

Saddened Homes!

Some 200 British Fishermen Drowned During the Gale.

Canon Hurst Appeals for Aid for Newfoundland.

The Liverpool Dock Board Extend Their Plans for Improvement.

Belgium Said to Contemplate Annexation of the Congo State.

Just Think of It!
NICE, Jan. 4.—Snow has fallen here to the unparalleled depth of five inches.

Two Hundred Fishermen Drowned.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is estimated 200 fishermen belonging in Hull and Grimsby were drowned during the recent gales.

To "Collar" Congo.
BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—It is reported in official circles that the Government will lay before Parliament a proposal to annex the Congo State.

The Lucania's Time.
QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.—The time of the passage of the steamer Lucania, which arrived here this morning was 5 days, 11 hours and 44 minutes.

A Clyde Steamer Overdue.
LIMERICK, Jan. 4.—The owners of Clyde steamer Inaathill, which is nine days overdue at this port, believe that she with her crew of twenty men has been lost.

Possible Loss of a Steamship.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—Much anxiety is felt for the steamship Prescott, which sailed from Prescott, on Dec. 29 for Marseilles. Life buoys bearing her name have been found on the Yorkshire coast. She carried a crew of 25.

Mary Is Grateful.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, has communicated to the press her thanks for the many inquiries as to her condition during her recent illness. She is convalescent.

English Mail Boat Ashore.
CALAIS, France, Jan. 4.—The Dover mail boat Empress is ashore near here with a number of passengers on board. Many persons from London are on the steamer.

The Empress is anchored in a safe position near Calais, and probably will suffer only slight damage. The passengers and mails carried by the Empress were landed by small boats. The violence of the gale in the channel is unabated. The boats were unable to leave Calais, Oaten and Dover this evening.

Death of Marshal Pavia.
MADRID, Jan. 4.—Marshal Pavia, leader of the movement which culminated in a military dictatorship on Jan. 3, 1874, was found dead in his bed this morning. He had heart disease.

More Earthquakes.
ROME, Jan. 4.—Earthquakes have been felt repeatedly today in Reggio de Calabria and Northern Sicily. The Under Secretary of the Interior will make a tour of the provinces affected and will provide for the distribution of money, food and clothes among the homeless.

A New Departure.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—The North German Lloyd's Steamship Company is about to inaugurate the sailing of their ships from the Mersey, Liverpool, in January. The transatlantic steamship companies are seriously considering the holding of a conference to decide what steps shall be taken to check the competition.

Liverpool Dock Board's Plans.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Concerning the proposed expenditure of £36,900 in improvements by the Liverpool dock board, Mr. Glynn, chairman of the works committee of the board, says that in addition to the construction of a landing stage for the Atlantic line steamers it is intended to construct a railway station at the pier head, which will connect by rail with the London and Northwestern Company's Waterloo station. The scheme of improvements, he said today, would be pushed forward with all possible expedition. The erection of the new station would provide direct connection with London.

Newfoundland's Hour of Need.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—Canon Hurst, formerly the Newfoundland agent of the Colonial Church Society, has written to the newspapers enclosing a letter from Dr. Blot, inspector of schools in Newfoundland, describing the misery prevalent in the colony. Dr. Blot says: "The fire of 1892, from which we still were suffering, was a slight disaster with the present one. Then we had ready help. Now we stand alone. Some will say, 'The disaster is of your own making, and you must bear it alone.' This is only true of those who brought on the trouble, who foresaw the crash, and who grabbed all the gold and silver." Dr. Blot appeals for aid and Canon Hurst offers to receive donations.

A TARIFF EYE-OPENER.
Why Will the Farmer Blindly Vote Against His Own Interests?

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 4.—The efforts of leading farmers of Welland county to establish supply depots for the purpose of supplying milk to Buffalo milkmen have failed because of the attitude of the customs officials, particularly those of Canada.

Milk is on the free list in the United States tariff, although dutiable at 3 per cent coming to Canada. Both sides maintain a duty on the cans in which the milk is conveyed. Welland county farmers claim that they have a market in Buffalo for all they can supply. Buffalo dealers offer to furnish cans free, but Hon. N. C. Wallace, Controller of Customs, has advised the representative of the Welland farmers that if American manufactured cans are used duty will have to be paid each time the cans enter Canada, and this

means a payment of about 60 cent on each ten-gallon can, besides the entrance.

The farmers say that the Buffalo milkmen already have the cans and want only the milk, that if the cans were made in Canada the regulations as to duty would be the same each time the cans reached the American side and it would only be a question as to which Government collected the duty. The Canadian manufacturers might have some profits on the half hundred cans supplied, but the American Government would reap the duty.

Meanwhile a profitable trade in milk is "held up" and the question is likely to be one of the principal features of the coming election campaign in the county.

STARTED BY A CIGARETTE.

Another Hotel Blaze in Albany Narrowly Averted.

Block of Buildings in Gravenhurst Burned Out.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Hotel Columbia narrowly escaped being burned to the ground early this morning. One of the guests, John W. Bryce, went to bed smoking a cigarette, and becoming drowsy allowed it to fall out of his fingers. In a few moments the bed clothes were ignited. The flames were extinguished by other guests.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 4.—Fire this afternoon, caused by a gas explosion in the store of G. O. Willey & Co., caused a loss of \$50,000.

GRAVENHURST, Ont., Jan. 4.—About 2:30 this morning fire was discovered in the brick block occupied by P. Shee, boots and shoes; H. H. Morley, furniture; L. J. Ovens, harness; G. E. Clark, drugs; Dixon & Johnson, bakers; O'Neill & Co., drygoods, and J. Martin, tinware and stoves. The brigade succeeded in confining it to the one block. The losses cannot be estimated as yet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—Fire broke out tonight in the store of the Deloraine and Quinlan Co., dealers in toys and fancy goods, East Water street, and spread to adjoining buildings. Loss \$150,000.

TWO CHILDREN PERISH.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Fire broke out at 8:50 o'clock this morning in the three-story brick tenement, 434 East 75th street, and two children were suffocated. The blaze started in the apartments of Michael Berberick, on the second floor. The dead children, John Berberick, aged 5, and Michael Berberick, aged 4, were locked in the rooms when the fire started.

THE MIDDLEMARCH TRAGEDY.

Preliminary Hearing of the Case—Hendershott's Daughters Testify.

St. THOMAS, Jan. 4.—The preliminary hearing of the Hendershott murder case commenced here this afternoon in the city hall before P. M. White and Justices of the Peace Frank Hunt, Daniel Turner and Donald Ferguson. The crowd was so great that the magistrates could not secure order, and the hall was cleared.

The afternoon was taken up with the evidence of two daughters of the prisoner Hendershott. The younger daughter testified at the inquest that she retired very early on the night before the tragedy, but she said today she was in the city that night, and that her father, Welter, and the deceased came to the city in the morning, and that her father drove on to Sparta, and Welter and W. Hendershott returned home about noon. She and Welter came to the city about 6 o'clock in the evening and met her father here and drove home. Trial adjourned until tomorrow.

THE LATEST INNOVATION.

Success of the Bicycle Single-Rail Electric Railway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—During the past two weeks of heavy snows and minor blizzards an experiment has been progressing at Watertown of the bicycle single-rail electric railway.

A storage battery car with not less than twenty passengers has been making frequent trips, accomplishing a speed of 12 to 20 miles an hour, and is said to be capable of running 200 miles without recharging the battery. The car weighs less than three tons with batteries and motors complete.

It is expected that an elevated single track railway operated on this system will be at once constructed between Batavia and a point on the shore of Lake Ontario.

EX-ALDERMEN ARRAIGNED.

Latest Proceedings in the Toronto Boodling Business.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—Ex-Ald. John E. Verral and ex-Ald. John Maloney, who were arrested last night as a result of Judge MacDonnell's report on the boodling investigation were arraigned in the police court today. They pleaded not guilty and were remanded for a week. In the case of Ex-Ald. W. T. Stewart defendant was also not prepared to proceed, and he was again remanded until Wednesday next. Mr. Verral asserts that he has been the victim of a great injustice.

Crown Attorney Curry said that all the warrants that had been issued had been attended to by the police, and no further arrests need be expected immediately. He added: "Ald. Bailey is out of the city. I understand that W. M. Hall is in Denver, and that ex-Ald. Hewitt is in New York."

Commented officially by U. S. Government chemists for highest leavening power, purity and wholesomeness is Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

The Ontario Poultry Show.

NEW HAMBURG, Jan. 4.—The Ontario Poultry Show closed today. Port Hope is the next place of meeting. The following officers have been elected: President, H. White, Port Hope; first vice-president, Wm. McNeil, London; second vice-president, G. S. Oldrieve, Kingston; treasurer, George G. McCormack, London; secretary, Thomas A. Brown, London; delegates to Industrial Exhibition, J. Dilworth and W. Barber, Toronto; delegates to Western Fair, J. H. Saunders and G. G. McCormick, London; directors, Thos. A. Duff, Toronto; S. W. Clemens, Galt; John Crowe, Guelph; John Cole, Hamilton; W. C. Trew, Lindsay; W. T. Gibbard, Napanee; D. Rice, Whitby; A. Bogue, London; C. Massey, Fort Hope.

Late Canadian News.

The Lash Applied in the Montreal Jail—Boy Killed by a Derrick.

Minnie Blakely has been arrested at Belleville on the charge of bigamy.

Louis, the 6-year-old son of Mr. J. W. Thomson, of Winnipeg, was killed by the fall of a derrick.

Mrs. S. L. Soper died Thursday night at Belleville, aged 80 years. She had lived there for 26 years.

Joe Smith, aged 73, one of the oldest residents and a well known lumberman of Ottawa, died on Friday.

Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, says the province will resent any interference by the Dominion in their school legislation.

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. A. M. Dalton, a partner in the banking firm of Harrison & Dalton, Neepawa, is causing some anxiety to his friends.

J. Ship, a young merchant tailor doing business at 1000 St. Denis street, Montreal, killed by being struck by a Grand Trunk Railway car on Friday night.

Norman Bethune, son of N. W. Bethune, manager of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company at Ottawa, died Thursday night from typhoid fever. He was 17 years old.

Alphonse Laurendeau, who assaulted his own child, received 25 lashes Friday morning in the Montreal jail. Laurendeau will get another 25 when he is released six months hence.

Mr. Dryden announces that the Ontario Government propose to establish a pioneer dairy farm. A location will be chosen on the line of the C. P. R. in Northwestern Ontario.

Foreclosure proceedings on a \$4,583 mortgage were taken by the North American Life Insurance Company against the trustees of the Royce Avenue Baptist Church, Toronto.

Over \$500 of the above amount represents interest on the loan, which was borrowed in August, 1891.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

An anti-vice society has begun work in San Francisco.

John D. Rockefeller has given Chicago University \$115,000.

The United States gold reserve at noon Friday was \$81,000,000.

An Austrian polar expedition will leave Bremerhaven in June, 1896. Julius Prager will be in charge of it.

It is reported that the Vatican has authorized Catholics to take part in the next Parliamentary elections.

The Morning Call of San Francisco, was sold Friday afternoon for \$360,000 to a Republican syndicate.

The Buffalo postmaster reports greater destitution this winter than last. The number of families who are receiving poor relief at this date is 2,311, as against 1,977 same date last year.

Capt. Daniel F. Bone, one of the best known of lake navigators, is dead at Buffalo. Capt. Bone was a native of St. Johns, N. B. He was since the age of 10 connected with ocean or lake marine.

Capt. Albert Gallatin Hudgins, formerly of the United States and Confederate navies, died on Friday at Richmond, Va. He was twice taken prisoner during the war, and at one time was under sentence to be hanged as a pirate.

Harry B. Spalding, of Boston, Mass., is charged with the embezzlement of \$15,000 from the firm of Wheeler, Block & Co., of 100 Kingston street. Spalding was formerly the confidential bookkeeper of the firm, and had been twenty years in its employ. He disappeared in September.

The Ontario State Bank, between Los Angeles, Cal., and San Bernardino, was robbed of between \$4,000 and \$5,000 by two men on Friday morning. Two men entered suddenly, draw revolvers and then ordered the cashier to throw up his hands while they ransacked the vault.

The Evening Sun prints an article in which it says that the wool men of New York have carried into effect a scheme which will make that city the center of the wool trade instead of Boston. The plan involves the building of an immense warehouse for the storage of wool, the forming of a wool exchange, the establishment of a bank, and the organization of a club.

GHASTLY FINDS.

Remains of Four Dead Men Discovered in Vancouver and Suburbs.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 4.—Many ghastly finds were made in Vancouver and suburbs on Wednesday. Some skaters on Burnaby Lake unearthed a skeleton beneath a log, moved for the first time in six years to make a bonfire on the ice. The remains were those of John Cooper, who escaped from the asylum many years ago, and who had crawled beneath the log and died.

The remains of John Quinn were found on the railroad track after the Whatecom express had passed in the evening. Quinn had lain down on the track to sleep off the effects of a day's drunk.

A dead man was found floating in the Fraser River with a knife wound in his heart and a letter in his pocket from Henry Copp, Washington, D.C., to Henry Zechow, Seattle. This was murder.

Fragments of a man were found along the C. P. R. track near Hammond, a few miles from Vancouver. His name or how he came to be so horribly mangled is not known.

Two other fatalities are reported from a few miles in the interior. A coroner's inquest investigated four ghastly finds at the same time.

Honors fairly earned were the highest award at the World's Columbian Fair and the special award and gold medal at the California Midwinter Fair to Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Eastern Dairyman's Congress.

GANANQUE, Ont., Jan. 4.—Today is the third and last of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Ontario; Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commission Company, Ottawa, and John Gould, of Ohio. Mr. Edward Kidd, of North Gower, Ont., was elected president.

Steamship Arrivals.

Jan. 4. At From
Adriatic.....New York.....Liverpool
Berlin.....Southampton.....New York

INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.

How Mr. Jones and His Friends Enjoyed Themselves at Civic Expense.

Questionable Expense That Will Be Inquired Into by the Commission of Inquiry—Sunday and Other Trips Which the Taxpayers Paid for.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

I am told on reliable authority that a remarkable statement was made by Mr. William Jones, one of the mayoralty candidates, in the Metropolitan Hotel the other day to a member of the council and a well-known citizen.

Jones then affirmed that the expenses of the big city water commissioners' trip to Newton, Mass., were paid by the Blake Company. This fact is not stated in the waterworks report for 1894. No charge for that deputation, amounting to several hundred dollars, is made. Upon discovering this today I inquired the reason why at the office of the water commissioners. The secretary replied that the water commissioners first paid the expenses with city money, and after the Blake Company got the contract the money was paid back by the Blake Company. Why does not this appear in the report as a debit and credit charge? The answer to Toronto are given; why not this and other expenditures? Why, if he honestly desired to take the people into his confidence, did not Mr. Jones on nomination day give an explicit statement regarding these extraordinary proceedings?

The East London aldermanic livery man (Ald. Dwyer) has a bill for \$57 50 in the report. For what? For the Sunday afternoon excursion of Mr. Jones and his friends to Springfield? Is it not a violation of the oath of office for an alderman to contract to carry fellow civic officials for hire on Sunday or any other day?

In view of this, and the state of affairs that has resulted in the water commissioners being sued for several thousand dollars, is it not high time and perfectly in order that the commission of inquiry petitioned the City Council to proceed at once to make every necessary inquiry? The citizens elect men to look after their interests, to economically administer their affairs, to spend no moneys in questionable ways, and when expenditures are hidden away, and when there is dicker with contractors by those in power, there is always a necessity for the most stringent inquiry into every expenditure, necessary and unnecessary, and there have been far too many of the last named this year. Yours truly,

GEORGE T. HUSCOX,
London, Jan. 5, 1895.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

Motion to Quash Indictments Against Dubs and Others Rejected.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The motion to quash the indictment for conspiracy against Eugene V. Dubs and the other directors of the A. R. U., besides 60 others accused of stopping the mails and interfering with interstate commerce, came up before Judge Grosscup in the United States Court this morning. The indictments against the following were rejected: Pat Horace, Harry Hart, M. E. McGlen, W. McDade, Arthur Moore, Edward O'Neill, H. J. Hollahan, Wm. Rao and Frederick Staley.

It was claimed for the defendants that all the indictments should be quashed because the word "feloniously" did not appear in any one of them; also because it had been held by Justice Harlan and others that the men had a right to combine or conspire to strike. The only defendant present was Director Wm. Burns.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Jan. 4.—At Homestead today there was little or no excitement. A final conference was held between Manager Schwab and the striking shearmen of the Carnegie mill and a settlement reached. The likelihood now of a strike of any proportions at Homestead seems entirely removed. At Braddock everything was quiet. The strikers have called a meeting for next Monday, at which they took action on the ultimatum issued by the Carnegie Company.

Judge Grosscup reserved his decision until next Tuesday, when the cases are set for trial.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 4.—The strike at Midvalley colliery ended today in a satisfactory scale of wages being adopted, and tomorrow operations will be resumed, giving work to 1,500 men and boys.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 4.—The North Adams Manufacturing Company announced today the restoration of the 5 per cent cut made in the wages of their employees during the business depression.

The manufacturers of Dr. Price's Baking Powder own the largest plant and the best machinery and use the purest materials in making baking powder.

EUROPEAN ART GALLERIES.

Important Works of the Old Masters.

O. B. Graves' art store, Dundas street, was the center of attraction yesterday, when Mr. O. L. Woerner, representing Braun, Clement & Co., of Paris and New York, opened with an exhibition of carbon prints taken directly from the original paintings of the most celebrated ancient and modern artists of Europe. The collection contains about 5,000 copies, and as the exhibition is free to everybody a personal call is solicited. It would be impossible to describe at length the magnificent reproductions of the masterpieces, architecture, painting and sculpture, from every important art center of Europe. Among the most celebrated paintings reproduced are Venus de Milo and Venus de Medici, from the Louvre, Paris; the Transfiguration, by Raphael, as shown in the Vatican; the Partenone, taken from the Propylaeas in Athens; the Night Watch, by Rembrandt, and the same artist's celebrated picture, the Syndic—both from the Amsterdam gallery; David, by Michael Angelo, and Napoleon as a Lieutenant, by Greuze. Modern painters of the French Salon of every year, and such masters as Bouguereau, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Murillo, Paul Veronese, Correggio, Franz Hals and Rembrandt are all represented. The carbon prints are permanent and entirely new. Mr. Woerner will continue the exhibition today and tonight, after which he leaves for Toronto. The general public is invited to call and inspect these wonderful works of art.

Pupils who use tobacco in the public schools of France are promptly dismissed.

KINGSMILL'S

GREAT

SLAUGHTER

OF

SURPLUS

STOCK

PRICES CUT TO THE BONE

Silk Department

TO START 1895, WE WILL OFFER OUR

WHOLE STOCK OF

Surahs,

Bengalines

AND Pongees

AT

25c the Yard!

Come and See Them.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per word.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Jan. 6—Rev. Walter Kigley, pastor, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Sunday, Jan. 6—Evangelists Park and wife at both services. Revival services will be continued every evening next week. Sunday school and Bible class as usual.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Cullen, pastor. Morning, "An Invaluable Institution"; evening, "A Marvellous Encouragement."

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. M. F. Tallant, pastor. New Year services. Visitors welcome.

REV. JOHN CARMICHAEL, OF REGINA—N. W. T., at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church—Morning service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Charles Brown, of Glenora, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DUNDAS STREET CHURCH—REV. E. L. Lancelotti will preach tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. After the morning service, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The musical service will contain: "Send Out Thy Light" (Gounod); "Hail to the Morning Star" (Spohr); "Sing Alleluia Forth" (Bach).

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Services tomorrow by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Anis, M.A. In the morning the pastor will give an address, after which will follow the communion, reception and sacramental services. The evening subject will be "A Motto for the New Year." Morning anthem, "We Will Always Give Thanks"; "There's Always Joy in Heaven," Smart; the Misses Hart, Evening anthem, "The Psalm by Schubert"; "Sing Alleluia," Miss Foyler.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, LONDON WEST—His Lordship, Bishop Baldwin, will preach at evening service Sunday, Jan. 6, at 7 p.m.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—415 P.M. Sunday, Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, will address the men's popular meeting on "Christ in the Life of Today." Miss Kibbie, of Toronto, will sing. Men only.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ANGLICAN—Services Sunday, Jan. 6, Rev. G. M. Grant, D.D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, will conduct the service. Collection in aid of building fund.

CHRIST CHURCH—PREACHING AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M. Rev. J. H. Moore, house, rectify.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. Geo. Fowler, Ph.D. Evening, "Refuse Not Him That Speaks." Baptism after services; all welcome. Seats free.

EGYPTIAN PHOENIX—ITS LESSONS—And Why It Was Built, in Dr. Wild's subject tomorrow evening at First Congregational Church; morning subject, "The Solitary in Families."

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Ira Smith, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. as usual.

MUSEMENTS, ETC.

WESTMINSTER RINK—SKATING every afternoon and night. Band Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Admission 100 when no band, 10 cents.

JAN. 15—MISSES SAYWELL, COWAN, Clement, Horton in concert at St. James' Presbyterian Church. Tickets, 25 cents.

FOOD SKATING—BLACKFRIARS RINK—Open after 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. Admission 100 when no band, 10 cents. Band Monday, the 7th.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THURSDAY, Jan. 10th, "The Beggar's Opera," Park, Palmer, Miss Nellie Gathorn, in her unique, humorous and musical sketches. Prices, 50c, 10c. Plan open Sunday, the 11th.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MATINEE—Today, "The Beggar's Opera," in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," tonight, "The Dukes." Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents; children to matinee, 10 cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, "Spiritualism with lights on." Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, will speak. Plan now open. Prices, 10c, 20c and 30c.

OPEN AN EVENING IN SOUTH AFRICA—First Congregational Church, Park, Friday, Jan. 25, 1896. Keep this date free.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR REV. DR. LOCKWOOD, of Cincinnati, on "The Evolution of the Day." The evening lecture of the series, Dundas Street Methodist Church, Monday evening next (7th inst.) at 8 o'clock. Silver collection of not less than \$100.

QUEEN'S AVENUE RINK OPEN AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS. Band on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays.

COVE RINK—GOOD SKATING EVERY AFTERNOON. Ladies and children 5c. 77c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th, "Max O'Rell, in his world-renowned comedy lecture, "Her Country." Tickets, 75c, 50c, 25c and 10c.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, THE recognized leading school of Western Ontario. New Year's term commences Monday, Jan. 6, 1896. Classes in dancing, Monday evenings; ladies, Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Ladies and children, Saturday afternoon. Private tuition at 10c per hour. Members of N. A. M. of Academy, 315 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

MEETINGS.

MEETING OF ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY will be held in J. W. Jones' auctioneers' office (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock; of importance. All members requested to be present. O. B. LESLIE, secretary.

THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 195, A. F. and A. M. meets Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Visitation, Jan. 13, 1896. W. M. R. B. HUNGERFORD, secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EAST Middlesex Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, London, Jan. 16, 1896, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the annual and auditor's report and electing officers for the ensuing year. CHARLES F. BULLOCK, president; A. R. ROWAT, secretary.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY Local branch, Monday night, Jan. 13, 1896; orchestra, Wednesday night, Jan. 9, 1896, 8 sharp. Full attendance requested at 7:30 Dundas street. ST. JOHN HYPERBOLIC, conductor; S. CHADWICK, secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

M. W. A. BLEUHNER will resume his piano and harmony lessons Saturday, Jan. 5.

MRS. NOBLE, TEACHER OF PIANO, organ and harmony; terms moderate. Residence, 225 King street.

JAS. CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF VIOLIN. Pupils received at 421 King street.

MRS. S. CHADWICK, LATE OF MONTREAL, organist and pianist. Concerts, accompaniments. Pupils received at 415 Dufferin avenue, London, Ont.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 391 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street.

TENNENT—VETERINARY SURGEON, 105 Dundas street, corner King and Dufferin, residence, corner King and Dufferin.

MALE HELP WANTED.

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

SALESMAN WANTED—TO SELL the Rapid Dish Washer to the wholesale and retail trade. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers. \$15 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no hard work; can make \$100 a week. Address W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 14, Columbus Ohio.

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

DOMESTICS WANTED.

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

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT who can return to her own home in the evening; references required. Apply at 532 Dufferin avenue.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—Apply after 6 p.m. at 533 Dundas street.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY 36 Central avenue, north side, between Wellington and Waterloo.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—Apply after 6 p.m. at 533 Dundas street.

ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS—You wish to get a cook, general servant, housemaid or nurse call at my office, 56 Dundas street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per word.

NEW YEAR OFFER—A CHOICE beautiful, genuine imported German, beautiful singing, with nice illustrated book on the care of birds, all for \$2.50. Such a chance was never offered in Canada before. Call on them, HARRIS & CO., Tailors, street, London.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ROADSTER mare—6 years old; sound as a dollar; can trot 3 miles in 10 minutes; bright bay; \$100 will buy her. Apply quick to "B. A. W." ADVERTISER, office.

LOST AND FOUND.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Per word.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TWO FINE horses, one 3 years old, the other a yearling, on Dec. 31, 1894, from 110 Waverley road, GEORGE JACKSON, South London.

TO LET—HOUSES.

These ads pay. 1c. Per word.

BRICK COTTAGE TO LET, NO. 43 Brock street. Apply to THOS. R. PARKER, C. P. R. city office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

TO LET—12 DUNDAS STREET—THIS most desirable retail business property can now be leased for a term of years. Apply to A. A. CAMPBELL, Moulson Bank Buildings.

TO LET—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED front room suitable for two gentlemen, with board and use of bath. Address Box 8 ADVERTISER's office.

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE—NO. 416 York street, 7 rooms, city and water. Apply to JOHN PURDOM, builder, city.

WANTED—SOME PERSON TO RENT front room, heated and vault. Address ADVERTISER.

ROOM TO RENT—LARGE, WARM, well-furnished. With or without board. Apply 423 Park avenue.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—129 Dundas street, nine rooms and bathroom, with modern conveniences; gas, hot air furnace, etc.; outside kitchen and woodshed. Key No. 39.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—129 Dundas street, nine rooms and bathroom, with modern conveniences; gas, hot air furnace, etc.; outside kitchen and woodshed. Key No. 39.

"TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSE to let, and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER'S Office.

WANTED.

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

WANTED AT THE NEWSBOYS' hall, 439 Richmond street, about 150 feet of second hand cotton, also about 150 feet of glass partition.

HOUSE WANTED—WITH FOUR BED-rooms, bath, and half to five acres land. Apply 302 Dundas street, London. 811

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, within half mile of postoffice. Address "Student," this office.

MEN'S CLOTHES TO BE CLEANED, RE-paired and pressed at H. WILLIAMS', 110 Dundas street, upstairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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

BARTENDER WANTS PERMANENT situation in good hotel; twelve years' experience; best of recommendations. Address JAMES JONES, 25 Eglinton street, Hamilton.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

FINE PARK VIEW—FOR SALE, THAT splendid lot, northeast corner of Wellington street and Central avenue; overlooks Victoria Park; splendid site. W. D. BUCKLE.

OXFORD STREET COTTAGE, corner of Union avenue—Fine brick cottage, with large lot; furnace, bath, etc.; No. 443. Fine chance. W. D. BUCKLE.

TO RENT OR SELL—BRICK COTTAGE and barn, No. 443 Oxford street, first-class cottage, \$1,400 buys it. W. D. BUCKLE.

BIG BARGAINS—NO. 45 CENTRAL avenue; 8 rooms; two-story house and barn, and large lot; \$1,300 buys it. W. D. BUCKLE.

BARBERS.

MARCEL HOEHN—BARBER—HAS RE-turned to the city. Call and see his new climax barber chair. 3741 Richmond street, Chiff.

DENTAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1893; Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1898. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 973.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 3901 Richmond street, over Mountjoy's fruit store.

W. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON-DENTIST—116 Dundas street; entrance second door west of Clarence, next Eddy Bros. Telephone 822.

L. McDONALD—DENTIST—Office—153; Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT—HONOR graduate University of Toronto, successor to Dr. H. E. Nelles. Offices over Fitzgerald's grocery. Satisfaction assured.

DR. FRED L. WOOD—HONOR GRADU-ate—181 Dundas street, over Bomer's confectionery. Successful dentist; moderate charges; satisfaction assured.

F. N. HARVEY, L.D.S.—DENTIST—Office and residence over Eddy Brothers, photographer, 214 Dundas street.

J. E. HOLMES—DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson—Crown, bridge and plate a specialty. Office—Room 3, Dundas Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

\$3 A DAY BURE—SEND US YOUR AD-dress and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live; we give you four ad-resses and we will explain the business fully; we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. HERRICK SILVERMAN COM- PANY, Box A 3, Windsor, Ont.

HOTEL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

"DUKE OF YORK" HOTEL—DUNDAS street, London East. Good table; well-stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. KORB. JOHN SMITH.

ONTAHIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDONALD.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kind of liquors and cigars. D. SARR, proprietor.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR \$1 A day house—Absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. J. J. JONES, proprietor.

HODGINS HOUSE—BEST \$1 DAY house in city. Corner King and Talbot streets. Barber shop and billiard room in connection.

GOLING HOUSE—CORNER KING AND Talbot streets. Largest stabling accom- modation in the city. Rates, \$1 per day. Best liquors and cigars. J. J. JONES, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-mouth street, London, situated and first class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor.

ARCHITECTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

HERBERT MATTHEWS, ARCHITECT (formerly with C. G. Haight, New York), Carling block, Richmond street.

MCBRIDE & PARKCOMB—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 231 Dundas street, Dufferin Block, H. C. McBride, F. W. PARKCOMB.

