remnants of Flannel cheap.
Remnants of Prints cheap.

Jno. H. Chapman & Co

126 and 128 Dundas Street

LONDON.

TELEPHONE 791.

SPRING SKATES,

ALL SIZES.

HAND SLEIGHS,

ALL PRICES.

Don't fail to inspect our stock of

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Westman's Hardware,

111 Dundas Street, London.

Branch Store, 654 Dundas Street. ywt

FANCY GOODS.

Splendid collection of Novelties in Japanese, French, English and American Goods. All new and stylish and at prices to suit everybody. Don't fail to see them before buying.

R. LEWIS,

182 Dundas Street. tyw

MONEY LOANED

On real estate and notes; also on household furniture, pianos, horses and all kinds of chattels, by

J. & J. R. MILNE

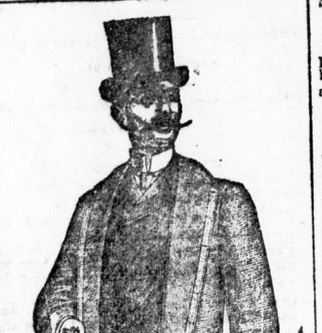
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, land, house and insurance agents. ywt

FRESH FISH

I beg to inform the public that I am continuing the fish business formerly conducted by my late husband, and hope to receive a fair portion of their patronage.

Mrs. Thos. Brock,

Stall No. 3. 68tf



If you want a very stylish, perfect fitting Suit or Overcoat, go to the Popular Clothing House,

GREENE'S

Star Hall

138 Dundas Street. 68c

Cured Mrs. Jones It Ought To Cure Mrs. Brown

Is the reason always given to induce people to buy patent medicines.

People are becoming too enlightened now to be satisfied with this reasoning.

What is the cause of every disease? Inflammation.

What produces inflammation? An excess of acid in the system. If the blood does not circulate properly it ferments, producing an acid. If food taken into the stomach does not digest, it ferments, producing and acid.

The above facts are proven by chemical tests. Brunton's Curative Fluid (internal) and Curative Absorbent (external) are combinations of potasses. They neutralize the acid, thereby removing the inflammation, and the disease ceases.

Indigestion. Dyspepsia. Catarrh, la Grippe, Rheumatism, Eczema, Sores, Skin Diseases, fly like chaff before the wind if the sufferer uses Curative Fluid and Curative Absorbent.

All druggists keep it.

Prepared only by W. Y. BRUNTON.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for 65 years universally styled the best in the World

---

Whittaker's Almanac 1892.

JOHN MILLS,

Bookseller and News Agent,

404 RICHMOND ST. ywt

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y. ywt

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

A large selected stock to be sold at cost.

R. BOYD & SON,

380 Richmond Street. wt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No other Baking Powder in the market is superior to Strong's. Test its merits by securing a free sample at STRONG'S Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. 47-tf

Pineapples! Pineapples! Fresh supply MOUNTJOY'S, opposite City Hall.

Teeth without plates; gold and porcelain crowns; established fifteen years. J. B. COOK, L.D.S.

In patent medicines the largest and most complete stock in the city may be found at STRONG'S drug store, 184 Dundas street. 47tf

Furniture cheaper than ever. Get your parlor suites, easy chairs, etc., recovered before the busy season, at TRAFFORD'S, 95 and 97 King street.

From the Jaws of Death.

Some surprising effects have been recorded from the use of Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil in the most desperate cases of consumption. When all other remedies have failed Miller's Emulsion nearly always succeeds. It is the best kind of a flesh and blood maker, and has been used with marked success by the physicians in the Insane Asylum, Penitentiary, Hotel Dieu, and General Hospital in Kingston, Ont. In big bottles, 50 cents and $1 at London drug stores.

W. T. STRONG, druggist, 184 Dundas street, keeps a full line of toilet articles.

Do You Know This Person Who Writes to Lumsden & Wilson, Seaforth?

If my testimony will help to sell your medicine I will give it with pleasure, as I believe if people knew what it would do there would be very little cough medicine sold but it. My cough was so very bad that I could not lie down in bed, but had to sit up and cough almost constantly, and what a relief it was to me I can scarcely say, but before I had used half a bottle of your Balsam of Fir, I was completely cured and have not been troubled since,

MRS. MCKINLAY, Blake, Ont.

For sale by Anderson & Nellis, 240 Dundas street.

Every mother, wife and daughter should use Strong's Baking Powder; 25 cents per pound, guaranteed strictly pure, made fresh daily and sold only at STRONG'S Drug Store 184 Dundas street. 47-tf

Not Too Late.—You can still secure a bamboo easel, table, cabinet, music rack, paper rack or umbrella stand at wholesale prices. Quantity is limited, and after present stock is cleared you will not be able to buy any of above goods at such low prices. E. N. Hunt, 190 Dundas street. ywt

Doctors Ziegler & Ziegler, dentists. Teeth crowned with porcelain and gold. Painless extraction, patient remaining conscious. Office, 192 Dundas street. Telephone 749. ywt

Ten dollars will buy beautiful bedroom set. Large stock fancy chairs, children' rockers, etc. Best $1 chair in the city W. J. BRYANTON, 123 King street. Telephone 479. ywt

Notice of Removal.

J. Fulcher, riding master, has removed his business to the Gustin House stable on Dundas street. Saddle horses will be sent to any part of the city, and riding lessons will be given as before. Telephone 715. ywt

Teeth

Six dollars a set at this office for one month only. FAWCETT, dentist, corner Dundas and Clarence streets, Duffield Block. Telephone 835. ywt

A heavy tax is imposed in Russia upon the importation of Russian books which have been printed abroad.

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

Sympathy in a time of trial will often make a coward of a man where contempt would have made him brave.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

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

The custom of calling the children of married women by their mother's maiden name is said to survive in some Scotch villages.

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

In Australia there are pigs which can climb trees. An Australian menagerie might make a paying tour through other countries.

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

Near Olympia, Wash., is a well that is coming gradually to the surface. It is between 20 and 30 feet in depth. For some time the brick wall of the well has been protruding through the ground, until now it sticks up like a funnel to the height of ten or fifteen feet. The bricks are undisturbed and the wall is intact. The bottom of the well, too, is rising with the wall.

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

Nehemiah Kittredge, of Bangor, was close-fisted and eccentric all his life, and when he died it was found that he had left almost his entire property to various churches and charitable societies, while his wife was unprovided for. Mrs. Kittredge brought action to recover a part of the property, and has succeeded in getting $20,500.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles

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

The New York Life

Message from the President to the Policy-Holders.

The Company Has a Surplus of $14,708,683 83.

Conservative Valuation of Real Estate Investments.

Relations with Agencies—The Results Achieved—The Vindication of the Management's Care and Capacity—Causes of and Remedies for Evils in Life Assurance.

To the policy-holders of the New York Life Insurance Company:

On the 16th day of June, 1891, the following communication was transmitted to the Insurance Department of the State of New York:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1891.

Hon. J. F. Pierce, Superintendent Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—The charges that have been made against the company and its management in the public press, growing out of matters connected with its Spanish-American department, having been cabled to our president in London, we are in receipt of a cablegram from him in response, suggesting that the Insurance Department be invited in the public interest to make an examination of the company for the satisfaction of any policy-holders who might be disturbed by these charges and criticisms, and in accordance with his suggestion the Finance Committee of the company at its regular meeting, held this date, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

THE COMPANY ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, held this date, the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, Certain charges and criticisms have been made against this company in the public press, growing out of certain matter connected with its Spanish-American department, and

Whereas, the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees is satisfied, from the statements of the officers, that there will be no loss of this company by reason of the matters referred to, yet it is desirous that the public should be equally satisfied, therefore

Resolved, That to that end, the Superintendent of Insurance of this State be invited to make a thorough examination of this company. In accordance with the foregoing the company will be pleased to have this examination made at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. H. WELCH,
Second Vice-President.

In accordance with the above, on June 22, 1891, the Insurance Department was placed in charge of the books, records, etc., etc., of this company, and remained in charge until Jan. 4, 1892. There are many reasons why it seems not only proper, but necessary, to review with you the Insurance Department's findings. First, No corresponding tests have ever been applied to the life insurance business, and the results ought to be presented to you, not only without prejudice, but from the company's point of view, and to me it seems to be clear that the only way to achieve this is by personal statement. I do not mean by this to reflect in any way on your sources of information hitherto. I say that no corresponding tests have ever been applied to the business of life insurance. By this I mean that no investigation by a State Insurance Department has ever been made of a company whose assets and general business reached corresponding proportions. Since any tests have been applied to the conduct of this business, results have been achieved which, a few years ago, seemed impossible. The horizon has expanded, and duties and responsibilities have fallen upon me and the executive officers of this company, and of nearly all other life companies, which, if not new in kind, are so much greater in degree as to constitute almost a new world of experience in our business. The investigation just closed has, therefore, been remarkable for this, as well as for other reasons, and beyond question, in addition to its proportions, has been the most searching and merciless inquiry ever made in the executive offices of a life insurance company. The central fact in any such investigation is, and must be, the integrity of the assets of the company. The figures of the inquiry were brought down to June 30, 1891, and the Insurance Department's general statement is as follows:

A SPLENDID SHOWING.

Assets, $120,710,690 64.
Liabilities, $106,200,014 81.
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account, $14,708,675 83.

The Superintendent of Insurance well said, in commenting on the above, "Those interested may be assured that this conclusion is correct and trustworthy."

Those words will bear reading a second time. They mean something different from a casual statement of financial responsibility in the business world. They could be used only after our assets had been subjected to a test which might seem, from many points of view, unnecessarily severe, but which, from the nature of the business, and the sacred character of its trust, is unquestionably wise.

The superintendent, therefore, means that all doubtful items were eliminated; that our opinions were necessarily ignored; that the disinterested opinion was the standard, and that we were obliged to plead before a bar where mitigating circumstances were ruled out of evidence. After such a test, I may be allowed to offer my congratulations to our membership on the result, and to state that the other executive officers of the company, as well as myself, share with you in the satisfaction of so great an achievement. I desire personally to emphasize my congratulation on this particular and most important view of the report. It would have been unnatural, I think, if the idea of myself, and associates of the aggregate value of the assets of this company, as expressed in our last annual statement, had differed to a considerable degree from the ideas of the gentlemen who fixed the values expressed in the insurance department's statement. Differences could arise only in certain classes of investments. A large portion of the assets of such an institution as this is of such a character that there could be no variety of opinion as to its value on any given date. But it is equally true that a considerable portion of the assets of this, as of every similar company, is of such a nature that its value at any given time must necessarily be expressed in different totals by equally capable and responsible men. The variation would express no actual fluctuation in value, but simply a difference in opinion. Which opinion might be for your purpose most nearly correct is again a matter of opinion, and while I concede the wisdom in such investigations of a conservative view, and under the peculiar circumstances surrounding our request for this examination, the wisdom and necessity of an ultra conservative view, I cannot avoid the conclusion that in these particular items the opinions of the men who have planned and directed the policy of a great company, while they may be accepted as the utterances of special pleaders, are worthy, at least, of consideration by you.

ACCEPTS THE FINANCIAL FINDINGS.

I accept the aggregate financial findings of the Insurance Department as constituting an indorsement of the management of this company, at once satisfactory to you and creditable to me and my associates. It is possible that, in spite of the peculiar character of this investigation, you would not have expected any word from me had the matter rested there, but the Superintendent of Insurance has seen fit, after announcing not only the solvency but the great prosperity of the company, as evidenced in its gross surplus of nearly $15,000,000, to take up and discuss certain items, and in doing so has criticised the management of the company in these details very severely. This constitutes an added, and, by itself, a sufficient reason why I should go with you over the ground traversed by the Insurance Department, in order that your attention may be called to many related facts which do not appear in the report. The department's criticisms cover several phases of management, and especially investments in real estate and agency work.

REAL ESTATE CRITICISMS.

The criticisms of real estate matters call attention to losses which may be divided into actual losses, which I admit, and losses theoretical, which arise from differences of opinion. I admit certain losses, which I will point out specifically with the attendant circumstances, and I raise the question of difference of opinion as to the remainder.

Before entering on the discussion of any of these matters it is due to all parties to say that the investments are made only with the approval of the Finance Committee, consisting of five members, and of which I am a member ex-officio.

PLAZA HOTEL.

The report alleges a loss on this property of $283,994. The Superintendent of Insurance uses this language in connection: "In property of this character, and of such great value, the opinion of real estate experts of equal ability and integrity often differ, and other able and conscientious appraisers might value this property at higher figures, and even beyond its cost. The gentleman who, by direction of the Superintendent of Insurance, valued this property at $2,500,000, is a man eminently qualified to give an opinion on such a question." But it is also a fact that another gentleman of equal ability and character within a few weeks testified before the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, that, in his judgment, the property at the present time is worth $3,000,000. From your point of view, then, is it not fair to conclude that the alleged loss may, after all, only be a matter of opinion?

But the case will bear one more comment. This property is as finely located as any on Manhattan Island for hotel purposes, and perhaps as finely as any hotel property in the United States. It is in the line of increasing values, and in my judgment will ultimately yield the company a large return on the original investment.

HOME OFFICE BUILDING.

The report alleges a loss on this property of $364,295. Its book value is $1,914,295, and it enters the superintendent's report at $1,550,000. To illustrate again how opinions vary as to the value of real estate—let us make a parallel between this and property of a similar character in New York and draw a conclusion. Take the value placed upon our home office building for the purposes of taxation, and place it beside the same value of the Equitable Life Assurance Society home office building. The official valuation for purposes of taxation of our home office building is $1,050,000; of the Equitable home office building $3,800,000. A statement of the figures at which each property was entered in the assets of its respective company, Dec. 31, 1890, is as follows: The home office building of the New York Life, $1,914,000; home office of the Equitable, $15,140,000. The department's estimate of the value of our property is approximately 80 per cent., while the assessors' figures for the purposes of taxation are little more than 50 per cent. of its book value. As the gentlemen who appraised our home office building have never made an appraisal of the value of the Equitable's home office building we can hardly draw a conclusion from that basis; but, figuring from the value placed upon it by the assessors, its total value would be approximately $7,600,000, if the book value of our home office were accepted at par.

I cite these figures as strongly bringing out the truth of my suggestion concerning opinions as to real estate value. Every one is familiar with the eminent success of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and no one would be so absurdly unjust to that company as to allege a loss on this one parcel of real estate of $7,500,000, or, indeed, any loss at all. From the policyholders' view, therefore, is it not worthy of your consideration that in this case, as in the matter of the Plaza Hotel, the loss alleged is after all perhaps a matter of opinion? In fact, I could cite you good authority on real estate values in New York who will place on our home office building to-day a valuation in excess of its cost. There are many reasons why this estimate would be conservative. In the first place, the real estate was purchased in 1869, and is exceptionally well located. Anyone who knows anything about the history of real estate values in New York for twenty years will agree that during that period there has been a heavy advance in this and all property similarly situated. The building has not been allowed to deteriorate in any particular, and it would seem that our statement of actual cost—$1,914,000—was a very conservative figure.

HOLBROOK HALL, NOW CALLED THE YOSEMITE.

On this item a loss has been made. Briefly, the facts are these: In 1882 we made a loan on this property when in course of construction, and after the man to whom the loan had been made spent not only his own means (a considerable sum) but the money loaned him as well, he failed and we were obliged to foreclose. The cost of the property to us after foreclosing was very little more than the amount of the loan. The work of completing the structure was then placed in the hands of an eminent constructing engineer. He supplemented his own knowledge by employing an architect, and the building was finished. It was filled with a desirable class of tenants, and would have paid a fair return on its cost but for two errors which could not have been foreseen, and which do not justly subject the Finance Committee to the charge of making a bad investment of money. In carrying out a theory of fireproof construction, the architect made the same error precisely that the architect of Vice-President Morton's hotel, the Shoreham, at Washington, made, and both buildings had to be reconstructed for substantially the same reasons. The mistake of the architect in each case was in creating such a condition that dry rot speedily destroyed the timbers and the buildings had to be vacated at once. It was then discovered that in addition the foundations of Holbrook Hall, put in by the man who first obtained the loan, were insecure, and as a final result the whole structure had to come down. It was then rebuilt under the supervision of McKim, Mead & White on the most approved lines, and there is not a finer structure of its class in this country to-day. The absolute loss to us there was approximately the cost of the first building. We charged off and entered the property in our annual statement at the cost of the present building and ground, the figures being $729,066. The appraiser of the Insurance Department refused to accept these figures; $480,000 was named instead and entered in the Insurance Department's findings. It is proper to add that on our present basis of rental this property will yield when fully rented a net income of 6½ per cent. on the value placed upon it by the Insurance Department, and would yield a little more than 4 per cent. on our valuation ($729,066.) I do not desire to evade the full responsibility for myself and the Finance Committee in this matter. The claim of infallibility in the investment and reinvestment of hundreds of millions of dollars is one I have never set up.

THE PARIS PROPERTY.