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

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT—has removed his office to 139 Dundas street, east of Richmond.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

NOTICE—THE DE LA MORTON DRESS and Garment Cutting Academy have re- moved to 214 Dundas street, three doors east of York street. We also have dress-making establishment in connection. In this academy, ladies receive instruction in the art of cutting and making of ladies' and children's garments, and privilege of learning the dress-making for \$5. Evening classes open twice a week, also instructions in sewing given. Agents wanted.

GO TO MRS. WOODLIFE'S, 288 DUN-das street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, fruit, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruits. Phone 310.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating. 153 Oxford street, telephone 738.

W. J. WINGET—AMERICAN TAILOR and cutter. Ladies' mantles cut and fitted or made. 605 York street, London.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME FOR EVERY-BODY to get their fur made over in the latest styles. Hatters, collars, caps, etc. E. GOLDSTEIN, 71 and 73 King.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—209 Dundas street. Specialties, ostrich feather and garment dyeing and cleaning; also for all kinds of laundry work. Telephone 601.

CROCKERS IMPROVED TEA AND spice canisters—Specialties in tin and iron ware. D. M. GREEN, 202 King street.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofing; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 100 South street, London. Telephone 588.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. "ONION TYPE" FOUNDRY, 41 Bay street, Toronto, and 230 Portage avenue, W. H. HESS.

LEGAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

TENNENT & McDONOUGH—BARRIS-ters, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 72 Dundas street. M. E. McDONOUGH.

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

W. J. HARVEY, BARRISTER, SOLI-citor, notary public, etc. 72 Dundas street. Money to loan.

JOHN W. WINNETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, London, No. 9 Market Lane. Money to loan.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—81 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at lowest rates.

LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC.—43 York street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERIN—BARRIS-ters, R. KISTERS, etc., London, Ontario, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C.; GEO. MCNAB, P. MULKERIN, FRED F. HANSEN.

MCKEY, WILSON & POPE—BARRIS-ters, solicitors, 402 Ridge street, opposite court house. Telephone 973. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, L.L.B.; H. C. POPE, L.L.B.; J. M. MCKEY, L.L.B.

A. GREENLEES, B.A., BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Build- ings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLI-citor, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

STUART & STUART, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., corner Richmond and Dundas streets. Main street, Glenora, ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART.

J. D. O'NEILL—SOLICITOR, ETC.—Removed to 110 Dundas street.

PARKER & PURDOM—BARRISTERS—Richmond street. E. JONES PARKER, Q.C.; F. H. PURDOM, T. F. PARKER, ALEXANDER PARKER.

A. LEBERT O. JEFFERY, L.L.B., D.C.L. and J. EDGAR JEFFERY, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

MAGNUS, MCKILLIP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGNUS, Q.C., JAMES B. MCKILLIP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

W. M. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SO-licitor, notary, etc., 180 Dundas street east of Richmond, London.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

W. M. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 Richmond street, or 610 Talbot street, London.

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, 131 Elmwood avenue, London South. Telephone 1194.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. J. H. A. BEATTIE, barrister, etc., 81 Dundas street.

G. W. FRANCIS—VALUATOR—Private funds on first and second mortgages at low rates; notes cashed. 734 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN—CERTAIN SUMS OF \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, \$200,000, \$300,000 and \$500,000 to loan on first-class mortgage at 5 and 6 per cent. WEEKES & SCANDRETT, solicitors, 58 Dundas street.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.

SWEDISH MASSAGE—MRS. RAY Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berlin county, Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MRS. EVANS WILL BE READY D.V. to receive her pupils Jan. 11, 734 and 736.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

DR. MCLELLAN—SPECIALTY—THE medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. 231 Dundas street. ywt

DR. JARVIS HAS RESUMED PRACTICE at 759 Dundas street.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 360 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

WHISKARD'S

230-232 Dundas St.

Our Bargains

ARE

Every Day.

—SEE OUR—

18-inch

Plushes,

In all the best shades,

NAVY BLUE,

OLD GOLD,

CARDINAL,

GOLDEN BROWN,

PEACOCK BLUE,

MOSS GREEN,

WORTH 65c.

Whiskard's Price

37

CENTS YARD

See our 3 yard Lace Curtains, taped, only

50c PAIR.

See our special line of Fine White Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, taped, at

75c PAIR.

Just passed into stock a Very Fine Line of Victoria Lawn, very wide width, only

8c YARD.

See our Ladies' Fine Wool Sleeveless House Jackets.

See our Beautiful Black Satene, fancy Quilted Skirts, ranging from

\$1 25 to \$2 75 Each.

Wide Checked Apron Gingham, only

8c YARD.

We are showing Silk Net Veilings in all colors, worth 10c, Whiskard's price

5c YARD.

We are showing special lines of Victoria Lawn, 45 inches wide, at

10c and 12½c YARD

See our Unbleached Canton Flannel, heavy nap, only

5c YARD.

See our yard wide Butchers' Linen, for aprons, only

15c YARD.

Men's All-Wool Socks,

12½c PAIR.

A splendid line of Ladies' Heavy Cashmere Gloves, in black only,

25c PAIR.

Ladies' All-Wool Hose, in black only,

2 pairs for 25c.

Just received into stock Ladies' Heavy Undervests, at

25c EACH.

See our very fine line of Factory Cotton at

5c YARD.

Just received repeat order of White Metal Frames, only

25c EACH.

We keep all colors in Felts, Chenille and Silk Cords, Ball Pon Pons, Silk Tassels, Towel Rings, Embroidery, Hoops, etc., at

Whiskard's

230-232 Dundas St.

The Contest.

A Quiet Meeting of Ratepayers in No. 3 Ward.

Mr. Little States His Position With Reference to Railways.

Where He Worked With Sir John Carling for the City's Good.

The meeting in Aberdeen school last night was fairly well attended. The room was not very well heated, and the majority of those present retained their headgear and coats. The meeting was perfectly orderly and everyone was accorded a fair hearing. Mr. W. H. Winnett made an impartial chairman.

Mr. Joseph Marks, before the speaking began, put the same questions forward for the candidates' consideration as he had done at the previous ward meetings. They had reference to the electric franchise, and a standard wage question in relation to city contracts.

THE WATER COMMISSIONERS. Mr. Winnett returned thanks to those electors who had coupled his name with that office. But owing to press of business he was obliged to decline.

Mr. R. K. Cowan did not think it was necessary to go into lengthy explanations of the work done by the water commissioners. Still there had been a great deal of adverse criticism over the introduction of new pumps, and, in vindication of the actions of the commission, he pointed out that as long ago as 1881 the necessity of adequate steam-pumping machinery had been demonstrated. Then in 1893 Engineer Keefe recommended that the steam pumps be duplicated; there was plenty of water, but not enough pumps. In view of this, and in their own judgment they had purchased the pumps. They stated their intentions on the day of nomination in 1893, and notwithstanding that they were returned by acclamation. The proper way would have been to put candidates in the field who were opposed to the extension of pumping power. Mr. Cowan said that he had been looking in vain at the ward meetings for Mr. J. M. Parsons, "the letter-writer of the R. E. O. P. A." He held that the letters written weekly by Mr. Parsons were abusive, and in some cases insulting. They contained mean insinuations, and if Mr. Parsons was present he would ask him to put his letters in a little plainer English. Mr. Parsons, he said, had a grudge against the city because he could not sell an extension ladder to the corporation.

Ald. Judd said he had no sins—as a water commissioner—to answer for. He sought the suffrages of the electors of the ward in which he was born on his record as an alderman. He dwelt on the vast amount of uncontrollable expenditure in connection with the city's finances, and the difficulty in keeping down the rate. When the water commissioners said that they wanted \$50,000 for new pumps, Mr. Judd thought they knew their business, and voted to grant them the amount. The payment of the expenditure by means of debentures Mr. Judd held to be the only fair way. He answered both the questions of the Trades and Labor Council in the affirmative.

Mr. Cowan took occasion to say that example was better than promise, and that the employees of the waterworks office only worked eight hours a day. The men at the pumping houses only worked nine hours. (Applause.)

Ald. Coe rattled off his speech at a 2-40 gait. He stood as a great friend of the workmen, and said "yes" to both of Mr. Marks' questions. He had been on the workmen's committee last year—the Board of Works—and said again that there was much room for improvement in the roadway of the city. He wanted to see London's streets on a par with Buffalo's, where bicycles were ridden without handle bars, so even were the streets. Mr. Coe wanted to see the city governed by a commission; wanted to see an electric road and a 3-cent fare.

THE MAYORALTY. Mr. Little was well received. "I am a candidate, as you know," said he, "for your suffrages as mayor for next year. I have no record in the City Council or elsewhere in an elective position on which I can base my claim. I simply place myself in your hands, as I believe it is the desire of a large number of citizens that I should do. (Applause.) I may say that I have tried, in my humble way, to advance every improvement that has been brought about in the city since I came to it. I do not mean to say that I have done more than other people in that respect, but wherever I could do anything to advance the city in any way, speed, have not spared either time or trouble to do so. Some criticism has been made upon my action in connection with the railways. Now, gentlemen, I confess squarely and honestly that I am in favor of railway competition. I think we ought to get as many railways as we possibly can, and if I thought we could get another railway or two tomorrow I would do everything in my power to bring it about. It would be better for the manufacturers, for the merchants, for the storekeepers, for the mechanics, for the workmen, for the laborers, and most of all, in the interests of the railway men themselves. The more railways we have, the more opportunities they have for employment in case they should lose their positions." (Applause.)

"As citizens, we know that if we can center manufacturing here and make this a distributing point for merchandise in the west it must increase the population and enhance the value of every foot of property in the city. In the efforts of the meeting to bring about improvements of this kind I think that you will acquit me of any charge of trying to keep aloof from those to whom I have been more or less opposed politically. I have tried to keep politics just exactly where they belong and nowhere else. Now, in the most important work done in connection with that railway matter we had a committee composed of people of all classes, and I thought that our work met with the approval of all classes. In fact, I am satisfied that there are very few even today that do not approve of what was done at that time. I have here the minute book of the railway committee. I was glancing over it the other evening, and I came across the report of the meeting of June 14, 1886. There were present: The mayor (Hodgens, I think it was), Ald. Taylor and O'Meara, and Messrs. Bland, Masurel, Priddy, Marshall, Murray, Smallman, Marsh, Hunt, Campbell, Labatt, Reid, Cronyn and Little. Sir John Carling—was also present, and it is recorded here that in addressing the committee he made use of these remarks: 'Mr. Carling expressed his entire approval of the action of the railway committee, and stated that it was the opinion that the citizens of London were under great obligation to the committee for their efforts to secure railway competition. He also urged them to continue their efforts until connection with the Michigan Central was obtained.' Now, gentlemen, you can see that there was not much one-sided business about this. We all joined together for the good of the city irrespective of party. And we pursued this policy in other matters. Mr. Carling then wound up his remarks by urging that Mr. Hickson be approached with a view to the rebuilding of the car shops. This was away back in 1886, and that reminds me of a matter in connection with the submission of the bylaw for the recent bonus which was granted to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the re-erection of the car shops. You know it is necessary in submitting such a bylaw to the people that an organization should be made for the purpose of placing the facts before the people and getting a majority consisting of a certain proportion of those on the list, and for that reason it is necessary that there should be a very hearty support to any appeal of that kind in order to carry it successfully. Such an organization was made at that time the details of which were arranged by Hon. John Carling and myself. I think gentlemen, that that is an evidence to you that so far as I am concerned I am always willing to work with everybody or anybody for the interests of the city, irrespective of what our views may be upon other matters." (Applause.)

"With regard to municipal affairs: As I have said it is difficult to lay down any particular detailed policy. Honesty and economy should be our watchword. There are many ways of saving money, but as I said before, I don't think that cutting down wages is one of them. (Applause.) I don't think it is any saving to anybody to grind down wages to the lowest notch. Get effective service and pay well for it. But there are many ways in which a business man, in applying the affairs of ordinary business to municipal matters, could make a saving, and thereby benefit his fellow-citizens. If you see fit to elect me I will do everything in my power to bring about any improvements in the City Hall that may possibly be made. I have not had much experience as a business man, and I think, fairly claim to have had some little experience as a business man, and I think if the same business rules are applied to the management of the city that some good may be effected there." (Applause.)

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"I am very much in favor of so far as possible, dividing what are called the executive and the legislative parts of the work. For instance, I don't think that it should be necessary for the aldermen to have to attend to every little matter in connection with the sidewalks and other matters. I must destroy their independence to a very great extent. Matters of that kind should be under the control of the officials. You ought to have an engineer in whom the people have confidence—I don't mean to say by that that you have not. But these matters of detail should be attended to by him, subject of course to the control of the party who makes the laws. If we could have a district kind of thing, and a very large saving to the city, and ward-grabbing would be done away with altogether. Remember, gentlemen, I don't find fault with aldermen for ward-grabbing. It is the result of the system. They can hardly avoid it. If the alderman for any particular ward secures an improvement in his ward, the people of that ward will be the same thing, and if he doesn't get it the people think he is derelict in his duty. If this system can be done away with altogether it would be a very good thing for the management of city affairs." (Applause.)

"If you see fit to elect me I will serve you faithfully and honestly. I shall be ready to do my duty in any possible way, and will be open at any time to hear personally any elector of the city, no matter who he may be, if he has any grievance. I shall name an hour at which I shall always be found ready to see any person on city business, and if that doesn't suit any elector I will see him at any time suit him. I promise you, gentlemen, that no effort on my part will be spared to do my duty earnestly and faithfully. And now that I have made this promise I shall feel it my bounden duty to carry it out. It is a point of honor with me to do as I promise. In fact, I would rather break my neck than break a promise." (Hear, hear, and applause.)

WILLIAM JONES. Mr. Jones might be said to have spoken figuratively. In 1881 there were 1,775 water services; in 1894 the number had increased to 6,871. The total revenue had also increased from \$23,245 in 1881 to \$71,308 at the present time. The annual quantity of water supplied had increased from 971,000,000 gallons to 2,971,000,000 gallons during the present time. All this increase went to prove, Mr. Jones said, that the increase of pumping power was necessary. Mr. Jones explained that the carpentering work had been done by Mr. John Purdon, as good a contractor as there was in the city. "I was expecting something like this. I don't know anything about it." Mr. Winnett exclaimed that it could be no dodge. It had appeared for the first time in the Legal Record.

Mr. Jones afterwards thought it might have been an attachment against money coming to one of the contractors.

THE ALDERMEN. Ald. Wm. Heaman was given a splendid hearing as he went thoroughly into the matters affecting the welfare of his ward. He referred to the improved condition of the market, street lighting and fire department; answered Mr. Marks' questions in the affirmative, and was in favor of an electric road under fair conditions, and also of the hospital extension. He favored the advertising of the assessment roll.

Ald. Robt. Carrothers took a drink of water and the crowd laughed. "Boys, you needn't laugh," answered Mr. Carrothers, "it's quite natural. If you think I have done right you can vote for me again. If you think I have not, then you can put me out."

Mr. Wm. Skinner had been connected with one or another of the various bands since 1875, and although he thought he was justly entitled to a rest he pleaded for election. On the health board he had "kept snappers away, and other things." Mr. Finlay McNeil said that if indications were right he would be elected. (Applause.) He urged the adoption of better business methods in the council.

hearing as he spoke in favor of the free text books, and a commercial form in connection with the public schools. His ideas were well received.

Mr. J. E. Kosmaly said was in favor of submitting the free text-book question to a vote of the people.

The chairman received a vote of thanks as the gathering broke up.

Losses on the Great Lakes. DETROIT, Jan. 4.—The local weather bureau has compiled the losses to lake marine shipping for the year 1894 due to weather conditions. The number of vessels that met disaster on the great lakes is 112 and the number of lives lost 68. Of these vessels 43 were total losses, entailing a financial loss of \$643,243, and 69 were partial losses, with damages aggregating \$249,787, making a total money loss of \$893,030. These casualties do not include fires and collisions.

"THE LAST DOLLAR"

REV. CHARLES T. COCKING, Returned Missionary from Japan, states: "I consider K. D. C. worth its weight in gold. Anyone suffering from dyspepsia, if he has a dollar left, should try it and prove the truth of what I say. They who give it a trial will continue to use it, I am sure. Prove its merits. Free samples of K. D. C. and Pills sent to any address."

K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S. Or 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

ELECTION CARDS.

Mayoralty Election 1895.

To the electors of the City of London.

In response to a numerously signed requisition, I have decided to be a candidate for the Mayoralty of 1895, and respectfully solicit your support and influence.

I am your obedient servant,

J. W. LITTLE.

MAYORALTY

TO THE ELECTORS

City of London:

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

Wm. JONES

—AS—

MAYOR FOR 1895.

R. K. COWAN,

Solicits your vote and influence to secure his re-election as

Water Commissioner.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

JOSEPH C. JUDD

As Water Commissioner, 1895.

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO VOTE FOR

Wm. C. COO,

To represent you as

Water Commissioner

FOR 1895.

O. E. BRENER,

Respectfully soliciting with thanks your vote and influence as Alderman representing First Ward, 1895. With compliments of the season.

From your obedient servant,

O. E. BRENER.

80u wt

No. 1 Ward.

Your vote and influence is respectfully solicited for

J. H. PRITCHARD

As Alderman for 1895.

WARD NO. 1.

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

J. HEAMAN

—AS—

ALDERMAN FOR 1895.

ELECTORS OF NO. 1 WARD:

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

Chas. TAYLOR

As Alderman for 1895.

NO. 2 WARD

Your vote and influence is respectfully solicited for

J. W. JONES

—AS—

ALDERMAN FOR 1895.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

NO. 2 WARD.

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for

H. M. Douglas

As Alderman for 1895.

NO. 2 WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I solicit your vote and influence for re-election as

ALDERMAN FOR 1895.

Stephen O'Meara

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1895.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

A. B. POWELL

As Alderman for Ward 2 for 1895.

WARD NO. 3.

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for

Finlay McNeil

For Alderman for 1895.

WARD NO. 3.

Your vote and influence earnestly solicited for

R. A. CARROTHERS

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1895.

NO. 3 WARD.

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

WM. SKINNER

As Alderman for 1895.

ELECTORS OF

WARD NO. 4

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for the Re-Election of

JOSHUA GARRATT

As Alderman for 1895.

WARD NO. 4

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for

NEIL COOPER

For Alderman for 1895.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

NO. 4 WARD.

Electors are respectfully requested to mark their ballots X on Monday next in favor of

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG

FOR ALDERMAN.

WARD NO. 4

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for

A. Callahan

As Alderman for 1895.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NO. 4 WARD

Your vote and influence earnestly solicited for the re-election of

James Fitzgerald

As Alderman for 1895.

80u wt

ELECTORS OF NO. 5 WARD.

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for

J. H. Cunningham

As Alderman for 1895.

NO. 6 WARD

Your vote and influence will be appreciated by

J. W. McCALLUM

FOR THE POSITION OF

ALDERMAN FOR 1895.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Respectfully solicited for

E. PARNELL

For Alderman for Ward 6, for 1895.

To the Electors of

NO. 6 WARD:

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

EDMUND WELD,

For Alderman for 1895.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

WARD NO. 1.

Your Vote and Influence respectfully solicited for

JOHN INGRAM,

As School Trustee, 1895.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NO. 1 WARD

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

U. A. BUCHNER

AS SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

ELECTORS OF

NO. 5 WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

J. SANDERS

As School Trustee for 1895.

To the Electors of

NO. 2 WARD,

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for the re-election of

John Stephenson,

As School Trustee

To the Electors of

NO. 2 WARD

Your Vote and Influence Solicited for

DR. JOHN D. WILSON

As School Trustee for 1895.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

WARD NO. 3.

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1863.

London, Saturday, January 8.

PERSONAL FITNESS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

Here, as elsewhere, there has been some little discussion as to which of the two candidates offering for the Mayor's chair is the better fitted to serve the city for the ensuing year. We have said that Mr. Little is the best all-round man for the position, and that he fills the bill in every particular as a man thoroughly able, independent, experienced and careful. We are shown that he has served the city in various capacities on public boards, elected by fellow-citizens, and otherwise as an impartial citizen determined to work for the advancement of this Western center of industry and commerce. It is argued in favor of Mr. Wm. Jones that he should be elected as mayor because he has been an alderman and water commissioner. The same style of argument is used in favor of the least suitable candidate for the Guelph mayoralty, and has drawn from the Conservative organ in that city—the Herald—the following retort:

"The first consideration in selecting men to occupy the Chief Magistracy, chair should be his fitness and ability for the position. No matter how long a candidate has been an alderman, no matter how much time he has spent in the city's service, if he is not a competent man he should not be made mayor. A mayor of a city is looked upon as a sample of the highest intelligence, ability, and enterprise that the place possesses. He is considered a reflex of the intellectual and executive faculties of the people whom he represents. Therefore we say it is highly important that our mayor should be a good man, a man who will fill the office with honor and credit to himself and the electors who placed him there."

We do not think that every man who puts up for alderman and secures election a few times has a bona fide claim to the high office of Mayor. Personal fitness, we said before, should be the chief consideration. After it, the question of long service, or any other minor claim, may receive the attention of the people."

This is a fair statement of the considerations which should govern the citizens of London on the present occasion. Both candidates have been servants of the city. But they are not equally suitable to act as Chief Magistrate. That is the question in a nutshell, and in its settlement we are sure that Mr. Little's pre-eminent qualifications will not be overlooked.

THE STREET RAILWAY SHOULD BE ELECTRIFIED.

If London is to keep pace with the progress it must have its street railway electrified.

It is an important matter, requiring the best business brains the city can command to adjust on a basis at once fair to the city and to the company. There is not a man in London more capable of so adjusting it on a fair and business-like basis than Mr. J. W. Little. He has every reason for desiring fair play for the citizens, while at the same time he has no feeling of hostility to the company.

Elect J. W. Little as Mayor, and the street railway will be soon electrified, giving plenty of employment to those now out of work, and supplying a new impulse to our progressive city.

But we assert, and we assert it advisedly, that the task before the city this year requires a man at once very able in the business sense and capable of bringing differences of view to a fair conclusion.

—Be early at the polls. There have been municipal elections where gross peroration was perpetrated, and in which good citizens found when they reached the polling place that some rasal had already voted for them. The elector who votes early on Monday forenoon will run no risk of losing his vote.

DISHONORABLE SUGGESTION.

We must express our surprise that the Free Press should venture to suggest to any citizen of London to vote contrary to his own freely-signed written pledge in favor of Mr. Little. With a tolerably lengthened experience, we do not recall any suggestion quite as dishonorable having previously appeared in any Canadian newspaper. What does our contemporary take the citizens of London for? Does it take them for dolts, that they do not know what they are doing when they sign a requisition and pledge their support? Or does it take them for dishonorable persons, who make engagements only to violate them? In making the suggestion that any section of the citizens of London do not intend to fulfill their promises, our contemporary is making an attack on their good faith. We believe the dishonorable tactics of our contemporary will only have the effect of increasing Mr. Little's majority.

—A man with a proper sense of honor never urges his neighbor to break his word.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

One of the humors of the municipal campaign in this city is the complaint of the Free Press that Mr. J. W. Little has in the past co-operated with citizens of every shade of opinion in promoting the public welfare. Our contemporary cannot say a word against Mr. Little's record as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and a man ever ready to work for the advancement of the interests of the city, but it feels hurt because Mr. Little has always enlisted the co-operation of men of all shades of opinion to work with him. Bless the heart of the innocent objector, does it not know that the man who has the influence and the ability to enlist his fellow-citizens of every class to aid him in pushing the welfare of the city as a whole, is the very man that we should invest with the reins of office as Mayor? Mr. Little could not ask for a higher compliment than that which the Free Press has unwittingly paid to him.

—A philosophizing contemporary remarks on the fact that the booting fraternity generally hang together, and work against the man of independence and honesty. But the public cannot always be hoodwinked.

COMING SCHOOL REFORMS.

While showing great interest in the Mayoralty campaign, the citizens should not forget to elect good water commissioners and aldermen, or to pitch upon the best men offering for school trustees. There is greater interest in the election of trustees than for some time past, and it is well that it should be so. The trustees have a very important duty to fulfill, and upon the fidelity with which they perform their tasks depends the future of those who are to be the bread-earners in this city in the near future. One very important matter that will come before the new board is the question of providing the pupils with free text books, as in Toronto, a matter which has been well thought out by Trustee Griffin, who is a candidate for reelection in No. 3 ward. Another question, which is also a hobby of Mr. Griffin's, is the fifth commercial form in the public schools, enabling children who do not intend to take up the regular high school work to get a thorough grounding in commercial studies without passing the entrance examination. Still another question is that of management of pupils so as to avoid undue friction, while giving absolute justice to pupils and teachers alike. And beyond all will be the general question of efficient and economical management. The careful, judicious men should be picked out as trustees in every case where they are offering.

A CRY WHICH HAS PROVED A BOOMERANG.

The attempt to make Mr. J. W. Little solely responsible for the deal which brought the Michigan Central to London, and opened up a large new section for the products of the factories and stores of London, has failed, as has the effort to make out that the bargain was a bad one for the city.

In the first place, the following were the citizens, selected by the people, to carry out the bargain: Messrs B. Cronyn, J. B. Laing, John Marshall, C. S. Hyman, John Campbell, C. B. Hunt, John Labatt, James Priddis, T. H. Smallman, Charles Murray, J. W. Little, M. Masoret, J. B. Saunby, Thomas McCormick, W. J. Reid and John Bland.

These were the gentlemen that made the bargain that, in return for a bonus, brought the Michigan Central Railway into the city. These are the men who are traduced when the bargain they made is assailed. Moreover, Chief Justice Meredith, then city solicitor, advised the citizen committee to follow the course that they did as in the best interests of the taxpayers, and their work was generally recognized as all that could be desired. Both city papers joined in aiding to carry it through. The city has ever since been receiving several thousands of dollars rental from the M. C. R., which gives a fair return for the money invested, to say nothing of the benefit from the additional railway. The taxpayers paid \$100,000 bonus for the London, Huron and Bruce Railway, and have been satisfied that it is a paying investment, though they receive not a cent in direct return for their money.

Mr. Wm. Jones mentioned this M. C. R. question at one ward meeting, with the object of injuring Mr. Little's mayoralty chances, but the facts were placed before him, and neither he nor any other responsible citizen have since uttered a word of censure on the subject. They have found that any attack on Mr. Little because of his disinterested services in this matter is utterly unwarranted.

"A DREAM OF FAIRYLAND"

Made a Beautiful Reality in the North End—A Charming Cantata Rendered.

The seventh anniversary of the North Presbyterian Sabbath school, Oxford street, was held Thursday night, and was successful in every respect. The beautiful cantata will be reproduced in the East London Presbyterian Sabbath school in a short time. The school-room was beautifully decorated with bunting and evergreens, and presented the appearance of fairyland. Mr. Jas. Gordon, superintendent, introduced the programme:

Song, "Story of Ruth," ten girls; duet, "Two Dolls," Letta Butler and Jennie Carmichael; duet, "Madge Dearness and Huron Essex," recitation, Harold McConnell; song, "I Were a Dewdrop," Gertrude Burnett; song, six boys; song, "Doris," Miss Gilmour. Following the above came the cantata, "A Dream of Fairyland," rendered by the following in character:

Two Orphan Children—Madge Dearness and Rosa McVennna.
Good Fairies—Lena Butler, Blanch Wilson, Gracie McNeen, Aggie MacLach, Jennie Peden, Annie Beaton, May McMahon and Mollie McConnell.
Evil Fairies—Rosa McNeen, Allie Wilson, Emma Tysler, Gertrude Clare, Letta Butler,

Jennie Carmichael, Jean Mondeloh and Nellie Peden.

All the children acquitted most themselves creditably.
The success of the entertainment is due in a great measure to the efforts of the following ladies who instructed the children: Miss Gordon, Miss Walker (pianist), Miss Annie Ross, Miss May Glover, Miss May Essex. Last evening the children were treated to tea in the school room, after which several songs and recitations were well rendered. Rev. E. H. Sawers, of Westminster, and Mr. G. W. Armstrong gave addresses.

THE G. T. R. CARSHOPS.

How the Bylaw for their Concentration in London Was Carried.

The Prospects for the Work Being Begun.

There were several important questions before the citizens at the municipal election last year, which were disposed of by bylaw. One of the bylaws, which the citizens showed wisdom in voting down, was promoted by Mr. Wm. Jones, now one of the candidates for the mayoralty, and his fellow commissioners. It provided for the borrowing of some \$150,000 to be expended on waterworks, whereas now it is found that a tithe of that amount put the waterworks in very good shape, and many electors believe that the city could have got along for some time yet without any expenditure whatsoever.

One bylaw carried by a large majority—that was the bylaw granting a bonus to the Grand Trunk Railway on condition that it concentrates its car shops in this city. It is not generally known that Mr. J. W. Little and Sir John Carling jointly arranged for the taking of that vote, but such is the case, and no man worked harder for the passage of the bylaw than Mr. Little. He believed that it was a good business transaction, and that it could not be too soon consummated.

There are reasons for the belief that the preliminaries for the concentration of the shops would have been taken long before now but for the wave of depression that, in common with other interests, has so seriously injured the railways. Hopes are entertained, however, that in the near future business will so revive that the railways will be materially benefited, and the additional funds necessary to concentrate and equip the Grand Trunk shops in this city will be forthcoming. There is no more central or desirable place to establish and operate the railway shops of the Grand Trunk than in this city. London has done its share, and Mr. Little, as mayor, will make as early an effort as is wise to have the company begin to carry out its part of the bargain. Mr. Little has worked zealously for the upbuilding of London in the past. He will not weary in well-doing in the future. And he will have the loyal support of every patriotic citizen.

CHANGES MADE

In the Teaching Staff of the Public Schools.

Return of Teachers from the Normal School and Leaves of Absence.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last night to consider a report from No. 1 committee in reference to several transfers and also appointments to the teaching staff, made necessary by the return of a few teachers from the Normal School, granting leaves of absence and the resignation of three of the staff. The report was read by the chairman of No. 1, Mr. Alexander, and was passed with very little discussion or alteration. As amended it reads:

1. That Miss Minnie Laidlaw be appointed to the position made vacant in Lorne avenue school by the resignation of Miss McLeod.

2. That Miss Coral McNaughton take the place of Miss Kilbourn in Park street school during the latter's absence—three months.

3. That Miss Powell be appointed to part second room in Aberdeen school.

4. That Miss O'Brien return to Aberdeen school as transition teacher.

5. That Miss Beattie return to St. George's school as transition teacher.

6. That Miss Thompson be appointed transition teacher in Wortley road school.

7. That Miss Sutton be appointed transition teacher in Simeon street school.

8. That Miss Grieves be appointed transition teacher in Cobden street school.

9. That Mr. Letta Butler's services be secured for Simeon street school until midsummer.

10. That Miss Buttry be appointed to the position of director in the Rectory street kindergarten.

11. That Miss Rudd supply the place of Miss Henderson in the Wortley road kindergarten during the latter's absence—three months.

12. That Miss Hicks be appointed assistant to Miss Rudd during Miss Henderson's absence.

13. That Miss Tyrrell be transferred from St. George's kindergarten to Rectory street kindergarten as assistant, and that Miss Cannon take the place made vacant at Askina street by the removal of Miss Buttry.

14. That Miss Shepland be assistant at St. George's kindergarten.

The members present were Trustees MacRobert (chairman), Logan, Dr. Campbell, Sanders, Blackwell, Wilkins, Johnston, Anderson, Craig, Griffin, Alexander, Jeffrey, Greenlees, Powell, Maryn, and Stephenson, Inspector Carson and Secretary McElhearn.

Why, it is an inspiration? What? A chicken potpie made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

—The case of Wesley Graham, of St. Thomas, charged with hunting game on the Chippewa Indian reserve on Dec. 11, has been enlarged till Friday next. Charles Dyer and Frank Abbott, of St. Thomas, have also been summoned on the same charge.

—The men's meeting in the Grand Opera House tomorrow afternoon promises to be especially interesting. Dr. Lockwood, of Cincinnati is the speaker, and a rich treat is in store for those who are fortunate enough to hear him. His theme is "Christ in the Life of Today." The committee have also secured Miss Roblin, of Toronto, as soloist. Those who were present at last Sunday's meeting will be delighted to hear this talented vocalist again. Miss Roblin sang with great expression, and won her way to the hearts of the audience. Dr. W. H. Moorhouse will preside. The popular orchestra will be on hand and render choice music. Doubtless the house will be packed with men.

THE QUEEN'S PARK.

How It Came to Be Preserved for the Public.

A Free Exhibition Grounds and a Beautiful Public Resort.

It will be remembered that at the time when the city resolved to sell the old Exhibition Grounds in the heart of the city, and get a show ground elsewhere, a determined effort was made to move the Fair Grounds out of the city proper. The proposition was to buy grounds away to the northeast, and pay for them with the proceeds of the sale of the Queen's Park.

The deal came very nearly being carried out, but it was vigorously opposed, and finally the Queen's Park was chosen as permanent exhibition grounds and as a public park for East London.

The leader in the movement to take the Western Fair to the Queen's Park was Mr. J. W. Little, who worked early and late for the success of the scheme, and who has since aided in many ways to improve this delightful resort, which is calculated more and more to become a favorite picnicking ground, not only for citizens but for parties from a distance. Not only that, but as a director of the Western Fair, Mr. Little bought the gravel which has been placed on the splendid walks and drives recently laid down, and influenced his fellow directors to pay for the expenditure out of the revenues of the Fair Board.

This championing of their beautiful park is not forgotten by the electors of the East End, who recognize in Mr. Little's unselfish efforts the work of a city patriot. The East Enders are not ungrateful to those who have stood by them, and they will roll up a big majority for their friend of former days in the election on Monday.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—The Mission to Lepers will meet Monday afternoon at 4:30 in Somerset Hall.

—Mr. Wm. Howie, sen., was severely kicked by a horse the other day, and will be laid up for some time.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Laing, of London, and A. L. Laing, of Toronto, are spending a few days with relatives in Essex.

—The Westminster skating rink has been fitted up with electric lights. Its many patrons will appreciate the improvement.

—Mrs. Robert D. Kilgour and daughter Edna have returned to their home, 110 Elmwood avenue, after spending three months visiting relatives in Chicago and other western cities.

—It has been decided that at the next meeting of the City Council a demand will be made for an investigation into the methods pursued with regard to expenditures on the waterworks during last year.

—Mr. Arthur McKerricher, of No. 606 King street, one of the recent graduates of the London Model School, has been engaged as teacher in Lambeth. Young Mr. McKerricher will enter upon his duties Monday.

—The Misses Taylor, daughters of Mr. John Taylor, South London, are visiting in Newark, N. J. At the Lyceum there last week they gave an instrumental and recitation, which are highly spoken of by the papers of that city.

—Though Mr. Garratt has been nominated in Ward No. 4, he is out of the country, and he may not accept the nomination if he is elected. Mr. Wilker, brickmaker, is Mr. Garratt's sponsor.

—The attraction at the Palace Daneg Academy last night was another of Messrs. Dayton & McCormick's sociables, and a large party attended. Good music was furnished by the academy orchestra, and the programme was well arranged.

—The regular meeting of Unity Branch, No. 6, of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers was held on Thursday evening. The affairs of the branch have been disturbed of late and dissatisfaction has been expressed by several of the members. The question of retaining the charter was thoroughly discussed, and on a motion to return it a tie vote was given. The charter will be retained, as the constitution states that so long as five members have been expressed by several of the members. The question of retaining the charter was thoroughly discussed, and on a motion to return it a tie vote was given. The charter will be retained, as the constitution states that so long as five members have been expressed by several of the members. The question of retaining the charter was thoroughly discussed, and on a motion to return it a tie vote was given. The charter will be retained, as the constitution states that so long as five members have been expressed by several of the members.

—At the monthly meeting of the Adelaide Street Baptist Women's Mission Circle a letter was read from Miss Lettie McLeod, who is on her way to the mission field in Telugu, India. The letter was written from Port Said, Egypt, and was written on board the steamship Oriental bound for Bombay. Miss McLeod and her fellow travelers were in the best of health. The epistle was very interesting, and those ladies who attended the meeting felt well repaid for facing the snow storm.

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Saturday Night Fair

FROM 7 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

CHAPMAN'S

You'll rob your own purse if you do not come here tonight after reading over these items. The bargains are genuine. Prices the lowest.

- | | |
|---|---|
| HOSE—Boys' Heavy Wool Hose, ribbed, extra value at 35c. | CHEVIOT—1 piece black Cheviot worth 60c yard. |
| Tonight 25c | Tonight 39c |
| HOSE—Girls' fine English worsted wool Hose, worth 40c. | SERGE—Black surah Serge, a bargain, at 50c. |
| Tonight 27c | Tonight 39c |
| HOSE—Ladies' heavy Cashmere Hose, plain, worth 45c. | CASHMERE—Black Cashmere, 48 inches wide, worth 70c, a very special bargain for |
| Tonight 35c | Tonight 39c |
| HOSE—Misses' ribbed Cashmere Hose, worth 25c pair. | HONEYCOMB CLOTH—Regular price 60c. |
| Tonight 16c | Tonight 39c |
| ELASTIC—Colored garter Elastic, worth 8c yard. | BENGALINE—Dress goods, heavy and fine, worth 75c one cut only of each piece. |
| Tonight 5c | Tonight 25c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 45c. | FLANNEL—German wrapper Flannel, for tea gowns, regular price 50c, one cut only of each piece. |
| Tonight 37c | Tonight 25c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Fine hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c. | CREPE DE CHENE—All wool, in evening shades, worth 50c. |
| Tonight 18c | Tonight 39c |
| GLOVES—Colored and black kid Gloves, worth 50c. | SILK—Fancy watered Silk, in the evening shades, worth 75c. |
| Tonight 42c | Tonight 39c |
| GLOVES—Colored undressed musquetaire kid Gloves, worth 75c. | WHIPCORD—Dress Goods, [worth 25c. |
| Tonight 56c | Tonight 15c |
| RIBBONS—Colored silk and satin Ribbons, worth 5c yard. | SILK—Black grosgrain Silk, worth \$1 50. |
| Tonight 3c | Tonight \$1 07 |
| VESTS—Ladies' fine Scotch wool Vests, worth \$1 35. | SILK—Black surah Silk, worth \$1 25. |
| Tonight \$1 10 | Tonight 88c |
| HOODS—Ladies' wool Hoods, colored, worth 65c. | SILK—Colored surah Silk, a bargain at 65c. |
| Tonight 53c | Tonight 50c |
| GAITERS—Children's colored wool Gaiters, worth 25c. | TWEED—Gray Halifax Tweed, for boys' wear, worth 35c. |
| Tonight 15c | Tonight 25c |
| BIBS—Children's Bibs, worth 7c. | MOLETON FLANNEL—All wool, fancy colors, worth 25c. |
| Tonight 6 for 25c | Tonight 15c |
| CORSETS—Ladies' Corsets, large size, worth \$1. | SHEETING—Bleached Sheetting, plain or twilled, worth 28c. |
| Tonight 50c | Tonight 22c |
| CAPS—Tam-O-Shanter Caps, worth 50c. | OIL CLOTH—White or colored, for tables. |
| Tonight 36c | Tonight 20c |
| SHIRTS—Men's gray top Shirts, worth 50c. | TABLE COVERS—Chenille, worth \$2. |
| Tonight 37½c | Tonight \$1 50 |
| MITTS—Boys' fine wool Mitts, worth 25c. | TABLE COVERS—Jute Table Covers, 2 yards square. |
| Tonight 19c | Tonight \$1 25 |
| GLOVES—Men's unlined kid Gloves, worth \$1. | BLANKETS—White Blankets, large and heavy, worth \$2 50. |
| Tonight 88c | Tonight \$2 |
| CAPS—Men's sealette Caps, worth 75c. | DAMASK TOWELS—Red borders, all linen. |
| Tonight 50c | Tonight 10c |
| GLOVES—Men's lined kid Gloves, with Astrachan back, worth 80c. | CANTON FLANNEL—Twill, heavy nap, worth 6½c. |
| Tonight 65c | Tonight 50 |
| UNDERWEAR—Men's all-wool Underwear, worth \$1. | SHAKER FLANNEL—33 inches wide, great value at 10c. |
| Tonight 88c | Tonight 80 |
| CAPS—Boys' Gray Caps, worth 65c. | GINGHAMS—Suitable for aprons, very wide, worth 10c. |
| Tonight 50c | Tonight 8½c |
| MITTS—Men's leather Mitts, worth 75c. | PRINTS—Dark shades, wide, worth 8c. |
| Tonight 55c | Tonight 50 |
| SOCKS—Men's heavy black ribbed Socks, worth 50c. | TABLE CLOTHS—Large size, red borders, with fringe, very fine quality, worth \$1 50. |
| Tonight 35c | Tonight \$1 |
| MITTS—Boys' kid Mitts, worth 60c. | TICKING—Feather Ticking, worth 25c. |
| Tonight 40c | Tonight 180 |
| CAPE—Ladies' fur Capes, nice goods, good value at \$4. | OVERCOATS—Men's Overcoats, odd lines, very nice goods, worth \$9 and \$10. |
| Tonight \$2 50 | Tonight \$5 |
| JACKETS—A great snap in Ladies' coats tonight; our stock divided in lots; prices cut in two. Jackets worth \$7 for \$3 50; worth \$8 and \$9 for \$5; worth \$10 and \$12 for \$6 50; worth \$13, \$14, \$15 and \$16 for \$10. Do not miss the grand opportunity of obtaining a bargain in a Jacket. | PEA JACKETS—Men's Frieze Pea Jackets, worth \$5. |
| Tonight | Tonight \$3 50 |
| ULSTERS—Any man's frieze Ulster in the house, worth from \$9 to \$12. | OVERCOATS—Boys' Cape Overcoats, worth \$4. |
| Tonight \$8 | Tonight \$2 75 |
| OVERCOATS—Men's melton and beaver Overcoats, worth from \$9 to \$13. | PANTS—Men's heavy tweed Pants, worth \$2 25. |
| Tonight \$7 95 | Tonight \$1 50 |

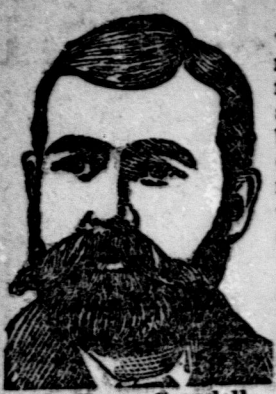
TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

LONDON Electric Motor Co.

Rheumatism Cured



Mr. Byron Crandell

"In July last I was taken with rheumatism in its worst form. Local physicians did not give me any relief. I was advised to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, which I did. I take great pleasure in stating that two bottles gave marked relief. Continuing regularly with the medicine, I am now cured. While afflicted I was frequently obliged to use crutches. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly. BYRON CRANDELL, engineer at Water Works, Toronto Junction, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

IN SPORTING CIRCLES.

Richard Croker Enters Horses in Several English Races.

Curling at Paris—The "Harlem Spider" Smashed His Arm in a Fight.

CURLING.

BRANTFORD VS. PARIS. PARIS, Ont., Jan. 4.—A curling match was played between the Brantford and Paris curlers today. Score: Paris, total 51; Brantford, total 59. A thousand curlers are expected to play in the bonspiel on Hamilton Bay next Thursday.

CRICKET.

An exchange says: The closing scenes in the great England-Australia match at Sydney were interesting. The immense crowd were in a fever state of excitement, and some idea of the numbers may be gathered from the fact that nearly \$15,000 was taken at the gate.

BASEBALL.

A New York morning paper has a special from Philadelphia stating that there will be no association baseball there this coming season. This announcement was given out the other day by President Wm. Seames.

ATHLETICS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Frank Brierley, the Irish boxer, and Tommy Kelley, the "Harlem Spider," fought eight rounds at the Suffolk Athletic Club last night, and the decision was given to Brierley. The "Spider" broke his left arm in a hot rush in the first round.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The London Athletic Club has accepted the challenge of the New York Athletic Club subject to arrangements to be made later.

THE STRONG MAN'S PERILS.

An article by Dr. G. F. Lydston in the Journal of the American Medical Association discourages ambitious young men of muscle from attempting to become abnormally strong. Of Sandow the doctor says: "Sandow is confronted by two dangers: First, death at an early period, after complete suspension of his athletic strain; second, death at middle age, or soon thereafter, from a continuance of his work. In the first instance, we will suppose that our subject ceases his work voluntarily or otherwise. In this event he is confronted by a serious problem. He has solved the problem of developing his heart and lungs pari passu with the development of his general muscular system, but how is he going to bring about involution of his lungs and heart pari passu with the general involution which must follow rest? To do this is impossible, and the result is a relative disease of his enormous heart and lungs. Disease means decay. Sandow is a wonderful man, but his example is pernicious."

Teachers of physical culture will generally agree with the writer. An all-round development which will be of service to men who are likely to be engaged in occupations more or less sedentary is the object to be aimed at. A development which requires constant exercise is more than a waste of time. It becomes the sole object of life, whereas a good physique should be merely the basis of life.

THE TRIGGER.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT AT AISA CRAIG. AISA CRAIG, Jan. 4.—The shooting tournament held here today was a decided success. W. Holland, of Parkhill, succeeded in killing his ten birds, thereby carrying off first prize, which was \$20. The following is the score of the match:

Group No. 1—A. Mahler, 3; R. Barling, 7; R. Davey, 5; S. Elber, 9; W. Holland, 10. Group No. 2—M. McCann, 4; J. C. Sherdown, 9; J. C. Bowler, 8; B. Munro, 8; F. Atkinson, 4.

Group No. 3—W. Hilt, 4; T. Bice, 9; W. Drought, 8; J. Morgan, 2; W. Simpson, 7.

Group No. 4—E. Mahler, 2; G. Munro, 8; J. D. McCall, 7.

SIDE TURN.

Richard Croker, of New York, has entered four horses, including Montauk, for the Ashley plate and other races at Newmarket and Ascot. For the gold cup he has entered Dobbin, Isinglass, Throatic and other celebrated English race horses have also been entered for the gold cup Ladas, the Derby winner, belonging to Lord Rosebery, is not entered.

NEWMARKET AND ASCOT. For the gold cup he has entered Dobbin, Isinglass, Throatic and other celebrated English race horses have also been entered for the gold cup Ladas, the Derby winner, belonging to Lord Rosebery, is not entered.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—At a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Jockey Club today it was decided to hold the spring meeting beginning Wednesday, May 21, and closing Saturday, May 25. The Queen's Plate will be run on the first day.

CANDIDATES CATECHISED. The Closing Municipal Meeting in Ward Four.

Wonderful Unanimity in Regard to the Need for Better Street Paving, Electric Street Railway Extension, Short Hours of Labor, Etc.

The meeting last evening at the Princess avenue school could have been more comfortable if the seating capacity had been larger and the seats themselves larger. It was noted, however, for the good hearing given to all the candidates and the number of questions asked of the different speakers. The funny man was there, but when he became too funny was given his quietus by Mr. Cowan. Major Beattie was voted to the chair.

At 8:15, as Mr. Neil Cooper was the only candidate to be seen, he was called on to speak. He started right in on the electric railway question, and said he was in favor of cheap fares. Mr. Cooper thought that the streets were much in need of repaving. He was against the idea of a new hospital being built. In reply to the Labor Council questions he favored the 60-hour movement, but did not say much about the wage standard. He said that one practical man would be better than a whole deputation. He took up considerable time in answering questions put by his audience, and was applauded in retiring.

Mr. Geo. W. Armstrong was next heard, and in answer to the labor union questions said that he was strongly against making men work more than 60 hours a week, and thought that even this was too long. He was also against the underpaying of workmen. He scored a good point on the single tax question. If people beautify their grounds or houses the assessors charge more taxes than they do a better house with rougher grounds. He favored the extension of the street railway and cheap fares. In regard to the new hospital question he thought that an addition was all that was necessary.

Ald. Fitzgerald said he appeared before the electors for the fifth time. He went into the matter of finances, being a member of No. 1 committee last year. His views were the same as his predecessors. The meeting at this point drifted into personal matters, and was called to order by the chairman.

Mr. Morgan, candidate for school trustee, favored cutting off the two lower forms of the Collegiate and adding them to the public schools. He also advocated the building of a new school in the north end.

Mr. E. N. Hunt was also in favor of a fifth form in the public school, and went very fully into this question. He would like to experiment a little with free text books.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. R. K. Cowan was well received. He had been looking for men who were dissatisfied with the doings of the waterworks, but had not found any yet. He said he was a commissioner for two years, and did not know anything about the school board, but wanted to get elected and learn.

Ald. Coe advocated the making of a good park at Springbank, and stated that if he had not entered the field Mr. Cowan could not or would not have explained the doings of the waterworks. Mr. Coe went into the matter of building roads and sidewalks. "There are too many cooks at the city broth," said Mr. Coe. "Every year gravel is placed on the roads and then scraped off again when it gets muddy."

He referred to the electric railway question, and advocated cheap fares. Said Mr. Coe, "I am the best man of the three, and therefore ought to be elected." He explained how it was he indulged when away on a deputation, and gave it as a funny story.

Ald. J. C. Judd was the last speaker. He was in favor of the building of the new pumps. As chairman of the finance committee he explained that of the 18 mills taxes 11 or 12 went to pay the interest on standing debentures, the remaining 6 or 7 mills were used for all other expenses. In concluding, he asked for one of their votes for water commissioner, he didn't care who got the other.

The different candidates were further questioned, and told a few funny stories, and as the hour was 10:05 p.m., the majority of applicants had not appeared the meeting dispersed with three cheers for the Queen.

Crashed Into the Depot.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 4.—A freight on the Central Vermont Railroad broke in two between Proctor and Pittsford this morning. The rear section ran to Pittsford depot, jumped the track and crashed into the structure, upsetting the stoves in the building. The depot, freight house and several cars were burned, with considerable freight. Loss unknown.

MUSIC AS A MEDICINE.

Influence in Alleviating Pain and Producing Sleep—A Georgetown Experience.

Not till the last two or three years has an attempt been made to bring music within the range of practical therapeutics, and to test its effects by systematic clinical investigation, says Chamber's Journal. This fact has been taken in hand by the Guild of St. Cecilia, under the energetic and discriminating direction of Canon Hartford of Westminster. Already the society has made a considerable number of trials and Canon Hartford has recorded their results in the medical journals. As a type of these results we may quote Canon Hartford's account of a visit to the London temperance hospital and the St. Pancras infirmary: "The choir of the guild—comprising three vocalists, soprano, contralto and baritone, and three instrumentalists, first and second violins and harp—visited the hospital above mentioned. Several of the patients appeared to be suffering much, notably one whose leg had been crushed in the railway, another afflicted with dropsy, and who were shedding tears with great nervous depression. The music lasted half an hour, and when it was over enquiry was made of the patients. One and all said it had soothed them, the patient who suffered from dropsy remarking that the pain had kept off while the music was being played, and returned when it ceased."

At the St. Pancras infirmary there was a patient suffering from melancholia, to whom they played a lullaby. After the performance she told a nurse that she liked it very much. "On this the superintendent came to me and said: 'This is the first time she has spoken in a fortnight.' Shortly afterward a male patient suffering from delirium tremens was brought into the ward. On hearing the first notes of the music he became quite calm and attentive to bring him on account of outbreaks of violence." The following day Canon Hartford returned to the hospital and found the three worst cases very much brighter, and they spoke with gratitude and very warmly of the benefit derived from soft music.

Canon Hartford draws a distinction between the close of music which should be given to alleviate pain and to produce sleep. In the latter case the music should be, of course, very soft and monotonous. There should be a constant repetition of similar phrases, and no striking or unexpected effects should be allowed. To distract the mind from pain—mental or physical—the music should be of a more attractive order, but still soft. Whether in all cases soft music is better as a medicine than lively and exhilarating airs has not yet been clearly determined. Probably it varies with each particular case, but at any rate, with soft music one does not run the risk of injuriously exciting the patient, which might possibly be done by music of a lively character. Canon Hartford remarks on the difficulty of getting singers who can sing very piano, and proposes to have them trained with this particular object in view.

Criticism.

Professional art critics are by no means the only people whose opinions of pictures are worth hearing, as many an artist has found out. Michael Herlitz had his little shop insured in a popular company and the agent presented him with a highly colored lithograph representing the burning of a block of buildings.

Mr. Herlitz surveyed the picture for some minutes, muttering to himself the while. At last he turned a dissatisfied face upon the agent.

"It's mighty pretty," he said, "but it's meself doesn't call it complete, sort, not by any means."

"Indeed," said the agent. "What is wanting, Mr. Herlitz?"

"There's the buildings, all right," said Michael, "an' there's the folk in 'em, an' the ladders, an' the horses, an' the smoke an' cinders. There's the people runnin' an' the foremen climbin' oop and down. But," said Mr. Herlitz, turning his back on the painted conflagration and confronting the insurance agent with an expression of strong disapproval, "where's the fire?"

Christmas in Paris.

In many of the churches quaint and artless carols, with no less artless accompaniments coming from another age less fickle than our own, are brought into the service of the midnight mass. After the mass is over the revelion is still held, even by those who no longer go to mass. This revelion is the good old custom of the after-midnight supper following the midnight mass at Christmas eve—dies out with difficulty from many a Frenchman's imagination. Its material signs are blood sausage, truffled turkey and pate de foie gras. Its moral sign is a temporary thawing of the ice of religious neglect, even when the fete is held by wild young men in restaurants. In the early Christmas morning when the dawn is not yet creeping up you will be roused, and roused again by the rattle of carriage wheels and snatches of Christmas song at the hour when Paris is usually the quietest. No matter who the singer is, the song of Christmas day is there.

How He Got Blind.

Tramp—Please help the blind. Passerby—How did you become blind? Tramp—Looking for work, sir.

China and Japan will war over Corea. Peace follows use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking powder.

Convicts Shot and Captured. PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 4.—The escaped murderer, Price, and counterfeiter Young were captured on the desert near Gila Bend by Deputy Sheriff Prothero and posse and brought here last night. Price was mortally wounded and Young was shot in the leg. Deputy Sheriff Prothero was shot in the arm.

TO LENGTHEN LIFE. Keep the Kidneys in Good Working Order by Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—It is an established fact that Dodd's Kidney Pills are today doing more to increase the average duration of life than any other medicine known. It is true that many people are cured who do not implicitly follow the diet rules given on the directions sent out with each box, but it is also true that many more recover more rapidly by strict observance of the instructions given. Hundreds of testimonials have been received by the firm here, as to the cures effected by these pills, and now in one instance have they failed. The price at which Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold places them within the reach of all. They may be procured from all dealers at 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50. Take no imitations.

J. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY: Fair and cold, snow, then milder.

WHAT'S LEFT

This sharp, frosty weather rather makes us feel that we made a mistake in reducing the price of our furs. There is a lot of the season left and we no doubt could have secured full price on a great portion of our stock, which is A No. 1. But having announced a reduction we will stick to it, and our patrons will reap the benefit. Everything in the Fur Department has been marked right down to the lowest price, and don't postpone making a choice expecting another reduction, because there won't be any, and if you miss these you miss a genuine bargain. \$15 Persian Lamb Capes at \$11.50, \$18 Capes at \$14. \$20 Military Capes at \$16 and a \$23 beauty at \$17.50. Those who want stylish furs can get them now at the cost of manufacture—remember, we don't say less than cost. Our \$25 and \$27 50 Persian Lamb Capes, with ripple capes and high storm collars, can be bought now at \$19.50 and \$21 respectively. Never was such value offered in London.

MUST GO.

We don't desire to carry over these goods. They will keep better for you than for us. We would have a large number to look after while you will have but one. In Greenland Seal we are offering our \$11.50 Capes for \$9; our \$15 for \$11; our \$17 for \$12; our \$23 for \$17, and our \$35 for \$26.50. Corresponding reductions on the entire stock—reductions that are genuine. Our Black Astrachan Capes, worth \$23 for \$17, and \$25 for \$20. A special line of Black Astrachan Jackets going at \$12, \$18 and \$21, were \$15, \$23 and \$27.

COZY MUFFS.

All our Arctic Sable Muffs can now be had at \$3.50; were \$4.75. Has all the effects of real Sable. Bear and Sable Muffs at greatly reduced prices. We want to sell these quickly now that we have reduced the price.

OUR FUR-LINED CIRCULARS ARE GOING OUT RAPIDLY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Shoe-Workers' Statement.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: According to the Free Press, one of their reporters interviewed Mr. Sterling, shoe manufacturer, in reference to the trouble in his factory, and Mr. Sterling informed him that there was no trouble at all. He says he simply asked his men to make a cheap grade of a shoe, such as is made in Quebec. Such is not the case. Mr. Sterling presented his men with a bill of wages, and it was a cut on the present bill of from 10 to 30 per cent, and the men quit work on that account. Mr. Sterling has cut his men's wages twice during the past year, and as they think that is enough they don't propose to take anything less than they have been doing.

PRESIDENT B. SPINDLER, SECRETARY GEO. DICKSON, Federated Shoe-Workers' Union, No. 3, London, Jan. 4.

Know When Icebergs Are Near.

The captain of an ocean steamer in most cases finds out when the vessel is approaching an iceberg from the men down in the engine-room. That sounds queer, but it is a fact, nevertheless. It appears that when a steamship enters water considerably colder than that through which it has been going its propeller runs faster. Such water usually surrounds the vicinity of icebergs. When the propeller is in the ice, it is accelerated with a passed up to the officer on the bridge that bergs may be expected and a close lookout for them is established.—Washington Star.

THE BUBBLE PARTY.

A Pretty Winter Evening Sport That is Exceedingly Diverting.

The bubble party is the special fad of the season. Grown people are just finding out the possibilities of soap bubbles. A pipe is not the best thing for blowing them. A tin horn about eight inches long and an inch and an eighth in diameter at the big end will make bubbles much bigger and make them much quicker than any pipe. If you have the horns faintly fluted for an inch upward from the base they will be improved, for the irregularities will hold the fluid in small quantities and the bubble will be easier to start and better fed. Such horns can be made by the dozen at any tinshop for a few cents.

The strongest possible fluid for producing bubbles is made in this way: Take the fourth of an ounce of white castile soap; cut it up into small pieces and boil three or four minutes in three-fourths of a pint of water; when the soap is melted and the water has cooled add three-fourths of an ounce of glycerine. This makes enough of the mixture for a bubble party. It is better made the day before it is used and kept corked tightly; the bubbles are then such visions of glorious violets, rose, green orange and blue as cannot be seen in any other way on this planet.

These bubbles will last half a minute or more, and one of the prettiest sports in



A BUBBLE GAME.

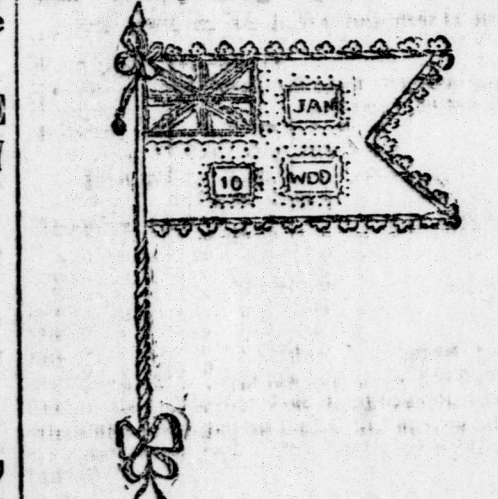
The world is to toss them into the air like balls. All that is necessary for this feat is a rough woolen mitten and a little care. Don't lift the hand to meet the bubble in the air, but, on the contrary, sink it a little as the bubble approaches, so that it will settle on it in the gentlest possible way, then, gently again, toss it up and it will rise time after time like a balloon. A long table covered with an old blanket is a fine thing for showing off bubbles; they can be formed from one end of it to the other, and a prize can be offered for the blower who successfully forms the greatest number of bubbles through the whole journey. With a fan, too, bubbles can be kept in the air and a great variety of games invented with them. A fine chance for showing off a pretty figure this exercise gives.