This property was purchased some years ago under the supervision of the chairman of our Finance Committee, who was on the ground at the time. His investigation as to the value of the property was most searching and the purchase was made with all due care. That the rental value of the property has since depreciated is true, and that there is an apparent loss is true. But if the superintendent had not only secured an appraisal of the value of the property as it now stands, but also had investigated the value of the property when it was purchased, he could have fully satisfied his duty as an examiner and at the same time could have given you a satisfactory reason for the original price paid. But no such investigation was made, and as his findings seem to do us injustice, not only as above cited, but also in the value placed upon the property now, the matter will need a word more in explanation. It was brought to my notice during the superintendent's investigation that the figures supplied by the Department of Taxation of the French Government at his request represented values as fixed solely for his particular purpose. Our manager at Paris, with a great deal of difficulty, succeeded in getting the Credit Foncier—the largest institution of its kind in France and a society the reputation of which is well known throughout Europe—to have a valuation made of our property. This valuation was made with the greatest care by two of its most experienced inspectors, and their findings, properly attested, were submitted to the Superintendent of Insurance. He preferred, however, inasmuch as he could not procure in the limited time at our disposal an admission from the French Government that its figures represented taxable values only, to reject the figures offered. In this way the estimate of the inspectors exceeds the figures of the French Government by $163,000, and their estimate of its prospective value, with the improvements certain to be made by the city of Paris, exceeds the figures adopted by the superintendent by $393,600. As I understand it, the variation in the superintendent's figures from the probable value of this property is similar to the loss which would appear if the home office building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society should be entered in a schedule of its assets at $3,800,000—its value for the purpose of taxation—and not at $15,000,000, its book value. To place the property of the Equitable in a schedule of its assets at such a total as to show a loss of $11,340,000 would be so unjust as to become absurd. Yet a similar thing seems to have been done in this case.

WESTERN BUILDINGS.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance values the office buildings recently erected by us in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and Omaha at their cost to the company, but his opinion of the wisdom of the investment seems to be uncertain, as his language indicates that there is no immediate prospect that they (the buildings) will prove as profitable as the investments of life insurance companies should. I desire to offer a word in that connection. There are two reasons why the immediate income from these properties is smaller than we may fairly expect to receive in the future. First, the buildings were begun under normal conditions, but were completed in the midst of a period of business depression in the four cities mentioned, and accordingly we have had fewer tenants and lower rents than we may reasonably expect hereafter. Second, the buildings were located with a view to the future development of these respective cities. Anyone who has observed the rapid growth of the West will appreciate the necessity of considering the future even more than the present in the location of an office building. Present revenue was, therefore, not so much of a consideration as that the buildings should be so located that the future may tend to constantly increase and not decrease the rent-producing power and value of the properties. You will understand, of course, that investments of this character are valuable because the element of risk in re-investment is practically eliminated. The money expended in this way is a fixed item for a very long period of years. The full wisdom or folly of such a transaction is developed only by time. You will be interested to know, however, that one of these buildings is already yielding us a fair return on the money invested, and I am further advised by competent authorities that since the date of our purchase of the real estate on which these buildings are situated there has been a net appreciation in its selling value of $500,000, as shown by the appraisals made at the close of 1890, and by purchases of adjoining property since made by other people. In entering these properties on our books and in submitting our estimate of their value to the superintendent, which he accepted, we do not take this evident increase into account, as evidence that the erection of this chain of western buildings was well considered. I point you to the fact that the investment was entered upon after the discussion and approval by the Board of Trustees. It is my theory that it is only fair to the members of a company like this, the nature of whose business makes large accumulations of money necessary, that the money to be invested should go as far as practicable to those sections of the country whence it emanates. In this case a part of the money received was invested among the people who paid it. The only theory on which these buildings can be rated as bad or even doubtful investments, is one which discredits the future growth of the Western cities. The report notices that as advertisements of the company they (the buildings) no doubt have a considerable value. This is eminently true. The territory in which these buildings serve especially to advertise the company includes the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Indian Territory. The people of these States have constant business and social intercourse with one or more of the cities in which the buildings have been placed. The buildings have, therefore, become widely known, for, the superintendent's report says, "Each of them forms one of the attractions of the city in which it is located." Their influence upon the company's business is extremely important. In 1886, the year before the buildings were begun, the aggregate new insurance written by the company in the territory in question was $8,047,200. This aggregate has steadily increased until for the year 1891 it amounted to $28,869,950, which is the largest business that was secured in that field during that year by any life insurance company, and not only was the quantity of the business remarkable, but its quality was such as to make it most desirable in every way. Without the buildings it is safe to say such results could not have been attained.

I may add, by way of general comment on real estate matters, that while the superintendent notices that the company owns 147 parcels of real estate and has 900 other parcels under mortgage, and the further fact that these properties are scattered not only through many States of the country, but over two continents, the nature of his duties made it necessary, perhaps, to omit comment on the real estate transactions in which profits have been realized, and to confine himself practically to the four parcels which he discusses. But your interests reach further, and you will naturally be pleased to learn in this way not only the relation of the items criticised to the company's total holdings, but also the circumstances surrounding each case. If these related facts tell you anything it is the probable existence to-day of a surplus largely in excess of $15,000,000.

We will accept the superintendent's figures, but as you and I are peculiarly interested in the whole case we may be permitted between ourselves to view the possible effect of these facts. Suppose, for example, that the superintendent had accepted the well-known opinion of one of the heaviest holders of New York real estate as to the value of the Plaza Hotel—$2,750,000—and that he had accepted the value of our home office building on a rental basis of 5 per cent. net, and that he had accepted the inside figures of the inspectors of the Credit Foncier as to the value of the Paris property, his net deductions on real estate including his heavy deductions on Holbrook Hall, would have been only $429,309 25. This alone would increase our surplus $800,000.

AGENCY MANAGEMENT.

Under the head of agency management the Superintendent of Insurance says that funds of the company to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars have been advanced to certain agents without interest and upon insufficient security. To persons unfamiliar with the life insurance business, this statement would seem to indicate the worst possible management of our agency department. The facts ought, therefore, to be fully explained. The general system upon which advances have been made to agents by this company, and by other line companies, may be illustrated as follows, the figures used being merely illustrative and not the terms of any actual existing contract: The company, we will say, enters into a contract with Brown, who is general agent for a State, that he shall receive a commission of 25 per cent. of the first year's premium on all policies placed by him, and a renewal commission of 5 per cent. on each renewal premium paid on such policies. Brown, of course, finds it necessary to employ Jones and others as sub-agents, and he ordinarily pays them the 25 per cent. commission allowed him by the company on the first year's premiums. Brown relies upon his renewal commission for his own compensation; but while he continues in active service he is frequently allowed to draw a fixed amount against commissions for his living expenses, such amount being regulated by the circumstances of the case. As competition increases Brown finds that in order to retain sub-agent Jones he will be obliged to pay him more than 25 per cent. commission. To do this Brown is obliged to make a new arrangement with the company. Instead of increasing Brown's first year's commissions, the company agrees to advance to him a sum equal to two renewals, or 10 per cent. on business secured by Jones, and to hold all of Brown's future renewal commissions under the contract as security for the advances. Brown is now able to pay Jones 35 per cent. commission and so retain his services; but at the end of the year Brown is apparently in debt to the company in an amount equal to 10 per cent. of all first year premiums secured by Jones, and the larger the business the larger the apparent debt. This will continue until such time as the old business kept on the books greatly exceeds the amount of new business annually done. In a rapidly increasing business this result will not be reached for several years; but if the total amount paid to Brown has not exceeded what the business is actually worth, the time will come when the commissions accruing under his contract will exceed the total cost of the year's business. Brown's business from this time forth will require a less expenditure on the part of the company, in proportion to its volume, than heretofore, and his so-called indebtedness, as it appears under his contract, will disappear more rapidly than it accumulated, at which time Brown will realize the profits for which he has worked. The company having already paid for this business in large part, will have a lower expense ratio to this extent in the future, and its surplus will be correspondingly increased. You will notice that this debt does not represent money which Brown has squandered or retained for his own uses. He has simply used the money to carry on the company's business. If it should ever happen that Brown's renewal commissions fail to cancel the debt, the business has simply cost the company what it cost Brown, and the company has taken good care that the total amount of commissions and advance received by Brown should never be a sum greater than the new business secured by him was worth.

L. C. VANUXEM & CO.

The superintendent criticises the agency of Messrs. L. C. Vanuxem & Co. at Philadelphia, Pa., and alleges a debt to the company on account of what he terms "extravagant allowances of several hundred thousand dollars. Referring to the illustration above of the method on which a general agent's business is conducted, and the manner in which an apparent debt might be contracted, when I state that from 1887 to 1891, inclusive, this firm wrote business aggregating $132,000,000, a clearer explanation is offered you of how, under the above practice, a large debt might appear to exist. In this particular agency the advance contemplated in our illustration took on various forms under various contracts, which, however, were always subject to our approval. Against the commissions earned and to be earned the members of this firm drew advances for living expenses, as before referred to, and advances on account were made to some sub-agents, but at no time has the amount of money advanced to L. C. Vanuxem & Co. exceeded the value of their entire business. Under this system of organization it has been possible for a single firm to handle a large territory, and by creating a renewal interest (in this case of very large proportions) we have avoided frequent changes in general agents and have largely escaped the danger of having our business carried to other companies by an agent whose interests in any given policy ceased with the first year of its existence. In this way Messrs. L. C. Vanuxem & Co. have done for years a larger business than the entire new business of several of the smaller life insurance companies, and the largest business of any single agency in the United States. It has been done at not unreasonable expense, and the cost of its procurement has been included each year in the disbursements of the company.

The whole theory of this organization and the purpose of the advance is, first, to produce a large business, and second, to create an incentive for the general agent or manager to procure business at the lowest possible cost in order that after a period of years he may begin to realize a return commensurate with the work done. As the cost of the business is charged off each year, it becomes necessary to keep with the manager a blotter or sub-ledger, and the items are all brought forward from time to time. Of course this under the illustration would show for an office doing $20,000,000 of new business in a year, and for a series of years, a large apparent debt, and the Superintendent of Insurance, instead of viewing the business as we have done, as simply business paid for, decided to go into this sub-ledger and spread before you the apparent debt. It is of first importance that you understand clearly that this money is not due from L. C. Vanuxem & Co. in the ordinary acceptance of the word "debt." It is due, under the terms of their contract, till such time as the commissions earned on the business done will liquidate the money advanced from time to time for the conducting of the business. It has not been squandered by them nor retained by them. It has not benefited them personally and never can until, as stated, the earnings of the business have liquidated all money drawn for every purpose under the contract, including advances and agency expenses of every kind.

And here let me call your attention to an extremely important fact which applies to all discussion of agency matters by the superintendent, and which he forgot to mention, namely, that these advances in every case were charged to expenses in the company's book when the advances were made, and that the company has never counted them as a part of its assets or surplus. The superintendent, therefore, instead of unearthing with great difficulty something the company desired to conceal, as he states, practically set up an arbitrary standard of what he thought our business ought to cost in any given year, and charged up as a debt the difference between his opinion and ours. It would be scarcely less unjust to the company had he alleged in any given year that the aggregate paid on account of the business of that year was $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 too large, and in his report had set this up as a sum due from the men to whom it was paid. Right here I desire to state, and I state it with all due respect for the opinion of the official with whose conclusions I differ, that in matters of this character the conclusions of men who have had 30 years' experience in this business as to the propriety of paying a given sum for a given volume of business (they alone being conversant with all the surrounding circumstances and contingencies) are as likely to be correct in the interests of policy-holders as the opinion of a gentleman who, while eminently qualified for the duties of his office, cannot be credited with special knowledge in the particular interests now under discussion.

SPANISH-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

The superintendent naturally treats at some length the affairs of the Spanish-American Department. The invitation extended to him by our Board of Trustees to examine the condition of the company was called out chiefly by an incorrect and misleading statement relative to an alleged defalcation by one of its managers, for which the company, it was stated, alone must suffer. I shall refer principally in the matters discussed by the superintendent under this head to this central and to you most important question. The fact was that Mr. J. Merzbacher, one of the managers at that time of the Spanish-American Department, became a defaulter for a large amount. The statement, as originally published, that Mr. Merzbacher defaulted direct to the company was an error. Under the contract which we had with the two managers of the Spanish-American Department each became responsible for the actions of both, and Mr. Sanchez, the other general manager at that time, and the manager of the Spanish-American Department at the present time, accepted, under the terms of his contract full responsibility for the Merzbacher shortage. This shortage consists of two parts—a direct theft by Mr. Merzbacher from Mr. Sanchez of $419,822 92, and $119,059 10, which was an over-payment by Mr. Merzbacher to the former general manager of the Spanish-American Department. Since the date on which the accounts were made up and the shortage definitely determined, the item of $119,059 10 has been considerably reduced on the books of the company by accrued renewal commissions retained by Mr. Sanchez and by him turned over to the company in cash. The larger item, representing the money appropriated for his personal use by Mr. Merzbacher, has been reduced since Dec. 31, 1890, by $166,671 89, leaving a balance due Jan. 1, 1892, of $253,150 03. The actual net profits for the year 1891 to this department have not yet been fully determined, but its balance sheet shows that they will not fall short of $100,000. This leaves the balance due the company on this account at this date a sum but little in excess of $150,000, for which the company holds abundant security.

The superintendent closes his review of the Spanish-American department with these words: "From the foregoing facts we must conclude that Sanchez and Merzbacher were treated with a degree of liberality inconsistent with the best interests of the company."

That conclusion is not correct. The department has always been eminently successful, and its business has been obtained at a normal cost.

S. L. DINKELSPEIL.

The superintendent expresses the opinion that S. L. Dinkelspeil was retained too long as an agent of the company. Mr. Dinkelspeil secured for us a large amount of desirable business. The men whom he insured were among the wealthiest and most influential in the cities where he worked. It came to my knowledge, however, after a time, that his business methods were objectionable, and for that reason, in the year 1889, his agency terminated. Mr. Dinkelspeil's contract comes under the general illustration cited above, except that he was a personal solicitor only, and many modifications were made to enable him to handle the peculiar class of business which he wrote. Advances were made for the same purpose. It is probable, however, that while there is to-day on our books a large volume of business of the best quality, written by Mr. Dinkelspeil, a reasonable renewal interest will not finally liquidate the advances made, and that this business will ultimately cost us more than it should. For any error in judgment in employing this man, as well as for any ultimate losses, I do not desire to escape from any proper responsibility.

MR. LOOMIS L. WHITE.

The Superintendent of Insurance discussed at some length the relations which have existed for about sixteen years between the New York Life Insurance Company and Mr. Loomis L. White, a member of its Board of Trustees, and of its Finance Committee, and two questions are raised: First, as to whether or not a firm, a member of which was a member of the company's Board of Trustees, and of its Finance Committee, could act for the company as brokers without having the opinion of such trustee as to the value of securities affected by the probable commission which the firm would receive on such transactions. Second, whether or not the company had the right to purchase securities through such a firm of brokers. The first question may be briefly disposed of without discussion by a simple statement of the results. In the year covered by Mr. White's connection with the New York Life Insurance Company, about $65,000,000 of securities have been purchased by the company's Finance Committee, and a considerable proportion of this through the firm of which Mr. White is a member, Messrs. Loomis L. White & Co. On June 30 last the superintendent, after valuing these securities at a time of depression, found them worth to the company something more than $3,000,000 above the cost value at which they are carried on the company's books. Such a result is the best answer to all questions as to the wisdom of the Finance Committee's action and in so far as Mr. White's action influenced it, is an evidence of the value to the company of this connection.

The second question is one on which opinions of counsel differ. I have reviewed now with you the graver criticisms of the superintendent's report. I shall stop here. I realize that there are other criticisms which I have not referred to, and I do not deem it necessary to do so. I have tried to present to you fairly the facts concerning those of the most importance, and I believe I have shown you that while there have been errors in the management of this company there has been no betrayal of trust. A full criticism of errors with an equally full statement of management deserving commendation would have been only fair to you and perfectly satisfactory to me. However severe these criticisms may have been, the Superintendent of Insurance, who was invited to examine the condition of this company, while properly criticising whatever he deemed criticisable, omitted to state the other side of the case, and in addition, unfortunately, so stated his criticisms as to make it probable that you may have misunderstood and overrated their importance.

COMPARISON CHALLENGED.

I desire to reiterate my disclaimer of infallibility, and repeat the message sent from Europe last summer that in a business of our magnitude mistakes are inevitable, and we compare favorably with others, but my integrity of purpose cannot be shaken. General net results are the touchstones in every business, and we need not go far to find confirmation of this. Errors have been made, perhaps, in the management of every company doing business, but as there are some of common notoriety, I may refer to them without seeming to attack the companies themselves. In addition, I will say that to the best of my knowledge and belief all of these cases are natural experiences incident to the fact that no one is infallible.

The Connecticut Mutual lost outright $440,000 through the defalcation of its financial correspondent at Indianapolis in 1888.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N.J., a company eminently conservative in all things, lost about the same amount in Elizabeth city, N. J., bonds.

It is a well-known fact that the Equitable Life Assurance Society marked off in 1889 and 1890 almost $1,000,000 on real estate, and that it carries nearly $2,000,000 in its published statement of assets and surplus as commuted commissions, agency balances, etc., which is practically another form of expressing what the superintendent calls a "debt" in the case of L. C. Vanuxem & Co.

In the report of the department examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company made in 1880 it was stated that $989,701 43 had been charged off to profit and loss on account of its office building.

After naming these cases (and others might be referred to) we have simply recited a list of average errors, which in proportion to the interest at stake, represent less loss than the experience of any business of which I have knowledge and with which the management of the New York Life Insurance Company invites comparison.