Bubbles can be blown to rest on the damp edges of cups, and they last longer in this position than in any other. If they are put under a glass case so as to be quite protected from currents of air the color in them will settle into regular rainbow bands, and the effect is most curious as well as bewilderingly beautiful.

A NOVELTY IN CALENDARS.

It is in the Shape of a Flag and is Quite Pretty.

First we must shape out a flag in strong cardboard; then get a piece of white satin, and cut it rather larger than the cardboard. In the left-hand top corner of the broder the design, and here we may elaborate the ornamentation a little without reproach. To outline the design with fine tinsel cord would be to enrich the effect, and then we may well add a gold gimp edging to the flag. In arranging the embroidery in the first place, enough satin must be kept plain on the left side to allow of its wrapping round the stick, when the decoration is completed, and the flag is ready for mounting. Now spaces must be cut in the cardboard, and corresponding spaces in the



THE FLAG CALENDAR.

satin. The cardboard must be gummed at the edge, and the satin placed on it in exact position. Round the spaces narrow gimp can be sewn, which will make them neat. There can be three or four spaces, according to taste—the year, month, date, and, if liked, the day of the week. If the latter is added, it involves the changing of two of the cards each day; otherwise, only the date of the month needs to be altered daily.

The second cardboard can be covered with gold-colored surah; then the two can be sewn together to form the flag, only leaving the necessary portions unsewn to allow of the cards being slipped in and out at the top and bottom. Cut a length from one of the thin wooden rods sold for short blinds, paint the top, enamel it white, lace gold cord round it, finish off with a cluster of loops, and add another cluster at the point of the stick.—London Ladies' Gazette.

What Noah Was Doing.

While teaching a class of girls in our school recently, says a London exchange, the master asked the following question: "What was Noah supposed to be doing when the animals were going into the ark?"

He received several answers. At last a little girl put her hand up. "Well," he said, "what do you say?" "Taking tickets, sir!"

Cardinal Wiseman's Ready Retort.

The umbrella of a Catholic penitent was stolen while she was at confession. She went with the story to Cardinal Wiseman, hoping probably to obtain compensation. The only consolation she got from the Cardinal was this: "My child, I am sorry for you; but the Scripture tells us to watch as well as to pray."

A white quail was shot by a sportsman near Palatka, Fla., a few days ago.



R. J. Y. & CO.

A Giant Purse Opener,

That is what we would call a great job line of Men's Top Shirts that we have just bought at a ridiculous price, when you consider the character of the goods you will indeed wonder how it is that we are letting them go at the extremely low price we ask. There's no doubt but that shirts worth not much over half our prices are being sold at even more than we are asking for this lot.

Take Your Choice at 75c.



Another Snap In Clothing

That is what we have secured this week for you and your friends too.

A PAIR OF PANTS at \$1.25.

Not your shoddy kind, but a splendid Wool Tweed, strong and serviceable, worth a lot more money.

A pair of Pants at \$1.50—Don't run away and hide yourself because you paid \$2 or perhaps \$2.50 for worse pants elsewhere. But be more careful next time.

A pair of Pants at \$2.50. A fit for a king to wear. Splendid cloth, lively patterns, great wearing quality. Lots of stores would ask you \$4.50 for them.

You ask how is this? Friend, it's all in the buying. The manufacturer came, we were open to buy; we paid the cash; we bought low; we are willing to give you a share of the benefit.

It's Blanket Weather Now.

And we are right in the selling. It's no wonder a dollar goes a long way when we offer such value as we are now doing. No excuse for being uncomfortable.

PURE WOOL BLANKETS AT \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.

LARGE SIZES.

R. J. Young & Co



IF YOU WANT

A good smoke for FIVE CENTS, try OLD LEAVES, or if you want

SOMETHING BETTER

Ask for DONA LUCIA, TEN CENTS—Best in the market.

—SOLD BY—

Hugh Loveless

202 1/2 Dundas Street.

ONE CASE OF

New Fall Woolens

JUST RECEIVED.

Very Choice. Come and see them.

HARRY LENOX

MERCHANT TAILOR.

A Happy And Prosperous New Year

TO ALL DRINKERS OF

'SALADA'

(CEYLON TEA)

TANGLED THREADS

It was even so. Mr. Adair sat aghast at the revelation. Had he suspected this, he would have kept it to himself. How far he had connected himself with this man, it was best not to inquire; and they never did inquire, and never knew. One thing was certain—the man could afford to take a high ground. He went out from the interview bidding them both their worst—which with him would not be much, he affirmed; for it was not he who had issued the false bills, but the major's wife. And they saw that he spoke the truth.

Arthur listened to this now, motionless as a statue.

"I never saw any man so overcome as Bohun," continued Sir William Adair. "He took it to heart; to heart. And she is the mother of his child! He said to me, and then he gave way, and held my hands in his and sobbed aloud. 'We will hush it up; we will take up the bills and other obligations,' I said to him; though in truth I did not see how I should do my part in it, for I was a poor man. He was poor also; his expenses and his wife kept him so. 'It cannot be hushed up, Adair,' he answered; 'it has gone too far.' Those were the last words he ever said to me; it was the last time I saw him alive."

"Go on," said Arthur, without raising his head.

"Mrs. Bohun came into the room, and I quit it. I saw by her face that she knew what had happened; it was full of evil as she turned it on me. Rabbetson had met her when he was going out, and whispered some words in her ear. What passed between her and Mrs. Bohun, I never knew; she swore that not a word of it was true; that Rabbetson did not say it, could not have said it, but that Major Bohun and I had connected the tale between us. In short, I think she was really mad for the time being."

"Stay a moment, Sir William," interrupted Arthur. "Who was she? I have never known. I don't think my father's family ever did know."

"Neither did I ever know, to a certainty. A cousin, or sister, or some relative of hers, had married a doctor in practice at Madras, and she was out there on a visit to them. Captain Bohun—as he was then—caught her by her face and figure, both fine in those days, fell in love with her and married her. He afterwards found that her father kept a hotel somewhere in England."

So! This was the high-born lady who had set up for being above all Dallery. But for the utmost self-control Arthur Bohun would have groaned aloud.

"Go on, please," was all he said. "Get it finished."

"There is not much more to tell," returned Sir William. "I went looking about for Bohun everywhere that afternoon; and could not find him. Just before sundown he was found—found as—as I dare say you have heard. The report was that he had shot himself with a pistol by his bedside. He had no sundered; death must have been instantaneous."

"The report here was that he died of sunstroke," said Arthur, breathing a long pause.

"No doubt. Mrs. Bohun caused it to be so reported. The real facts transpired to very few; Cumberland, Captain Strachan, myself, and two or three others."

"Did Mrs. Cumberland know?" asked Arthur, a thought striking him.

"I dare say not, I don't suppose her husband would disclose the shameful tale to her. She was not on the spot at the time; she had gone to nurse some friend who was ill. I respected both the Cumberlands highly. We made a sort of compact amongst ourselves, we men, never to speak of this story, unless it should be to defend Bohun, or for some other good purpose. We wished to give Mrs. Bohun a chance of redeeming her acts and doing in her own land, for which she at once assented. Arthur, if I have said to this to you, it is to vindicate your dead father. I believe that your mother has dreamed no ever since."

"What became of Rabbetson?" he asked, in low tones.

"He disappeared. Or I think I should surely have shot him in his turn, or kicked him to death. I saw him afterwards in Australia dying in the most abject misery."

"And the claims—the bills?"

"I took them upon myself, and contrived to pay all with time."

"You left India for Australia?" continued Arthur.

"My health failed me, and I petitioned government to remove me to a different climate. They complied, and sent me to Australia. I stayed there, trying to accumulate a competency that should enable me to live at home with Ellen as befitting my family; little supposing that I was destined to become its head. My two cousins, Sir Archibald's sons, have died one after the other."

Arthur Bohun had heard all he wished to know, perhaps all there was to tell. If he could make his peace with Ellen, the old relations between them might be renewed.

But whilst his heart bounded with the hope, the red of shame crimsoned his brow as he thought of the past. Glancing at the time-piece on the mantel-shelf, he saw it was only half-past nine; not too late yet.

"May I see your daughter, sir?" he asked.

"We used to be good friends,"

"So I suppose," replied Sir William. "You made love to her, Arthur Bohun. I dare say she married her, I believe, but that stopped it."

"You stopped it!" exclaimed Arthur, at sea; for he had known nothing of the letter received by Ellen.

"I wrote to Ellen, telling her I must forbear to marry you. I feared at the time of writing that the interdict might arrive too late. But it seems that it did not do so."

"Yes," abstractedly returned Arthur, letting pass what he did not understand.

"You see, I had been thinking of you always as belonging to her—your mother—more than to him. That mistake is over. I shall value you as his son now more than I did when I valued you as his other young man in this world."

Arthur's breath came fast and thick. "Then—you would give her to me, sir?"

Sir William shook his head in sadness. Arthur misunderstood the meaning.

"The probability is, sir, that I shall succeed my uncle in the baronetcy. Would it not satisfy you?"

"You can see her if you will," was Sir William's answer, but there was the same sad sort of denial in his manner. "I would not say No now for your father's sake. She is in the drawing-room, upstairs. I will join you as soon as I have written a note."

Arthur found his way by instinct. Ellen was lying back in an easy chair; she brilliant light of the chandelier on her face. Opening the door softly, it—that face—was the first object that met his sight. And he started back in terror.

Was it death that he saw written there? All too surely conviction came home to him.

It was a more momentous interview than the one just over. Explaining he knew not how, explaining he knew not what, excepting that his love had never left her, Arthur Bohun knelt at her feet, and they mingled their tears together. For some minutes neither could understand the other; but elucidation came at last. Arthur told her that the wicked tale, the frightful treachery which had parted them was only a concocted tale of his mother's part, and then he found that Ellen had never known, never heard anything about it.

"What did you think was the matter with her?" he asked.

And she told him. She told him without reserve, now that she found how true it was; she thought he had given her up for another. Madam had informed her he was about to marry Miss Dallery.

He took in the full sense of what she would imply; the very abject light in which his conduct must have appeared to her. A groan burst from him; he covered his face to hide his shame and trouble.

"Ellen! Ellen! You could not have thought of me. I did think. How was I to think anything else? Your mother had said it."

"Heaven forgive her sins!" he wailed, in his despair. "It was enough to kill you, Ellen. No wonder you look like this."

To be continued.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very dangerous disease, catarrh. A catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common-sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

A catarrh of the bladder has fallen here to \$6.00.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Catarrh. It is the best. Only one cent a dose. 50c. 50c. and 1.00. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Matrimony is the name of a postoffice in North Carolina.

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

Elephant skins are tanned to make carpets. They never wear out, but are expensive.

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

There are 6,000 men employed on the Lake Michigan-Mississippi River canal and it will be finished in 1896.

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

There are not more than 25 Chinese women in New York. They carefully avoid the public gaze.

Why will you allow a cough to increase into a chronic or lung or even risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when the timely use of Bickel'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.

Though whale fishing has dwindled away greatly in recent years, the demand for whalebone is greatly in excess of the supply.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose strongly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

The longest distance a letter can be carried within the limits of the United States is from Key West, Fla., to Oonalska, 6,271 miles.

Minard's Lintment Cures Dandruff.

The celebrated Sphinx, the figure of the crouching monstrosity near the great Pyramid, is 172 feet and 6 inches long and 52 feet high.

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.

A boon to the residents in the north is the new butcher shop, 569 Richmond street where first-class meat can be procured. W. A. FORNER.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

John Warnock, Who Was Convicted of Manslaughter, Reported as Dying.

His Wife Sent For—Attempted Murder in Lambton—A Serious Charge Against a Chatham Man.

There are 2,620 voters in Stratford. Dr. Coventry, medical health officer of Windsor, has resigned owing to alleged discourtesy from the council.

The announcement is made that the new council of Dresden will apply to the Legislature for an act to consolidate the public debt of the town.

The editor of this journal celebrated his 54th birthday on Monday last, by announcing his withdrawal from municipal politics. (Mitchell Advocate.)

Henry Kerr, of Nile, Huron county, had his leg broken by being kicked by a horse. He is in a very critical condition and as he is over 30 years old, the fracture will go hard with him.

Two sons of Mr. Wm. Bauer, of Brodhead, Logan township, feared vaccination so much that they ran away from home and hid for a couple of days in a swamp. Finally cold and hunger forced them to return to their home.

Mr. Wm. McDonald, 15 S. E., Brooke, drove to Alvinston Thursday afternoon. The horses started to run and he was thrown in front of the wagon, the bones of his right leg being smashed to a pulp. The limb was amputated.

John Warnock, lately convicted of manslaughter at Tilbury and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary, is very ill of typhoid fever. His wife has been telegraphed for, as small hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Daniel Borgey, an aged and almost helpless man, who resided with his daughter on Frederick, near Lancaster street, Berlin, while sitting quietly in his chair, dropped over and died. He was over 80 years old, and a resident of Waterloo county over 40 years.

A few days ago, while returning from school, Master Robie Holmes, of Clinton, hurt his knee by falling on a rusty nail; the injury was not serious, but he was thought of it, until yesterday or two ago, when a serious case of blood poisoning was developed, by which he is confined to bed.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, of the Molsons Bank, fell and broke her arm just before the writing, and in the evening, Miss W. Messmore who is spending her holidays here, also fell and broke her left arm at the wrist. Both ladies will be laid up for a month or so. (Aylmer Express.)

Mr. Cochrane, an old resident of Walkerton, was found dead in his room the other morning. The lamp was overturned, and some articles in the room were burned and it is supposed the old man was suffocated. He was well known in and around Walkerton, being in for a long time engaged in the boot and shoe business.

Timothy Wade, of the firm of Wade & Lamb, pumpmakers, Stratford, met with a serious accident Thursday, which it is feared may result fatally. While driving on Ontario street his horse ran away and the wagon upsetting he was pitched out on to his head and rendered unconscious. He was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain and a severe scalp wound.

A notorious character in Berlin named Hurd is alleged to have stolen a pocketbook from an old gentleman named Pollock, of Linwood, containing \$250 in bank bills and a note for \$800. When Mr. Pollock awoke from a nap in the Progress House he missed the book. He at once raised an alarm. The police were notified, but no trace of the supposed thief could they find.

Hugh J. Jones died suddenly in Buffalo on Thursday from apoplexy. He was a salesman in Adam, Meldrum & Anderson's clock department. He went to Buffalo about two years ago from Toronto, where he had been employed by Eaton & Co. Prior to that time he was with H. W. Brethour, of Brantford. He was also at one time engaged in business for himself in Brantford.

Lizzie Robillard, employed as B. H. Boninger's factory, and daughter of Daniel Robillard, Media street, Chatham, has laid an information before Police Magistrate White against a young man, Abel Landan, brokenhearted, charging him with seduction under promise of marriage. The girl, who will be 20 next April, says that a couple of months ago Landan drove her to New Sarum, and after giving her a glass of something to drink, which she took, he laid her down and had intercourse with her like a brute, succeeded in accomplishing her ruin. Landan cannot be found.

On Christmas Eve Mr. Ellis, foreman of the Weidmann sawmills at Glencoe (Lambton county), was returning to his home, accompanied by the clerks with a lantern. Just after they had parted at the gate a gun was discharged close around Mr. Ellis on the wall. Next morning he found a horseshoe nail point embedded in his coat and the front of the house and the same articles. It was evident that they had fired at him the previous night with murderous intent. Tracks of someone in stooping dress were found leading across several paths to the house, and a pair of rubbers had been put on, but the trail was lost after that. (Alvinston Free Press.)

GLENCOE.

(Agent for the ADVERTISER, John McNeill.)

Jan. 5.—Mrs. D. Bloom, of Courtwright, is the guest of the Misses Bloom.

Mr. G. H. Small returned to Weidmann on Thursday, where he has been engaged to teach another year at increased salary.

Mr. B. Orange has returned from London, where he has been enjoying a week's visit.

Mr. J. Graham, formerly of this place, passed through here on Friday en route to Toronto, where he is attending the School of Pharmacy.

Over 100 young people attended the "at home" given by the members of the E. L. of C. E. on Wednesday evening. All spent a pleasant time.

Mrs. J. Adams, of Leamington, will reside with her mother here for a month or more.

The large number of pupils that passed a successful promotion examination recently spoke the efficiency of the public school staff. On papers set by the inspector and marked by a board of examiners, the following number were successful: From the First Book to the Second, 12; from the Second to the Third, 11; and from the Third to the Fourth, 18. Besides this a great many were promoted from junior to senior classes.

Miss Pray, of Alvinston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Hurst, this week.

Some are regretting the absence of the annual musical election. Never mind; the town is dollars in pocket.

Owing to the decrease in the rate of interest paid by the bank, some are withdrawing their deposits. The smallest amount withdrawn recorded is six cents.

Twenty-Nine Congregational Churches Closed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—A prominent Armenian in this city has received a letter from a friend in Harport, Armenia, stating that 29 Congregational Churches in Armenia have been closed by the authorities. He believes this to be the result of the attitude of the United States regarding the alleged atrocities in Armenia.

It is claimed that porcelain is better than gold for filling teeth.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Situation in the United States and Canada

As Reported by the Commercial Agencies—No Material Improvement Indicated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The failures for 1894 are fully reported this week, being 13,850 in the United States and 1,856 in Canada, the liabilities in the United States being \$172,992,856, and in Canada \$17,616,215. Neither the decrease of over 40 per cent in Canada is surprising, but the statement shows that most of the decrease in the United States is in manufacturing liabilities, while the entire increase in Canada is in the liabilities of trading concerns. A complete review of the different branches of business places in a clear light the fact that the prices of commodities are at the lowest level ever known.

Eight years ago, in July, prices averaged only 79 per cent of the prices for the same articles and in the same markets.

Jan. 1, 1890, and this remained the lowest point ever touched until August, 1893, when the average fell to 72.68; but early this year prices dropped below all previous records, and have never recovered, the average Dec. 26 being only 68.73 per cent of the prices in 1890.

The range was very little higher at the end of the year, and about as low as Oct. 20. The fall since a year ago has been 5½ per cent, but very unequal in different branches. The condition of industries has been largely governed by the fall in prices, and while production is much greater than a year ago it has been the controlling feature in almost every important industry that the consumer has not kept pace with the output, and has not sustained prices.

In iron and steel the prices are the lowest ever known. The year has been especially noteworthy for the lowest prices of iron, steel, wheat and cotton on record. Both the latter suffer from wholly unprecedented accumulation of stocks, the crops being large outside this country. The wheat production has not been enough to justify a price of 60 cents at New York, and the accumulation is largely due to false reports of the yield intended to frighten buyers and raise prices. In other produce the year has been relatively less important.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Bradstreet's says: There has been no material improvement in general trade within a week. A tabulation of telegraphed reports from the more important trade centers does not reveal specially hopeful views as to an improvement in business in the near future. In many instances trade revival is declared to depend on a settlement of the currency question. The most encouraging expressions of opinion are that merchants are hopeful.

Total bank clearings at 69 cities in the United States aggregate for the calendar year 1894 \$14,995,000,000, 16 per cent less than in the panic year 1893, and 26 per cent less than in 1892, the year of the largest volume of bank clearings. The clearings for 1894 constitute the smallest aggregate for nine years.

The total export of wheat (four included, both coats of the United States, the telegram from Portland, Ore., not yet received) amount to 2,864,000 bushels, against 2,314,000 bushels a week ago.

IN CANADA.

A fairly good business is reported by Halifax jobbers, but they are not inclined to report the near future bright, and collections are unusually slow.

Some improvement in trade is reported from Montreal, although the fair business is disappointing.

At Toronto business is quiet, and the prospects are thought not favorable, although stocks of merchandise and generally smaller.

There are 33 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 38 in the week a year ago, and 27 two years ago.

THAMESVILLE.

(Agent for the ADVERTISER, John Duncan.)

Jan. 4.—Mr. Charles Gill, of the Finkle Street wharf, is spending the holidays with his family.

Mr. John T. Wren, principal of the Hensall Public School, who has been spending his vacation with Mr. and Mrs. A. Murdoch, left for home Thursday.

Several boys en route westward Thursday morning only meant that the holidays were over and work once more was their lot.

The canvass for councilmen is "fast and furious" in the field, all good men, namely: Reeve, Syer, ex-Reeve, Moran, and Messrs. Newcomb, Arnold, Kennedy, and Hardy.

Curling on New Year's Day was the rage from morn till night. "Sweep her up," "Sweep her up," was the cry. Howat and Ferguson came out to the fore. The ice was in splendid condition.

Mr. Neil McCrimmon, wife and child spent their holiday with Mr. Robert Ferguson, M. P.

The regular correspondent to the ADVERTISER is spending his holidays at Ridge-town.

The Colville brothers (colored) were up before Judge Syer on a complaint of Fred Lesson of having stolen a quantity of beans. They were committed to Chatham.

John Ohey, one of the early settlers of this village, died suddenly today of inflammation. He was around New Year's Day, but took ill the same night. "Jack" will be greatly missed by the commercial men, as he has been connected with the lively business for a quarter of a century. He never married.

A large number attended the meeting of the local Union of Christian Endeavor on Friday evening. The meeting was enthusiastic and a decided success.

Mrs. W. W. Gordon, who has been ill for some time, is now glad to report, steadily improving.

Two of our enterprising young men have invented an entirely original process of soldering. It is reported that they are doing a rushing business in Glencoe and vicinity.

Mr. Craig, of Ottawa, "Varsity student, is visiting friends in and around Glencoe.

On Friday evening the brethren of Lodge 290, A. O. U. W., after the installation of

WALTER BAKER & CO.

Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkali is used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is chocolate and cream and does not cost over 10c.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Yes, I Tell You

Children will grow up to have a clear and healthy skin if they use

BABY'S OWN SOAP

and will keep it so, as long as they continue using it.

"Now, don't you be so softy and let your grocer sell you an inferior kind on which he makes more profit."

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.
Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

ELECTRIC BELLS \$2 75

For a limited time only we are able to put in a first-class Electric Bell at \$2 75. Remember this is first-class work.

A. J. GREENAWAY & Co.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
244 DUNDAS STREET. - TELEPHONE 681.

officers, adjourned to Parrott's oyster parlors, where they did ample justice to a well-laid table.

The Methodist Sabbath school held their annual meeting on Thursday evening last, when the following officers and teachers were elected for the present year: Superintendent, Mr. J. Tremere, B.A.; assistant, Mr. J. Hurst, secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. N. Sexsmith (re-elected); librarians, Messrs. Lynn and Gause (re-elected); organist, Miss A. Adams; teachers, Rev. C. W. Brown, B.D., Mr. H. W. Baker, B.A., Miss E. Stevenson, Miss M. Campbell, Miss L. Sexsmith, Miss L. Bartlett, Mrs. J. Tremere, Mrs. W. McAlpine, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. J. W. Sexsmith, Miss Darville, Mr. W. J. Small and Mr. J. Hurst. The school is in a flourishing condition and promises well for 1895.

WALLACEBURG.

(Agent for the ADVERTISER, Wm. Bremner.)

John Kinna, who was called to Bay City, Mich., to attend the funeral of his brother, has returned.

Skating on the river is good, and the ice is crowded from morning till night.

Monday was nomination day and the following candidates are in the field: Reeve, Chas. Chubb and J. N. McCoy; deputy reeve, Thos. Hays, Joseph Shaw; councilors, David Gordon, A. Gordon, Geo. McFarland, Wm. Badder, F. B. M. Cameron.

Mr. J. S. Fraser, who has been away on a business trip, has returned.

Mr. James Middleton gave an oyster supper to a few friends last night. Mr. Middleton is going to take a course in a Toronto business college.

MIDDLESEX MATTERS.

At the close of the service in the Church of England, Wardville, the other evening, Miss Eva Yorks was presented with a very beautiful dressing case and mirror, together with an address, in recognition of her services as organist during the past year.

James Everingham, of Wardville, met with what might have been a fatal accident a few days ago. Mr. Everingham and Mr. Taylor were engaged in digging a ditch about seven feet deep. Mr. Everingham was stooping down laying the tile when the ditch caved in, completely covering him and when Mr. Taylor up to the shoulders. By the active exertions of Mr. Taylor's son, Charlie, both men were dug out, though barely in time to save Mr. Everingham's life.

School section No. 7, Westminster (Pond Mills), held their annual school meeting the other day. Mr. E. Green was chairman. Mr. Ed. Kendrew was elected trustee and Messrs. W. J. Beattie and James Elliot as auditors.

HUGGED LIKE A BEAR.

Missouri Man Breaks His Wife's Ribs in a Loving Embrace.

SEDALE, Mo., Jan. 4.—John Creamer, of Sedalia, is a big man with a small wife, whom he loves very dearly. At their home last night he suddenly grasped her and gave her a vigorous hug with his right arm. Mrs. Creamer lost her breath, and when he managed to make an outcry she was assisted to bed. The family physician found that three of her right ribs had been broken.

Biliousness.

The number of people who are from time to time troubled with the distressing symptoms of biliousness, we are convinced is very great. The headaches, dizziness, nausea, etc., which so often accompany this malady, are among the many distressing annoyances of every-day life. It is very gratifying to know that a remedy—Eesley's Liver Lozenges—has been discovered, which seems to overcome every case of biliousness in which it is given a fair trial. Eesley's Liver Lozenges may be purchased from any druggist at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for a dollar.

Automatic machines have been devised for use on moving trains which mechanically record the condition of every foot of the track.

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

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 13.

Text of the Lesson, Mark vi, 30-44—Memory Verses, 41, 42—Golden Text, Luke i, 63—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

80. The apostles, having been sent forth to heal the sick and to preach the gospel, returned and told Jesus all things, both what they had done and what they had taught. They went forth in His name and wrought and taught in His name and returned and reported to Him. This is just the thing for every worker to do—go forth from Him, work and speak in His name, and then tell Him all and leave it with Him.

81. No leisure even to eat. What a description of the life of Him who went about doing good! Truly He pleased not Himself (Rom. xv, 3). He lived wholly unto God and sought to lead weary ones into His own rest and peace, even to rest in God and in His pleasure. No leisure for Himself, but every moment for others and their good. Though He considered not Himself, He did consider His apostles and their comfort; hence His invitation to come aside and rest awhile.

82. They went by ship, and He went in the ship with them. They were a little company, yet one was an unbeliever, but He loved them all and sought their welfare. There are about 1,300 souls on this ship, and He loves them all, and many of them love Him, but there are many unbelievers. We can tell them as far as possible of His love and leave results to Him.

83. The people saw them crossing the lake and ran about and outwent them and came unto Him. Would not multitudes come unto Him today if He were kept before them in some way of His love? By the doing and teaching of His followers? Multitudes in headstrong would come to Him if they only knew of Him and His love for them.

84. He was neither angry nor grieved when He saw the multitudes, although He had brought His disciples apart to rest. He had compassion, and began to feed his hungry souls. In Ezek. xxxiv, 2, we read of shepherds who feed themselves instead of their flocks and scatter and neglect the sheep instead of caring for them.

85. It did not prove such a resting time as many seek, for He taught them till the day was far spent, and the disciples began to think that it was time to send them away. How little of their Master's spirit these men had—how little we have! He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many (Math. xx, 28).

86. The disciples felt sorry that the multitudes were hungry, but had no thought of feeding them, only of sending them away to get something to eat. It is so much easier to send people away than to spend our thoughts and time and strength in caring for them. It is so much more like Jesus to care for them, even though it takes time and strength and care and denial of self.

87. How surprised the disciples must have been, when instead of sending them away, as they suggested, He said, "Give ye them to eat!" Their surprise is manifest in the question of this verse. John says that Jesus, to prove Philip, asked him whence they should buy bread to feed this multitude. And Philip suggested that 800 pennyworth might give every one a little. This vain and fruitless are all our calculations and plans in reference to the Lord's work.

88. He asks what they have in the way of food. And Jesus discovers that a lad has five loaves and two small fishes, but thinks that fact hardly worth mentioning (John vi, 8, 9). We are such creatures of sight that we seem unable to believe that the thing can be done unless we see the where-withal. Moses failed in this matter when he asked if all the flocks and herds should be slain to give the people the meat the Lord promised (Num. xi, 21, 23). Sarah failed when she laughed at the Lord's promise (Gen. xviii, 14). Let us walk by faith, not by sight, and let our hearts cry out, "Ah, Lord God, there is nothing too hard for Thee" (Jer. xxxii, 17).

89. He now begins to work, they having calculated and looked around, apparently in vain, and having come to their wits' end, but everything must be done in order; hence they are commanded to sit down in companies. There is no peace nor victory by looking within or around, but only by looking unto Him.

90. In companies convenient to be waited upon they are now seated upon the green grass, for there was much of it. See last verse and John vi, 10. "Let all things be done decently and in order" is a law of Scripture (I Cor. xiv, 40), for, although we read in Gen. i, 2, that "the earth was without form and void," we read in Isa. xiv, 18, that the Lord did not make it that way. See R. V.

91. The loaves and fishes pass from the lad's hands into the hands of Jesus. The lad gives them wholly and unreservedly up. Then Jesus acknowledges the Father by looking up to heaven for a blessing upon them, after which He passes the food to the disciples to be passed on to the people. All can see that the disciples are not doing this, but are simply the messengers or waiters, and Jesus acknowledges that He is not doing it, but the Father in heaven, even as He said in John xiv, 10.

92. "And they did all as Jesus had commanded them." Not even a little, as Philip had suggested, but each as much as they would (John vi, 11). It is not the Lord's way to give a little, but rather to fill full. "Be filled with the Spirit," "Let the Lord dwell in you richly," "Drink abundantly, O beloved!" are some of His words which indicate His pleasure. He would have us full of joy and peace (Rom. xv, 13) to our good and to His great glory—no cares nor anxieties nor plans nor worries, but the quietness and joyfulness of children.

93. He will have nothing of His lost (John vi, 12), and if so careful about loaves and fishes how much more about His redeemed ones bought by His precious blood! Yet there are saved ones who cannot seem to trust Him to keep that which He has redeemed with so great a price. Let all such consider their own carelessness of precious things and ask if they are better than He. Let them eat and rest on John x, 28, 29; II Tim. i, 12.

94. The number fed and filled was 5,000 men, besides women and children (Math. xiv, 21), but it was not wonderful to Him, who for 40 years had fed millions miserably. He is the very same Jesus still, and can use you, dear reader, to feed and bless hungry thousands if you will only put yourself as unreservedly in His hands, as the lad put his loaves, and be willing to live wholly and only for His pleasure. This seems to be the only miracle recorded by each of the four evangelists. May it not be to teach us that the great mission of every believer is to have compassion upon and save and feed the perishing?

BEFORE MATCHES CAME.

The Flint and Steel and Rush Lights and Tallow Dips of Our Ancestors.

To the present generation it may seem next door to the incredible that in the first years of the reign of William IV. there were no lucifer matches. In lieu thereof there were only long matches of splints of wood tipped at each end with melted sulphur, and, before the complicated system of dipping the sulphuretted matches in concentrated sulphuric acid came into use, these matches were kindled by first striking a light with flint and steel and then causing the spark to ignite a small quantity of tinder—an inflammable substance, usually composed of partially burned linen.

This simple adjunct to the process of obtaining a light had been in use all over the world from time immemorial. The French tinder was called "amadou," a word the etymology of which has been fiercely contested, some philologists deriving it from the old French adjective "amadou," equivalent to amorous, and conveying the moral idea of the sweetly agreeable sensation of the hand coming in contact with a very soft substance, while others trace it to the Latin "ad manum dulcis." The French tinder was often made of the spongy portions of mushrooms and other fungi, and prior to the introduction of lucifer matches the manufacture of amadou was one of considerable importance. The cryptogamic substance was beaten on a block somewhat after the manner of felt until it became homogeneous, and it was then impregnated with a solution of salts of fire or simply pulverized gunpowder. The Germans still fabricate a delicate kind of amadou which is used in surgery for stanching hemorrhage. As for flint and steel, they have as completely faded out from our domestic economy as they have from firearms, and the tinder-box is so rarely seen that it might well be included in an exhibition of old social curios.

With tinder and tinder-boxes has also vanished the rushlight which, when William Cobbett was a boy, English cottagers used to make for themselves by gathering rushes and dipping them successively in melted tallow until sufficient thickness of adipose matter was obtained. In houses where refinement was supposed to prevail the rushlight was placed in a japanned tin shade perforated with circular orifices, and the inconspicuous invalid had the pleasure of contemplating a large number of round spots of light on the ceiling reflected from the rushlight screen. "Dips," another form of tallow candle, much given to sputtering, which smelt abominably, have also died the death; and "mould candles," which strove to emulate wax ones in their form, but hardly succeeded in doing so, have been superseded by cheaper candles, almost as shapely and as light-giving as the old and costly spermaceti. Seventy years ago gas was little used; there were no railroads, no steamboats, and no lucifer matches; yet, as Mr. Walter Besant might put it, the world went very well then.—London Daily Telegraph.

The Sources of Color.
Bister is the root of wood ashes.
Indian yellow comes from the camel.
India ink is made from burned camphor.

Ivory chips produce the ivory-black and bone-black.
Blue-black comes from the charcoal of the vine-stock.
Various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums.
The yellow sap of a tree in Siam produces gamboge.
Rauwiber is an earth found near Umbria and burned.
Lampblack is the soot from certain resinous substances.

Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan.
Rosa sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy.

Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian Archipelago.
The cochineal insects furnish the gorgeous carmine, crimson, scarlet carmine and purple lakes.

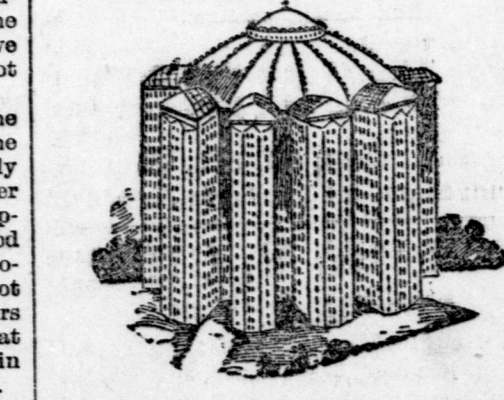
Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodine of mercury, and a new vermilion is from the quicksilver ore called cinnabar.

Very little real ultramarine is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapis lazuli, and commands a fabulous price.

The cuttlefish gives sepia. It is the ink fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked.

The exquisite Prussian blue is made from fusing horse hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate.

The Building of the Future.



This cut shows "the building of the future" as constructed on paper by a Boston architect, with boldly original ideas. In this building of 30 floors there are to be 2,500 flats, with stores, theatres, ball rooms, etc., for the accommodation of 20,000 people. Like the crystal palace at Sydenham, the entirety of this city in a city will be roofed over with plate glass, but it will be so constructed that at the pressure of a finger this prismatic crown can be lifted and laid aside to allow air from heaven free entrance.

Why Can't We All Do It?

The director of a Chicago bank tells about how his wife overruled her account at the bank last month. "I spoke to her about it one evening," says he, "and told her she ought to adjust it at once. A day or two afterward, I asked her if she had done what I suggested. 'Oh, yes,' she answered, 'I attended to that matter the very next morning after you spoke to me about it. I sent the bank my check for the amount I had overdrawn!'"

He Knew Their Tricks.

Trepost—Now let's look at that sign. "Don't blow out the gas!" Hayrick—What does it mean? Trepost—They probably want us to call a boy to do it, so they can charge 50 cents more on our bill.

What Two Cents Will Do.

The longest distance a letter can be carried within the limits of the United States is from Key West, Fla., to Ounabaska, 8,371 miles.—Chicago Herald.

THE NEW YORK POLICE.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE GREAT SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES.

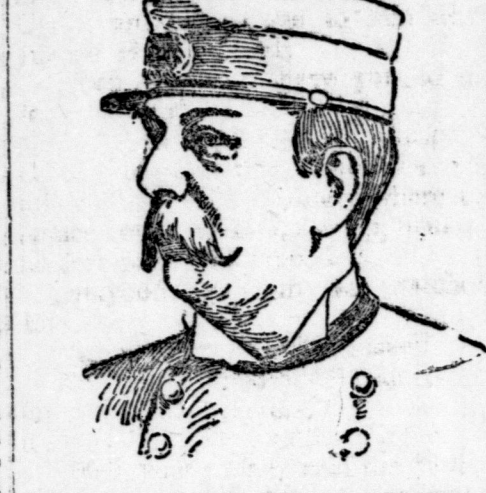
The Sensation of the Closing Day of the Lexow Committee's Work Was His Testimony and the Announcement of His Resignation From the Force.

With the dramatic air of a trained actor, Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of the New York Police Department, and famous the world over as a detective and a terror to evil-doers, announced to the Lexow Committee in New York at its closing session on Dec. 29, 1894, that he had severed his thirty-two years' connection with the police force.

The announcement marked the climax of the Lexow investigation and came just before the final adjournment of the committee shortly after nine o'clock. Superintendent Byrnes had been on the stand for nearly five hours and had finished his testimony as to the origin of his wealth. He had been explaining to Mr. Goff how he came to possess more than \$300,000 worth of real and personal property, and why the fact that corruption in the police force did not argue that he was an incompetent official.

The last question had been asked and answered, when Byrnes, reaching into an inside pocket, drew forth a paper, and, holding it in his right hand, said, his whole poise being most dramatic:

"I have been a member of the department for thirty-two years, and I believe



POLICE SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES.

that I have been a faithful servant. I have endeavored to do my duty in all things. For reasons which I have explained, I have decided to leave the department after election day, but the result of the election caused me to change my mind.

"This," said the Superintendent, holding up a letter, "is my resignation from the New York Police Department, which I forwarded to Colonel Strong, the Mayor elect, on the thirteenth of this month. I feel that I want to retire, but I am ready and willing to give help whenever it is required. I do not want to embarrass Colonel Strong or anyone else."

The great Superintendent had severed, perhaps forever, perhaps only for a time; his connection with the force! The news spread like wildfire. There was an immediate exodus from the committee room and men rushed about, breaking the news. No greater excitement has been witnessed in New York, except on election night.

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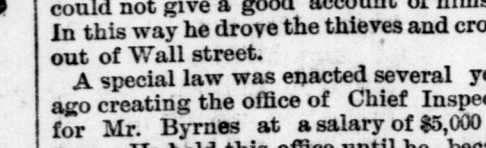
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DE LESSEPS AND HIS INLAND SEA.

The Great Promoter of the Scheme to Restore Fertility to Northern Africa.

The late Count de Lesseps was at one time engaged in a daring and attractive engineering scheme, with which the public is not generally familiar. The object was to create a new sea, and thereby restore to fertility and civilization a large part of Northern Africa.

Mr. Max de Forest, a former officer in the French army, met his famous countryman at this time. "I met Count de Lesseps," he said, "in 1881, at Gabes, in Southern Tunis, where I had been ordered with a squadron of cavalry. Shortly after my arrival he came with a surveying party to make soundings for the proposed interior sea. I had orders to place at his disposal both men and horses, and the discharge of this duty brought me into almost daily communication with him until his departure.

"The interior sea at that time aroused all his enthusiasm. He brought to bear the same persuasive powers that he used when promoting the Suez and the Panama canals and enterprises. To sceptics he always replied: 'It can be done and it will be done, if the Government will give me the money to do it with.'

"His proposed area embraced the entire plain lying to the southward of the boundary line drawn from Gabes, via Gafsa to Tamerza. The practicability of the scheme was supported by many facts. It was proved that an inland sea had covered in ancient times the area which it was intended to flood. The level of the land was generally below that of the Gulf of Gabes. Innumerable underground streams of fresh and salt water are found in the southern part of Algeria and Tunis.

"The water was to be supplied to the inland sea from the gulf of Gabes. The tides would have a minimum depth sufficient to allow of the passage in all directions of light boats. But the most valuable result of the scheme, it was held, would be to restore the ancient fertility of the country and to oppose a barrier to the sirocco, the deadly burning wind which piles up the desert sand about the oasis and finally buries them.

"M. de Lesseps dwelt on these benefits with boundless enthusiasm and imagination. Buried cities would be unearthed and the colosseum of El Djem, now a crumbling ruin, but once approaching that of Rome in size, would be accessible to admiring tourists.

"M. de Lesseps left the work in the hands of the general staff of the French army, by whom it is now supposed to be carried on. Whether any progress is being made I do not know."

POWER IN THE RAINFALL.

A Promising Field of Work for the Inventive Genius.

A Philadelphia engineer has figured out that one inch of rain, falling upon an area of one square mile, is equivalent to nearly 17,500,000 gallons, weighing 145,000,000 pounds, or 72,500 tons. Assuming this water to have fallen from the clouds about half a mile, or say, 3,000 feet, above the earth, we have for the energy presented by it about 22,000 horse-power. With pumping machinery working at the low rate of consumption of two pounds of coal per horse-power per hour, it would take 200 gross tons of coal to raise the water represented by one inch of rain on a square mile to the assumed height of 3,000 feet. As a matter of fact, rain often falls from clouds which are at much greater height than 3,000 feet above the ground, so that the figures just given are quite conservative.

With all the talk that there has been about utilizing waste energies, it seems just a little peculiar that no promising scheme has yet been evolved to turn to good account the prodigious power waste which thus far has been shown to go on with any rainfall of any amount. And yet, while writing, a project comes to mind which was advanced about ten years ago, apparently in good faith, by some enterprising genius in the West Indies, to accomplish exactly this saving. What he proposes to do was to conduct the water from each roof, during heavy tropical rains, into a main pipe supplying a small turbine coupled to a dynamo. The electricity so developed by passing showers was to be stored in accumulators, and these, as they became charged in variable times, depending, of course, on the rainfall, were to be collected and stored at central depots, from which the power was afterward to be distributed. Unfortunately, however, this enticing scheme did not materialize, so that the field is still open for someone else.—From Cassier's Magazine.

Nye on the Joke Trade.

A young writer asks me: "Who writes the humorous paragraphs for the big morning papers of New York? They must be very prolific writers, and I do not see how they can think of so many things for 365 days in the year."

Everybody writes them. It is not a matter of the staff who does the humorous paragraphs of a metropolitan paper generally. About fifty bright writers in New York, connected with other publications very often, buy cigars with their joke money. Each week they write twenty to fifty of these paragraphs, and then taking



SELLING JOKES.

them in their market basket go out and dispose of them.

They go to the keenest editor first, and he takes what suits him. Then they go to one who is a little less alert with what is left, and so on till the lot is disposed of. It would be amusing to give here the order in which the different papers are arranged in the mind of the joke writer and the name of the last editor they go to, but I do not dare do it here, though I have been let into the secret by friends who are in the business.—Bill Nye, in the New York World.

Calculating an Angry Sea.

It is now proposed to substitute for oil on an angry sea a thin cotton or silk net to lessen the danger to a vessel.

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the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anemia;

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THE WEEK:

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1893.

Motto for the Week:

The notion that the happiness of the heavenly realm is to be found in perpetual ministry to souls in this and other worlds is a noble one and probably true. Unselfish and loving service under the influence and through the purest of motives is certainly the secret of the highest happiness ever experienced in this life.—[T. Sandford Doolittle.

A very observing Scotchman, after reading the lengthy speeches of some politicians in his own country, and well noting what they did and did not contain, very shrewdly observed that, "The drink bill of the nation is a question of far more importance than the Tariff Bill." It would be well to remind some of our prominent Canadian politicians of that same fact, too.

Sir Wilfred Lawson seems free to admit now that alcoholics have uses he did not at one time even suspect. The Church of England bishop of Bath and Wells has publicly stated that he is not a total abstainer. He found it a question of giving up his work altogether, or of giving up alcoholics altogether. To him they were necessary to health and strength. Sir Wilfred backs down this way: "Of course if the bishop finds he cannot do his work without alcohol, he naturally feels it his duty to take it. Let us be thankful we are not all bishops, and are able to do our work without any article which has been termed the 'devil in solution.' But we are often told that there is some use for everything in the world, and should feel glad that it has been pointed out that the use of alcohol is to enable bishops to do their work."

A strong effort is being made in England by the Bishop of Chester, the Duke of Westminster, Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., and others to "reform the public house" by getting it in much better hands. Similar attempts have been advocated in New York by Dr. Rainsford and others for what they term "church saloons," or those directly under church control. These movements have some warm sympathizers in Canada, among those who want to see saloons "mended" rather than "ended." Mr. Caine, M. P., of England, has been just well remarking that "what temperance advocates have to do is to convince the public that men get drunk on drink, and the question of who sells it is not the great question at all." That fact is quite as true of Canada as of England.

Mr. Caine, M. P., is becoming a power for good in England because of his zeal and discretion in the advocacy of temperance movements. In a recent address he said: "A great change had come over society in the last 30 years. What had become of the old bottle of port after dinner? Gone beyond recall. Gentlemen now took coffee before joining the ladies in the drawing-room. Fashion would be the potential factor in accomplishing reform. In another twenty years it would be fashionable to abstain instead of fashionable to drink. Long before the next century was 21 years old, prohibition would be the rule among the nations. Mr. Caine pointed out that every party in the State had now got a temperance policy, and that was evidence that the promised land was in sight. What temperance men must keep on teaching was that the cause of drunkenness is drink, and the only way of removing the evil was to get rid of the cause. 'You may juggle the sale of it,' said Mr. Caine, 'but you will do no good; if drink is sold, drunkenness will follow.'"

Lord Dufferin, when he was Governor-General of Canada always had a kindly word to say of the temperance movement. While he was not a pledged abstainer it was remarked by those who were much in his company that at public dinners, either at his own table or elsewhere, he allowed his wine glass to be filled, but it always remained as full at the close of the feast as at the beginning. In his written preface to his mother's autobiography, which he edited and recently published, he goes on to remark that his grandfather was a generous drinker, but had not Sheridan's weak-headedness and concludes by good-naturedly saying: "I have some reason to complain that my two grandfathers, by overdrawing the family ac-

count with Bacchus, have left me a water-drinker—a condition of degeneracy which caused, I remember, a serious concern to the older friends of the family." This is simply interpreted to mean that, through their free living he inherits a constitution that finds total abstinence most conducive to good health.

One of the leading English temperance journals has just been writing: "We rejoice that in various directions, both at home and abroad, there is arising a cry for a return to the good old methods of old-fashioned teetotalism. Temperance workers are beginning to realize how little dependence is to be placed on party politicians, and how little even legislation can do for the cause, unless backed up by a soundly educated and enlightened public opinion." We have reason to believe that a similar state of feeling is arising in Canada. Honest temperance workers, those who are convinced that a healthy state of public opinion on the temperance question must needs underlie all permanently successful prohibition legislation, are growing heartily tired of being constantly stuffed from the platform and through much of "the temperance press," with "the politics of prohibition," and with little or nothing else. Such stuffing is doing really little towards permanently educating public opinion. That line of work is being overdone, to the exclusion of work more important.

*We live together years and years,
And leave unsounded still
Each other's springs of hopes and fears,
Each other's depths of will—
We live together day by day,
And some chance look or tone
Lights up with instantaneous ray
An inner world unknown.*

—Houghton.

Here and There

—Charles Degan, a passenger on board the steamship Teutonic, from New York to Liverpool, England, died of delirium tremens on ship-board during the last outward trip, and was buried at sea.

—W. H. Whiteman, of Winooski, Vermont, at one time a man of wealth and influence, became impoverished and degraded through drink. Last week he murdered his wife, attempted the life of two children and then killed himself. Drink was the cause.

—The long continued boycott of some German breweries by some Socialist societies in that country has been amicably arranged. The discharged Socialists go back to the breweries to work, and the boycotters go back to their beer.

—According to the published report of the temperance committee of the last Wesleyan Conference in England there are in connection with the body 1,153 temperance societies, with a membership of 68,798, being an increase of 169 societies and 7,622 members.

—Khama, a great African chief, whose dominion lies beside Mashonaland, has said: "Lobengula never gave me a sleepless night, but to fight against drink is to fight against demons, not against men. I dread the white man's drink more than all the assegais of Matabele."

—A daughter of Harvey, a Lachine saloon-keeper, was shot and wounded in her father's bar-room on Christmas Day. A customer is said to have stood his loaded gun against the bar, where it got knocked down on the floor and discharged. The contents inflicted painful wounds in the girl's body.

—Sir Wilfred Lawson, M. P., in one of his recent witty speeches stated that that many years since, when the late Dean Close came into the diocese, he expressed surprise at finding so many of the clergy "suffering from the Timothy complaint." Of course they were all following St. Paul's advice to Timothy under the circumstances.

—The Bishop of Llandoff has issued an appeal for sermons and offertories in the churches of his diocese for 1893, in behalf of the Church of England Temperance Society. The bishop and his archdeacon have both become members. When the Bishop of London visited Cardiff last year and made an appeal in its behalf, he became persuaded.

The Bishop of Peterboro' lately declared that, according to his observation, temperance meetings were always better attended than any other meetings. There was a growing consciousness of the evils caused by intemperance. By attacking intemperance they were pursuing a positive policy in holding before men an example and a model of ordinary life.

—Lucknow, Ont., was recently the

scene of one of those terrible liquor tragedies which occur so frequently in Canada. Mrs. Elder, a dissipated woman, was found dead in her house. It was occupied by herself and brother, Alexander Fraser, also dissipated. It is known they had been drinking and fighting a great deal of late. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of manslaughter was rendered against Fraser, who now awaits his trial.

—The Earl of Kimberly in a recent address in London discussed the temperance question as now before the British Parliament. He repudiated the idea that the present Government Veto Bill was brought forward merely to catch votes. He declared that the present Government adopted temperance and other similar measures because they believed such legislation was in accordance with the principles the Liberal party revered and upheld.

—Mr. Caine, M. P., one of the leading temperance members in the British Parliament, is very hopeful of the future of temperance success. In a recent public speech he said that no social or political movement had anything like the force behind it as this movement had. Looking at the progress that had been made, he had no hesitation in predicting that before twenty years of the twentieth century had been reached the drinking customs of every country in Europe would have vanished.

—One recent English paper remarks: What a terrible record it would be to tabulate from week to week the fearful ravages caused by liquor. It then goes on to tell of one inebriated man suffocated because of a defective lamp, and in another house where husband and wife were both so intemperate that the children were housed in what was little better than a human piggery. It was necessary to take the children away out of humanity to them.

—At a recent meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association Mrs. Ludwig, a missionary from Old Calabar, Africa, stated that the principal obstacle to effective missionary work on the west coast of Africa is the evil consequences of the strong drink imported by British merchants. On the Congo coast all the ports were supplied once every three weeks by ships of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons, with gin, brandy and rum. The consumption is enormous.

—The Chicago Brewing and Malting Company issued a yearly report in which it says: "Business in the United States has been very depressed during the year, a number of the breweries being stopped and employees out of work at times. The great distress of last winter largely affected sales of beer. In July and August, when sales should have been best, great strikes were on in the city. The total sales were 406,576 barrels, showing a decrease of 66,375 barrels compared with the previous year."

—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, under the leadership of President J. M. Cleary, of Minneapolis, is laying vigorous plans for an unabating campaign this winter against the "unholy appetite." This campaign was ushered in by the grand rally of all forces on Father Mathew's anniversary. Father Cleary has issued a circular letter to be read before the local societies; and the loyalty leadership which characterizes the people of this ancient faith assures a warm response from every quarter.

—Writing of the local option movement in the United States the Scottish Reformer says: "In this way nearly half the territory of the entire country is under prohibition. Pennsylvania, a high license State, has 67 counties, and 29 are under local option, by vote of the people. Georgia has 137 counties, and 90 are thus under prohibition. Arkansas has 75 counties, and 44 are under local option. The same may also be said of Massachusetts, New York, and a number of other States, where local option is a part of the license law."

—The city of Statford had a narrow escape from a terrible bar-room tragedy one day last week, and from the usual cause. John Hardman, a respectably connected young man of that city, had been on a spree, and was suffering from the after-effects. He went into the bar-room of the Albion Hotel and aimed his loaded revolver at three different men. Twice the revolver snapped. The third time the ball cut through the vest of Mr. S. A. Cameron, the proprietor, grazing the skin near the heart, but not inflicting serious injury. The young man is now awaiting his trial on a serious charge. That drink was at the bottom of whole case there is no reason to doubt.

—A large number of petitions have been presented to the Quebec Legislature during the present session, praying that the license law of that Province may be so amended as to more effectually separate licensed liquor shops from groceries and other lines of business. The Government

has its hands so full of other matters, however, that it is not probable anything will be done. Promises of "serious consideration" regarding the future will hardly pass, for much as the temperance people complain, that they have been put off that way too frequently before. The law in regard to licensed shops is not near so advanced in Quebec as in Ontario.

—At Sydenham, England, there is a large and well-sustained institution for the reclamation of inebriate women. Its eighth annual report was recently published. The building is a large four-story brick building, and is known as the Temperance House for Women. During the last financial year its operations were self-sustaining. There were no deaths or epidemics among the inmates. Twenty-nine fresh patients were received during the year, of whom twelve were "ladies" and seventeen workingwomen. On Christmas of last year the officers in charge received no less than 27 letters from old patients, all full of thankfulness for the permanent benefits received from the home.

—In a character sketch of Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, in the Review of Reviews, it is said of him: "The Viceroy's special grievance was opium. This was the curse of China. It was debasing her best people into a condition worse than slavery. It had been forced upon them so that out of its revenues England might govern India. Here was a drug—a Government monopoly in India—sold at an incredible profit and yielding India an annual income of several millions of rupees. China paid more for opium than she received for silk. I spoke to him once about the poppy crop in China—fields red with the flower—and suggested that it would be well to strike the evil at home. His intention, he answered, was to encourage the growth of the home poppy until the Indian supply was driven out. Then a decree from the throne would destroy opium in China and turn every poppy field over to rice or wheat."

Pen-Sketches of Pekin.

Pastor Heims, late chaplain of the German navy, is much better known among his countrymen as a writer of charming little sea-stories and descriptions of his impressions of foreign lands than as a spiritual adviser of Jack Tar. In the Universum, Dresden, Pastor Heims describes the capital of China, which he visited while on foreign service. He thinks with horror of the journey to Pekin. The vehicle which conveyed him thither is described as "a dog-kennel of medium size, fixed to a pair of wheels and drawn by a scraggy mule." It is too short to lie down in, too uncomfortable to sit in, and you can't even smoke in it, to forget your woes, "without the danger of ramming the cigar a foot deep down your throat." The country along the road from Tien-Tsin to Pekin is extremely uninteresting, but you are repaid for your trouble by the aspect of Pekin itself.

"Decay is the distinguishing mark of the Pekin of today. The city has broad, well-designed streets, which is very remarkable in this country of narrow lanes and alleys, but these streets are flanked on both sides with small, unimportant houses. Mountains of refuse obstruct our way, in which the small, black, starving pigs gruntingly root for subsistence. . . . The sewers are insufficiently covered or left open altogether, whole districts of the city are depopulated, lifeless, the walls of the city are in a deplorable condition and look as if they had stood a bombardment—everything speaks of a former period of greatness and prosperity. . . . The money which was formerly spent on temples and palaces is now expended on Krupp guns and armored vessels, much against the will of the government, however, and with rather doubtful effect, as events have shown. Yet, however little we may like the Chinaman, upon closer acquaintance we are imbued with a kind of respect for him, for his patience, his simple habits, his skill, energy, and docility; and also for the tremendous government mechanism which, however faulty, rules over 200,000,000 of human beings according to the will of one man."

"In the heart of the city is the imperial residence, a city in itself, surrounded by a high, thick, fortress-like wall and a deep ditch. The houses in this city are roofed with tiles of the imperial yellow color; in its center is a hill about 150 feet high, raised artificially of coal, to prevent the imperial family from suffering for want of fuel in case of a siege—so says tradition. A graceful mansion crowns the summit of this hill, but it is uninhabited. The last Emperor of the Ming dynasty took his own life there when the Manchus entered the city. . . . Not unlike a fair, but a very noiseless one, appears the district of Pekin which embraces the 10,000 examination cells. In these the candidates for the honors of a third degree are locked up until they have finished their task.

They must provide themselves with sufficient meat and drink before hand. We thank our stars that we were born without the obligation to wear a pigtail, for 'to make verse is a work fit for a horse' . . . To the right and left of us are temples—that of the earth, the heavens, the sun and the moon; tall and graceful pagodas with five, seven, nine or eleven stories.

"Pekin certainly is a Giant City as regards dimensions," says Dr. Heims. "The view which one has from the Imperial Observatory is grand. On all sides a sea of houses, reaching far beyond the horizon, and plentifully interlarded with green. For Pekin is not, like the capital of Japan, without vegetation, although the traveler notices no trees in passing through the streets of Pekin; but each house has a well-ordered garden in the rear, and these tens of thousands of trees, although they are not planted very close together, give the city a very pleasing appearance. The imperial parks and the gardens attached to the temples add to this.

"The greatest wonder of Pekin are the beautiful and gigantic astronomical instruments of the Imperial Observatory, which were raised here by the Jesuits under Father Adam Schall during the time of Louis XIV. of France. The most beautiful of these instruments is a celestial globe of bronze, with golden stars in four magnitudes. The Milky Way is designated by little rings of silver, and the whole is crowded by a gigantic, golden Sun. But all this is only empty show now. The diptoric chords are rotting away, the sights and visors are rusty—decay, as in everything in China.

Decalogue for Animals.

Ten Rules Adopted by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.

1. No one has a right to keep animals, either for use or pleasure, unless he is able and willing to provide them with whatever is necessary for their health and happiness. No animal can be healthy or happy unless it is kindly treated, comfortably lodged, regularly fed, supplied with water and afforded opportunities for recreation.
2. Kind and gentle treatment is due to all animals and need not interfere with firmness in governing them. Animals are often thought to be ill-tempered or obstinate when they are really suffering from some pain or irritation, the cause of which is not seen, but which may be soothed by patience and quietness. If you try to find out what is the matter with an animal before you punish him you will probably find there is no reason to punish him. Be careful to remove anything that causes fear. Animals are often terrified by things that men hardly observe. If they are punished their terror is only increased. Nothing will quiet them so soon as a gentle talk and caressing. Kindness will win the confidence of any animal, and an animal which confides in its keeper is easily managed. If you want your horse to work well take good care that its harness does not chafe him.
3. All animals require sunshine, and their dwellings should have a southern or westerly aspect, if possible; but they should always have access to shade when they desire it. Stables, sheds, coops and cages should be well drained, well lighted and well ventilated, but never draughty. Different animals require different temperatures. A humane owner will prevent much suffering by learning the degree of heat and cold which the animal is enabled by nature or habit to endure. Every stable yard, cage, kennel and shed should be kept thoroughly clean.
4. Every animal should have as much solid food daily as it will eat up clean, but no more than it will consume. Stale food is unwholesome. It should be removed early in the morning and replaced by a fresh supply. Nocturnal animals should be fed at sunset. Be careful to give all animals as much variety of food as possible and let it be as nearly as possible the food which the animal would use in a state of nature. Animals which are regularly fed on grain ought to have frequent supplies of green food.
5. Every animal should have an abundant supply of pure water for drinking. Vessels used for food or water should be washed daily, and should be wiped dry before refilling. Iron troughs or plates lined with porcelain are the best, being clean, cheap and durable.
6. Bathing is necessary to the health and comfort of many animals. Cage birds ought to be allowed to bathe daily, and a separate vessel, adapted to their size, should be supplied for that purpose. Some birds delight in dust baths. A working horse should be allowed every day to roll on the grass, or better, perhaps, on sawdust.
7. Animals, as well as men, are happier and better for reasonable recreation whenever it is possible they should have it. The horse should be allowed an opportunity to run at large.