I referred in one of the opening paragraphs of this letter to the new and larger responsibilities which have been met to the best of our ability within ten years. Among these has been the growth of certain evil practices in the conduct of the business of life insurance. Several suggestions for their remedy have been offered, but for their complete reform it does not seem to me that any adequate remedy has yet been named. The worst practices, the most demoralizing and in every way the most reprehensible are the giving of rebates to insurers and the more or less constant attempts of companies to entice into their own service the agents of competitors. This is a natural result of fierce competition, and in my judgment should be speedily eliminated, and it seems to me that the one and all-sufficient remedy would be (and I desire to go on record as indorsing that plan) to limit by statute the amount of insurance that a company shall place upon its books. That amount having been reached, the incentive of that company for obtaining new business is entirely taken away, and it is practically eliminated from the contest. This might disappoint ambitious managers (myself included), but from the point of view of a citizen it would be altogether beneficial. Such a law would tend to give the younger and smaller companies a better opportunity to grow, and would greatly strengthen and extend the beneficent work of life insurance by at once curtailing errors in the conduct of the business and widening the field of its operations.

In conclusion, let me say that when my official relations with the New York Life Insurance Company began, 29 years ago, its assets after eighteen years of existence were less than $2,000,000 and its surplus less than $200,000. Its history since its officially-determined assets, June 30 last, of $120,000,000, its $15,000,000 of surplus and its annual income of over $30,000,000, I submit to your impartial judgment as the achievements of my associates and myself during the administration of our trust.

I remain, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM H. BEERS, President.

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God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.

London, Thursday, Feb. 4.

WEST HURON.

Mr. Patterson, the newly-appointed Ottawa Minister, has received the nomination of the West Huron Conservatives to contest the seat with Mr. M. C. Cameron, the able representative of the constituency recently unseated through the act of an over-jealous supporter over which he had no control.

As Mr. Cameron's majority at the general election a year ago was 376, it must be reasonably apparent to any fair-minded elector that he was the choice of the people; and we very much mistake the stalwart yeomanry of West Huron if they consent to the application to discharge an old and tried servant, even to oblige the pilgrim from Essex.

Where he is best known, Mr. Patterson was rejected by a majority of 800 less than a year ago. Why, it may well be asked, should the West Huron electors replace one of themselves for this perambulating citizen of Windsor? The attempt is a a tribute to Mr. Cameron's strength. If a local man could have beaten him an outsider would not have been called in. But as is well known, the decree has gone forth that Mr. Cameron's strenuous efforts in exposing the wrongdoing that has grown up under the regime of the Haggarts, the Langevins and the Chapleaus shall be punished by defeat, if possible.

We are among those who believe that the electors of West Huron will stand by their tried friend, by one who is never afraid to say what he thinks and who is hated by his enemies because of his honest opposition to rascality in all its forms.

West Huron will honor itself by re-electing M. C. Cameron. Mr. Patterson can join Mr. Carling in that comfortable retreat, the Senate, and be free from all future disturbance.

GET INTO ALL THE MARKETS.

Mr. Awrey, M.P.P. for South Wentworth, who was unanimously re-elected president of the Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario, the membership of which is made up of delegates from the various institutes throughout the country, made a strong speech in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. Among other things, he said:

"There was no doubt that England was the best market for our cattle and our cheese; but it must be considered that a free market in the United States would not prevent the having of a free market in England. If we want to be successful as farmers we must follow the example of the motherland, which says, go set your goods in every market, glean from every granary of the earth, and set them down in our midst untrammeled. They say give the merchant and farmer equal liberty to buy in the cheapest market, and sell where he can get the most for his products."

That puts the case in a nutshell. We want to do all the trade with the motherland that is possible, but it must not be forgotten that when they reach that market our products have to compete with what high tax advocates would call the products of the pauper labor of continental Europe, of India, of Egypt, and every other land on the face of the globe. If we sell more cattle and more cheese to the people of Great Britain than we do to our neighbors in the States, it is because our exporters find that market the best, because they can land what they have to sell without paying a dollar of tax. If we had freedom to buy from and sell to the United States, as our mutual needs may dictate, we would not lose our market in England. The demand for our products would not decrease. Indeed, our trade might be expected to expand, as our great natural industries developed, our population increased, their wants became greater, and the power of the people to buy grew, as would certainly happen under a nutural system of exchange.

President Awrey put this side of the question very fairly before the farmers assembled at the Central Institute meeting. He said:

"There are many articles we produce that the people of the United States want, and the United States are not our competitors. They are willing to purchase from us, and it is only an insurmountable tariff wall that prevents their buyers from invading our markets in search of what we desire to sell. I will prove from the trade and navigation returns of the Dominion for 1891 that the United States is our best and in many cases our only profitable market for much we have to sell, and I will further prove to you that until this tariff war between the two countries many articles of our home production were not sold in the English market at all, but that the United States consumed in some lines the entire amount of our output. I will give you a comparative statement of amounts purchased by Great Britain and the United States during the year for which the return is given:

	Great Britain.	United States.
Horses	$ 17,925	$ 1,260,555
Sheep	186,292	791,117
Poultry		49,[illegible]
Barley	12,017	4,582,575
Beans	1,292	296,769
Hay	109,264	922,727
Malt	....	149,551
Potatoes	....	505,918
Eggs	820	1,765,863
Hides	28,052	417,081
Wool	....	219,801
Flax	....	175,663
Rye	55,413	113,327
Hemp	....	29,568
Tobacco leaf	....	50,776
Canned fruit	6,612	24,022
Total	$416,094	$11,807,962

"In plain language, the United States purchased over sixteen times as many dollars' worth of the articles enumerated before the increase in the tariff, as did Great Britain. Let us for a moment consider the absurdity of Mr. McNaught's advice to us to trade with the countries he mentioned. Outside of Great Britain, our exports to the others of the articles I have mentioned were as follows: British West Indies, $73,276; Cuba, nothing; South America, $83; Australia, nothing; China, $62; Japan, $64. He tells us farmers 'Do not cultivate a market where the people take nearly $12,000,000 worth of goods, but trade with China, Japan, Cuba, South America and Australia," where of the goods mentioned they take the enormous quantity of $209 worth.

"This is not a political question; it is a commercial one of great and lasting interest to us as tillers of the soil. Our nearest market is practically closed to us unless we can get reciprocal trade in the products of the farm. I appeal to you in your own interest to speak with no uncertain sound upon this question, for unless you do the fruits of many years of toil will be lost. Let us rouse from our apathy and call upon our rulers to grant us this great boon and not cripple our energies or paralyze our markets. Both political parties agree that reciprocal relations as to natural products are a good thing. Then let us not offer ourselves a sacrifice to enable those who are already wealthy to add to their gains that which is more than a legitimate profit."

The advice to stand by the masses and let the few monopolists who would be affected adversely by increased freedom of trade look out for themselves, is timely. The exodus of the flower of our population, the fall in the value of farm lands, the movement of the combines to centralize all the great industries in Toronto and Montreal, all warn us that a change, and a speedy change, of trade policy is required.

SUGAR.

Detroit grocers are advertising 25 pounds of granulated sugar for $1. All that grocers in London and other western cities can give for $1 is 18 pounds. The difference goes in tribute to the sugar combine, the chief members of which live in castles in England or in million dollar mansions in Montreal. The N. P. is a great institution —for the combines.

SOULANGES.

Mr. Bain, the former Conservative member for Soulanges, Que., was elected yesterday by a majority of 118 over Mr. Mousseau, Liberal, who wrested the constituency from him a year ago with a majority of 38. At the previous election the Conservative majority was 171. This time the high tax authorities made the new Soulanges canal a political engine in their candidate's favor. Over a million and a half is to be spent in the constituency, and workers were poured in by the score. Mr. Ouimet, the Minister of Public Works, remained in the constituency, and openly asked the electors to vote for his candidate because of the huge bribe in the shape of the canal! The defeat of the Liberal candidate was therefore expected.

The result of this election leaves the great political parties "as they were" at the beginning of the bye-election campaign.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IT IS now reported from Quebec that so soon as the bye-elections are over Sir Hector Langevin will be elevated to the chair of the Lieutenant-Governor in Quebec. Sir Hector did not consent to become a scapegoat for nothing.

‡ ‡ ‡

THE Free Press now regards it as a terrible offense to dub Mr. W. R. Meredith "the Man in the Cloud." Less than two weeks since that was the title which our esteemed city contemporary attached to Mr. Meredith. Then it was that it told our former fellow-townsman that he was the one man needed at Ottawa to aid in putting down the corruption revealed there. If Mr. Meredith was "the Man in the Cloud" then, what is he now, gentle contemporary?

‡ ‡ ‡

CANADIANS are able to send a newspaper from any part of Canada to any part of the 40 odd adjoining States free of postage. But Mr. Haggart decreed, and Mr. Carling and his friends indorsed the proposition, that the postage on newspapers sent from Canada to Great Britain should be increased. The tax is now equal to an export duty of from 50 to 100 per cent. on newspapers sent across the Atlantic—a tax upon the best means of making Canada better known in England.

‡ ‡ ‡

THOSE stupid opponents of tax reduction who dub the Farmers' Institutes "Grit organizations" every time they speak out in favor of greater freedom to buy and sell, ignore the fact that there is no test for membership in the Farmers' Institutes. Every agriculturist is eligible, no matter what his political predilections. He need have no political creed, if he chooses. It is poor policy to squeal "Grit" merely because the trade restrictionist newspapers find the farmers refuse to indorse their view that the first duty of the people is to support the combines.

‡ ‡ ‡

THE retirement of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., from the editorship of the Ottawa Citizen is a distinct loss to Canadian journalism. Mr. Mackintosh was a strong party man, but personally he was liked by all with whom he came in contact at the capital, and his Western friends, without regard to their political preferences, were pleased to see him called to the House of Commons by the city in which he had cast his lot. Mr. Mackintosh has been in harness for 30 years, having begun his career in this city in 1862. He is a native of Middlesex county. It is understood that Mr. Mackintosh will soon retire from public life, to take up the management of a public company.

THE LAST CITY ELECTION.

Testimony as to the Manner in Which Mr. Hyman's Friends Conducted It.

A good many innuendoes and false statements have been circulated by Mr. Carling's friends with regard to the manner in which the last Dominion election was fought. But it is a noticeable fact that those upon whom the allegations are fathered are generally anonymous scribblers, who have not the manliness to come out into the open, as, for example, in the unfounded attack upon Geo. M. Reid, which the Free Press continues to insinuate had good grounds. But it has not the fairness to publish the name of its informant so as to enable Mr. Reid to meet and controvert it as fully as any gentleman can do. When names are mentioned we all know how speedily the slanders are met and disposed of. There were the unfounded charges made in the election bill of particulars. In that list were placed the names of almost every leading citizen known to be favorable to a greater measure of trade freedom than we now enjoy. The list was printed, and a number of those libeled at once took action against the Free Press, which had to publish a confession and apology, in which it said:

"The trial, at which the petitioners had an opportunity of proving, is now over, and during its progress it has not been shown that the gentlemen named were guilty of the charges mentioned in the particulars printed by the Free Press.

"It is, therefore, only fair to the gentlemen named to say that they are free from all personal corrupt practices.

"The Free Press is glad to be able to entirely exonerate them from complicity in the alleged wrongdoing, as it is satisfied that an error was made in placing these charges in the particulars."

Many other citizens were traduced in the same "bill of particulars," as the Free Press characteristically calls it, by "an error." Even ministers of the Gospel were charged with participating in bribery. It is needless to say that there was no truth in the indictment, but the fact that such methods were resorted to is but a proof of the desperation of the petitioners.

If further testimony of the fairness with which Mr. Hyman's responsible supporters conducted the election were needed, it would be found in the declaration of the Toronto Telegram, an independent Conservative newspaper, which, after reviewing the evidence, remarked that the London contest "was fought as fairly as such contests ever are." The same Conservative paper further added:

"Canada would be better off if there were no graver impurities in its politics than those revealed at the London election trial."

THE DEHORNING CASE CLOSED.

Dr. O'Neil Cross-Examined in Regard to Dehorning Cattle—Judgment Reserved.

The now famous dehorning case in which Wm. Yorke, Edward Yorke, and W. A. Elliott are defendants, was resumed in the Court House yesterday afternoon before Squires R. F. Lacey and J. B. Smyth. Mr. Hutchinson submitted a carefully prepared plan of the exact position of the cow during the operation of dehorning. The dehorner stood directly in front of the animal and between it and the windlass and alongside the rope which held the cow's head in position. One man manipulated the windlass and another used the saw. From the plan it would seem as if the cow could move her head very little.

Mr. Cameron stated that they were so well satisfied with their interview at Toronto that they would not pretend to offer any further evidence before the magistrates, but simply have witnesses sign their depositions. Dr. O'Neil's evidence was the first read. Mr. Hutchinson stated before it was commenced that he proposed asking the witness some questions before he signed the deposition.

Mr. Hutchinson—You know that this case refers only to the cows of Wm. Yorke. Were you aware of that? A.—No; I was not. I thought it referred to the cows of all three defendants.

Q.—Can you tell what kind of cows these were by the horns? A.—No; I can't tell by the horns anything about the nature of the cows.

Q.—Are they such horns as you see on the ordinary milch cow? A.—That is a question that I could not possibly answer by yes or no. You scarcely ever find two cows with the same kind of horns.

Q.—Assuming that they were the ordinary quiet, domestic cows usually found on a farm, was there any necessity of cutting off their horns? A.—The herd consisting of 35 head they would injure one another considerably with their horns if they remained on.

Q.—You swear that that is your experience of that class of cows? A.—It is, even in smaller herds than this one.

Q.—How many cases of that kind have you known of? A.—They have been numerous. Recently I saw a colt that had been hooked by a cow and the wound resulted in death. I dare say I have seen 50 cases in my experience of twenty years.

Q.—Do you know whether those injuries were caused by domestic cows? A.—I was told so by the owners.

Q.—Do you think it an absolute necessity that the horns of a herd of 30 milch cows should be cut off? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know how long the practice of dehorning has been carried on in this county? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Has it existed five years? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You don't expect anybody to believe that, do you? A.—I don't purpose taking any abuse from you in this court. I don't want you to insinuate that I am not telling the truth.

Mr. Hutchinson—I assert that you are not.

Q.—Would it not be a wise precaution to protect the cows from cold after the operation? A.—If the weather was very cold it would be necessary to house them. They should be protected according to the temperature and season of the year. Dr. O'Neil criticised the drawing made of the operation and showed in what respects it was incorrect.

Dr. L. A. Brown, of Aylmer, was next asked to enter the box. His deposition, taken a week ago, was read over to him. He, too, criticised the drawing in many respects. Mr. Hutchinson's cross-examination was short.

Q.—Do you know how long this practice has been carried on in your county? A.—No. The first cutting I knew of happened when I was a boy.

Q.—Is it a general practice in your county? A.—Not to my knowledge.

R. W. Hawkins, of Brownsville, and John Geary, of London township, signed their depositions and the lengthy trial was practically at an end. Mr. Hutchinson briefly addressed the magistrates, dwelling on the points he submitted for their guidance early in the trial. The magistrates reserved judgment till Monday at 1 p.m.

"August Flower"

Dyspepsia. There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

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	From Portland.	From Halifax.
SARDINIAN	Feb. 4.	Feb. 6.
*NUMIDIAN	Feb. 18.	Feb. 20
CIRCASSIAN	Mar. 3.	Mar. 5
*MONGOLIAN	Mar. 17.	Mar. 19

Rates of passage—Cabin, by Parisian and Sardinian, $40, $50 and $60; Intermediate, $25; steerage, $20. Cabin by Numidian and Mongolian, $40 and $45.

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STATE LINE SERVICE of Allan Line between New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

State of California, Feb. 18.
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Cabin passage, single, $35 and upward; return, $65 and upward, according to location of berth. Second cabin, $25; steerage, $20.

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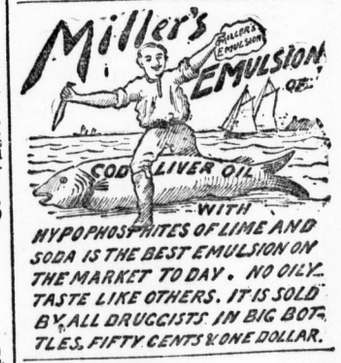
A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.



GOOD HAIR, GOOD HEALTH, AND GOOD LOOKS.

THE AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER

CLEANSES THE SCALP AND REMOVES DANDRUFF.

It also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price: 50 cts.

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NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by over-work, or the errors or excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. Sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six for $5, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. Write for pamphlet. Sold in London by W. S. Bryers Barkwell, corner Dundas and Wellington streets. 38tf zxv

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This is to certify that I have suffered with Rheumatism for three years. I tried all kinds of medicines, but of no use. I purchased one bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and it cured me. I am pleased to recommend it to the public as a sure cure for Rheumatism.

WM. A. DAVIS.

SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM is prepared in Canada only by

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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

King Street West, St. John, N. B.

For sale by all druggists.

Price 50c. a Bottle; 6 Bottles, $2 50.

Wholesale by London Drug Company, London, Ont.; Messrs. T. Milburn & Co. and Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, Ont. ywt

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Galt Granites Defeat the Waterloo Curlers—The C. W. A. Meet.

CURLING.

GALT, Feb. 3.—Curling here to-day, between Galt Granites and Waterloo in the tankard competition group 16, resulted in favor of the Granites by fifteen shots.