Total Abstainers

should know that the Abstainers' Graded Plan used by

The Temperance and General Life

gives insurance at a lower guarantee cost than any other plan of any company in existence and before insuring their lives if they are wise they will write for particulars to head office or consult an agent of the company.
H. SUTHERLAND, Manager.
HON. G. W. ROSS, President.
Head Office, Manning Arcade, Toronto.

Dogs, especially in cities, should be taken out to run freely. Even cage birds are immensely pleased if they are allowed to leave the cage for an hour or so every day.

8. When an animal is sick see that it is kept quiet and unmolested, and that its treatment is unusually gentle. When it is certain that an animal will die always secure the services of a humane and experienced person to destroy it in the quickest and least painful way, and when it dies never fail to bury it at once.

10. Try to make the world as happy a world as possible for any creature in your charge.

God has a definite life plan for every human person, guiding him, visibly or invisibly, for some exact thing, which it will be the true significance and glory of his life to have accomplished. . . . Away then, O man, with thy feeble complaints and feverish despondencies. If God is really preparing us all to become that which is the very highest and best thing possible, there ought never to be a discouraged or uncheerful being in the world.—[Horace Bushnell.

Seeking Dramatic Effects.

The instinct in some men, small or great, which leads them to pose, to give dramatic effect to their words or actions, sometimes becomes so strong as to be unconquerable, even by death.

One of the most amusing instances of this was the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett, who was condemned to the tower for high treason. He resisted the order; his house was attacked by detachments of cavalry and infantry; an infuriated mob raged outside. When the door was broken down, Burdett was found calmly seated in his library, his infant son upon his knee, whom he was teaching to read Magna Charta.

William Pitt, perhaps the greatest of English orators, was, according to Grattan, "an incomparable actor." He seized upon every trifling occurrence with the rapidity of lightning, which could add force to his eloquence.

On one occasion, when attacking a Radical motion late at night, the lights in the House went out. Pitt paused, and then in the darkness his voice rang out:

"Go on! If the Constitution must be wounded, let it receive its mortal stab now in this dark and midnight hour!"

Action on the motion was postponed, and finally lost. "He made us," said one of his opponents, "feel like conspirators doing a bloody deed simply by the lack of candles and his marvelous voice."

Pitt was fully aware of the effect of his voice. He once solemnly began by the words, "Sugar, Mr. Speaker," and was interrupted by a smothered laugh from some of the younger members. He paused, glared from bench to bench, and then, in a white heat of fury, cried out, "Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!" three times.

So powerful were his tones that a frightened silence followed. He looked at the awestruck members, and said contemptuously, "Who laughs at me and sugar now?" and went on with his speech.

On another occasion, while hurling contempt at Lord Effingham, he suddenly appealed to a figure in the tapestry on the wall as "an immortal ancestor of this degenerate lord, indignant at the disgrace of his race and country." So fine was the acting, we are told, that the house thrilled with excitement, only remembering afterward that the "great shade" whose wrath he deprecated was worked by a needle upon canvas.

The passion for acting could go no farther than in a duke of the great French house of Rohan, who, being told that he had but a half-hour to live, caused himself to be taken up, dressed in court costume, with all his orders and jewels, and seated in the banqueting room, where he received his friends with grace and dignity. Finding himself growing blind, he rose, exclaiming, "Ah, the King is here!" saluted and fell dead.

But in life, as in oratory, one touch of truth and real feeling outweighs the most skillful acting.

If, before beginning a sentence, people would stop to see just how they are coming out, they would often put what they have to say into different words.

W. C. T. U. Department.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD Office, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the Dominion.

Narcotics

(Written for the HOME GUARD.)

The anti-narcotic work in the United States has grown so rapidly the past few years that the workers are greatly encouraged. Thirty-nine states and the district of Columbia have laws relating to the sale of cigarettes or tobacco to minors. Anti-opium and anti-cigarette societies are being formed in many places, indeed our people seem to be awake as never before on this question.

The use of the cigarette by young people of both sexes is increasing to such an alarming extent that reformers are appalled. Reports gathered by the Western Tobacco Journal show that the tobacco interest in common with every other industry suffered greatly from the depression the past year. The preliminary figures from the commission of internal revenue indicate that during the twelve months ending June 30, 1894, there was a decrease in cigars of about 15 per cent, snuff decreased over 2 per cent, manufactured tobacco a little less than 7 per cent. Now mark you: Cigarettes alone show no decrease, but an increase of 6,881,061 or over one-half of 1 per cent. Surely it is time our parents, teachers and pastors look more carefully into the question of cigarette smoking.

The most active work being done now against the cigarette is the organization in the schools. The boys compose the members and officers of the league and they are very enthusiastic and greatly in earnest. I will be glad to send the constitution of the Anti-Cigarette League to any one who will organize the boys.

CIGARETTES

Let us examine the cigarette. The most injurious ingredient is the nicotine, which is a colorless liquid alkaloid, with an acid burning taste, one of the most poisonous narcotics, acting on the human organization as one of the most deadly poisons. Besides the poisonous nicotine in the cigarette, the wrapper is made from paper whitened with arsenic; alum is also used in the preparation of the paper; then the tobacco is impregnated with opium, stramonium, belladonna and other drugs. The damage in cigarette smoking, besides the injurious effect of the drug, is the fact that the smoke is inhaled.

Not only are our boys using cigarettes, but in some of the so-called best society the girls smoke these dangerous things. Dr. Lawrence J. Flick, of Philadelphia, speaking on this subject, says: "As long as our girls can maintain their present physical standard, the human race cannot degenerate to any alarming extent. Our girls are the most beautiful in the world. What the boys drink, in my opinion, does not injure health within several degrees as much as the tobacco habit. It stunts mental and physical growth."

And yet, we must confess, with all the beauty of which Dr. Flick speaks so proudly, our girls are not entirely free from this habit. A party of girls in Louisville, Kentucky, were arrested by the police, for smoking cigarettes on the streets.

In my own city if you chance to enter the home of one of our most prominent physicians and make your way quietly to the room of the fair daughters you would find a sight that would shock and startle you; there you would see these accomplished young ladies with cigarettes between the lips, inhaling the smoke. This is not the only home where such a scene would meet the uninvited visitor.

But, dear friends, what can we expect? We give our babies soothing syrup, although the State Board of Health of Massachusetts says this drug contains opium; when a little older the child is given chewing gum, tea and coffee, and as soon as they are able to complain of the headache, they are referred to the headache medicine for relief? Prof. Chas. R. Sanger, of Washington University, St. Louis, says of headache medicines: "I have made a careful examination of headache powders, and find there are many alkaloids and other organic products used in the compounding of such medicines. It is safe to say their use should always be condemned as extremely unwise."

And yet we give these drugs to our best beloved. Verily we sow to the wind and shall reap the whirlwind. After a time the chewing-gum becomes insipid, the headache medicine fails to cure, and something stronger must be taken. Often these children inherit from their parents some condition of brain and nerve defects which favors or predisposes to the development of nervous diseases, and they take kindly to the opium in the drugs. Oh, that we might give more thought to brain and nerve nutrition and less to patent medicines.

Mrs. E. B. INGALLS,
National Superintendent of Narcotics
in American W. C. T. U.

Notes from England.

The "Ys" of England, as the members of the Young British Women's Temperance Association are called, presented Miss Ayls Pearsall Smith, honorary general superintendent of the "Y" department, with a handsome

standard floor lamp with shade, on the recent occasion of her marriage with the Hon. Bertrand Russell. The sub-committee of the National B. W. T. A. gave a richly chased silver sugar dredger, and the three secretaries at headquarters presented a copy of Miss Willard's new birthday book bound in white calf, and suitably inscribed.

At the recent coming-of-age convention, Cleveland, Ohio, of the National W. C. T. U. Miss Willard was presented on her re-election as president, with two gavel, one for herself, and one for lady Henry Somerset, made of the wood taken from the house in which Miss Willard was born at Churchville, N. Y.

The White Ribbon women of America have cause to be proud of the business ability of the officers of the National W. C. T. U. During the worst financial year known in America the interests of this large association have been secured against losses which threatened to hinder the work, by the brave perseverance, courage and foresight displayed by those women who have worked to bring about the present encouraging results.

The national treasurer's books show a solid financial standing, with no outstanding debts, a good balance on hand, besides assets, the value of which have not been taken into account.

The National W. C. T. U. of America will be well represented in London next June, at the World's W. C. T. U. biennial meeting. The rule permits one delegate for every 1,000 members who have paid their dues in the current year, and we hear that 100 delegates will in all probability represent the American women on the occasion.

"Y" Committees.

What such a committee may hope to accomplish is a question that will be likely asked by both "Ws" and "Ys" when the committee is first spoken of. It could be very simply answered that they hope to become so trained in the "W" work that they may minister unto others.

In small places it would be most unwise to organize a Y. W. C. T. U., but in every place where there is a "W" methinks a "Y" committee might be formed. Surely some White Ribbon mothers can induce their daughters to become members.

There is much work to be done, and by young women uniting in a society, each one becomes a power of greater or less degree, generally greater far than we can conceive.

This world is a hotbed of evil in which the rank poisonous germs of wicked life increase luxuriantly, and flourish with a tropical growth. The forces of good are constantly at work to destroy the bad, but are in constant need of help. Any thing which adds to the strength of the right will weaken the powers of wrong.

One young woman's committee is formed to oppose drinking and other evils which attend it. Our work may not always be a direct effort; but directly or indirectly we set our faces against intemperance and liquor-selling. Let us wear the white ribbon as a badge to silently inform others of our desire. We will endeavor to live Christian lives, and as individuals to uphold the high principles and precepts of our union.

What may "Y" committees do? Place a temperance leaflet or printed slip of paper in waiting places and depots; hold medal contests, public meetings, social entertainments; have the pledge book ever ready, and thus offset the power of the saloon. Visit the sick and poor. Carry to them a message from God's word, with a beautiful flower. The world has need of our every effort which will add to the happiness of its homes.

Brownsville Union was the first in Oxford to form its "Y" committee. It had its birth last May, consisting of eight young women and six honorary young men. The superintendent writes that they have supplied the Sunday school rooms with flowers, and have also carried flowers and delicacies to the sick. She suggests that the "Anti-Tobacco Gem" be distributed freely through the schools.

A. P. L.

Be Kind to Animals.

An incident which occurred during a visit of the late Czar to the King of Denmark gives one a good idea of his kindness to animals. Early one morning, soon after the arrival of the Czar, the sentinels who were guarding the garden of the palace were astonished to see him come running out of the palace in slippers and shirt-sleeves, gesticulating wildly and shouting loudly. The soldiers knew not what to do. Had the Autocrat of all the Russians lost his reason or been attacked by some mysterious enemy? The Czar soon answered the question by rushing to a corner of the garden where a great barking was going on. From the window of his sleeping-room he had seen one of his big dogs make an attack on the favorite black cat of King Christian, and without waiting to summon a servant, or even to put on a coat, he had rushed out to "rescue" puss.

An Eloquent Dog.

He Saved His Drunken Owner From Punishment.

James Collins was lying drunk on the pavement at Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street on Sunday afternoon. A brindle bull pup stood patiently alongside of him. Policeman Logan saw the pair and approached them with the intention of awakening the man. As he was about to stoop over, the dog showed his teeth and growled. Logan respects bulldogs, and he stepped back and called out, "Hey, there!" to the man. Collins woke up.

"Tell your dog," said the policeman, "to let me arrest you."

Collins struggled to his feet and said to the dog: "Come on, Bully, we're rested."

The dog "heeled" obediently, and the policeman took them to the Thirtieth street station house. There was no reason why the pup should be locked up, but it was plain that he intended to stick to his drunken master as long as he could, and he was allowed to occupy the cell in which Collins spent the night. The dog accompanied Collins when Logan took him down to Jefferson Market Police Court, and was close to him when Justice Hogan asked:

"Well, sir, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Talk to him, Bully," whispered Collins to the pup, and the pup jumped up on the bridge, where the justice could see him, sat up, held up his fore paws and whined.

Everybody in court was watching him.

"Are we sorry?" Collins asked him. The pup whined loudly and more forlornly than before. He looked as if he would cry in another minute.

"Well, young man," said the justice, "I'll let you go this time on account of your dog. I don't think you deserve such faithfulness as he has shown. If I was a dog and had a drunken master I would leave him. But I guess dogs are more faithful than men."

"Thank the judge, Bully," said Collins.

The dog stood up on his hind legs, gave one short, joyous yelp and bounded out of the court room beside his master.

Collins wouldn't give his address.—[New York Times.]

About Women.

Widows, it would seem, are not nearly so much given to seeking consolation by marrying again as widowers. In England, according to the last census, there are 114 widows to every 54 widowers, or about two to one.

A cheese is an unusual sort of wedding present, but it is not an inappropriate one for a daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who is a large landowner in Cheshire. The Dairy Farmers' Association of that shire have presented to the bride of Prince Adolphus of Teck the large Cheshire cheese to which a prize was awarded at a recent show. It was a conspicuous object among the wedding presents.

Lady Frederick Cavendish, presiding at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education at Sheffield, England, said there were two opposite tendencies noticeable in the theories respecting the education of girls—one a strong desire for higher education in literature and science, and the other in favor of the home arts and domestic science. Both should be welcomed, for if they claimed their proper share of attention, fair play would be given to the capacities of girls.

Madame Patti has very pronounced opinions regarding the injurious effect of alcoholic liquors on the human voice. She is quite convinced that any one who aspires to success as a vocalist should be an abstainer from intoxicants. She says: "Alcoholic stimulants of any kind tend to irritate the throat, and should be entirely abstained from. Even light wines are no exception to this rule. Most people are familiar with the hoarse voice of the hard drinker, and it is often said of such an individual that he has burnt his throat with drink. Even a moderate use of alcohol may, therefore, tend to make the voice husky."

"A Sensible View of Courtship." Courtship is the preliminary survey of the matrimonial field with a view to the most solemn, sacred and important contract that two human beings can possibly be parties to, a contract which is the true basis of highest civilization. What does it mean when a young man and a young woman, being mutually attracted, begin to seek each other's society and separate themselves to a certain degree from the rest of their young companions? It is not, or at least it should not be, a mere frivolous, selfish desire to enjoy themselves at the expense of general society. There is potential matrimony in every turn of this sort.

We have reached a point in the evolution of our civilization where we may as well cast aside delusive and childish notions on the subject of courtship and marriage. We can but see and know that courtship is not a thing to be ashamed of; it does not demand a dark corner into which lovers must skulk like culprits; nor is it a plaything with nothing in it better than senseless billing and cooing. Our sons and daughters of marriageable

age surely have a broader and firmer grasp of life's realities than would be indicated by treating the preliminary steps toward matrimony with maudlin sentimentality or with childish frivolity. The sensible view is the only safe view, and it must necessarily comprehend the material, social and moral elements of the contract under consideration.

Parents are learning, slow enough to be sure, that in order to be of highest service to their children they must make comrades of them and so enter into their lives on a plane of confidence and open dealing. The old regime of arbitrary dictation has passed away; the influence of scientific investigation is taking the place of sentimental tradition in the family circle. Heredity and the dangers and inconveniences of physical immaturity and the many bars to happy marriage arising out of physiological or sociological conditions are freely discussed in the best regulated families with a view to the enlightenment of the children in a field of interest soon to absorb their whole attention, for a time at least, and a large part of it during life. Courtship is not for the immature; the time is past for the encouragement of marriage between mere children, and we have to recognize the fact that it is men and women, without experience, yet men and women, that we are called upon to aid, enhearten and bid good speed down the way of love. Every word spoken to them regarding courtship and matrimony should be rich with the essence of practical common sense. Romance and sentimentality are well enough in poetry and fiction. Practical domestic life is neither poetry nor fiction; it is reality, a composite of joy, sorrow, success, disappointment, serenity, vexation; it is the average sum of human experience.—[Lucy Barnard Cope, in the Chautauquan.]

Odds and Ends.

In Paris ass-flesh and even mule-flesh is being largely eaten, and is said to be a rather delectable article of food! Of course, we all know that horse-flesh has been voted superbly delicious by the dainty (?) Parisian; but who would have dreamt that the embodiment of stubbornness would have been laid under contribution to the table? The butchers are despairing of bringing the taste back to common mutton and beef; naturally, they are getting uneasy.

HOW TO GET WARM.—Dr. Sangree has recently drawn attention to an easy method of warming oneself when cold, which is well-known to the profession, but is somehow not much used. It is simply to take deep inspirations. These stimulate the circulation, and also oxygenate the blood, thus producing more heat, and carrying it to the extremities. He is of opinion that many chills and diseases due to exposure might be averted by resorting to this simple preventive. Of course the deep breaths should be taken with the mouth shut.

FRENCH "GUARDIAN ANGELS."—Cassell's "Old and New Paris" contains the following: One of the most interesting of the small professions is that of the "guardian angel." This ethereal personage conducts drunkards home to their dwellings. Attached to every large Paris tavern is a guardian angel, whose duty it is to escort any late-staying customer whose legs decline their office, and who needs a guide. He must not quit the person entrusted to his charge until the latter is out of the reach of thieves and safely installed in his own house. The chief requisite in this angel is sobriety.

A NOTED VICTIM.—Robbie Burns, in some remarks on Scottish song, gave the following graphic description of Tytler, a contemporary poet: "Those songs in the museum marked T are the works of an obscure, tippling, but extraordinary body, of the name of Tytler—a mortal who, though he drudges about Edinburgh, as a common printer, with leaky shoes, and sky-lighted hat, and knee-buckles, as unlike George-by-the-Grace-of-God, and Solomon-the-Son-of-David, yet that same unknown, drunken mortal is author and compiler of three-fourths of Elliott's pompous Encyclopedia Britannica, which he composed at half-a-guinea a week."

The late Dr. Sir Andrew Clark, though one of the most renowned and successful physicians in England, and with an enormous income from his practice, was little given to prescribing much medicine. Temperance in living, regularity of habits, and an abstinence from alcoholics, were among his favorite remedies. For dyspepsia, instead of tonics and "cures" his advice to one distinguished patient was to observe the rules already mentioned, and to chew each mouthful of food thoroughly, giving it at least 32 bites, or one for each tooth. He was Gladstone's physician and friend. Gladstone is said to have that rule about masticating his food, and attributes much of his excellent health and good digestion to that habit.

WATER AS A MEDICINE.—Persons but little accustomed to drink water are liable to have poisons in the body formed faster than they are removed. People accustomed to rise in the morning weak and languid will find the cause in the imperfect secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a full tumbler of hot water before retiring. This very materially assists in the process during the night, and leaves the tissues

fresh and strong, ready for the active work of the day. Hot water is one of our best remedial agents. A hot bath on going to bed, even on the hot nights of summer is a better reliever of insomnia than many drugs. Inflamed parts will subside under the continual poulticing of real hot water. Very hot water, as we all know, is a prompt checker of bleeding, and besides, if it is clean, as it should be, it aids in sterilizing the wound.

MEN AND BEASTS.—A Scottish journalist: The late Dr. Paterson and a nobleman were one afternoon walking along the principal street in the Bridge of Allan. On the opposite side of the street they espied a gentleman very much the worse of drink. "Look, doctor," said the nobleman, "at that drunken beast." The doctor replied, "I beg your lordship's pardon; don't insult my dog Carlo, for he never gets drunk. You may call him a drunken monster if you like, but not a beast." The nobleman, who, like the doctor, was fond of dogs, said, "if my dog was sick would you attend him?" "With pleasure," replied the doctor. "And how would you treat him?" "Just as I would treat your lordship."

FOR THOSE WITH "NERVES."—In this age of bustle and activity, nervousness, or neurasthenia, is immensely on the increase. By obeying the following rules sufferers will find most beneficial results:

1. Early hours. 2. Cold or tepid sponge bath every morning, followed by a brisk rub. 3. Out of door exercise is an absolute necessity. 4. No alcohol. 5. Smoking only in strictest moderation. 6. No strong tea or coffee. 7. Diet, three meals daily, five hours apart; eat sparingly of plain food; masticate well, and rest after meals; particularly avoid pork, pastry, sweets, pie-crust, etc.; drink only at the end of meals. 8. Cultivate the mind by reading, observation and thinking. 9. No hurry or worry.

Persons whose nerves are weak are apt to be despondent, and disbelieve in any cure, but this must be fought against, for I can assure them that the nerves can be strengthened, only the nerves can be strengthened slowly, and that the return to health of mind and nerve is just like the dawning of a summer's morning—imperceptible but certain.

Beginning of Mr. Moody's Missionary Work.

(Prof. Drummond, in McClure's Magazine.) The taunt is sometimes leveled at religion, that mainly those become religious teachers who are not fit for anything else. The charge is not worth answering; but it is worth recording that in the case of Mr. Moody the very reverse is the case. If Mr. Moody had remained in business, there is almost no question that he would have been today one of the wealthiest men in the United States.

Undiverted, however, from a deeper purpose even by the glamour of a successful business life, Mr. Moody's moral and religious instincts led him almost from the day of his arrival in Chicago to devote what spare time he had to the work of the church. He began by hiring four pews in the church to which he had attached himself, and these he attempted to fill every Sunday with young men like himself. This work, for a temperament like his, soon proved too slow, and he sought fuller outlets for his enthusiasm. Applying for the post of teacher, in an obscure Sunday school, he was told by the superintendent that it was scholars he wanted, not teachers; but that he would let him try his hand if he could find the scholars. Next Sunday the new candidate appeared with a procession of eighteen urchins, ragged, rowdy and barefooted, on whom he straightway proceeded to operate. Hunting up children and general recruiting for mission halls remained favorite pursuits for years to come, and his success was signal. In all this class of work he was a natural adept, and his early experiences as a scout were full of adventure. This was probably the most picturesque period of Mr. Moody's life, and not the least useful.

We shall have much to learn in a future world, and I think we shall be children to begin with when we get to heaven, whatever our age when we die, and shall grow on there. My idea of heaven is to be engaged in perpetual ministry to souls in this and other worlds.—[Alfred, Lord Tennyson.]

The great lung healer is found in that 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 remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption. a

DEAN'S CURE. USERS TELL ITS WORTH.

WE DON'T NEED TO. 22 Soho St., Toronto, July 11, 1894. Wm. Dean, Dear Sir:—I am ready for another bottle of your Rheumatic Cure. I want one like the last I had—you know, for the Indian-matry rheumatism, I improved so much while taking it I think I will soon be free again. Yours truly, M. J. DUDGON.

The medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in 25¢ bottles, or six for \$1.50. Do not expect or permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.

WM. DEAN, DUNN AVENUE, - TORONTO.

A GREY COUNTY MIRACLE.

An Important Statement From a Well Known Farmer.

He Tells the Story of Eight Years of Suffering and Vain Efforts to Regain Health—How This Great Boon Was Finally Obtained.

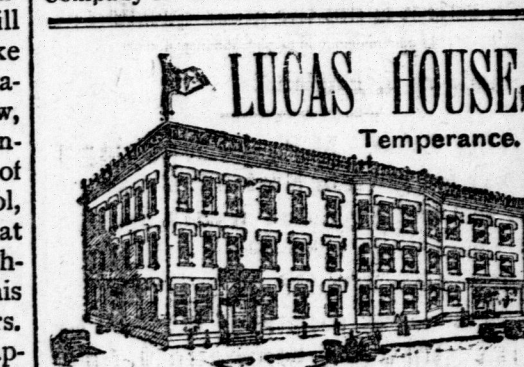
(From the Meaford Monitor.)

Knowing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company to be an honorable and reliable firm we had never any reason to doubt the entire truthfulness of the articles appearing from time to time setting forth the particulars of remarkable cures effected by the use of their Pink Pills. There is scarcely a locality in Canada which has not furnished a case of more or less prominence, and if the particulars, as stated, were not accurate, it would be impossible that the public would not find it out and thus the remedy would be discredited. There is therefore every ground to believe that the statements are accurate in every particular. We have now been put in a position to verify one of these cases for ourselves, and we give the result faithfully, giving Pink Pills no word of praise not merited in the case. Messrs. F. Clarke & Co., druggists, of Meaford, who have sold very large quantities of these famous pills, drew our attention to the case, giving us the name of Mr. Henry Lamb, a well known and respected farmer of St. Vincent township. Having some acquaintance with Mr. Lamb we sought an interview, and the following is the substance of his testimony: "About 8 years ago I suffered from an attack of inflammation of the stomach, causing me extreme pain and uneasiness. I was attended by Dr. Clarke of Meaford, who brought me around, and I have always given him the credit of saving my life on that occasion. The effects of the attack, however, remained and I fell into a state of chronic poor health, which completely unfitted me for my ordinary work. I was really dragging out a miserable existence. I suffered for over seven years from a constant pain in my stomach, as well as from weakness and continued debility. I tried many advertised remedies which I thought might be suited to my case, but without relief. I at length decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I soon felt the pain in my stomach relieved, and after I had used ten boxes the pain was entirely gone and I now feel like a new man. I can now work half a day at a time without fatigue, and as I am still using the pills, I confidently expect, as I have every right to do from the great results thus far, to be able to do my work as formerly. I am 57 years of age, and before the attack eight years ago, I always enjoyed good health. I have stated my experience to many people and invariably recommend a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The above is the substance of Mr. Lamb's story, to which the Monitor may add that we consider him a reliable and trustworthy person who would make no statement which he did not know to be correct and truthful.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and yellow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brookville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing their trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company from either address.



60-70 TERAULT ST. (COR. LOUISA) TORONTO, CANADA.

Take street cars from station or boats to Louisa street. Central situation northwest corner new courthouse; within three minutes' walk of Massy Music Hall, or Eaton's large store; intoxicants excluded; rebuilt and fitted up; rooms; best exposed plumbing; reading-room; well-furnished parlors; hot and cold baths. Our guests will find a comfortable, quiet, home-like resting-place. Only \$1 per day. Come and support a temperance house, conducted by a temperance man.

Lucas & Co., Proprietors.

Phone 82.

GOVERNTON'S NIPPLE OIL.

For Cracked or Sore Nipples. This oil, wherever it has been used, has been found superior to any other preparation. One trial is sufficient to establish its merits. Should your druggist not keep it, ask him to procure it, or send us 31 cents in stamps for a bottle. It is sold by mail to C. GOVERNMENT & CO., druggists, Montreal.

BEST Place in Canada to get a Business Education, Short-hand, etc., is at the Central Business School, 100 St. Patrick St., Toronto. Catalogues free. Mention this paper. Share & Elliott, Principals.

LADIES.

Medicated Silk Sponges for medicinal purposes. Send 5-cent stamp for circular. MADAME FROSS, 90 Maitland Street, Toronto.

Dr. ROZELLE V. FUNNELL—LATE Professor of Electro-Therapy, Queen's University, announces her removal from Deas Park Sanatorium to

10 Wilton Crescent, TORONTO.

Trained nurses in constant attendance on resident patients. Message, in addition to electrical and medical treatment. Office hours from 2 to 6 p.m. daily.

Dr. Roselle V. Funnell.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Moles, Warts, and all facial blemishes permanently removed by Electrolysis. G. H. Foster, The Serum Cure, Yonge and Gerrard streets Toronto.

Our Young People.

Old Sin Pharaoh.

"Why, Benny, you mustn't go near that sewer, you'll get the malaria." "What's de malaria, mamma?" asked Benny, as he reluctantly left the edge of the catch-basin.

"Why, it's dreadful, it—Ah, good morning, Mrs. Sands. Benny wants to send his thanks to Susie for his invitation to the party, and I would like to ask about that notice for Tuesday's meeting." And Benny's mamma, who was secretary of the Aid Society, began talking so fast about boxes and bedquits and nobody knows what, that Benny quite gave up ever learning anything more about that dreadful thing, malaria.

"O there's Mike!" thought Benny, "I'll ask him."

Mike was hoeing up weeds in front of the curbing.

"An' is it malaria ye're quizzin' about, Benny me boy? Jist wait till it shakes the loffe out of ye, an' ye'll know for yerself, better than yer ould Mike can explain it."

"Mamma says it comes wight out of dat nice place wid de big hole in it, but I should sink I could see it. I dess she was mistaken."

"It's most likeli the Missus knows best what's in her own sewer, and moind ye don't go investigatin', for there's no good comes of it—The blissed saints, Ben! an' I most hoed yer head off, intirely; an' why are ye sprawlin' down there, anyhow?"

For Benny with a little cry had suddenly plumped himself down among the weeds.

"It's my bestest little knife what I losted most forever," he cried excitedly, making a rush for his mamma, who was just entering the house.

"Ise findin' it, mamma," he panted, holding up his chubby fist with the lost knife sticking out. "Now you'll tell me that Pharaoh story lots an' lots, 'cause you promised when I findin' it."

The "Pharaoh story" was such a favorite with Benny that it had come to be a sort of a reward for good behavior. Curled up in his mamma's lap, Benny, with ears, eyes and mouth wide open, did so enjoy hearing about the chariots and the horses and the soldiers, to say nothing of the great king who ordered them on. No matter how many times it was told, Benny heaved just as deep a sigh over the poor slave people who seemed in such danger from the wicked king behind and the raging sea in front and clapped his hands with just as great relief, when the mighty host of the said wicked king was swept away. So far, Benny would always listen gladly; but when his mamma tried to explain that Pharaoh was just like sin, and that all who followed sin would be swallowed up in a sea of trouble, then it was that Benny would begin to wriggle and to look out of the window, and always at this point Benny thought of something he must attend to at once. This time he was sure that his hospital patients needed looking after; for Benny's papa was a doctor and, so of course Benny must be a doctor, too. He tried over and over to make the cat, the dog and his two pet rabbits lie under cover and take his doses meekly, but just when they would needed to keep quiet they would take matters into their own paws and away they would go. So Benny was forced to take up with dolls. They at least would lie still, and not growl at his treatment.

Yes, he must see to them right away; so he ran upstairs to his "hospital," and sure enough every doll of them was in a raging fever. After carefully feeling the pulse of first one and then another, Dr. Ben came to the conclusion that they all had scarlet fever. What was to be done? He had heard very often that "like cures like"—what was there like scarlet fever? He looked over all his bottles, but it was plain that he had nothing to fit the case in hand. Now, in Dr. Ben's hospital was a cupboard, and in that cupboard were bottles; bottles that might contain the very thing he wanted. So he climbed a chair and began his search. Ah, there it was—a bottle containing a powder bright enough to break up the most scarlet fever that ever was known.

Benny knew very well that he had no business in that cupboard—no business whatever to take out that red bottle; but Benny tried to make himself think that it would be all right so long as he did not take the cork out. He would only make believe pour the powder into little papers just like papa—it surely could do no harm to carry it around in his pocket a little while. So Benny did up his make-believe powders, and twisted the cork of the bottle under his patients' noses now and then, just to let them see that he knew what would cure them. And cure them it did; for in less than half an hour they were so far recovered that Dr. Ben felt he could safely leave them.

It had begun to rain, and the patter of the drops against the window seemed to Benny like so many fairy finger-taps calling him out. Benny was glad when it rained, for he was so perfectly well that he was allowed to run up and down the walk and get the jolly dash

of the rain in his face to his heart's content. So he began at once to get into his rubber boots and his rubber coat.

But what do you think made Benny creep down the stairs so very slyly, and even peep out of the door to make sure that Mike was out of sight?

Ah! it was malaria! Benny had made up his mind to find out for himself what was down in the sewer, and to do this, he was disobeying mamma; but Benny tried, with very good success, to keep his mind wholly away from his mamma.

"I dess dis will drown him out," said Benny, as he stood on the forbidden edge and watched the water foam through the iron grating. "I dess sink I hear him choking," he continued, gleefully, getting down into the circular cement basin in the middle of which was the grating. "Dis is dess like a lake, an' de water wiggles wound my boots dess lovely. I wonder if dat malaria is in dere," he whispered softly, peering between the bars. "I don't see nuffin, not de leastest fling but dess bubbly water."

Pretty soon Benny thought what a fine thing it would be to get on top of the grating and crow a great big crow. He knew Mike was waiting under the old elm for the shower to pass, because he could see his hoe hanging on a limb; and he did so want to surprise Mike with a big crow. Mike never could guess where it came from. So Benny mounted the grating and standing very straight began flapping his arms up and down just as ould Chanticleer flapped his wings, and then "Cock-a-doodle-doo!"—but alas and alack! over went Benny right in the midst of the "doodle." His foot was caught between the iron bars, and Benny, face downward in the water, pulled and twisted and twisted and pulled, but his foot would not come out. Moreover the rain instead of "letting up" let down such a sweep of water that Benny's lake began to rise much too fast to suit him. Now it was that Benny, propped up on his two hands and wailing the most doleful wails, thought of his mamma, and Pharaoh, and Sin, and wished, O how he wished that he had never gone "investigatin'."

But what is this that Benny sees rippling round him? It is not only water, but red water—there was no longer room for doubt—the Red Sea was coming his way! Benny gave one despairing yell—a yell that brought Mike post haste to see who was being "murdered."

"An' is it yerself, Ben?" he exclaimed, with open-mouthed astonishment. "An' is it learnin' swimmin' ye are, wid yer heels up an' yer head down?"

"I—was tryin'—to find—de malaria," sobbed Benny.

"Sure, an' ye niver could do that same a facin' the craythur backwards." And Mike, having released Benny's foot, hastened to the house with the child, holding him much as a cat carries a kitten.

"An' what will the missus say?" queried Mike, as he deposited his burden on the kitchen floor. That was precisely what Benny was thinking. When his mamma caught sight of Benny in his bedraggled clothes, from which little crimson rills trickled away over the clean floor, she just said "Benjamin Bonner!" But that was enough. When Benny was just a little naughty, she called him Benjamin; but when he had fallen to the lowest depths, then it was Benjamin Bonner with three exclamation points.

What made you do it?" asked his mamma, hurrying him into dry clothes, while Mike took occasion to tell all he knew.

"'Twas 'cause I followed dat ould Sin Pharaoh," sobbed Benny, an' he's most drowned me in his ould wed sea."

A certain bottle, with the cork out, found in Benny's pocket explained the Red Sea. Benny had forgotten all about the bottle, and now with his eyes full of tears he said "I sink I deserve free fippins."

But he did not get "free fippins." Instead, he had to wear that Red Sea dress for a whole week. Of course he could not go to Susie Sands' party in such a plight, and as Benny sat in his corner thinking of the cake and the candy, the ice cream and the kisses in which he had no part, he shook his finger at himself solemnly and murmured "Benjamin Bonner, de longest day you live, don't you never—never mind dat ould Sin Pharaoh!"

—[The Christian Work.]

ANOTHER good story is told of Archbishop Tait: "On one of his latest visits to a certain country house in a Scottish county he went alone to the postoffice to send a telegram to his brother. He wrote it out—'The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sheriff Tait,' and handed it in. The skeptical old postmaster read it aloud in contemptuous tones, 'The Archbishop of Canterbury,' and added, 'What may ye be that takes this cognomen?' The Archbishop, taken aback, remained silent for a moment. The morning was cold, and he had a woolen comforter wrapped round his neck, but on second view the postmaster thought he looked more respectable than on a first, and added, 'Maybe you're the gentleman himself.' Tait replied modestly, 'For want of a better, I am.' On which the good old Scot hastened to apologize for his first suspicion of imposture, adding, 'I might have seen you were gey consequential about the legs.'"

With the Poets.

"Till the Sea Gives Up Its Dead."

The boats sailed into the eye of the sun,
Into the eye of the sun they sailed;
The women sat by the door and spun—
Spun till the daylight failed.

There was blue-eyed Otto, betrothed to Kate,
But Jack was betrothed to me,
And I thought of Jack, and she of his mate,
That night by the brooding sea.

"O the sea takes all," the old crone said,
Bent low to the driftwood fire—
"The young, the old and the newly wed,
The son, and the gallant sire.

Some come ashore when the tide is neap,
But the waves be deep," she said,
"And them ye weep will wake from sleep
When the sea gives up its dead."

The boats sailed into the eye of the sun,
Into the eye of the sun they sailed;
We heard the throb of the signal gun,
But never the hulks were halled;

There was blue-eyed Otto, betrothed to Kate,
And Jack, who was pledged to me,
Came back, each fast in the arms of his mate,
Cast up by the thundering sea.

"O the sea takes all," the old crone said,
Crouched over the dying fire—
"The young, the old and the newly wed,
The son, and the gallant sire;

Some come ashore when the tide is neap,
But He rules the deep," she said,
"And them ye weep secure will sleep,
Till the sea gives up its dead."

—Francis Zuri Stone, in Youth's Companion.

Envoy.

When but a little boy, it seemed
My dearest rapture ran
In fancy ever, when I dreamed
I was a man—a man!

Now—sad perversity!—my theme
Of rarest, purest joy
Is when, in fancy blest, I dream
I am a little boy.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Madonna and Child.

Little Son, little Son, climb up to my breast,
And lie amid its warmth at rest.
But shut those stranger eyes from me,
My Rose, my Sorrow, my Peace divine.

And call me "mother" and not "Mary,"
Although thou art not mine.

O, weep not if I hold thee tight,
For 'mid unheeding kine at night
I dream thee weak and needing me;
Forget thy royalty, croon and coo;
Pretend thee little, and handle thee
As other mothers do.

Thine eyes are closed, but He who keeps
Watch over Israel never sleeps!
And when I sleepless lie by thee
Thy little hands mine eyes do blind
And move across them soothingly,
And feel so large and kind.

It is I would climb to thy little breast.
O, hold me there and let me rest!
It is I am weak and weary and small,
And thy soft arms can carry me.
So put them under me, God, my All,
And let me quiet be.

—Alice Archer Sewall, in Harper's.

Caesar's Ghost.

In that sharp war where Caesar's slayers died,
There was a moment when it seemed decreed,
As sank the sun blood-red in clumps of reed,
That victory should take the guilty side;

But just as they were winning far and wide,
The ghost of Caesar on a phantom steed
Bore down on Cassius with a soundless speed,
And with a sword of shadow turned the tide.

I think that in Life's battle, now and then,
The ghost of some high impulse or great plan,
Which they have murdered, may appear to men,
And, like the shade of Caesar, check the van

Of their success, though odds be one to ten,
And cow their soul, as only phantoms can.

—Eugene Lee Hamilton.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

It doesn't make any difference to barbers how hard times are. Even the best of times they have to scrape for a living.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator; nothing equals it. Pro-cure a bottle and take it home.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

The British House of Commons last year expressed a desire to be furnished with a return of living details of the marriage and divorce laws prevailing among the civilized nations of the world. Circulars asking for information were, therefore, sent out by Lord Rosebery, and the result has just been published. The Auckland News, Auckland, contains a summary of the reports, from which we take the following:

"One of the questions especially asked was as to the age at which marriage may be contracted. It seems that in Austria the marriage of children under 14 is not legitimate, but up to the age of 24 the consent of father or guardian has to be obtained. In Russia, the bridegroom may not be younger than 18, nor the bride younger than 16, and persons over 80 are prohibited from marrying at all, while no person is permitted to contract a fourth marriage. The farther north we go the later becomes the marriageable age, till in Sweden and Norway the law is that a man cannot marry until he is 21 and the woman until she is 18. In America it is extremely difficult even to outline the marriage laws, as there are 47 sovereign States; each claiming exclusive control over the matter of the marriage of its citizens. Hence it comes that in Montana and Washington 21 is the earliest marrying for man, and 18 for woman, while in New Jersey and Connecticut the ages are respectively 14 and 12. All that a schoolboy in Washington has to do in order to wed a schoolgirl friend is to induce her to lay aside the skipping-rope for a while and fly with him across the border to a more complaisant State.

"In the matter of charges and fees there is a delightful lack of unanimity among civilized nations. In Sweden and Norway, for example, time and place are quite optional, weddings in church being of exceptional occurrence, and you are not bound to give the officiating clergyman any fee whatever. In Switzerland the only fee is one to cover expense of the publication of the marriage in a local newspaper and registration, and you can be married any hour you please. In Greece a bishop's license costs 3 drachmas (60 cents), and the registration 5 drachmas (\$1). In Belgium they make a little charge for a 'marriage pamphlet' presented to the parties, and for stamps, but even they are dispensed with if the parties make a declaration of poverty.

"On the subject of the grounds of divorce, very great divergences occur between the different nations. In France, to call a wife canaille before her children justifies a decree of divorce, as also does a wife's refusal to obey her husband when it is a question of a theatrical engagement. A wife can also get a divorce if the husband ill-treats his mother-in-law. In spite of the proverb about the advantages of a little aversion at the beginning of matrimonial life, it is the law in Germany that 'insuperable aversion' may become a ground for divorce, if both parties consent and there are no children. Roumania distinguishes herself by an enactment that a divorce can be procured if the tribunals are satisfied that 'existence in common is impossible.' In Massachusetts and Mississippi the habitual use of opium or like drug is held a sufficient ground for untying the marriage knot; and in some States, as West Virginia, marriage will be annulled if one party is a negro and the other a white person. As to the cost of divorce, the cheapest and simplest kind in the States costs \$100; in Germany it varies from \$12 to \$250. In Russia consistorial courts pronounce in divorce cases and the expense is very great. Saxony's modest figure is from \$12 to \$35. There are other curious regulations in different countries. Thus, in Portugal it is the duty of a married woman to follow her husband everywhere except to a foreign country. A Portuguese married woman also may not publish her literary works without her husband's consent. Parties divorced may not re-marry in Roumania. In Italy there is no divorce at all; marriage being annulled only by the death of one of the parties. In America the only State that has a similar law is South Carolina."

Mr. A. E. Fletcher, the editor of the Daily Chronicle, lectured to a crowded audience at Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Silas C. Hocking occupied the chair. "It is about as hard for a poor man to enter the House of Commons," said Mr. Fletcher, "as it is for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven." Referring to imputations which had lately been cast upon the character of John Burns, Mr. Fletcher said: "John Burns can well afford to say with a friend of mine who was electioneering in Ireland, 'I fling the calumny back in the calumniator's teeth, which are probably false and in all likelihood not paid for!'"

Why suffer from disorders caused by impure blood, when thousands are being cured by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery? It removes pimples and all eruptions of the skin. Mr. John C. Fox, Olinda, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is giving good satisfaction. Those who have used it say it has done them more good than anything they have ever taken."

A Smile and a Laugh

Gosling—Barber, my skin is tender. I wish you'd shave me down, not up. Irish Barber—Down is it? Sure, sor, there's nothing else but down to shave!"

"Tommy, I wish you'd try to be a gentleman."

"I do try, mamma."

"Well you don't succeed very well."

"No, mamma. I guess it ain't in the blood."

Timmins—I called to see about a little poem I left here—"To Phillis" was the title."

New Office Boy—Phillis? Two Phillis? I guess you want to see de horse editor."

An English country squire who wished to make an entry at an agricultural exhibition, wrote thus to the secretary:

"Please put me down on your list of cattle for a calf."

Jinks (at the door, impatiently)—Are you all ready, dear?

Mrs. Jinks—All but putting on my bonnet.

Sinks—H'm! Well, I've time for for two more cigars, anyway.

"What part of the river did you find your diamonds in, Mrs. Parker?" asked Johnny at the Long Branch hotel.

"River, Johnny! Why, what do you mean?"

"Ma says they're Rhine stones," said Johnny.

"That was a very desirable request the Rev. Mr. Whitetie made last Sunday."

"What was it?"

"He requested that no buttons be contributed for the heathen without garments attached to them."

A lady had been looking for a friend for a long time without success. Finally she came upon her in an unexpected place.

"Well," she exclaimed, "I've been on a perfect wild goose chase all day long; but thank goodness, I've found you at last."

Snobley—Aw—aw—it must be very unpleasant for you Americans to be unpleased by people—aw—whom you wouldn't ask to dinner?"

American Belle—Well, not more so, perhaps, than for you in England to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner?"

"O mamma," cried 5-year-old Dorothy, "I'm just as full of glory as I can be!"

"What do you mean?" inquired her mother, with natural surprise.

"Why-ee," said Dorothy, "there was a sunbeam right on my spoon, and I swallowed it with my oatmeal, mamma!"

"Mamma," said the fluffy, little baby turkey, "ain't it too bad, Mr. Hicks has given lots of things to his boys for Christmas, but he hasn't paid any attention to us?"

"My dear," replied the wise old turkey, "don't feel badly about that. As you grow older you will find that it is a great thing for a nice fat little turkey to be forgotten at Christmas-time."

The Rochester Jury reports a little domestic dialogue which must have occurred soon after Christmas—or perhaps it was just after the little boy's birthday.

"My dear," said Mrs. Wilson to her husband, "what makes you think that Tommy disturbs the neighbors with his drum?"

"Oh, nothing," said Mr. Wilson, "only Mr. Smith gave him a new jack-knife today."

Two men in the country road, perhaps on the way to and from the market.

"How are you, old Ben Russell?" called one.

"Come, now," said the other, "I'll bet you I ain't any older'n you! Tell me what's the earliest recollection you can put your finger on."

"Well, said the other, thinking a moment intently, "the very first thing I can remember is hearing people say, when you went by, 'There goes old Ben Russell!'"

A Sign of the Times.

It seems almost incredible that young men students in Columbia College should have carried skirt dancing to such an extreme that President Seth Low has been obliged to make a rule against it. It is stated in a New York paper that one of the young men recently ordered a costume feminine in all its details from hose to dress; the finest linen was employed and the student's monogram and crest were worked upon every single article of attire. Strange to say, these garments were on exhibition in a dressmaker's room on Fifth avenue for several weeks before the young man in full regalia and paint and powder gave his dance in public. It is stated that the same idiotic fad is in full favor among the students of Harvard University. Extremes like these exhibitions and the scenes of misery in the slums of Boston, New York and Chicago, denote an approaching crisis in our civilization—one which we do not believe can be successfully passed without the active co-operation of women in public affairs.

Ruined for Want of Courage.

The confession of Samuel C. Seely, bank defaulter, is very sad reading, but very suggestive.

It seems that his troubles began by a simple mistake, which anyone might have made. Through trusting too much to his memory he allowed Frederick Baker, one of the customers of the bank, to overdraw his account. That might not have resulted in harm to anyone if Seely had had the courage to acknowledge his mistake; for the bank could probably at that time have compelled Baker to pay back the money.

But Seely was afraid to confess, so he made matters worse by fixing his books so as to conceal the mistake. Then he went to Baker and begged him to make it right. Baker at first promised to do so but afterwards, finding that Seely was in great fear lest his attempt to conceal his error should be found out, Baker took advantage of this fear to get more money. He assured Seely that he was worth \$500,000, and that there was no danger of his not being able to pay back the money; but he said that everything he had was locked up, and that he could not get out of the tight place unless Seely would let him have some more money to help him out.

Seely protested and refused, but at last consented, and from that time he felt himself at Baker's mercy, because he had committed a deliberate crime which he dared not confess.

Baker saw his advantage and used it without mercy, always promising, but always demanding more money.

Then the devil whispered in Seely's ear that he was taking all the risk and Baker was getting all the benefit, and if Baker could not pay the large sums which he had by this time abstracted from the bank with Seely's assistance, at least he should pay him something for the risk he was running. So Seely went to Baker and asked for \$50, which he got; and as Baker's drawings continued, Seely demanded more and more money from Baker for his own use until he had received as his share of the plunder \$10,000. Thus from being merely the tool of a bad man he became himself a thief.

This story is the history in outline of many ruined lives. Thousands who would not have dreamed themselves capable of crime have been led into it through not having courage enough to confess a mistake or a fault which had been committed without thinking. And thousands of others have been led down step by step from sobriety and respectability to drunkenness and vice, because they had not the courage to break away from evil companions or to say "no" to their suggestions.

There is no advice which young men need more than that which the Lord gave to Joshua: "Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee; turn not from it to the right hand or to the left; that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest."

All the power of God is pledged for the protection of every man who will obey this command, and all the treasures of God's storehouse are at his service.—[New York Witness.]

Sulk in Private.

Persons who are subject to fits of moody silence should make a special effort not to let them be in evidence at meal time. If they have not sufficient self-control to conceal their sullen looks, it would be far better to remain away from the table altogether while the fit lasts. A well-known woman writer resolutely refrains from seeing people when she has what she calls "the dumps." Beside the unpleasantness of seeing their clouded faces and receiving from their lips only monosyllabic replies, there is a positively injurious effect physiologically, for it has been scientifically demonstrated that digestion is impaired whenever food is taken under the influence of gloomy feelings or violent emotions. Nor is the sulky person himself the only one who suffers. The others at table, who try to keep up a cheerful flow of conversation in order to cover the embarrassing silence, are thereby subjected to an extra nervous strain which should not be imposed during the process of assimilation and digestion. Cheerful faces should be as much a rule for appearance at table as clean hands. We discriminate, of course, between being merely quiet or disinclined for conversation and being moody, and we also recognize the fact that for some temperaments it is no easy matter to be social, but it pays to make an effort in this direction for the short time when the family assembles around the daily board.

"Why Jimmie, my darling boy, you've got the medal for good behavior this week!" said the fond mother, noting the little silver medal on her son's vest.

"Yessum," said Jimmie, "Tommy Roberts won it, but I told him I'd knock the head off him if he didn't give it to me."

HE HAS TRIED IT.—Mr. John Anderson, Kinloss, writes: "I venture to say few, if any, have received greater benefits from the use of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I knew of, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of severe bronchitis and incipient consumption."

The Portuguese Sonnets.

In the new edition of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets" Mr. Gosse tells us that: During the months of their brief courtship, closing, as all the world knows, in the clandestine flight and romantic wedding of Sept. 12, 1846, neither poet showed any verses to the other. Mr. Browning, in particular, had not the smallest notion that the circumstances of their betrothal had led Miss Barrett into any artistic expression of feeling. As little did he suspect it during their honeymoon in Paris, or during their first crowded weeks in Italy. They settled, at length, in Pisa, and, being quitted by Mrs. Jamieson and her niece in a very calm and happy mood, the young couple took up each his or her separate work. Their custom was, Mr. Browning said, to write alone, and not to show each other what they had written. This was a rule which he sometimes broke through, but she never. He had the habit of working in a downstairs room, where their meals were spread, while Mrs. Browning studied in a room on the floor above. One day, early in 1847, their breakfast being over, Mrs. Browning went upstairs while her husband stood at the window watching the street till the table should be cleared. He was presently aware of some one behind him, although the servant was gone. It was Mrs. Browning, who held him by the shoulder to prevent his turning to look at her, and at the same time pushed a packet of papers into the pocket of his coat. She told him to read that, and to tear it up if he did not like it; and then she fled to her own room. Mr. Browning settled himself at the table, and unfolded the parcel. It contained the series of sonnets which have now become so illustrious. As he read his emotion and delight may be conceived. Before he had finished it was impossible for him to restrain himself, and, regardless of his promise, he rushed upstairs and stormed the guarded citadel. He was early conscious that these were treasures not to be kept from the world. "I dared not reserve to myself," he said, "the finest sonnets written in any language since Shakespeare's." When it was determined to publish the sonnets in the volumes of 1850, the question of a title arose. The name which was ultimately chosen, "Sonnets from the Portuguese," was invented by Mr. Browning, as an ingenious device to veil the true authorship, and yet to suggest kinship with that beautiful lyric, called "Caterina to Camoens," in which so similar a passion had been expressed. Long before he ever heard of these poems, Mr. Browning called his wife his "own little Portuguese," and so, when she proposed "Sonnets Translated from the Bosnian," he, catching at the happy thought of "Translated," replied, "No, not Bosnian—that means nothing—but from the Portuguese! They are Caterina's sonnets!" And so, in half a joke, half a conceit, the famous title was invented.

Animals' Beds.

Many domestic animals are decidedly "faddy" about their beds, and while no one of any species observes a strictly uniform mode of going to rest, there is generally manifested a predilection for some particular spot and for certain surroundings. A writer in the Spectator, London, gives his experience and opinion as follows:

We have seen a little dachshund which would not go to her basket until the blanket had been held to the hall stove. This she required to be done in summer as well as winter, though the stove was not lighted. A spaniel, kept in a stable, used always to leave its kennel to sleep with the horse. Hounds make a joint bed on the bench, after a long run, lying back to back, and so supporting one another. But sporting dogs should have proper beds made like shallow boxes with sloping sides. They are far more rested in the morning than if simply left to lie on straw. This was noted by a clever old Devonshire clergyman, a great sportsman, who observed that his best retrieving spaniel used always to get into an empty wheelbarrow to sleep when tired. The dog's bed should be a rough reproduction of the barrow, without the wheel. The poet Cowper's cat, the "pensive Selima," was not alone in her taste for making a bed in such odd places as watering-pots and open drawers. Cats are the most obstinately capricious, in their fancies about their beds, of any domestic creature. They will follow a particular rug or shawl from room to room, if it be removed, in order to sleep on it, or insist on the use of one chair, until they get their way, and then for some reason take a fancy to another. The cleanliness of all animals, anything newly washed or very fresh and bright, strikes them as just the thing for a bed. A nicely-aired newspaper lying on the floor or in a chair, or linen fresh from the wash, is almost irresistible. Outdoor cats seek a warm as well as a tidy bed. The writer was once much surprised, when passing through a large shipbuilding yard, to see a cat fast asleep, lying, it seemed, on a muddy path. But the spot which the cat had selected for its couch was one at which a hot steam-pipe passed under the road, and the mud was there baked into a warm, dry cake, which made not only a clean but an artificially heated sleeping-place. But the oddest taste in beds developed by a cat was that entertained by a very highly bred gray Angora, which was justly petted and

admired by the family in which it lived. For months it would only sleep in or upon a hat, if such could be found, ladies' hats being preferred. If it could discover one with the inside uppermost, it would lie inside it. If not, such was its love for this form of couch it would curl itself round the brim, and with its long furry tail and pliant body made a fine winter trimming to a summer hat. By some accident, a drawer in which all the 'summer' hats had been disposed for the winter was left open for some days, after which it was discovered that all the hats had been tried in turn, the cat having finally selected one adorned with white laburnum flowers, which never recovered from the 'ironing' to which it had been subjected. Even the animals of the farm have certain preferences in their sleeping arrangements. Cattle and sheep, when left out to 'lie rough,' always sleep under trees to avoid the dew; and sheep, if there is no such cover available, lie on the highest, and consequently the driest, ground. Horses seem less particular, though they have curious fancies as to their bed-litter in stables. It would be interesting to know what is the horse's point of view as to the substitution of 'moss-litter' for straw, which the rise in the price of the latter has brought into such general use. But perhaps the harder animals are right. A rise in the 'standard of comfort' is not an unmixed blessing even to their owners.

A Self-Evident Moral.

(Chicago Daily Herald.)

On the day of "peace and good will" there was an extraordinary number of brutal crimes. Chicago had its full share. In a saloon Edward Morgan, already frenzied by drink, shot and killed Patrick Lynch for refusing to drink with him. In another saloon James Smith shot and killed William Padden in a drunken quarrel. John B. Sleeth, drunk, was found shot in a street near a saloon. Harry Whitlock stabbed George W. Regan in consequence of a quarrel in a saloon. John Dwyer is in the county hospital suffering with wounds received from drunken roughs. Peter Ray, drunk, attacked his wife at their home and shot Richard Walsh, who tried to protect her. Edward Hart is in a hospital suffering with scalp wounds inflicted by drunken companions.

At Arcadia, Fla., a drunken policeman shot and killed John Haygood in a saloon. At West Palm Beach, Letta Dickson, drunk, cut the throat of Josephine Johnson. At Morehead, Ky., Henry Tyree and William Cole, while drunk, attacked Jacob Whitaker and were killed by him in self-defense. At Union, S. C., Kent Gregory and Jack Crawford, both drunk, engaged in a fight. One is dead; the other will die. At St. Joseph, Mo., William Mense, drunk, killed Frank Tracy. At Atlanta, Ga., in a drunken quarrel, John Coleman was killed. At Jackson, Tenn., a drunken dispute caused Samuel Hays to kill Will Alston. At Kansas City, Gustaf Constallutic killed Gabriel Spinola in a drunken fight.

These are only a few of the tragedies of Christmas Day in the United States. All are attributable to a single cause. The enemy men put in their mouths had many victories on the day of peace and good will.

Amusing Mixed Metaphors.

A certain politician, lately condemning the British Government for its recent policy concerning the income tax, is reported to have said: "They'll keep cutting the wool off the sheep that lays the golden eggs until they pump it dry."

"The glorious work will never be accomplished until the good ship 'Temperance' shall sail from one end of the land to the other, and with a cry of 'Victory!' at each step she takes, shall plant her banner in every city, town and village in the United Kingdom."

An Irishman, in the midst of a tirade against landlords and capitalists, declared that "if these men were landed on an uninhabited island, they wouldn't be there half an hour before they would have their hands in the pockets of the naked savages."

Only a few weeks ago, a lecturer at a big meeting gave utterance to the following: "All along the untrodden paths of the future we can see the hidden footprints of an unseen hand."

"We pursue the shadow, the bubble bursts and leaves the ashes in our hands!"

One of the regulations of the West Boston Bridge Company reads: "And the said proprietors shall meet annually on the first Tuesday of June, provided the same does not fall on a Sunday."

An orator at one of the university unions bore off the palm of merit when he declared that "the British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns nor retire into its shell."

Mr. T. J. Humes, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted for some time with Kidney and Liver Complaint, and find Parnelle's Pills the best medicine for these diseases." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. They are gelatine coated, and rolled in the flour of licorice to preserve their purity, and give them a pleasant, agreeable taste.

How Some Women Care for Clothes.

She looks as though she had stepped out of a bandbox. How often this remark is heard! and yet not heard often enough to please those very fastidious people who would have us believe that cleanliness and neatness are next to godliness, if not a step beyond.

In these fin de siècle days it is certainly every woman's duty to look neat and clean, but the art of looking what the English call "fit," which word we are rapidly adding to our vocabulary, does not come naturally, and I think, indeed, it would be difficult for any woman to attain to it quite by herself.

One of the best-gowned women I know, and one who is extremely capable in all respects, told me quite seriously the other day that she found it absolutely necessary to keep two maids whose duties were to see that every detail of her toilette was in perfect order. In the new houses where expense is not considered, and one can consult one's own taste, there is much more provision for closet room than was ever thought of a few years since. The entire third floor of a corner house on Fifth avenue, to my personal observation, has been given over to one lady's clothes. Every separate gown, when it is taken off, is thoroughly brushed, looked over to see that not a stitch is ripped, not a button, hook, or string missing. It is then carefully folded by the two maids, who between the folds lay tissue-paper. When the entire gown is folded it is covered with more tissue-paper, put in a fine linen cloth, and tied up with broad ribbons so that it looks as though it had just come home from Worth, Doucet, or some other of the leading French costumers. Between the tissue-paper and the folds of the gown are laid flat sachets filled with orris and violet powder.