THE WHEEL.

Toronto, Kingston, Sarnia and London are said to be applicants for the tenth annual meet of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association. The question will be decided on Good Friday at the board meeting of the C. W. A.

BASEBALL.

Fred O'Neill was once a familiar figure on the Canadian diamond. He is now on the brink of the grave. The once famous catcher now lies on his bed almost a skeleton in the last throes of consumption. O'Neill caught for Detroit in the International League and figured in an extra inning game there in '90. He also played for Denver in the Northwestern League and has figured as part of the battery in one of Hamilton's three clubs in the old Canadian League.

THE TURF.

The reason why J. B. Haggin secured the great New Zealand race horse Maxim for $21,000 was because of his late owner's disgust at the excessive figure, $50,000, at which a tax commissioner in New Zealand had appraised the horse. Then Haggin's agents secured him for the price noted.

BILLIARDS.

Among the feats that Yank Adams, the finger billiardist, claims to be able to perform is to throw a ball with 100-yard force and stop it at a distance of five feet; to make a hand ball cut a letter 8 in between three hands and count on two balls placed behind the last hat; count on three corners of a triangle; count on two balls placed on top of two champagne bottles; take an English in the air, touching the third ball; make the hand ball reverse its English twice, and going from one cushion to the other.

THE FREE PRESS ON CARLING.

On 26th January the London Free Press told this story to illustrate the anxiety of Mr. Hyman's friends to have Mr. Carling run. Said our contemporary:

AT A GRIT CAUCUS.

A Grit spy bounds breathless into the room. On his ashen face is a look of despair. "Mr. Carling ain't going to run," he gasps.

Consternation fills the room and the people in it.

"We'll keep up a bold front outside, boys, anyhow."

"Easier said than done," growls another inmate of the little room.

This was the Free Press' view of it then, when it is thought Mr. Carling had been successfully frozen out by the efforts of Mr. Hyman's fearful opponents. It makes the position of the paper laughable now. "Oh, these sharp curves," sighs the unhappy editor.

The Great Supporter.

Science has demonstrated that Porter is a weak sup-PORTER for those who are weak in body. However, all acknowledge that Paine's Celery Compound is a powerful builder and restorer for the weak and broken down constitution.

The Opinion of All

Who have tried Polson's NERVILINE, the great pain remedy, is that it is never-failing in pain of every description. Neuralgia, toothache, cramps, pain in the stomach, and kindred complaints are banished as if by magic. Rapid and certain in operation, pleasant to take, Nerviline stands at the very front rank of remedies of this class. A trial bottle may be purchased for 10 cents, a very small amount in any case; but the best expenditure you can make, if a sufferer from any kind of pain, is a 10 or 25-cent bottle of Nerviline at druggists and country dealers.

When an elderly woman of Bath, Me., died recently, after years of persistent begging and sponging on her neighbors, it was ascertained that she had deposits in various banks aggregating $20,000, besides enough furniture and bedding to fit out a small hotel. Three nieces and a nephew will divide the spoils.

Mr. Job Scales, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back; in fact, I was completely prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude."

Ten Dollars—Round Trip, Suspension Bridge to Washington, D.C., on Feb. 14, via Erie and Lehigh Valley Railway.

Save up ten big silver dollars and have one of the cheapest and finest trips of the whole season. Take a trip south and see the Southerners working down there. There is no la grippe down there. For full information apply to S. J. SHARP, 19 Wellington street east, Toronto. 65 bu

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HARRY LENOX

Corner Richmond and Carling Streets.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Their Status and Their Requirements Fully Discussed.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

As you well know, the present list of annual Farmers' Institute meetings for January, 1892, have now been fully held and concluded on Saturday, Jan. 23, after lasting some seventeen days or about three weeks. During those Canadian January days the nine committees appointed by the Ontario Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, each of them consisting of three delegates, one an Agricultural College professor, one a noted practical farmer, and one an appointee of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and a good practical man, visited 112 different points of central interest in Ontario, and at many of them two days' sessions were held. But in the language of the disciples of old time, when measuring the five barley loaves and two small fishes with the immense multitude present, we may say, "What are these among so many?"

The qestions discussed and the matter debated at these meetings relating to the agricultural life of this Province have, as we know, been very varied and manifold, possessing much deep and solid value, no doubt, to the people at large of this young and growing country. It is not possible for us at the present moment to enter into a minute examination or proper review of the work done at these sessions or of the real effects of such work upon the future of our industrial people, but no doubt it will be great, though only "to be seen after many days." That it will be as great or permanent as we could heartily wish, or as the best friends and promoters of the institutes themselves have fondly anticipated, we have now some reason to doubt. These reasons and conclusions are drawn mostly from my own personal observations, which, of course, are very limited, and may of necessity be very faulty or absolutely unfounded. But it is a most surprising thing and a matter of common observation that the more there is attempted and done for the advancement and betterment of the farmers of this country, and the more one desires to help them to that stage of position and influence of advancement and progress so desirable to be attained, the less they, as a class, appreciate the assistance, and the less they desire to be benefitted by it. The amount of deep-seated skepticism and suspicion of fraud, and deep heartfelt distrust of all efforts to help them on scientific lines, or what is familiarly called

OFFICE DESK OR BOOK FARMING,

can only be known by the experienced and those who daily come in contact with it. That it exists none can doubt, and the reasons for its existence, though patent, are too many and too multiform to be stated here. Only yesterday a gentleman called to see me who was intensely interested in many departments of fruit growing, and asked many questions regarding it. "You should have been at the Farmers' Institute meetings held a few days ago at a neighboring village, where all these things were brought on and discussed," I remarked. "Oh! I should liked to have been there. When was it held!" he replied. "I never heard a word about it." And that after every effort had been made to enlighten him except perhaps a personal canvass. Had it been any other subject of a purely social character or by way of news, he would have known by means of half the hints.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

for No. 2 division and the one in which we were more immediately interested was most happily calculated to meet our wants and was composed of John McMillan, M.P., of South Huron; H. B. Sharman, B. C. S., of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and A. H. Pettit, Grimsby, the president of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. Their division embraced the thriving and populous counties of Waterloo, Perth, Middlesex, Lambton, and Kent, five of the most important and promising counties in the Province. In their qualities and powers to interest and teach an audience the delegates were all that could be desired or asked for. Mr. McMillan of and by himself considered was a perfect walking agricultural cyclopedia, with the happy addition of a boundless, inexhaustible supply of the most ardent agricultural enthusiasm, with a fluent readiness of utterance that took you unawares like a torrent, and carried you bodily along in the most exhilarating and astonishing manner. I think I may safely say that the qualifications for platform oratory, which this gentleman possesses in such intense, overflowing profusion, are such as are owned and supported by no other agriculturist pure and simple in Ontario.

Professor Sharman, B.C.S., though a young and beardless graduate, instructor at the Agricultural College is a young man of considerable promise, and a bright and shining example of the efficiency and completeness of the work they are doing at the college in educating and training young men not only for the field, but for the stage. He will, if spared, in the near future years make a still deeper and more permanent impression on the future of this country's agricultural interests in its best form.

Mr. Pettit is somewhat of an old stager, but yet he is a man of very much real fundamental worth, and the Fruit Growers' Association has shown much good judgment in his selection and choice as their president to represent the fruit interests of this Province in this very important Division No. 2, Farmers' Institutes. These gentlemen, as a committee wisely appointed, were a strong team, and fully adequate to do their work, and should of themselves have drawn an immense house at every point and at every sitting, and if they did not it could be no fault of theirs. But in some instances, and those too many we are sorry to have to report, they were received by small audiences and too much cool cheer. The farmers of this district, apparently not knowing or not caring to know anything regarding the matter, made themselves conspicuous by their absence. We are pleased to say here that

THE ACTION OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

in formulating, printing and causing to be circulated the admirable and timely bulletin (special) of the meetings of Farmers' Institutes Dec. 15, 1891, was a movement that commands our highest respect as one of the best movements that could have been made under the circumstances, and had the concise and admirable topical advice of that bulletin been read and properly heeded and the beautiful suggestions practically carried out they would have worked wonders for the best interests of the institutes. But alas! we failed to see much of the fruit of this timely sowing this season, and we fear that much of its precious vitality must of necessity lie dormant for a whole year before fructification can take place.

THE TOPICS BROUGHT OUT

at the meetings it was our privilege to attend should have commanded a far deeper, wider, and more appreciative attendance, and should have been heard by every practical agriculturist within a day's travel of the hall. The subjects brought on by Mr. McMillan were all widely interesting, especially his address on "Cattle feeding and fattening for the English market," "Breeding and raising horses in Canada," "How to make home attractive," (one of the best we ever heard), "Ensilage, its growth, curing and worth," "Silos," etc. By Mr. Pettit, "Apple growing in Ontario," "Apple marketing and inspection," "Fruit culture as a business," etc. By Professor Sharman: "Foods of plants; their sources and supply," etc. These special subjects were all specially treated, and in a way that gave great satisfaction to those who heard and attentively heeded.

Allow us to ask here, in all candor, Can anything be done more than has been done to make those institute meetings more attractive and inviting to the classes to whom they are and were designed? It is our opinion in view of the immense populations of our rural districts, that a single Farmers' Institute organized in and for a county is not sufficient either to become well known or to create a sufficient attendance. It is simply inadequate and disappointing, as our experience in the past has shown. But could township or district farmers' clubs or affiliated township farmers' institutes be worked on a proper basis, no doubt a deeper and wider interest in them could be cultivated, and the soil in these centers properly stirred and ventilated they would become nurseries to the parent organization. By this means a good annual attendance, at least, would be certainly secured when the professional delegates came round, and thus the depth and richness of the interest greatly intensified. Not alone in the general lines of agriculture in their robustness is the need of something of this sort greatly felt; in the

MORE DELICATE LINES OF HORTICULTULE,

it is even more intensely felt and desired. These two great interests could by these means be so combined and worked together as to further the best objects of each and complete one harmonious whole, which they in reality are. We would say briefly in conclusion, let farmers diligently and masterly with persistence seek to cultivate the rich treasures of the soil which a gracious Providence has so freely and lavishly given us in this beautiful country. But at the same time let them not neglect to seek by every proper and available means to cultivate higher values of manhood, moral and intellectual attainments and growth in every virtue and quality that the age asks and properly demands of us.

B. G.

Arkona, Jan. 25, 1892.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Taylor vs. Marshall in East Middlesex.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

If the true end of legislation be the greatest good to the greatest number, then in Canada that which is best for the farmer is best for all classes of the community. The farmers are the true pioneers of civilization, for although the trapper and lumberman may first appear their work is only one of destruction and not of construction, and the savage is on a par with these, but the husbandman comes and clears the farm and at first he combines in himself all the trades; he is his own carpenter, shoemaker and blacksmith, and a merchant is scarcely required, whilst physician, lawyer or clergyman are too delicate to put up with the hardships to be endured. But as time goes on and numbers increase so also do the wants of the community; the land becomes of value; the surplus produce requires to be moved; roads are needed; then it is found to be better to have a division of labor and the merchant, mechanic and professional man finds employ and soon the farmer is looked upon as old hayseed, and the wants of all classes of the community are considered before his. Lawyers, physicians and mechanics are sent to Parliament, and make laws for themselves, to the detriment of the farmer, who is left at home to produce the capital for others to monopolize. The cream for the newcomer and the milk for the farmer. In East Middlesex we have fortunately two farmers running—one who inherited his farm and his money, and, I fear, who is dissipating his patrimony as fast as possible; the other who by industry and thrift has succeeded in gathering together a competency, and who now enjoys in his mature years the fruits of his toil and privation as one of the pioneers of the West. One believes in protection; the other believes in fair trade. But how is the farmer to be protected? Canada produces more grain, meat, fruit, eggs, butter and cheese than is consumed at home. So it is the export trade that regulates the price; and no matter what duty we place upon any of these articles, it will neither increase nor diminish the general price. Then, if the farmers' prices are regulated by the price where the ultimate market is found, the best protection for the farmer is to get to the best market in the cheapest way possible, and to lower the cost of production as much as possible—i. e., if Bunalo, New York, Liverpool or London pay the best price for any article the farmer has to sell, why then, by all means, let that be the market where his products go, and clear away any hostile tariff of freight or customs to get there; and if the cost of producing any article, be it grain or meat, is heightened by a tariff on articles necessary for the production of that product, let these impositions be removed, and let the farmer have a fair field and no favors from the rest of the world, and there will be no fear but that he will succeed and our fertile fields and ample territory will soon fill up, and then as sure as the day follows the night the towns will grow and the artisan, the merchant and the professional man will be found in plenty to enjoy their share of the general harvest, and instead of Canada being a breeding ground for Yankee citizens, the trend of population will be reversed, and Ho for Canada will be the watchword.

Now, Mr. Marshall has had his trial, and what has he done to bring about this consummation so devoutly to be wished? Had he not a duty put upon pork? Yes, and thereby imposed the tariff of distance on the West and East, doing no good to Ontario, for now the price of pork is not so high as it used to be during the Mackenzie regime. He voted against the free corn of the West, which could be used as a cheap food for cattle and pigs, thereby enabling the farmer to feed cheaply in the winter, and thus saving his fields for grazing in the summer, or the raising of the higher-priced grains for export. But did he not confer a boon on the distiller by admitting corn free to make whisky with? Oh, yes; he believes in cheap corn for whisky, but dear corn for fodder, and he believes in the N. P. and restriction which, gives us a natural result, the McKinley Bill, and a duty on horses, sheep and barley. But does not the duty on four-rowed barley give us the boon of the two-rowed barley, thereby increasing the fame of Hon. John Carling and allowing him cheap barley for his beer. Yes, that is true; but putting money in the brewers' pocket does not buy clothes for the farmers' children nor lift the mortgage off the farm. But Mr. Marshall voted for a duty on binder twine, so as to enable the combines in Canada to impose 2 cents a pound more than is paid across the line. Yes, that is true. But he voted for a duty on flour. And how does this help the farmer or artisan? It does not increase the price of wheat nor yet of flour in the ultimate market, but it enables the millers to form a combine and so raise the price of the staff of life that every man, woman and child in Canada has to pay toll to our millers. But as a redeeming feature to all of these small mistakes, our friend "Jesuit Joe" has the duty taken off dogs, so that our hunt clubs and sporting gentlemen may have cheap dogs to "'unt" the fox and chase the "'are."

Against this Mr. Taylor promises that if elected he will strive to have the duty taken off those articles which are a prime necessity to the farmer; that he will do away with the duty on barley, horses and sheep, and let the light shine on the dark places of corruption and scandal which have dimmed the fair fame of Canada and made it a byeword and a reproach; that instead of a national policy of fraud, imposition and corruption he will help to inaugurate a national spirit of pride in our country and hope for its future. "Canada first and its welfare always" will be his watchword. And while thoroughly loyal to British institutions himself, he will countenance no bastard cry of loyalty to cover corruption and fraud.

FARMER'S SON.

A Freak.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

While looking over the London Free Press of Feb. 1, I noticed a letter from one J. Evans. The article is headed "A Farmer's Views." Chance often throws a good thing in the way of a wide-awake man. I am now engaged in getting together the strangest freaks I can find in the world, and I expect soon to be able to open the greatest show on earth, and surely this man Evans is well worthy a place with Jo-Jo, the dog-faced man, and the two-headed calf, as well as other freaks now under my control. Just think of it, a farmer, who is quite well satisfied with the prices he has to pay for all he buys; who is quite well satisfied with the price he gets for all he has to sell! Who would not hear of another $5 being thrown off the price of his reaper, who would object at once if his grocer were to offer him another pound of sugar for the dollar? What a snap for me, I cannot engage Evans soon enough.

Not satisfied with being a freak, this man wants to pose as an adviser also. He advises those lawyers and others who are not satisfied to go to the other side. If by the other side, he means go to the Grit side, his advice is good; both for the dissatisfied and for the country. If, by the other side, he means to the United States, what an exodus there would be if his advice were taken. Free trade with the United States means a greater export as well as a greater import; an increase in either would be a benefit to the country; an increase in both better yet. Hyman, even on a back bench advocating free trade, will do more for the country than a thousand like Evans, who are so well satisfied with things as they are that they will not progress, and who advises the dissatisfied to go to the other side.

ONE OF THE DISSATISFIED.

Windsor, Feb. 2, 1892.

BEYOND THE BORDER.

Bishop, Mrs. Christopher, Lynden, aged 77 years, an old Presbyterian settler.

Sullivan, Michael, janitor of St. Joseph's Church, Stratford, for many years, aged 70 years.

McLean, Donald, an old resident of Dover township, aged 80 years.

Muir, Allen, Burford, aged 78 years. He settled in Burford about 50 years ago, removing from the county of Lanark, where he resided for a few years, after coming out from Ayrshire, Scotland. He lived to see a family of five daughters and two sons grow up, all of whom survive him, with the exception of the late Wm. Muir, of Woodstock. The other son is John Muir, a well known agent for the Massey-Harris Company. His wife is also still living. Mr. Muir was a member of the Baptist Church, and gave most liberally towards it. In politics he was a staunch Reformer and was a great worker for his party.

Welsh, Mrs. John, Guelph, at the age of 63; will be regretted by many friends and acquaintances of the family, by whom the deceased was highly respected. She had been a patient sufferer from consumption for seven years. Born in Ireland, she came to Canada in 1851, and, after her marriage, came to Guelph in 1856, where she has ever since resided.

O'Connell, Henry, Elora, a native of county Kerry, Ireland, but who came to Elora in 1860 and has resided there ever since. The deceased was out on Sunday, and was quite well up to a few minutes before he passed away on Monday morning.

Couse, George A., Yarmouth, Jan. 31, of grip, aged 85 years; a resident for 50 years.

Hortop, Robert, St. Thomas, Feb. 1, aged 68 years. Deceased came to Canada from Devonshire, England, about twenty years ago, and after living a few years on a farm in Yarmouth removed to St. Thomas. He leaves a wife, two sons and seven daughters.

Bentley, Mrs. John, Caradoc, Jan. 24, aged 77 years. Among the mourners were six daughter and two sons.

Johnston, Mrs. J., Port Dalhousie, wife of a well-known shoemaker, aged 65 years. On Sunday, at 4 p.m, she was sitting up conversing with her family, and at 7 p.m., she was a corpse.

Cavers, Mrs. Walter, Homer, aged 65 years.

Falconbridge, S., postmaster, Aberfoyle, aged 80 years. Deceased came into Puslinch about the fifties, had been treasurer of the township for about 30 years and postmaster of Aberfoyle for a long period.

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It is said that wine causes many a man to take a WIS(E)ding way home. Paine's Celery Compound, when used, leads straight on to the goal of health and happiness. It never baffles or disappoints the user.

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There are still some Choice Goods unsold, which intending purchasers will do well to see before making their selections.

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Toronto, Travelling Passenger Agent, C. P. R. says Anti-Dandruff is a perfect remover of Dandruff—its action is marvellous—in my own case a few applications not only thoroughly removed excessive dandruff accumulation but stopped falling of the hair, made it soft and pliable and promoted a vigorous growth.

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House to Let—Flock & Flock.
Purse Found—This Office.
"Microcosmic Health Pamphlet."
Saw Mill for Sale—Geo. M. McKenzie.
Meeting—London Lodge, P. B. O.
Girl Wanted—464 Talbot street.
Cape Found—This Office.
Skating—Queen's Avenue Rink.
House Wanted—H. C., This Office.
Robe Lost—This Office.
Cook Wanted—Walsh House.
Situation Wanted—Baker.
Skating—Westminster Rink.
Auction Sale—J. W. Jones.
Meeting—Marmion Commandery.
Services—Wellington Street Methodist.
Room to Rent—No. 1, Seale Terrace.
Boy Wanted—269 Dundas street.

AUCTION SALE.

Stock, Feb. 12—J. W. Jones.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegraph.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 4—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 95 9-16 for money, 95⅞ for account; Mexican Central, 72¼; St. Paul, 81½; Erie seconds, 109½; Erie, 31; Mexican seconds, 39½; Pacific Central, 57¼; Reading, 29¾; Canadian Pacific, 92¼, New York Central, 115; Illinois Central, 111¼; Bank of England rate, 3 per cent.; open market discount, 1½ to 2.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—1 p.m.—Stock market heavy; American Express, 117; Atchison, 39¼; C. B. and Q., 107; Canadian Pacific, 89; Canada Southern, 60; Delaware and Hudson, 124½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 144½; L. and N., 72¾; Lake Shore, 132½; Michigan Central, 107; Northern Pacific, 23½; preferred, 66½; Northwestern, 117; New York Central, —; R. I., 90¼; St. Paul, 78½; preferred, 125½; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, —; Union Pacific, 45½; Western Union, 85½.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	223	222½
Ontario	113	112
Molsons	165	—
Toronto	229	227
Merchants	151	148½
Commerce	135	134½
Imperial	188½	187½
Dominion	—	269
Standard	172	171½
Hamilton	177	174
British America	89½	86
Western Assurance	149½	140
Canada Life	—	—
Confederation	—	—
Northwest Land Company	79½	78½
Bell Telephone Company	159½	158
Canada Pacific Railway Bonds	—	108½
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	89½	89
Canadian Savings and Loan	125½	—
Dominion Savings and Loan	94	—
Farmers Loan and Savings	—	124
Farmers' L. and S. 20 per cent	113	—
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings	—	—
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent	—	—
London and Canada, L. and A	132	130½
London Loan	—	—
London and Ontario	—	—
Ontario Loan and Debenture	128	127

SALES—Toronto, 2 at 228; Merchants, 2 and 7 at 149; Commerce, 4 at 134½; Imperial, 10 at 188; Standard, 20 at 172, 20 at 171½; N. W. L., 50 and 100 at 78; C. P. R. stock, 100 at 89½, 25, 25 and 150 at 89½; Bell Telephone, 25 at 159; London and Canada L. and A., 50 at 131, rep., 150 at 131.

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The attendance of farmers this morning was fair; demand good. Wheat sells freely at $1 15 per central. Oats in very good demand at 36c to 92c. Corn, a few lots offered and sold at 85c. Peas in good demand at 95c to 96c. Buckwheat and rye, none offering. Potatoes dull, at 40c per bag. Dressed hogs higher, selling at $6 75 to $6 25. Hay has been scarcer all week; price has advanced to $13 for No. 1. Quotations:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, per standard bush	$ 84	to	$ 84
Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs	1 40	to	1 45
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs	1 40	to	1 45
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	1 38	to	1 45
Oats per 100 lbs	90	to	92
Peas per 100 lbs	85	to	96
Corn per 100 lbs	80	to	85
Barley per 100 lbs	80	to	1 00
Rye, per 100 lbs	1 20	to	1 25
Buckwheat 100 lbs	90	to	95
Beans per ub	90	to	1 00
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs, retail, per doz	18	to	20
Eggs, store lots, per doz	17	to	18
Butter per lb, pound rolls	00	to	00
Butter per lb, large rolls or crocks	18	to	20
Butter per lb, tubs or firkins	17	to	18
Lard per lb	10	to	16
Cheese per lb	10	to	10
Chickens per pair	10	to	10½
Ducks	40	to	70
Turkeys per lb 10c; each	50	to	75
Turnips, per bu	70	to	1 50
Radishes, per doz. bunches	20	to	25
Celery, per doz	25	to	30
Cabbages, per doz	25	to	50
Cauliflowers, per doz	60	to	00
Squashes, each	5	to	10
Pumpkins, each	4	to	10
Potatoes, per bag	35	to	40
MEATS, HIDES, ETC.			
Beef, quarters, per lb	4½	to	5
Mutton, quarters, per lb	6	to	7
Veal, quarters, per lb	5	to	6
Lamb, quarters, per lb	7½	to	8
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs	5 00	to	5 75
Hides, No. 1, per lb	4½	to	6½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	3½	to	5½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	2½	to	3½
Calfskins, green, per lb	5	to	6
Sheepskins, each	80	to	90
Lambskins, each	60	to	70
Wool, per lb	25	to	29
Tallow, rendered, per lb	5½	to	6
Tallow, rough, per lb	2½	to	3
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.			
Apples, per bag	40	to	50
Grapes, per lb	8	to	10
Melons, Citron	00	to	00
Pears, per bu	50	to	1 00
Onions, per bu	80	to	1 00
Carrots, per bu	25	to	35
Parsnips, per bu	40	to	50
HAY, SEEDS, ETC.			
Hay, per ton	12 00	to	13 00
Straw, per load	3 50	to	4 00
Wood, hard, per cord	4 75	to	5 00
Wood, soft, per cord	3 50	to	3 00

—OUR—
PEARL BRAND FLOUR
Is giving wonderful Satisfaction. Have you tried it?

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,
273 Talbot St. Telephone 662

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.

WHEAT—Spring, No. 2, 90c to 91c; red No. 2, 85c to 87c; Manitoba hard, No. 1, $1 01 to $1 02; Manitoba hard, No. 2, 91c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 55c to 56c; No. 2, 50c to 51c; No. 3 extra, 48c to 49c; No. 3, 46c to 47c.

PEAS—59c to 60c.

OATS—No. 2, 32c to 33½c.

CORN—53c.

FLOUR—Extra, $3 80 to $3 85; straights selling, $4 to $4 05.

HAY (timothy)—$11 50 to $12.

HOGS (dressed)—$5 to $5.

Sales—No. 1 hard $1 02; No. 2 do. at 97c; No. 3 extra barley on track at 46c; oats on track at 31c.

Toronto Street Market.

TORONTO Jan. 27.—The receipts of grain on the street to-day were small. Wheat was easier, barley steady and oats firmer.

Wheat, white, per bush	$ 90	to	$ 90
Wheat, spring, per bush	87	to	87
Wheat, red winter, per bush	90	to	90
Wheat, goose, per bush	79	to	80
Barley, per bush	46	to	60
Oats, per bush	34½	to	35
Peas	61½	to	61½
Rye	90	to	90
Hay, timothy	14 00	to	15 00

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.

FLOUR—Receipts, 800 bbls.; market quiet and unchanged; Patents winter, $4 90 to $5 10, do. spring, $4 90 to $5 20; straight roller, $4 60 to $4 70; extra, $4 15 to $4 25; superfine, $3 90 to $4 00; strong bakers, $4 60 to $4 90; Ontario bags, $2 00 to $2 25.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba, 98c to $1 00; corn, 68c to 70c; peas, 72c to 74c; oats, 34c to 36c; barley, 60c to 63c; rye, 90c to 95c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, $2 15 to $2 20; cornmeal, $1 50 to $1 60.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $15 50 to $16 00; lard 7½c to 7¾c; bacon, 9c to 10c; hams, 10½c to 11c; cheese, 10½c to 11½c; butter townships, 18c to 21c; western, 16c to 18c; eggs, 15c to 17c.

English Markets

Beerbohm's Report by Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet; corn none.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet.

Mark Lane—Spot good No. 2 Cal. wheat 35s 6d, was 35s 6d; present and following month 35s 6d, was 36s; good cargoes No. 1 Cal. wheat off coast 38s 3d, was 38s 6d; do. red winter off coast 37s, was 37s 6d; do. Australian off coast 38s, was 39s; present and following month 38s, was 39s; do. Chilian off coast 37s, was 37s 6d; present and following month 37s, was 37s 6d; do. Walla off coast 37s, was 38s; present and following month 37s, was 38s.

London—Good shipping No. 1 Cal. prompt sail 38s 3d, was 38s 6d; nearly due 38s 3d, was 38s 6d; No. 2 red winter prompt steamer 37s, was 37s 6d; present and following month 37s, was 37s 6d.

French country markets mostly turn cheaper.

Liverpool—Spot wheat slow; corn firmer; No. 1 Cal. 7s 3½d, red winter 7s 6½d, India 7s 4d, spring 7s 8d—all ¼d cheaper.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.

The quotations for the last three market days are as follows:

	Feb. 2.		Feb. 3.		Feb. 4.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Spring	7 9	7 9½	7 8½	7 9	7 8	7 8½
Red Winter	7 7½	7 8	7 7	7 7½	7 6½	7 7
Kan. winter	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
No. 1 Cal.	7 11	7 11½	7 10	7 11	7 9½	7 10½
Corn	4 3½	0 0	4 3½	0 0	4 3½	0 0
Peas, per c.	5 10	0 0	5 10	0 0	5 10	0 0
Pork	52 6	0 0	52 6	0 0	52 6	0 0
Lard	34 3	0 0	34 3	0 0	34 0	0 0
Bacon, h'vy.	32 6	30 0	32 6	00 00	32 6	0 0
Bacon, light	33 0	00 0	33 0	00 0	33 0	0 0
Tallow	28 3	00 0	28 3	00 0	28 3	00 0
Cheese, wh.	58 0	00 0	58 0	00 0	58 0	00 0
Cheese, col.	58 0	00 0	58 0	00 0	58 0	00 0

Wheat dull; demand poor; holders offer moderately; corn steady; fair demand.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.

THE TRADING FUTURES CLOSED.

WHEAT—Feb., 84½c; May, 88½c.
CORN—Feb., 40c; March, 40½c; May, 41½c.
OATS—Feb., 29½c; May, 30½c.
MESS PORK—Feb., $11 47½; May, $11 77½.
LARD—Feb., $6 35; May, $6 60.
SHORT RIBS—Feb., $5 77½; May, $5 92½.

CASH QUOTATIONS.

No. 2 spring wheat, 84½c; No. 2 red, 88c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 28¾c; No. 2 rye, 77½c; No. 2 barley, 56c to 58c; mess pork, $8 50; lard, $6 32½ to $6 37½; short rib sides, $5 67½ to $5 70; dry salted shoulders, $4 62½ to $4 75; short clear sides, $5 95 to $6.

Receipts—			
Flour	26,000	Wheat	105,000
Corn	218,000	Oats	235,000
Rye	13,000	Barley	88,000
Shipments—			
Flour	33,000	Wheat	29,000
Corn	216,000	Oats	207,000
Rye	7,000	Barley	62,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

FLOUR—Irregular.

WHEAT—Receipts, 56,250 bu; exports, 154,128 bu; sales, 6,825,000 bu futures, 68,000 bu spot; spot dull, lower; No. 2 red, 96½c to 99½c, store and elevator; ungraded red, 87c to $1 03½; options closed weak; ¾c to ⅞c under yesterday; No. 2 red, Feb., 99⅝; March, $1 00⅝; April, $1 00⅞; May, 99c; June, 97⅞c; July, 96c.

RYE—Dull; lower; western, 80c to 91½c.

BARLEY—Dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, 68c to 70c.

CORN—Receipts, 91,413 bu; exports, 11,196 bu; sales, 1,155,000 bu futures; 83,000 bu spot; spot steady; No. 2, 49½c to 49¾c, elevator; ungraded mixed, 43c to 50½c; options closed weak; ⅛c up to ⅛c down; Feb., 49⅝c; March, 49½c; April, 49½c; May, 48½c; June, 47½c.

OATS—Receipts, 97,375 bu; sales, 80,000 bu future; 60,000 bu spot; spot weaker; options steady; Feb., 33½c; March, 36c; May, 36½c; No. 2 spot, 35½c; mixed western, 34½c to 36½c; white do., 37c to 43c.

SUGAR—Steady; standard "A," 4c to 4⅛c; cutloaf and crushed, 5c to 5¼c; powdered, 4⅛c to 4½c; granulated, 4c to 4¼c.

EGGS—Firmer; 27½c to 28c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Country millers report a scarcity of wheat. They say farmers believe the growth of new wheat will be poor, and they expect high prices for old wheat. The break in prices in the principal markets caused a substantial decline here, but trade was dull because of unsettled conditions; 5,000 bu No. 1 hard sold at 86½c, closed 86c; car lots sold early at 98½c; No. 1 northern closed at 96½c, sold car lots earlier at 97c; No. 2 northern closed at 92½c; winter wheat quiet; light offerings; No. 2 red sold at 96c, closed at 95½c; 5 cars No. 1 white at 96c, closed at 95½c. Corn closed firm, higher; 2 cars No. 2 yellow sold at 44c to 44½c, closed at 44½c; 12 cars No. 3 yellow at 44c; 1 car at 44½c, 3 44½c; 12 cars No. 3 yellow at 44c; 1 car at 44½c, 3 cars at 44½c, closing at 44½c; 10 cars No. 3 corn at 43c to 44c, closing at 43½c; 2 cars No. 2 corn at 44c. Oats dull, offerings fair; 2 cars No. 2 white sold at 35½c to 35¾c; 1 car choice at 36c; 1 car No. 3 white at 34c; No. 2 mixed at 33c to 33½c. Barley, western dispatches firmer, sellers asking advance on yesterday's prices; fancy western, 65c; No. 2 western, 63½c to 66c; state, 65c to 70c; Michigan, 63c to 65c; Iowa, 50c to 55c; Canada No. 1, 89c. Rye, no offerings. Flour, dull, weak, mill feed scarce, but not stronger.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.

WHEAT—May, 88½c.
CORN—Feb., 40½c; May, 41½c.
OATS—May, 31c.
PORK—May, $11 85 to $11 87½.
LARD—May, $6 62½.
SHORT RIBS—May, $5 95.

TOLEDO, Feb. 4.

WHEAT—93½c cash and Feb., 93½c bid May.
CORN—39½c cash, 42½c May.
OATS—32½c cash.

DETROIT, Feb. 4.

WHEAT—No. 1 white, 91c bid cash; No. 2 red, 91c cash, 91c bid Feb.; 93½c bid May.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.

WHEAT—Quiet; 81½c cash and Feb., 86½c May.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Cattle—There was some peddling trade in the few loads of hold-overs, but not enough to make a market.

Sheep and lambs—Offerings, 7,000 head; lambs dull and lower; sheep fairly active and steady; the best lambs were not quotable above $6 50, and common bucky lots were a drug. Only three cars of Canada in the offerings; extra sheep, $5 40 to $5 65; Canadas, $5 25.

Hogs—4,000 head on sale; packers grades sold at $4 75 to $4 85; Yorkers, $4 75 to $4 78; pigs, $4 45 to $4 55; roughs, $3 50 to $4; stags, $3 75 to $3 50, the market closing steady.