The closets are in some houses the size of small rooms, each with a series of three deep drawers built along the walls, above which are three shelves with doors in front of them. The skirts of the short gowns are laid in these drawers. The waists, with sleeves held out with stiff paper, are covered with soft tissue-paper, tied with colored tapes, and kept on the shelves.

The hanging closets are marvelous places; in the ceilings are fastened numberless double hooks, so arranged that long gowns can be hung up and not have their trains touch the floor. The gowns are always hung up with the right side turned out, and are then covered with a bag of linen, which is tied at the bottom and top with drawing-strings. This covering is to prevent any particles of dust getting in the rich fabrics.

One closet is set apart for under-clothing. In one drawer are put the flannel petticoats, in another the street white petticoats, in a third some other article, etc. One entire set of shelves is devoted to the other pieces of dainty lingerie, which are folded as in the French shops—so many of each article together, all tied with ribbons. When returned from the laundry or cleaner's the last articles are put on the bottom of each pile, so that no one garment shall be worn oftener than another.

A deep drawer is provided exclusively for stockings, and those very mundane things look anything but mundane when arranged in rows, the pretty colorings having a bright and dainty effect that it would scarcely seem possible stockings could have.

Boots and shoes are as much care to the maids as is any other part of the wardrobe. They are kept in a closet especially built for them, and are always put on wooden trees as soon as they are taken off the foot, that there shall be no danger of the shoe losing its shape. The shoes are every day brushed, rubbed, and polished, so there is no excuse for any woman not being what the French call *bien chaussée*—a term which conveys more than the mere fact of a well-fitting boot or shoe. It is only within the past year or two that Frenchmen have been willing to admit that any American could with right have the term applied to her feet, because rarely, if ever, was the footwear in the perfect order to warrant it.

So that there shall be no unnecessary handling of the gowns, each one has a card indicating what it is, tied in with the ribbons; for instance, "Madame's gray cloth costume"; "Madame's blue velvet dinner gown."

The lingerie in the same way is designated, but with the addition of a date to show when each particular set was first ordered—"Madame's linen Valenciennes night-robe, No. 3, '94." By this apparently needless expenditure of care and method does the American woman in our "smart set" keep the indescribably fresh and trim appearance people are beginning to acknowledge is a natural characteristic trait.

She who has but five gowns, and has them in perfect order, will invariably be called better dressed than she who with five times that number pays no heed to the thousand and one little details which apparently are hidden.—[Harper's Bazar.]

Bobbie states that he will not give his father a Christmas present this year, because when he poured a bottle of ink into his father's stocking last Christmas, even though his father writes for a living, the old gentleman wasn't pleased a bit.

Too Emotional.

Col. T. W. Higginson does not think that women are after all any more emotional than men. In Harper's Bazar he discusses the question as follows:

Undoubtedly among women the mere expression of emotion is readier than among men. The fountain of tears, especially, lies a little nearer. It is a matter of temperament; the woman has a fit of crying, gets over it, and is stronger and more resolute afterwards. The man, for want of tears, has a dry, hard grief, which does not clear his sky. The question is not whether a woman cries, but what she does after she has dried her tears. The general testimony of those who have gone through shipwrecks and great disasters is that women do not behave as they are expected to do, but show as much self-control as the men. This was the testimony of the surgeon on an ocean steamer, who had several times been shipwrecked, and gave it to me as his experience that women behaved even better. He was never tired of telling the story of one woman whom he was sent below to notify that they must take to the boats after an accident. He found her sitting quietly in the cabin, with her children round her, telling them a story to keep them quiet. Each was already dressed in its warmest clothes, tightly buttoned and tied about, ready to go, and by her side was a pillow-case, filled with ship-bread, carefully secured. She afterwards told him that she had been shipwrecked once before, when a whole boat's crew was kept alive by just such a supply of provision—something which nobody but herself had remembered to provide. The traditional Boston lady who, when the vessel had shipped a heavy sea, was heard only to remark, "Where are my India-rubbers?" was probably of the same temperament.

Dickens, a keen observer, makes his women less and less visibly emotional in proportion as they are in deadly earnest. Miss Miggs, in the London No-Popery riots, goes into hysterics and kicks her heels because her feelings are not very much enlisted; but his terrible French woman, in the French Revolution, goes on knitting, knitting, until the time is fulfilled and the day of her revenge has come. Of all the men and women of that period, the one who left the calmest and most dispassionate picture of events was Madame Roland, of whom a companion said, "She kills us, but she shows us how to die." In the various reforms in which women have taken a hand in this country during the last half-century they have not proved themselves to be too emotional, but clear-headed, capable, and strong, such women, for instance, as Lucretia Mott, Maria Weston Chapman, and Lucy Stone. Nobody attributed too much emotion to Florence Nightingale in the Crimea, or to Clara Barton in our own civil war. It may be said that these were exceptional persons; that they were the natural leaders of their sex; but so were the men with whom they co-operated, and in whose presence they held their own. Even in the family, when the husband goes home with a heavy heart to announce his failure in business and the seeming ruin of the household, is his wife usually too emotional to bear it, or does she give him strength? Once when the writer said to a veteran physician in such a case, "How splendidly she meets adversity!" he replied, briefly, "Women always do." Not that there were not exceptions, but that this was his general experience.

Red, White, Green Seas.

The colors of pure ocean water and the varying shades observed where impurities are met with are still further diversified by the coloring effects of the enormous multitudes of various forms of organized life which sometimes mask the natural color of the sea and time extensive areas with remarkable colors. Red appears to be most frequently met with. In the southern parts of the Red Sea and in the Arabian Gulf large areas are colored blood-red by microscopic animalcules, and in the Indian Ocean similar forms of life cause, in addition to red, milk-white or yellow spots of great extent, the appearance of which is frequently alarming to the ignorant sailor.

Off the Guinea coast ships sometimes appear to float in milk. Extensive red streaks are also known to occur in the South Atlantic and South Pacific, which are caused by hosts of small red crustacea. The "Vermillion Sea" of California owes its brilliant color to infusoria. Areas colored green have been noted, especially in the Arctic regions, which are due to myriads of diatoms, and in some portions of the Antarctic seas diatoms of rusty color make the water a dirty brown.—[All the Year Round.]

Sound Advice.

A contemporary tells the following story: "An elderly gentleman, accustomed to 'indulge,' entered the room of a certain inn, where sat a sedate old Quaker by the fire. Lifting a pair of green spectacles up to his forehead, rubbing his inflamed eyes, and calling for hot brandy and water, he complained to the Friend that his eyes were getting weaker and weaker, and the spectacles did not seem to do them any good. 'I'll tell thee, friend,' replied the Quaker, 'what I think. If thee were to wear the spectacles over thy mouth for a few months thy eyes would soon get well again.'"

An Amateur Chaplain's Way.

General Booth tells a story of how the consolations of religion were administered in one of Her Majesty's prisons: "What! Hawkins dead?" exclaimed the chaplain to the warden on entering the prison and learning that an inmate had expired; "why did you not acquaint me?" "Well, sir, 'twere midnight," stolidly replied the official, "and I didn't like to disturb you; but I managed it all right. 'Orkins,' says I, 'you've been a bad 'un.' 'Yes,' says he. 'Orkins, you can't expect to go to 'ev'n.' 'No,' says he. 'Then, Orkins,' says I, 'you must go to the other place.' 'Yes,' says he. 'And, oh, Orkins,' says I, 'how thankful you ought to be to have anywhere to go to at all.'"

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PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

Ways of Converting Apple Cider Into First Class Vinegar.

By pure cider vinegar is meant just what the words imply, cider converted into vinegar without the addition of water. New York state requires that vinegar shall test 41 per cent of acetic acid, the acid which gives it its sharpness. Other vinegars, such as what are known as corn vinegar, distillery vinegar, white wine vinegar, pickling vinegar, etc., may have the requisite amount of acetic acid to satisfy the law, but pure cider vinegar contains also malic acid, the natural acid of the apple, which gives it a quality possessed by no other vinegar.

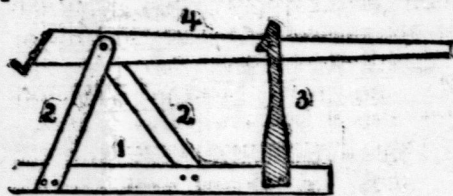
To make a good quality of vinegar the first requisite is a first class quality of cider. One good method suggested by The Rural New Yorker is as follows: To begin with, the casks should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded. Afterward boiling vinegar is poured into them, and they are rolled around occasionally for a few days to give the vinegar an opportunity to strike into the wood. Then the barrels or casks are filled about one-third full of strong, pure cider vinegar. To this a couple of gallons of cider are added, and this is repeated at intervals of, say, a week or 10 days until the cask is two-thirds full, when the whole is left for a couple of weeks, at which time the contents should be good vinegar. One-half of it is drawn off and the process repeated with the remainder. In the summer it is better kept in the sun, but the casks should have the bung holes, which are not stopped, kept covered with cloth to keep out insects. In winter the cider should be kept at a temperature of about 80 degrees Fahrenheit to be converted into vinegar.

Another method of making vinegar is to have a series of casks so arranged that the cider will trickle slowly from one to the other, thus exposing it to the air. The addition of a little vinegar as a starter would hasten the process. The important points are a sufficient degree of heat and exposure to the air. It is not necessary to filter the cider, but it should be well racked off or strained, so as to free it from all pomace and sediment.

A Good Wagon Jack.

A correspondent of The New England Homestead describes his wagon jack for the benefit of others. It is made of inch lumber or strips.

Fig. 1 shows the bed piece, about 2 1/2 feet long. Figs. 2, 3, are braces and standards, one on each side of the bed piece, so that a half inch bolt passes



AN EASY WORKING JACK.

through them and the lever, Fig. 4. Fig. 3 is put on as shown in the cut, with a piece nailed on one side to form a hook, and holds it in place when the wheel is taken off. This jack may be made as heavy or as light as one pleases to use on different wagons. It can be operated with one hand and is easily and cheaply made. It should be of hard wood.

A Cattle Feed Rotation.

We rotate with rye for spring feeding and corn for fall feeding. We usually begin to use the corn in August, and as soon as we clear a strip we sow rye directly on the stubble and harrow it in with a single Planet cultivator, following with a heavy but well spread coat of coarse horse manure, and so continue till the whole plot is cleaned and seeded. In the spring when the rye is fed off (usually by the 1st of June), we manure, plow and thoroughly cultivate the ground and drill the corn with a grain drill 33 inches apart, but pretty thick in the rows. This never fails to make a heavy growth, and though thick makes quite good sized nubbins, often 6 or 8 inches long.

Rye seems to do best on surface cultivated soil. The heaviest crop we ever raised (35 bushels per acre on five acres), was on a pretty rough hillside of corn stubble, cultivated two ways with a two horse, spring tooth, wheel harrow and drilled in with commercial fertilizers. In the spring the ground was rolled smooth and gave us no trouble at cutting.—W. T. S., Pa., in Rural New Yorker.

Roots For Fowls.

The poultry man who has secured a supply of small potatoes and other roots, usually obtainable at a small cost in the orchards, is a wise provider. The Rocky Mountain Husbandman says: If poultry breeders and fanciers would believe how valuable and succulent a provision for chicken stock rutabagas, beets, potatoes and carrots are when cooked, either boiled or steamed, and mixed with the rye and cornmeal given the birds, this excellent style of root feeding would be far more generally practiced and to the certain improvement of the ordinary condition of the birds. We cannot enter into a scientific analysis of vegetable food, nor is this necessary. But all experience with the above mentioned roots, as we recommend their use, has proved highly satisfactory whenever and wherever the experiment has been tried with our knowledge.

How to Plant Chestnuts.

Chestnuts may be planted as soon as ripe in drills a foot apart, two inches deep and six inches apart. They may be placed in moist sand and buried. Then plant as above in the spring. If chestnuts are permitted to become thoroughly dry, they will not germinate.

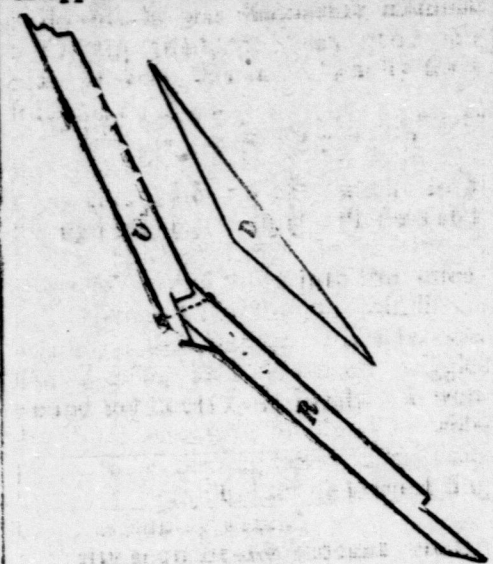
The kind of cow feed has a more far-reaching influence than most creamery men imagine on the flavor and keeping qualities of butter and cheese.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

RAFTERS ON A BARN.

Suggestions to Prospective Barn Builders That May Prove Valuable.

Following is a description from The Ohio Farmer of framing rafters on a prize barn. The out shows the way the rafters are framed at joint where purlines would come (instead of using purlines). The foot of the upper rafter (U) is framed the same as the foot of the lower one (L) and top of lower rafter is framed so that foot of upper rafter fits into it. There is a



FRAMING RAFTERS ON A BARN.

half inch bolt passing down through both; then a 6 inch board (D) is cut on the angle of each rafter and thoroughly nailed on each side.

There should be a similar piece nailed near the peak. This comes handy to hang hay carriers on. It will be readily seen when the four pieces that make a pair of rafters are in place the tendency is to go out instead of down, where the purlines would come, and as the purline is put in to hold the roof from sagging the writer who describes it does not see any use for it in this style of roof. He says in explanation: In order to have the roof sag at the joint in the rafter, it would have to give way at peak or plate. You cannot then there and the center joint will never sag. The pitch of the roof should be for lower part five feet rise to three feet run. The upper should be about quarter pitch—never one-third. There are several roofs of this style in this section, and they are giving good satisfaction.

At the Vermont Station.

In a report from the Vermont agricultural station some interesting facts about corn and harvesting it in cold climates are given. If corn is grown from the silo, it can be grown closer to the time of frosts without danger and with an increase in the feeding value. In fact, the longer the corn is growing the more it increases in weight of dry matter, and the more valuable it becomes, but the dry matter begins gradually to decrease, owing to the escape of nitrogenous material. Green corn fodder weighs the most when the ears begin to glaze, but this is largely wet matter and not dry matter. After this period the dry matter steadily increases.

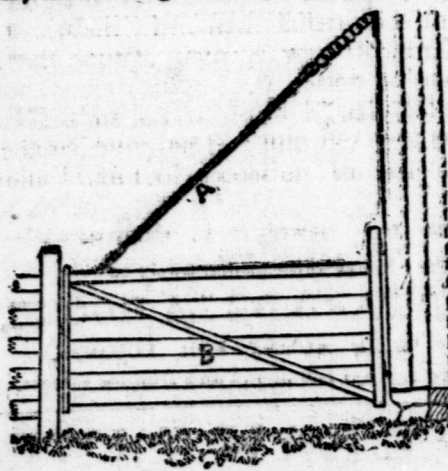
Great Value of Ensilage.

Evidence is constantly accumulating that the undoubted great value of ensilage in progressive farming is not due to any mysterious action of the silo upon the fodder, but is an economic advantage arising from the facts, first, that the corn crop produces a very large amount of food per acre, and second, that the silo preserves this food with comparatively little loss in a palatable and succulent condition, so that it is eaten with little or no waste.

Light Durable Gate.

The Canadian Horticulturist describes a farm gate that claims the public regard by lightness, durability and freedom from sagging.

The frame of this gate, which is of wood, is put together in the usual manner, with a long brace (B) placed as il-



A DESIRABLE WIRE GATE.

lustrated in the cut and nailed in position. Holes are bored in the end pieces, No. 7 or 8 annealed wire is passed through these and firmly secured. One can use seven or eight single strands to each gate if desired. If the gate can be hinged to a building or high post, a wire support (A) can be used to prevent sagging. If a few links of chain are attached to one end of the wire, it can be kept tight by hooking up another link.

Honey Bee Cleanings.

Among those who have tried it, there is probably no difference of opinion as to the value of foundation that has been on the hive the previous year and left untouched by the bees. While the bees will generally use it, they will not use it so readily as fresh foundation.

Many aparians affirm that young bees are a factor in successful wintering.

A Tennessee aparian says that the success of the beekeeper lies in having only strong colonies to gather honey, the stronger the better. Concentrate that strength. Instead of running the same bees in two hives run them in one, and it brings in the surplus. It takes but few bees to run a brood chamber and make a colony sufficient to winter over, but three to five times as many are needed before they can do good work in the supers.

Mrs. Harrison says that when bees have poor stores, such as honey dew or juice of fruits, they are safer on their summer stands than in a cellar, for during a warm spell they can void their feces.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

BRANDING CHEESE.

Words of Wisdom for Canadian Marketers of Cheese.

A good deal of interest has been excited in dairy circles by English dispatches which state that some Canadian shippers of cheese have filled orders for September make with summer-made goods, says the Woodstock Sentinel Review. Montreal exporters, it is said, resolutely deny the soft impeachment. But the old country importers, up to date, seem to be strongly of opinion that such denial does not cover the whole ground. A cable says that importers in London, Liverpool and Glasgow have met and passed a resolution in favor of branding the day and month of manufacture on every cheese itself, instead of on the box, as is the practice generally at present. It is quite possible—indeed, we think it highly probable—that there may have been cases in which June cheese, for instance, have been sent to England late in the year as Septembers. The cold storage system has made such substitution possible, and not always easy of detection. Indeed, in some seasons, like the present, the quality of June cheese is so high that the English importer would have little reason to grumble at this. But of course he is entitled to what he contracts for; and no substitution, however high the quality of the goods, is excusable. It has been a joke in the Canadian trade for some years that gilt-edged goods going into storage early in the summer might sneak out later in the year as September make. And it is just possible that there may be shippers who have translated the joke into practice. But we are inclined to think that such instances have been very rare. Even if the Canadian dealers were willing to resort to such deception, it is not easy to deceive the trade across the water. In fact it might almost be said that those who can be so easily deceived should not be in the trade. Old country importers appear to be making a great deal of fuss over what will probably be found to be rare cases, or even rumors, circulated in the interests of the trade in other countries. Still, a discussion to which so great prominence has been given for some weeks cannot be ignored by the dairymen of Canada. It is essential to our continued supremacy, not only that we make goods of the highest quality, but that they shall be honestly sold for what they really are. We have suffered a little in the past—although much less than is generally supposed—by tricks in the trade over the water. And it would be a short-sighted policy for us to allow tricks in the trade on this side to injure our reputation now. Some English dealers in the past had a curious habit—and an unfortunate one for us—of mixing up of American, Canadian and English makes to their own advantage, instead of selling our cheese over its own name. And if information can be relied upon, some of these big importers who are now kicking up such a row about the alleged conduct of Canadian shippers, are not themselves the child-like and innocent dealers which their virtuous indignation would make them appear. It would probably be very hard for their customers, after this time of the year for example, to find out which are June cheese and which Septembers.

A prominent buyer at Ingersoll said the other day, after this date everything is September. The English importer thus assumes privileges which he denies to the Canadian shipper. Still, he is not all deception. He says, "There are the cheese, take them on their quality." But when he buys goods from this side, it seems that he does not trust to the unerring judgment which he expects to find in his retail customers. However, it is probable that if every Canadian cheese were branded on the cloth it would be better in the end for our makers. And if the system were universal it could be no injury to the buyers. We have always held it to be a mistake for the makers of the highest quality of cheese not to have their own factory brand indelibly stamped on the cheese itself. One effect of such a system of branding would be to compel greater distinctions between gilt-edged and inferior goods. Under the present system the best factories often get a little less for their cheese than they are worth, while inferior ones get more than they ought. And there is a possibility of substitution in reference to factories as well as to months. We will not say that the make of some of our finest factories—when it reaches England—is abnormally large. But so long as there is no system of branding on the cheese itself, there is a possibility of the output increasing before it reaches the consumers. The whole question is one which ought to be taken up and dealt with the trade. It is one in which concerted action is necessary, just as it was recently in the case of weights. Canadians cannot afford to have either the reputation of their cheese called in question or the honesty of men engaged in the trade.

A Good Dairy Ration.

The best ration is generally the one that induces a liberal flow of milk. It has not been found practicable to take a cow giving thin milk, and by selecting her ration change this into rich milk. Of course, very succulent food is favorable to an increased yield, with a larger increase in fluids than in solids. The way to get a herd that will give a paying yield of rich milk is to select cows giving rich milk and then feed for an increased yield. Any cow not giving milk up to the legal standard is unfit for the herd. Use the Babcock test and discard the skim milk cows.

Aeration of Milk.

Aeration of the milk is a process of exposing it to the air while cooling by one of several processes for the purpose of removing from it bad odors. Experiments show that the cooling retards its souring, but it is the cooling and not the aeration that produces the effect. Wing found that those rapidly cooled did not cream as well when set at 42° for twenty-four hours as in aerated milk set warm from the cows. The advantages of the system seem to be for him who sells milk.

A MILLER'S STORY.

He Was Given Just One Month to Live.

First Attacked With Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Then Stricken With Paralysis.—Hope Abandoned and He Longed For Death to Release Him From Suffering.—At Last He Found a Cure and Relates His Wonderful Recovery.

(Sherbrooke Gazette.)

The benevolence arising from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are well known to the people. It is a frequent occurrence that they have been restored to health by their use. I occasionally happen that extraordinary instances of their curative powers come to our notice, and one of these was related to us recently, so astonishing in its nature that we felt the closest investigation was required in order to thoroughly test the accuracy of the statements made to us. We devoted the necessary time for that purpose and can vouch for the reliability of the following facts, wonderfully passing belief as they may appear:

There are few men more widely known in this section than Mr. A. T. Hopkins, of Johnville, Que. Previous to his removal to Johnville, Mr. Hopkins resided at Windsor Mills and was for three years a member of the municipal council of that place. When a young man Mr. Hopkins was noted for his strength and his activity as a wrestler. His strength stands him in good stead, for he works hard at his business, carrying heavy sacks of flour in his mill for many hours during the day and frequently far into the night. Active as he is, and strong as he is, there was a time not long distant when he was as helpless as an infant, and suffered intolerable agony. About three years ago, while residing at Windsor Mills, he was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism. It grew worse and worse until, in spite of medical advice and prescription, after a year's illness he had a stroke of paralysis. His right arm and leg became quite useless. Sores broke out on both legs. He suffered excruciating agony, and had rest neither day nor night. He sought the best medical advice that could be obtained, but no hopes were held out to him by the physicians. "He will certainly die within a month," one well-known practitioner told his friends. "He will be a cripple for life," said two other doctors. It is no wonder that, as he says, life became a burden to him and he longed for death to relieve him from his sufferings. This was in August, 1892. About October of that year he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and he decided to try them. He did so, and before long was able to take outdoor exercise. He persevered with the treatment, closely following the directions, and is today nearly as strong as when a young man, and is able to follow successfully and without difficulty the laborious calling by which he gets a living.

Such was the wonderful story told the Gazette by Mr. Hopkins, who attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to satisfy any person who may call on him as to their wonderful effects.

A depraved condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system is the secret of most ill effects of the mind and body by restoring the blood and rebuilding the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pallid cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 60 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

The highest amount that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll ever received for delivering a single lecture was \$5,000 in Chicago. At another time, in the same city, he received \$2,400.

At Death's Door.—Dyspepsia Conquered.—A Great Medical Triumph.

GENTLEMEN,—My medical adviser and others told me I could not possibly live, when I commenced the use of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY for Dyspepsia. My case was one of the worst of its kind. For three years I could not eat meat, and my weight decreased from 210 to 110 pounds. All the food I took for thirteen months previous to taking the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat anything with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over 30 cases of VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it cured me, as I am well-known, and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this grand medicine. It certainly saved my life, as I never expected to recover when I first commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but feel glad to be able to contribute this testimonial and trust it may be the means of convincing others of its merit as a certain cure for Dyspepsia. JEAN VALOURE, (Signed.) General Merchant, Wotton, P.Q.

"I never give anything to a young, healthy person." Beggar—Do you expect me to become an old cripple just to suit you?

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

Well, bless my soul, I haven't written 'em.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a diseased system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney Trouble it excels. Price 75c. Sold by W. T. Strong.

A Few Snaps.

Solid oak rockers, 90 cents; solid oak or walnut tables, \$1; card tables, \$1.50; platform rockers, upholstered in plush or silk Florence, \$3.50, cannot be got elsewhere under \$7; children's chairs, pictures, easels, etc. Buy now before the rush. KENZ Bros., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

If you want any jewelry repaired, a watch or clock cleaned, take it to T. R. BAYAN, 308 Dundas street. Satisfaction guaranteed. jw

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THERE is some reason to believe that Mr. William Watson, a Scotchman, will soon be appointed Poet Laureate of Great Britain.

JOSEPHINE made handkerchiefs popular in the present century. She had very bad teeth and always held a handkerchief before her lips when she laughed to conceal the deformity.

SIR CHARLES DALRYMPLE, M.P., who has just been re-elected Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity of Scotland, is a cadet of an old Ayrshire house, the Fergussons of Kilkerran. He changed his name on succeeding to the estates of his great grandfather, Sir David Dalrymple, better known as Lord Hailes, lawyer, antiquary and historian.

M. WORTH, the famous costumer, considers that to a very great extent he owes his success to the fact that he is, and always has been, a close student of nature. All his effects and color combinations come from real life, and even a plowed field has given him an idea for a brown skirt delicately furrowed in artistic style.

A POLITICAL agent in England recently sent the following protest to an elector: "To Mr. X. Y. Z.—Take notice that I object to your name being retained on the list of the ownership electors of the county, and I ground my objection on the fact that you are dead." The document was addressed to the dead man and opened by his widow.

A PULSOMETER has been invented with which, it is claimed, it is possible to tell to a fraction the exact condition of the heart beat. An electric pen traces on prepared paper the ongoing, halting and precise peregrinations of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the telltale pulse. This should, it is considered, be of special advantage to life insurance doctors, as well as to the profession at large.

"We always fry ours in Cottolene."

Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc.

Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often did) we said it was "too rich." We finally tried

Cottolene

and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So that's

why we always fry ours in Cottolene.

Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails, by all grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ash Streets, MONTREAL.

Wellington and Ash Streets, MONTREAL.

Hobbs Hardware Company

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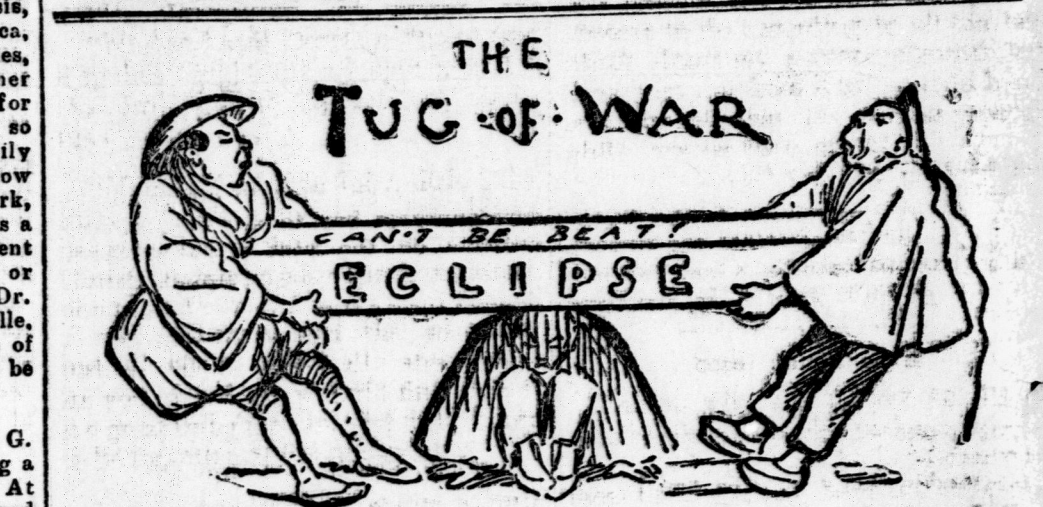
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RIFLES—COLTS BALL CARTRIDGE
SHOT CARTRIDGE SMOKELESS POWDER
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HAVE YOU

Got one of our Patent Combination Kitchen Tables? If not, why not? No home complete without it, and only \$5. Made of maple, finished sixteenth century, top oiled. Has one knife board, one bake board, one linen drawer, one cutlery drawer, one flour bin, zinc lined, holds 25 pounds, one corn and one oatmeal bin, zinc lined, holds 13 pounds each, double towel rack on end. Heavy casters under legs. Bronze handles on all the drawers. Sells at first sight. To be had only at

John Ferguson & Sons', 174 TO 180 KING STREET N.B.—For utility it has no equal in America.



Like is an endless tug—make it easier by using Eclipse Soap—the very best soap you can get—in 3-lb. bars. Try a bar, your grocer has it. For sale by R. SHARP, 721 Richmond street.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Manufacturers.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.

Headquarters for Guns, Rifles & Sporting Goods

Agents for Winchester Rifles and Repeating Shot Guns, Agents for W. W. Greener's Celebrated Hammer and Hammerless Guns, Agents for J. P. Clabrough's Celebrated Hammer and Hammerless Guns.

A great assortment of Rifles, Revolvers and Hammer and Hammerless Guns, Loaded Shot, Shells loaded with Hazard, Trap, Cariboo, American Wood and S. S. Powders; Shot Wadding, Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, Shooting Caps, Coats, etc. Best and largest stock in the Dominion. Prices close, as all lines are bought for cash.