TRADE IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 23.—John Swan & Son's weekly report says: There have been large supplies of fat cattle all over. Trade has not been quite so good, the soft weather interfering with the demand in the meat markets, while in England the quotations are about the same as those current here. Everything highly finished would maintain last week's prices, but secondary and inferior sorts were cheaper. There have been large supplies of States cattle at Yorkhill, the best of which maintained late rates, but the rougher sorts were cheaper. There are no store cattle being offered at present. Fat sheep have been shown in rather smaller numbers. Owing, however, to the unfavorable weather and the bad returns from London, trade throughout has been quieter and prices is a head lower. Best ewes, however, maintained fully previous rates. A few fat lambs have been on offer, which made from 46s to 48s each. Calves of good quality sold dear; secondary at moderate rates. Fat pigs made the highest prices current for some time. Milch cows more numerous, and they met a quiet trade at quite 2ls a head reduction. Best beef, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; secondary, 7s to 7s 9d per stone. Best mutton, 8d; secondary, 7d to 7½d; inferior, 5½d to 7d per lb.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats have again declined 1s. There have been increased sales at the reduction. Foreign wheats are depressed. California is quoted at 40s 3d and American red winter at 38s 6d. Barley is neglected. Oats are dull; American brings 18s 3d. Corn is difficult of sale; American, March shipments, has sold as low as 21s 2d. At to-day's markets English wheats sold slowly at the reduction; all foreign wheats were lower; American and India lost 6d. The prices of flour were against holders. Good malting barley was firm. Grinding barley was 6d lower. Oats declined 2d. American flat corn dropped 6d. Round was scarce and firmly held. Peas were 1s to 2s lower. Beans and rye were neglected. Linseed and rape seed were down 6d.

Buffalo Barley Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—There was nothing doing in barley to-day. One lot of very good Canada barley is on the market at 87c, for which 85c is bid, but the seller holds to his views. It would grade No. 2 bright. At New York the exports were 23,959 bu. The market is dull, but a trifle steadier. No. 2 Milwaukee, 69c to 70c; No. 2 Oswego, to arrive, 78c; No. 2 two-rowed State, 63c to 65c; six-rowed do, 70c to 72c. At Oswego there is little doing; unchanged. At Albany car lot sales of No. 2 two-rowed State at 62c. Tone of the western markets is stronger, but at no point reporting is there a quoted change. At Milwaukee No. 2 in store is 56½c.

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

In another column will be found a letter from President W. H. Beers, of the New York Life Insurance Company. It is addressed to the policy-holders of that company, but it will interest all who have any concern in life insurance. The letter reviews the findings of the New York Insurance Department, which, on the request of the company, made an exhaustive investigation into the affairs of the great organization. The investigation revealed a surplus on policy-holders' account on June 30, 1891, of nearly $15,000,000. President Beers very properly calls attention to this magnificent result, and congratulates the members upon its achievement. The small portion of the assets of the company represented by real estate investments has been criticised by the New York Insurance Department, and President Beers takes occasion in his letter to discuss the whole subject, making an able presentation of the entire case. The letter is well worthy of perusal.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—The case of Thomas Morkin, charged with immoderate driving, has been adjourned for a week by the police magistrate.

—Mr. Isaac Webster writes to deny that he was the "third party" referred to in the Free Press as having loaned the church tables. He says he had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

—John Ryan of Lucan, was arrested by Detective Allen the other day charged with assaulting Joseph Bell. The case was settled before Squire Smyth yesterday, the defendant paying all costs.

—Charles Wilson of this city, is charged by W. J. Graves, of Mount Brydges, with desecrating the Sabbath by acting in a disorderly manner in that village last Sunday. He was remanded until to-morrow by Squire McGugan.

—Harriet Wells and Sarah G. McKay, of Strathroy, were taken there to-day as witnesses in the inquest held this afternoon on the body of the child whose birth they are charged with having tried to conceal. They will be returned to jail here to await their trial.

West Missouri Farmers.

The annual meeting of the West Missouri Agricultural Society was held in Thorndale on Jan. 13. The auditors' report showed a balance in hand of $127 26; expenditures during past year, $370 68. The new officers are as follows: President, W. H. Salmon; vice-president, E. Hanshaw; secretary-treasurer, W. F. McGuffin; directors, E. Booth, Joseph Dawson, Thos. Duffin, Peter Elgie, R. E. Ardiel, James Harding, John Holland, Samuel Moore, E. Fitzgerald, R. Garner, John McFarlane, Samuel Pardy, R. H. Harding, James Thomson and Robt. Wigmore; auditors, Chas. Harrison and John Near.

A Pugilistic Clergyman.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 14.—Rev. Mr. Wardell, a retired minister living here, made a savage attack on Wm. Loveday Tuesday, striking him over the head and face with a whip and cutting him severely. Wardell is chief of the Foresters' order here, and Loveday a prominent member, and the row started over something that happened in the lodge room. The reverend gentleman was fined $20 and costs yesterday by the police magistrate, who said it was a most brutal and unprovoked assault.

Tragedy at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 4.—At 1 o'clock this morning Augustus Moore, a night watchman, shot and fatally injured Ignace Bastien, an express driver, in the employ of the same firm. At that hour Bastien dropped in to the yard, after completing his day's work, and evidently got into a dispute with Moore. A scuffle ensued, during which Moore drew a revolver and shot Bastien in the side about an inch above the heart. Moore was arrested, and Bastien was taken to the hospital. Moore is described as a rather simple fellow, whom the men employed in the yard, were in the habit of bullying, and he often threatened to kill some of them if they did not stop persecuting him. At noon to-day Bastien is easier, and has a chance of escaping death.

Steamers Arrived.

Feb. 4.	At	From
Britannic	Queenstown	New York
Arizona	Queenstown	Liverpool
Ems	New York	Bremen

What a Terrible Bill?

Families of our country find that they can be kept in perfect health, and save doctors' bills, by using Paine's Celery Compound whenever sickness or disease appears. The cost of this grand remedy is small when compared with charges of physicians.

To keep house successfully use STRONG'S Baking Powder; 25 cents per pound. Made and sold only at STRONG'S drug store, 184 Dundas street. 47-tf

The Purest and Best

Articles known to medical science are used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every ingredient is carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. The medicine is prepared under the supervision of thoroughly competent pharmacists, and every step in the process of manufacture is carefully watched with a view to securing in Hood's Sarsaparilla the best possible result. a

All the new leading odors in perfumery and sachet powders may be had at STRONG'S drug store, 184 Dundas street. 47tf

INCIDENTS OF INTEREST.

The News of the Day, Culled and Condensed.

Russell Sage, jun., the favorite nephew of Russell Sage, is dead. He was 53 years old and unmarried.

Senora Guiterrez De Agura, wife of the Spanish Minister at Brussels, died Wednesday night of influenza.

Ex-Judge John Ritter, cashier of the Glasgow Deposit Bank, which failed last week, became insane Wednesday at Louisville, Ky.

Rev. Hugh Hannah, D.D., pastor of St. Enoch's Church, Belfast, died Wednesday. He was one of the leaders of the Irish Presbyterians.

Miss. Anna S. Hanrahan, of Cohoes, N. Y., died suddenly when dressed for her wedding. The body was was buried in the wedding dress.

The steamer Cornwall arrived Wednesday at Montevideo from Baltimore with a cargo of coal for the ships of Admiral Walker's squadron.

Will Howard, the Kentucky desperado who killed thirteen men in the Howard-Turner feud, has been convicted of murder at Lebanon, Mo., and will hang.

John Burke, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, is dead, of Bright's disease, aged 64 years. He was one of the most prominent beer bottlers in the country.

On Wednesday night a shock of earthquake was felt at Omaha, Neb. A bank of earth was loosened and fell on a building, crushing the inmates, who escaped serious injury.

The steamer Hadel, from New York, via Southampton, has arrived at Bremen. She had on board a large number of the passengers and part of the crew of the steamer Eider.

Proceedings have been commenced to unseat H. H. Hollingshead, reeve of Dutton, on the ground of disqualification because at the time of his nomination he was security for the village treasurer.

The authorities have closed the doors of the First National Bank at Deming, N.M., and at Silver City, N. M. The people are greatly excited, but business men say the banks are able to pay all creditors in full.

A boy named Robert Kerr, aged 16 years, living with Wm. Farr, near Woodbridge, was fatally gored by Farr's bull Wednesday. Mr. Farr was away from home, and the boy took the bull from the stable to water.

The Cincinnati division of Adams' Express Company have dropped twelve men who were found to be members of the Brotherhood of Express Messengers. It is understood a number of other dismissals will follow.

In the Bolivian district of Puerto Perez, the Indians have revolted and destroyed many house and much property. Troops have been sent to the disturbed district. They have captured several of the leaders of the revolt, and are rapidly putting an end to the trouble.

The offices of two papers at Santiago and Valparaiso that oppose the Chilian Government have been cleaned out by mobs. It is claimed that some military officers who were passing the Valparaiso office were insulted from the windows, and that the work of demolishing that plant was done by the offended parties.

A New York baker quarreled with his affianced while walking on the street. She ran away from him, and he went to her home and awaited her return. At the gate he met her and put his left arm around her neck as if to kiss her, and with the other he drew a loaded revolver and shot her. She died instantly.

Senor Peirra, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Valparaiso, called at the United States legation Wednesday and personally thanked Mr. Egan for Mr. Blaine's recent dispatch accepting Chili's reply to the ultimatum on the Baltimore affair as satisfactory. The meeting between the diplomats was apparently of the most friendly character.

Colgate Baker, a wealthy American, for years heavily engaged in the tea trade in Kobe and Yokohama in the firm of Colgate, Baker & Co., is financially embarrassed. His property has been seized by his bankers, and Baker himself has fled to America. The firm of Colgate, Baker & Co. was one of the largest in the tea trade, and was the heaviest shipper of Japan products to America and Europe.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

The improvements recently made in this 16-page monthly publication are everywhere appreciated, and its popularity and circulation are rapidly increasing. The regular subscription price is 50 cents per annum, but ADVERTISER subscribers may receive it on payment of only 25 cents pe annum. Now is the time to order. Call on or address "Wives and Daughters," care of ADVERTISER Printing Company, London Ont. wz

St. Leon Water on draught at STRONGS drug store, 184 Dundas street. 47tf

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Bad Blood Breeds Divers Distressing Diseases, Burdock Blood Bitters Banishes Boils and Blotches, with every other symptom arising from bad blood.

A Cure for Constipation and Headache.

Dr. Silas Lane, while in the Rocky Mountains, discovered a root that, when combined with other herbs, makes an easy and certain cure for constipation. It is in the form of dry roots and leaves, and is known as Lane's Family Medicine. It will cure sick headache in one night. For the blood, liver and kidneys, and for clearing up the complexion, it does wonders. Druggists sell it at 50 cents a package. zxv

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Special evangelistic services each evening during the week, except Saturday, conducted by Mr. Ranton. Everybody welcome. Come. 68tf

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO rent. Address No. 1 Seale Terrace, York street. 68u

GOOD BOY WANTED TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon and attend to horse; one who thoroughly understands the city. Apply 299 Dundas street. b

DR. PINGEL,
Office—Queen's Avenue and Wellington Street. ywt

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF Cancer & TUMORS without the knife. Book free. C. H. McMICHAEL, M.D. 66 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N.Y.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
W. S. Barkwell, agent, London. ywt

WISTAR'S BALSAM.

This celebrated preparation of Wild Cherry has been a household favorite for upwards of a half a century, and is to-day the Sovereign Remedy for all

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

It opens the congested passages, expels the mucous deposits, and by reason of its stomachic qualities produces a hearty appetite and gives strength and energy to the patient.

For sale by all Druggists.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
PROPRIETORS.
BOSTON, MASS.

1 CENT THE GREAT SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE. COUGH CURE. A DOSE.

This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other Cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the CROUP or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once aud receive immediate help. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00. Travelers convenient pocket size 25c. Ask your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Price, 25c.

Sold by W. T. Strong, London, Ont.

STREET RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

DUNDAS STREET—(64-Minute Time.)

First car leaves Egerton street for G. T. R. 7:05 a.m. First car leaves G. T. R. for Egerton street 7:27 a.m.

Last car leaves Egerton street per G. T. R. 10:40 p.m. Last car leaves G. T. R. for Egerton street 11 p.m.

SOUTH LONDON AND RICHMOND STREET—(12-Minute Time.)

First car leaves stables 6:45 a.m., leaving G. T. R. for South London at 7 a.m. First car leaves South London for G. T. R. and Mount Hope at 7:15 a.m.

Second car leaves stables 6:50 a.m., leaving G. T. R. for Mount Hope at 7 a.m. First car leaves Mount Hope for G. T. R. and South London at 7:15 a.m.

Last car leaves Mount Hope for South London 9:45 p.m.; leaving G. T. R. 10 p.m. for South London; returning from London South 10:15 p.m. for G. T. R. and stables.

Last car leaves London South for Mount Hope 9:50 p.m.; leaving G. T. R. for Mount Hope 10:05 p.m.; returning from Mount Hope 10:20 p.m. for G. T. R. and stables.

HAMILTON ROAD AND PALL MALL—(18-Minute Time.)

First car from G. T. R. for Hamilton road and Adelaide street 7:11 a.m., leaving Hamilton road and Adelaide street for G. T. R. and Pall Mall 7:26 a.m.

First car from G. T. R. for Pall Mall and Adelaide streets 7:05 a.m., leaving Pall Mall and Adelaide streets for G. T. R. and Hamilton road and Adelaide street 7:26 a.m.

Last car leaves G. T. R. for Hamilton road and Adelaide street 9:53 p.m. Last car leaves Hamilton road and Adelaide street for G. T. R. and stables 10:08 p.m.

Last car leaves G. T. R. for Pall Mall and Adelaide streets 9:47 p.m. Last car leaves Pall Mall and Adelaide streets 10:08 p.m. for G. T. R. and stables.

R.R.R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.
NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

INTERNALLY.

From 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure cramps, spasms, sour stomach, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, nervousness, sleeplessness, sick headache, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, flatulency, and all internal pains.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Mildly Laxative or Strongly Purgative, according to dose.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever or Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Sk

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Fate of Sir Hugh.

For he told her everything; and he told it in such a frank, manly way, that no woman could have lost confidence in him, thought she read what Fay was to have read in the first few lines—that he had not married her for love. Hugh owned his unhappy passion for Margaret, and pleaded his great trouble as the excuse for his restlessness. He had gone away, he said, that he might fight a battle with himself, and return home a better man; it would all be different when he came back, for he meant to be a good husband to her, and to live for her and the boy, and to make her happy, and by and by he would be happy too. And he ended his letter as he never ended one yet, by assuring her that he was her loving husband. But, alas, when that tardy explanation reached the cottage at Daintree, Aunt Griselda only wrung her thin, white hands and cried, for no one knew what had become of Fay, and Erle was rushing about and sending telegrams in all directions, and Fay, with the shadow always on her sweet face, was sitting in the orchard of the Manse, under the shade of mossy old apple-trees, and baby Hugh lay on her lap, gurgling to the birds and the white clouds that sailed over their heads. When Sir Hugh had written that letter, he felt as though a very heavy weight were off his mind, and he began to enjoy himself. Not for long, however, for presently they reached Cairo, and there he found a budget awaiting him. Every one seemed to have written to him but Fay; and when he saw that, he began to tear open the letters rather wildly, for he feared she must be ill. But by and by he came to her letter.

He read Erle Huntingdon's first—and indignant letter, evidently written under strong excitement—"Why had he not come home when they had sent for him? He must know that their search had been useless; they had no news of either Fay or the child. Miss Mordaunt was very ill with worry, and her old servant was much alarmed about her. They had written to him over and over again, and directed their letters to every possible place he could not have missed. If he had any affection for his wife and child, and cared to know what had become of them, he had better leave Fitzclarence and the other fellows and return at once," and so on.

Hugh dropped the letter—he was pale to the lips with apprehension—and turned to the others.

They were from Miss Mordaunt, and Mrs. Heron, and Ellerton, and the lawyer, but they only reiterated the same thing—that all efforts had been in vain, and that they could hear nothing of either Lady Redmond or the boy; and then they urged him to come home at once. Lastly, directed by Mrs. Heron, as though by an afterthought, was the letter Fay had left for him upon the study-table; but in reality, it had been forwarded before the alarm had been given, for the seal was still unbroken. Mrs. Heron, on learning from the messenger that Sir Hugh had started for Egypt, had redirected it, and it had only just been posted when the distracted nurse made her appearance at the Hall and told her story. When Hugh read that poor little letter, his first feeling was intense anger—all his Redmond blood was at fever-heat. She had sinned beyond all mercy; she had compromised his name and his reputation, and he would never forgive her.

He had confided his honor to a child, and she had played with it, and cast it aside; she dared to leave him and her home, and with his child, too, and to bring the voice of scandal about them; she—Lady Redmond, his wife—wandering like a vagabond at the world's mercy! His feelings were intolerable. He must get back to England; he must find her and hush it up, or his life would be worth nothing to him. Ah, it was well for Fay that she was safely, hidden in the old Manse, for, if he had found her while this mood was on him, his anger would have killed her.

When this passion had cooled a little, he went to Firzclarence and told him abruptly that he must return home at once—affairs of the utmost importance recalled him.

Fitzclarence thought he looked very strange, but something in his manner forbade all questioning. Two hours afterward he was on his way to England.

There is an old proverb, often lightly quoted, and yet full of a wise and solemn meaning, "L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose." Poor, angry Hugh, traveling night and day, and cursing the tardy railways and steamers, was soon to test the truth of the saying.

He had reached Marseilles, and was hurrying to the postoffice to telegraph some order to Mrs. Heron, when he suddenly missed his footing, and found himself at the bottom of a steep, dark cellar, with his leg doubled up under him; and when two passers-by who saw the accident tried to move him, they discovered that his leg was broken; and then he heard that he fainted.

And so fate, or rather Providence, took the reins from the weak, passionate hands that was so unfit to hold them, and threw him back, helpless and baffled, on his bed of pain; there to learn, week by week, through weary sickness and still more weary convalescence, the lesson that suffering could teach him—that it were well to forgive others their sins, even as he hoped his might be forgiven.

And yet he learned another thing, as his anger slowly burned itself out and only profound wretchedness and intolerable suspense remained as to his wife's fate—something that startled him with a sense of sweetness, and yet stung him with infinite pain; when the haunting presence of his lost wife seemed ever with him, and would not let him rest; when his remorse was terrible; and when he had in the world just to hear her say in her low, fond voice, that she forgave him all.

For he knew now that he had wronged her, and that his neglect and coldness had driven her from her home.

The uncertainty of her fate sometimes nearly drove him wild. How could she have laid her plans so accurately that no traces of her or the child could be found? Could evil have befallen them? God help him if a hair of those innocent heads had been touched. In his weakness he could not always control the horrible imaginations that beset him. Often he would wake from some ghastly dream and lie till dawn, unable to shake off his deadly terror. Then all of a sudden he would remember that hasty postscript, "Do not be anxious about me. I am going to some kind people who will be good to me and the boy;" and he would fall asleep again while vainly trying to recall if he had ever heard Fay speak of any friends of her childhood. But though Erle and Miss Mordaunt tried to help him, no name occurred to any of them.

It was an added burden that Erle could not come to him; but there was trouble at Belgrave House, and the shadows were closing round it. Erle could not leave his uncle, but he wrote very kindly to poor, conscience-stricken Hugh, and said all he could to comfort him.

It was in those hours of dreary helplessness that Hugh learned to miss his Wee Wifie. In those long summer afternoons, while his foreign nurse nodded drowsily before him, and the hot air crept sluggishly in at the open window, how he longed for the small, cool hand that used to be laid so softly on his temples, or put the drink to his parched lips before they could frame their want. He remembered the hours she had sat beside him, fanning the flies from his pillow or bathing his aching head. She had never left him—never seemed tired or impatient, though her face had grown so pale with watching. Others would have spared her; others told him that she was spent and weary, but he had never noticed it. "And, brute that I was," he thought, "I left her alone in her trouble with only strangers and hirelings about her, to fight her way through the very Valley of the Shadow of Death." He took out her letter and smoothed it out—it was a trick of his when he thought no one would see him. He had read it over until he knew every word by heart. Ah! if Heaven would but spare him this once and give him back the strength he had misused, that he might find her, poor child, and bring her home, and comfort her as only he could comfort her. He would love her now, he thought; yes, if she would only bear with him and give him time, he knew from the deep pity and tenderness which he felt that he would love her yet, for the merciful Providence that had laid the erring man low was teaching him lessons that no other discipline could have inculcated.

The cold December wind was whirling through the bare branches of the oaks and beeches in the Redmond avenue when Sir Hugh came home, a changed and saddened man. Yes, changed outwardly as well as inwardly. Good Mrs. Heron cried when she saw him enter the hall on Saville's arm, looking so thin and worn, and leaning on his stick.

(To be Continued.)

Perils of Modern Life.

Contacts with electric wires, railroad accidents, broken car and elevator cables, explosions of steam, natural gas and chemicals, poisons in adulterated food and drink, are a few; but all these dangers combined do not kill as rapidly as slow and sure Consumption. The death rate, however, from Consumption is being yearly cut down since Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has given to the world his celebrated "Golden Medical Discovery," a cure for Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles that lead to Consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial. The time to cure Consumption (which is really nothing more nor less than Lung-scrofula), is in the first stages. A cough generally sounds the alarm, and you should take the "Discovery" at once. There is a time when it is too late.

Miss Whitney, the Boston sculptor, has been chosen to execute the bust of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, for which the funds have been contributed by some of the great novelist's friends and admirers in Connecticut.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the sytem. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

FUN, FACTS AND FICTION.

No man can be brave who considers pain the greatest evil of life; or temperate, who regards pleasure as the highest good.—[Cicero.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority

The diligent fostering of a candid habit of mind, even in trifles, is a matter of high moment both to character and opinions.—[Howson.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband; but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they will make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so, too.

The cheerful live longest in years, and afterwards in our regards. Cheerfulness is the off shot of goodness.—[Bovee.

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

Loving kindness is greater than laws; and the charities of life are more than all ceremonies.—[Talmud.

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

A man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with that of the king.—[Saville.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50c and $1. ywt

No civilization other than that which is Christian is worth seeking or possessing.—[Bismarck.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

Who thinketh to buy villainy with gold shall find such faith so bought, so sold.—[Marston.

A Pleasant Herb Drink.

The best cure we know of for Constipation and Headache is the pleasant herb drink called Lane's Family Medicine. It is said to be Oregon grape root, combined with simple herbs and is made for use by pouring boiling water onto the dried roots and herbs. It is remarkably efficacious in all blood disorders, and is now the sovereign remedy with ladies for clearing up the complexion. Druggists sell the packages at 50c and $1. ywt

Every one desires to live long, but no one would be old.—[Swift.

Mr. J. R. Allen, upholsterer, Toronto sends us the following: "For six or seven years my wife sufered with Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Inward Piles and Kidney Complaint. We tried two physicians and any number of medicines without getting any relief, until we got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. This was the first relief she got, and before one bottle was used the benefit she derived from it was beyond our expectation."

45c.

The Drygoods stock of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, bought by us at 45c. on the dollar, is making a big noise on Dundas street. Our store was closed on Monday and Tuesday to get the goods in shape for our great sale, which is now in full blast.

We can sell you first-class goods at your own prices.

See that you get into the store with the marble floor, where a genuine bankrupt sale is now going on at 45c. on the dollar.

THE LONDON BARGAIN STORE

136 Dundas Street.

80tf

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Advertiser" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

Evaporated California

Peaches, per lb.,	15c	Silver Prunes, per lb.,	15c
Apricots, per lb.,	15c	California Prunes, per lb.,	12½c
Pitted Plums, per lb.,	15c	Raspberries, per lb.,	20c

Blackberries, 3 lbs. for 25c.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,

169 Dundas Street.

ESTABLISHED 1864 "NE CEDE MALIS" TRADE MARK

"By this sign we conquer."

A SEAL, under all governments, stands for value and represents right.

We employ it to advertise the high excellence of our Coffees; we ask you to test its value.

CHASE & SANBORN

MONTREAL. 63u yw

BRICK MACHINERY

SIMPSON DRY PRESS

MARTIN MACHINES—STEAM AND HAND POWER

REPRESS MACHINES FOR BRICK AND SHINGLES

DRY PANS, PUG MILLS, DISINTEGRATORS, SANDERS, MOULDS, ETC.

Send for Prices Stating Wants.

DRY PRESS BRICKS MADE FROM SHALE OR CLAY BRING $10 TO $20 PER 1,000 Extra cost to produce chiefly in plant.

Finest Catalogue in the Trade.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

TORONTO OFFICE: TELEPHONE 181. 71 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

ywt

OAK HALL

Just Done Stock-taking

Which means we have lots of

ODD LINES OF CHILDREN'S SUITS

Which have to be cleared out at cost.

Take advantage of this, and clothe your boys at small cost.

OAK HALL

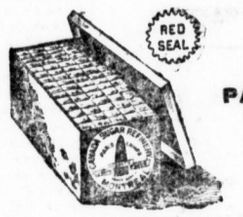
150 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co.

Redpath (Limited), MONTREAL.

Finest Sugar Syrups in 8 and 2 lb. tins; very superior in purity, consistency and flavour; an excellent substitute for butter, preserves, etc.



PARIS LUMPS.

Lump or Loaf Sugar of very finest quality in 5-lb. boxes.

Farmers & Mill Owners

ATTENTION!

Furniture selling cheap.
Large stock to choose from.
Lumber and wood wanted in exchange.

London Furniture Man'f'g Co.

184 to 198 King St., London, Ont.

ywt

ESTERBROOK PENS 26 JOHN ST., N.Y. THE BEST MADE.

ROBT. MILLER SON & CO., AGENTS, MONTREAL.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

CORRECTED TO NOV. 15, 1891.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

	Leave London	Leave St. Thomas.
North Shore Limited (daily)	8:30 p.m.	11:50 p.m
N. Y. Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.	3:00 a.m
American Express (except Monday)	9:50 a.m.	11:15 a.m
Atlantic Express (daily)	9:50 a.m.	1:50 p.m
Mail (except Sundays)	2:25 p.m.	3:05 p.m
N. Y. and Boston Express (daily)	2:25 p.m.	4:45 p.m
Accom'd'n (except Sunday)	8:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

North Shore Limited (daily)	8:30 p.m.	7:28 a.m
Chicago Express (daily)	8:30 p.m.	4:20 a.m
Chicago Ltd Exp. (daily)	9:50 a.m.	10:55 a.m
American Express (except Monday)	9:50 a.m.	1:30 p.m
Mail (except Sundays)	2:25 p.m.	3:15 p.m
Pacific Express (daily)	7:25 p.m.	6:00 p.m
Accom'd'n (except Sunday)	8:30 p.m.	7:40 a.m

Trains arrive in London at 8:25 a.m., 12 m and 6:40 p.m.

[NOTE.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.]

JOHN PAUL, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 395 Richmond street.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

CORRECTED DEC. 7, 1891.

MAIN LINE—Going East

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
*Limited Express (a)	3:35 a.m.	3:45 a.m
Mail	.....	6:00 a.m
Atlantic Express (a)	12:05 p.m.	12:10 p.m
Day Express	10:50 a.m.	2:20 p.m
*St. Louis Express (a) (b)	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m
Mixed—No. 74 Freight (c)	6:45 p.m.	6:50 p.m
Erie Limited	11:20 p.m.	11:40 p.m

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
†Chicago Express (a)	5:10 a.m.	5:30 a.m
†West End Mixed	.....	6:45 a.m
†Erie Limited	11:30 a.m.	.....
†St. Louis Express (a)	11:20 a.m.	11:25 a.m
†Accommodation	12:40 p.m.	2:15 p.m
†Pacific Express (a)	6:50 p.m.	7:10 p.m
Mail	9:55 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	.....	7:20 p.m

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Limited Express (b)	3:20 a.m.	.....
Atlantic Express (b)	11:50 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	2:15 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	8:45 p.m.	.....
Erie Limited (b)	11:35 p.m.	.....

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Chicago Express (b)	.....	6:20 a.m
Accommodation	.....	7:55 a.m
Erie Limited (b)	.....	11:35 a.m
Accommodation	.....	2:30 p.m
Pacific Express (b)	.....	7:00 p.m

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	10:15 a.m.	8:05 a.m
Mail	6:50 p.m.	4:35 p.m

London and Port Stanley.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Mail	.....	6:40 a.m
Accommodation	7:20 a.m.	9:30 a.m
Mail	2:10 p.m.	1:50 p.m
Accommodation	6:35 p.m.	7:00 p.m
Mixed	6.55 p.m.	.....
Mail	11:15 p.m.	.....

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mixed—Mail	11:20 a.m.	7:35 a.m
Express	1:50 p.m.	.....
Express	5.50 p.m.	2:30 p.m
Express—Mixed	9:25 p.m.	6:05 p.m

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton—Depart—							
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m
*6:30	7:00	11:05	12:30	4:10	5:40	n*6:55	9:25

Hamilton—Arrive—							
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m
†12:30	10:00	†10:25	†12:25	4:00	6:25		8:17

* These trains for Montreal.
† These trains from Montreal.
(a) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(b) Runs daily, Sundays included, but make no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(c) No. 24 carries passengers between London and Paris.
(n) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

DEPART—			
London	4:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	5:35 p.m
Woodstock	4:46 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	6:33 p.m
Galt	5:40 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	7:30 p.m
Guelph	6:20 a.m.	11:05 a.m.	8:40 p.m
Toronto	8:15 a.m.	12:00 noon	9:55 p.m
Peterboro	11:45 a.m.	.....	12:13 a.m
Kingston	4:00 p.m.	.....	9:40 p.m
Ottawa	6:45 p.m.	.....	6:00 a.m
Montreal	7.55 p.m.	.....	8:15 a.m
Quebec	6:30 a.m.	.....	3:00 p.m
Portland, Me.	8:30 a.m.	.....	8:35 p.m
Boston	8:10 a.m.	.....	8:50 p.m
Halifax, N. S.	11:10 p.m.	.....	.....

Trains arrive from the east at 11:25 a.m., 7:05 p.m., 10:00 p.m.

Going West.

DEPART—			
London	7:00 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	7:05 p.m
ARRIVE—			
Chatham	10:00 a.m.	1:05 p.m.	8:52 p.m
Detroit	.....	2:45 p.m.	10:40 p.m
Chicago	.....	10:15 p.m.	7:20 a.m
St. Louis	.....	7:45 a.m.	6:15 p.m
Kansas City	.....	6:10 p.m.	9:20 a.m

Trains arrive from the west at 3:55 a.m., 5:25 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

ERIE & HURON RAILWAY.

Trains South.

Stations.		Exp	Exp	Mix	Mix
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sarnia (G. T. R.)		.....	6:10	7:40	.....
Courtright		.....	5:40	8:20	.....
M. C. R. Junction		.....	5:45	8:22	.....
Chatham (C. P. R.)	arr	.....	7:45	10:35	3:00
	dep	7:45	.....	10:40	4:40
Fargo (M. C. R.)		8:13	.....	2:55	5:10
Blenheim	arr	8:25	.....	11:20	5:35

Trains North.

Stations.		Exp	Exp	Mix
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Blenheim	dep	8:30	2:55	5:45
Fargo (M. C. R.)		8:43	3:10	6:00
Chatham (C. P. R.)	arr	9:08	3:30	6:20
	dep	9:13	3:37	.....
M. C. R. Junction		11:23	.....	.....
Courtright		11:25	3:55	.....
Sarnia (G. T. R.)	arr	12:00	6:25	.....

Wedding Stationery

Latest New York Styles Just Received.

Advertiser

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LONDON, - - - ONTARIO

Hewitt Fysh & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Candies and Choice Confectionery, Wedding Cakes, etc.

Lunch & Oyster Parlors

220 DUNDAS STREET.

TELEPHONE 491. ywt

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.

TILL—At her late residence, 73 Maple street, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, Ann Hutchins, beloved wife of George Till, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral private. No flowers. Toronto papers please copy.

cents
Will buy
1 pound
Pure Baking Powder,
Made fresh daily
And sold only
By
ANDERSON & NELLES,
Druggists,
240 Dundas street.

TECUMSEH FLOUR

This Brand of Flour Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

257 York Street.

TELEPHONE 118.

DOMINION MILLS.

By our new process of manufacture our

OATMEAL

is partly cooked and easily digested. Ask your grocer for it and you will use no other.

GARTLEY & THOMSON

303 to 311 Talbot street, London, Ont. ywt

RAZORS CONCAVED

and clippers ground. A practical cutlery grinder is now with W. A. BROCK, Gunsmith, 192 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 501.

W. J. TREMEEAR

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

74 King Street East, Toronto.

Money to loan. No commission.

R.K.Cowan

Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce, London.

STORAGE

For Furniture and all kinds of Merchandise. Apply for rates at

SLATER'S

215 YORK STREET ywt

W. FAIRBAIRN

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Over Woods Store, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. eod

Wm. J. Clarke,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc., has removed his office to 204 DUNDAS STREET, between Richmond and Clarence streets, London.

We Want Money.

All winter goods must be sold regardless of cost for the next six weeks.

Men's Fine Overshoes, $1.

Ladies', Girls' and Boys' Rubbers, Overshoes, Moccasins and all winter goods at like reductions.

Our stock of Felt and Walking Boots is unquestionably the largest and best in Ontario.

BUY FROM

POCOCK BROS.

And Save $ $ $.

671f

LIVERY STABLES.

WILLIAM TRIPP, LIVERY, RICHMOND street north. Stylish rigs, good horses, both riding and driving, at the shortest notice; also boarding and sale stables. Telephone 423.

A. DUFTON, LIVERY, KING STREET—Stylish rigs and good horses. Rigs at shortest notice. Telephone 396.

ILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 666.

Tally-Ho Livery

DUNDAS STREET.

F. C. PERKINS.

Finest stables in the city; all new carriages, Gladstones, wagonettes, single and double carriages. Telephone 678. ywt

E. MACKAY'S CROWN LIVERY

First-class horses and carriages. Obliging attendants always on hand. Particular attention given to boarders. Terms reasonable. Horses bought and sold at all times. Telephone 563. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city. Give Mac a call. E. MACKAY.

A

GOOD CHANCE

Priddis Bros.

ARE SELLING

Blankets, :- Flannels & Underwear

AT A GREAT REDUCTION

Before Stocktaking.

IF YOU WANT

A Key fitted,
A Lock repaired,
A Scissors sharpened,
A Knife sharpened,
A Razor ground,
A Razor set,
A Rubber Stamp made,
A Steel Stamp made,
A Seal and Press made,
A Bird Stuffed and Mounted,
A Typewriter repaired,
A Bicycle repaired,
A Revolver repaired,
A Rifle repaired,
A Gun repaired,

—GO TO—

GURD'S GUN SHOP

185 Dundas Street.

66m ywt

"By their fruits shall ye know them." This is an indisputable truism; its applicability has a wide range. The 10 cent Norma cigar is the product of the H. McKay & Co.'s cigar factory. They speak volumes for that establishment in no particular line of business. In these demi-vas cigars nothing but the finest of materials used, and to a connoisseur are indispensable.

Southcott's

Invite an inspection.

Best Satisfaction in Ordered Clothing

361 RICHMOND STREET. ywt

J. FRITH JEFFERS,

—AGENT FOR—

The Citizens', London and Lancashire, Atlas, National and Quebec Fire Companies.

Office, Albion Buildings. Telephone, 735.

Ground floor, No. 447 Richmond street. 70tf

Ales, Ales.

We have now in cellar in fine condition for Christmas trade:

200 Dozen Carling's Ale,
200 Dozen Labatt's Ale,
100 Dozen Bass' Ale,
100 Dozen Allsopp's Ale,
50 Dozen Guiness' Quarts,
50 Dozen Guiness' Pints.

In Wines and Liquors our stock is now complete. Native Wines, white and red, in fine condition.

W. HORNER

ON THE CORNER. yw

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 3—11 p.m.—The pressure is low off the Nova Scotian coast and in the far Northwest, and generally a little above normal elsewhere. The weather has been for the most part fair over the greater portion of the continent.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 18—40°; Qu'Appelle, 10°—18°; Winnipeg, 10°—20°; Toronto, 23°—34°; Montreal, 22°—24°; Quebec, 18°—24°; Halifax, 22°—30°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Feb. 4—1 a.m.—The indications for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Moderate winds, generally fair; not much change in temperature.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers:

167.....Business office.
134.....Editorial Rooms.
175.....Job Department.

—The street railway company has got all its cars running on the tracks now.

—Mr. William Patterson will address a meeting in Walkerton on Thursday night in the interest of Mr. Truax, the Liberal candidate in East Bruce. He will also speak in London, Peel and Welland at a later date.—[Brantford Expositor.

—Miss Marion Barker entertained a number of her friends at her home on Waterloo street last evening. Lawrason & Coles had a phonograph on hand and reproductions of songs by Dr. Sippi and Bert Leys were well received.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Scarlet fever still lingers in South London.

—Miss Lottie Tarrant, St. Thomas, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Wrigley, city.

—The South London street cars now run to the end of the Victoria bridge viaduct.

—Rev. W. J. Clark will be out of town to-day and Friday assisting at preparatory services at Thamesford.

—George F. Brickenden, who has been seriously ill, was yesterday able to come downstairs, and expects to recover now rapidly.

—There was a large congregational service in St. Peter's Cathedral yesterday afternoon. It was a special day of devotion in the church almanac.

—At the half yearly meeting this week of the College of Pharmacy in Toronto J. Hall and L. T. Lawrence were elected delegates to the Western Fair Board.

—W. H. Taylor, North Middlesex, Elliott Grieve, East Middlesex, and Wm. H. Sutherland, West Middlesex, were delegate to the Central Ontario Farmers' Institute at Toronto.

—Methodists may not all think alike on every matter, any more than other people, but all the same they are not inclined to thank anyone who is obviously anxious to create division on matters of no great importance and to set them by the ears.

—E. H. Hutchinson, formerly of this city, editor of the St. Catharines Daily Standard, has transferred his interest in the paper to W. B. Burgoyne, who was business manager of the Star for a number of years.

—Secretary C. R. Sayer says that it was not by the instructions of the evangelical bodies of the city that the rental of Victoria Hall was refused Mr. Woods, but because the latter's doctrines were not evangelical and the Y. M. C. A. was principally supported by evangelical associations.

—Mrs. Mills, wife of John Mills, of township of Orford, died last night of pneumonia after a brief illness. She leaves a family of two sons and two daughters, with her husband, to mourn her loss. Mr. Mills is also very ill. The deceased was sister-in-law to Hon. D. Mills, of this city.

—A couple of assault cases came up at the Police Court this morning. A young man was charged with assaulting the janitor at the Simcoe street rink because he would not admit him. The magistrate fined him $2 and ordered him to give sureties to keep the peace for a year. John Murray was charge with assaulting Albert Eastman in the latter's barber shop last Saturday evening. The trouble arose over a debt. Murray was fined $2 and given a day in which to furnish security to keep the peace.

An Afflicted Family.

Currey Hoover, of this city, who went to Caistorville a few days ago to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Taylor, will remain there until some other relatives are convalescent. His sister, Mrs. James T. Taylor, was a robust woman a fortnight ago. Her husband was scarcely able to go to her in her last moments. Her father, though in the same home, was not able to attend her bedside. Her sister and mother were sick also with the grip, as well as Mrs. Smuck, who had come to be with them in their great trouble. Mrs. Taylor leaves a husband, three little children and many warm friends to mourn their bereavement. The Methodists will greatly feel their loss, as Mrs. Taylor was a most estimable Christian as well as a most earnest worker.

Death of Mrs. George Till.

Mrs. Ann H., wife of Mr. George Till, died yesterday at her late residence, 73 Maple street, after a painful illness of over a year's duration. Mrs. Till, who was in the 67th year of her age when she passed away, was born in Devonshire, England, and came to Canada with her husband some 30 years ago, having lived in London ever since. She was an adherent of Queen's Avenue Methodist Church, and by her amiable disposition and many excellent traits of character won the esteem of all with whom she was associated. Besides her bereaved husband she leaves three sons, Edward, whose home is in Toronto, Walter, in Victoria, B. C., and Lewis, in this city. The funeral, which is private, takes place Friday.

A Skimmed Milk Suit.

In the suit Reg. vs. Westgate yesterday at Osgoode Hall Aylesworth, Q. C., moved absolute a rule nisi to quash the summary conviction of the defendent by a justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex for supplying skimmed milk to a cheese factory, on the grounds that the conviction is not under seal, that no offense against the Dominion statue 52 Vic., ch. 43, is disclosed, because the milk was not supplied for the purpose of being manufactured, so far as appears by the evidence or the conviction, and on other grounds. He asked for costs of the motion on the ground that the proceeding was substantially a civil proceeding, and not well founded in fact. D. W. Saunders for the complainant, the the inspector of the Western Dairymen's Association, showed cause. Decision was reserved.

Placed in a Vault.

The funeral of the late Conductor George Hawthorne took place from the family residence, King street, yesterday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen turned out in large numbers to pay last respects to a departed brother. Deputations from the same organization were present from Windsor, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and other places. The Canadian Order of Foresters, of which deceased was a member, was also largely represented. Rev. W. M. Roger, of the King Street Presbyterian Church, conducted the service at the house. The railway men carried the coffin from the house to the hearse, and Bros. Charles Doe, J. McCormick, Frank Robinson, J. A. Tune, E. A. Reid and Thomas Rowe, of the C. O. F., acted as pall-bearers at Woodland Cemetery, where the burial service was performed by both societies. The remains were not laid in the grave, but placed in a vault, in case a medical autopsy is necessary.

A Literary Man's Progress.

The Idler is the latest claimant for popular favor among the illustrated sixpenny monthlies, and the first issue is full of crisp and bright writing. This will not be wondered at when it is stated that the joint editors are two such well known humorists as Jerome K. Jerome and Luke Sharp, or Mr. Robert Barr as he is, known in England; while among the first contributors are Mark Twain, J. H. Goring, Andrew Lang, Bret Harte, and James Payn. To Canadians the magazine has a special interest from the fact of Mr. Robert Barr's intimate association with the Dominion. Born in Scotland, Mr. Barr went to Canada when only five years of age, and his early writings in the Toronto Globe, London (Ontario) ADVERTISER, and Grip soon caught the taste of the Canadian public. Canada, however, was not the choicest of literary fields in those days, and in 1876 Mr. Barr crossed the boundary, and soon made for himself a name in North American literature by his writings under the nom de plume of "Luke Sharp"—a name suggested by the sign over the premises of a Toronto house of business. Eleven years ago he started the London edition of the Detroit Free Press, and his writings in that journal and in other journals and magazines here have brought him well-merited favor among the English reading public. Messrs. Chatto & Windus are bringing out in March a volume of stories by him, to be published simultaneously in London and New York, and he has now taken a further step forward in assuming equal editorial and proprietary interest with Jerome K. Jerome in the Idler. Mr. Barr is, by the way, still an owner of land on the Detroit River in Canada, and has many friends in the Dominion.—[London Canadian Gazette.

A Bad Runaway.

About 9 o'clock this morning a team of horses attached to Joseph Mitchelltree's butcher wagon became frightened in the Market Lane and started at a lively gallop eastward on Dundas street. At the corner of Richmond the driver was thrown out by the sharp curve taken northward. Miss Lou Pollard, of South London, was on the crossing at the time, and in a hurried attempt to step backward out of the way, slipped and fell, the wheels passing over her foot. She was taken into a drug store, but was found to be unhurt beyond a bruised ankle. The team continued running on Richmond street and in front of John Moule's grocery store one of the horses collided forcibly with a telegraph pole. The poor brute was knocked down and lay on the roadside for a time, suffering greatly until chloformed to death by J. H. Tennant, V.S. Its forehead was split open by the force of the concussion and it was a merciful act to put it out of the way. The other horse was uninjured. The driver was also unhurt. The dead horse was valued at $200, having made a good record on the local track.

A Serious Collision.

The central fire brigade was called out about 9 o'clock this morning to extinguish a blaze at an old oil shed near the C. P. R. roundhouse. The South London (No. 3) brigade came to the central hall and while waiting for the other to return, a second alarm was given from another box by somebody else who had seen the blaze at the oil shed and did not know the firemen were on the spot. Number three brigade started off and in turning northward on Clarence street the horse carriage or the horses knocked over a 13-year-old boy named John Valentine, who lives at 529 Talbot street. The front wheel passed over him but luckily the hind wheel slewed away. Dr. Graham was summoned and found the lad bleeding from a gash in the back of the head. He was cared for until the ambulance arrived and conveyed him to the hospital. The firemen were walking their horses westward near the corner when the alarm came and in wheeling around to turn northward did not see the boy. It was apparently an accident for which no one in particular was to blame. The boy had started to cross the street the moment the horses darted forward, hence the collision. According to late inquiries at the hospital the boy is doing well and the chances for his recovery are good.

EAST MIDDLESEX.

Nomination of Candidates to Fill the Commons' Vacancy.

In Collins' Hall, London West, at 12 o'clock to-day, Acting Returning Officer W. D. Stanley, of Lucan, announced that he was prepared to receive nominations for the bye-election in East Middlesex. Mr. James Gilmour, of Dorchester, the returning officer, is ill, and Mr. Stanley as poll clerk took his place.

The nominees were George Taylor, of East London, and Joseph H. Marshall, of London township.

John Shopland, contractor and builder, deposited the usual $200 for Mr. Taylor and Emmanuel T. Essery did the same service for the other candidate.

The following duly-qualified electors attached their signatures to Mr. Taylor's nomination papers: John Coleman, Wm. B. Weir, Daniel McFarlane, James Wilkie, John Taylor, George Baskerville and George W. Keast, of Nissouri; George Mardlip, Daniel Burnett, Wm. H. Ardiell, E. A. Shoebottom, James Shoebottom, Isaac H. Shoebottom, Mark W. Hodgins, Richard Dann, John Hughes, Thomas Langford, George Landford, and Alex. Garrett, of London township; J. Gibson, of Belton; Chas. Harrison and W. H. Salmon, of Thorndale; David Thompson, North Dorchester; R. A. Douglass, W. T. Hamilton and Wm. Spence, of London West; Joseph Simmons, J. H. Gardiner, M.D., James Cordery and A. Dunn, city of London.

Mr. Marshall's nomination papers were signed by the following: Henry Routledge, Thomas Flinn, Richard Ardiel, John Ryan, T. E. Robson, John Geary, Thomas Clark, R. A. Powell, Thomas A. Langford, W. E. McRobert, Wm. Garratt, Robert Dreaney, Daniel Bacon, Francis Blackwell and John Coote, of London township; W. W. Fitzgerald, London West; G. W. Logan, London East; Taylor Quait, Edward Logan, W. F. Guest, James B. Fram, A. W. Brown, E. Fitzgerald, James Harding, Joseph Beck, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Richard Hobbs and J. S. Fallows, of Nissouri, and John Smith, Dorchester.

Pure beeswax candles for sale at the Catholic Record Office. 68u

ST JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

DIAMOND VERA CURA

CURES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

If you cannot get Diamond Vera Cura from your Druggist, send 25c. for sample box to

CANADIAN DEPOT

44 and 46 Lombard St.

TORONTO, - - ONT.

Wood Mantels

New designs from $8 up.

R. R. BLAND

Mechanics' Institute, Dundas street. ywt

A FEW TESTIMONIALS

FOR

Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure.

Miss Maria Brown, of Chatham, formerly of Glencoe, says she has much pleasure in testifying to the merits of Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure; that of nine corns which gave her great pain not one of them remains. It is surprising the testimonials that come in from all parts of the country for this celebrated corn cure.

Letter from Springfield.

W. S. Barkwell, Chemist. Dear Sir.—When in London I got a bottle of your celebrated Sure Corn Cure for a corn which I could get nothing to help. I have suffered from it for the last 15 years, and thought I would never get it cured, but yours acted like a charm and completely removed it. I am gratefully yours, Alvin Purdy, Springfield. March 1, 1888 wz

NEW IMPORTS.

FRENCH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Muskmelon, Red and White Pears, Figs' Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Strawberries, etc.

Cadbury's English Chocolate in fancy cartons, plush and silk caskets, suitable for Xmas presents.

Table and Pudding Raisins of extra quality.

Gorgonzola Erborato Cheese.

J. L. Fitzgerald,

Successor to Elliott Bros.,

153 Dundas Street. Telephone 996. ywt

Wedding or Funeral Flowers

Always to be had on shortest notice.

Geo. & J. B. Cairncross,

266 DUNDAS STREET.

Telephone 510. w

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE. ywt

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURE.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphreys' Manual, (144 pages) fully bound in cloth and gold, mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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The God That Helps to Cure The Cold.

The disagreeable taste of the COD LIVER OIL is dissipated in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, takes the remedy as he would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. *Take no other. All Druggists, 50c., 1.00.*

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Ditson's

50c.

Music Books.

Old Familiar Tunes Will Figures.

A rare book collection for private or public parties, 32 pages.

WAR SONGS.

Grand Army and Memorial Songs, with choruses for male voices; the tunes may be sung by any voice.

COLLEGE SONGS.

The greatest compilation ever made. Over 200,000 copies already sold. All the popular songs; over 100 in number. LATEST EDITION REVISED TO DATE.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT TUNES.

Father Kemp's collection; over 80 tunes, universally used in Old Folks' Entertainments.

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100 characteristic slave songs; probably the best collection of this class of song. 30 cents.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY,

453 463 Washington St. Boston.

Another Big Lot of Bargains

—AT—

POWELL'S

which must make a busy month for us this month. Our prices are always low, but this big lot of bargains will astonish everybody, both buyers and sellers. The watchword on Dundas street must be

POWELL'S CHEAP STORES.

No. 1.—Wide English Prints, fast colors; this is a limited lot, worth 10c. Every yard will be sold for 6c.

No. 2.—Twenty-two yards good Grey Cotton sold for $1.

No. 3. Seventeen yards extra heavy Grey Cotton for $1.

No. 4.—Seventeen yards fine White Cotton for $1.

No. 5.—Fifteen yards extra heavy White Cotton $1.

No. 6.—In the lot are Black and Colored Henriettas which are very fine and highly finished; our prices will be ordinary wholesale prices, viz., 63c., 53c., and 43c. Ladies, come and see these Henriettas.

No. 7.—Ladies will remember this other big lot of Pongees and Pongor Silks, all of which we will sell for 25c. per yard.

No. 8.—In this lot of cheap goods there are a lot of Lace Curtains which we will sell for 55c., 67c., 87c., 97c. and $1. There are some immense bargains in the lot.

No. 9.—With this lot of goods you will find a lot of children's Wool Hoods and wool goods worth from 60c. to $1, all of which we will sell for 25c. each.

N. B.—We have hundreds and hundreds of other lines that we have not space to tell you the prices of. We invite you to come and see them. The way we buy our goods we should sell them cheap, which we do. Don't fail to come.

FIRST COME BEST SERVED.

POWELL'S

Known all over this Western Peninsula as the cheap Drygoods, Mantle and Millinery Store of London.

134 DUNDAS STREET.

CHOICE FLOWERS

CUT FLOWERS.

Wedding and Funeral Designs made up on the shortest notice.

S. S. WORTMAN,

Telephone 519. 210 Dundas St. ywt

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH

DILLOWAY

448 Dundas Street, Telephone 567. ywt

Edison's Phonograph

At 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day. Mornings and evenings specially for ladies and children. ENGAGEMENTS made for public entertainments and private houses. Write for terms.

Exhibition Phonographs for sale, $300 for complete outfit. Commercial Phonographs for sale, $150.

LAWRASON, COLES & CO.,

ywt Agents for Western Ontario.

Fire. Fire.

JOHN MOULE

Will open business and sell what goods were saved at any price, to get ready for new stock.

JAS. PERKIN

Has opened his new store at

239 Dundas Street.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Rodgers' Cutlery

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Solid Silver Spoons

—AND—

Fine Electro-Plate.

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Hardware Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO