

DAY'S DOINGS

and Summarized for Busy Readers.

Roller Bill Advanced a Stage

Parasite Discovered

Montreal Commercial

Houses Suspend

CANADIAN

re 242 cars of wheat inspected

last week.

mas P. Blain, of Niagara, has

ated to the jellification of Lincoln

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re yesterday the wholesale

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UNITED STATES

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FOREIGN

expedition has reached the

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they, eggs and other products

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Speaker of the House of

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ish Relief Bill, in which

\$25,000, passed the com-

House of Commons yes-

occurred yesterday in the

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The Ontario Gazette,

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Dec. 6.—P. Alexander

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

Reports of the Educational and House of Refuge Committees.

Fee for County Pupils in the Collegiate Institute 75 Cents Per Month—The Disposal of the City's Poor.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

The report of the Special Committee to deal with the city of London re amalgamation of London South, submitted by Chairman A. P. McDougall, stated that all matters affecting the question had been examined by County Auditor W. D. Stanley, and that the county's claim was prepared, awaiting the action of the city. The committee further recommended that they be continued with their former powers until the January session; also that Auditor Stanley receive \$2 per day and mileage. Adopted.

The second report of the Finance Committee recommended among other things that the claim of James Wright et al. for alleged infringement on patent for heating and ventilating be referred to R. Boston, James Gilmore and Chairman A. P. McDougall with power; that the Treasurer's report be printed in the minutes; that the Council pay \$83.87 towards the expenses of Joseph Fulkerson, of Dorchester, who was sent to New York for rabies treatment; James Gilmore; and that the accounts of Bowman & Co. and Wm. Spence be paid. Adopted.

Chairman James Ross's committee to look into the matter of building a bridge over the River Thames, between Carleton Place and Delmar, reported it not advisable to erect one. A wooden bridge would cost \$5,000 and an iron and stone one \$18,000, beside the difficulty of building at that point. Adopted.

The Educational Committee approved of the report of the joint committee of the city and county to make provision for the admission of county of Middlesex pupils into the London Collegiate Institute. The report provides that a fee of 75 cents per pupil, except to the extent that the guardian of the pupil must not pay for the excess of such taxes over such fee be credited on the balance to be paid by the County Council on behalf of such pupils severally; also that the amount to be paid by the county shall not exceed in any one year \$800, unless approved by the County Council. The report was adopted with Mr. A. P. McDougall's resolution that the London Board of Education be notified of the agreement and be requested to submit annually to the city a certified statement of all the data upon which the city's claim as per the agreement is based.

The first report of the House of Refuge Committee for December session (F. L. Harrison, chairman), informed the Council that the new fire escape previously examined and had not been constructed according to the specifications, and recommended that the County Engineer settle for same as soon as finished to his satisfaction. As regarding the admission of the city poor to the House of Refuge, it was deemed inadvisable to do so at present as the accommodation was rather limited. In regard to the fire escape report was amended to leave the matter to the Engineer with power. The information was volunteered that the House of Refuge had at present room for only four females and about eight males while the city wished to transfer about twenty paupers.

Mr. M. Scarrow thought the Council should deal liberally with the city and admit as many as convenient.

Speaking on the clause relating to the removal of London's poor to the House of Refuge, Mr. James Gilmore said the city and county had many interests in common, such as the hospital and the jail. Of course, the city had previously taken its share of the poor; some philantropic persons imagined in their kind feelings that they could attend to them better if the poor were nearer them so they could put the dead creatures on their back once in a while. The hospital was for both county and city, and the same should apply to the poorhouse, even if it were necessary to enlarge the building. Mr. S. McLeod did not think the county had received fair exchange in civilities with the city. It had its little benevolent institutions and the county did not wish any of its boarders who were had enough. The case was entirely different regarding the hospital.

Mr. D. G. McKenzie had no doubt there was plenty of room in the house, but in case of additional inmates the provision of beds, bedclothing and other articles would be considerable.

Mr. McLeod's query as to whether the city, in case of its paupers dying in the House of Refuge, would incur all the funeral expenses, was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. T. E. Robson moved in amendment that the matter be left with the Inspector, Chairman of the House of Refuge Committee, and the Warden to prepare such terms as they deemed best for the county's interest. The amendment was carried and the report as amended was adopted.

Moved by W. S. Calvert, seconded by A. P. McDougall, that the clerk be instructed to notify the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario that the county has erected a house of refuge and industry, and own 45 acres of land in connection therewith, and that the Warden and Treasurer make application to the Lieutenant-Governor for \$4,000 under the conditions provided by 53 Victoria, chapter 78. Carried.

Moved by R. Augustine, that the Clerk be instructed to prepare a bylaw assuming and building all bridges over streams in Middlesex county that are necessary, 100 feet in length and over. Lost. Council adjourned.

Beware Of the dishonest Tobacconist who endeavours to sell you vile imitations of our celebrated El Padre cigar. Insist upon having the words "El Padre" on the label, with the words "El Padre" thereon, without which none are genuine. S. DAVIS & SONS. 69 tixt

Through Pullman and Dining Car At Railway. The Erie is the only line running through Canada that gives the people of London the above service, and it is to be hoped they will take advantage of it by purchasing their tickets via the favorite Erie and save themselves the annoyance of changing cars and jumping off the trains for meals.

A full line of public and high school books are at Allister's.

Sciatia. Sciatia. Sciatia, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, etc., permanently cured by taking Kern's Rheumatic Cure. Try it. It will not fail to benefit you. For sale by all druggists. Price: \$1 per bottle.

J. B. Cook, dentist, 2114 Dundas street, Vitalized air, electricity or cocaine for pain, and extraction.

THE FINANCIERS.

The Registrar's Bill—A Fixed Assessment Wanted by a Furniture Firm—Leave to Lease the L. and P. S. R.

When the account of \$222 for books supplied to the registry office in connection with the amalgamation of South London, Committee of the City Council last evening Council had not been consulted in their purchase. Mr. J. H. Flock appeared in behalf of Registrar Gill and explained that Mr. Gill had but followed matter was referred to the members of the City Council. Mr. George Elliott's claim for a sidewalk amount he spent on the original sidewalk, Aid. Anderson stated that he laid over the ward were investigating the matter. H. Luscombe. The amount of the claim is \$20 30.

The \$9 account from "D" Company, I. S. C., Band for carrying their instruments to and from Victoria Park, during the summer, was passed. Mayor Taylor moved in connection that the Council tender the band a vote of thanks for their excellent music.

The application of Messrs. John Ferguson & Son for a fixed assessment of \$18,000 was laid over. The change would mean a reduction of about \$7,000 in the assessment.

The petitions of Mr. L. Lawless and Alex. Drummond, re dog tax and street watering assessment were referred to the City Engineer.

Mr. A. Mounjoy's application for a renewal of his lease in the City Hall building was favorably recommended to the Council. Mayor Taylor and Aid. Glass opposed the granting of the petition, as the rent was too low. Aldermen Skinner and Anderson contended that the rent at \$450, with \$40 interest, too high.

The application of the East End Social Club for a stove in the public hall of the ward was referred to the Chairman, Treasurer and the Mayor.

Ald. Anderson's proposal to apply to the Legislature for power to lease, sell or mortgage the L. and P. S. R. in connection with the act to consolidate the city debt, was agreed to.

The statement of the London Trust was read and ordered to be printed with the audited city accounts. On the suggestion of the Mayor, it was agreed that the police and fire departments, Water Committee and Hospital Trust Board should be notified of the agreement, together with all other information.

Mayor Taylor reported that he had written to President Van Horne, of the C. P. R. respecting the contention on divisional shops, but had up to date received no reply.

The Chairman and Treasurer were instructed to inquire into the liability of the support of the McKenna claim for the performed the evening's work were Aldermen Moule (chairman), Skinner, Anderson, Mayor Taylor, Mayor Taylor and Treasurer Pope.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

Police! To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: The assistance of your well-known paper is respectfully requested to ascertain the whereabouts of our worthy Chief of Police during the present season of burlesque lithographs. DUNDAS STREET.

"Protection." To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: As we are at present situated, every day convinces me more and more that Canada is a good country from which to emigrate. I this contention. A few days ago I received a small parcel from Detroit. The actual value of the goods is 15 cents. On this I paid 25 cents for express, 25 cents in entry charges and 40 cents duty—90 cents in all to release goods worth 15 cents. The duty is levied not by value but by measurement. A short time previous to this transaction I received \$8 worth of goods from Syracuse. After paying express charges and duty (25 per cent), I found my profits would be exactly 20 cents. These goods cannot be obtained in Canada. The only crumb of comfort I see on the horizon is the approach of a general election and the prospect that of gentlemen who meet in the red parlor of the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, will then cease to be the rulers of the country. RETROGRADY.

Emancipation For the Boys. To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: In these days of war we are very much horrified at the slave traffic, but I wonder if people ever think of the close analogy between it and the liquor traffic as carried on here at present. In the one case the children are caught and sold, directly for ivory, in the other we indifferently permit our boys to be caught and ruined for money. We will not interfere to save our boys, because, you know, "it might injure our business." The Africans are so accustomed to the slave traffic that they have become comparative slaves to it. We have by stolid and indifferently to the liquor traffic become so accustomed to the liquor traffic that we are blind to the destruction of our youth that it is causing. Many persons in the slave trade abhor it, but it is not in the nature of the thing to stop it. So many of our liquor dealers would like to be out of it, but want to wait till they make a little more money. Finally we have had emancipation of the self and the slave, let us work and pray for the emancipation of the drunkard. DUNDAS.

FACTS. Dried beef, sausages, bologna, black pudding, smoked hams, bacon and lard. New stock, new store. M. A. ANDREWS, pork butcher, Richmond street, near Dundas.

Furniture repaired and re-upholstered, lounges made to order, mattresses made, carpet laying, etc.—Geo. L. DASHFORTH, corner Dundas and Wellington streets.

Money is saved by buying parlor suites, mattresses, easy chairs, lounges, feather pillows, and all kinds of furniture; get your furniture repaired at W. J. BRYANTON'S, 123 King street. Telephone 479.

Riding School Notice.—Riding lessons will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 15. For time and terms apply to Fulcher's livery. J. FULCHER, riding master. ywt

\$5 New York, \$5 New York via Erie Railway on Dec. 6, 1890.

Don't forget the good old reliable double-track road and you are sure of getting satisfaction for your money, and step right into magnificent Pullman sleepers and day coaches at London, thus avoiding any changes whatever, and only cost \$5 for round trip—Suspension Bridge to New York. Tickets can be purchased from agents or at Suspension Bridge. Tickets good on all regular trains which leave Suspension Bridge as follows: 3:15 a.m., 9 a.m., 3:45 p.m. and 8:10 p.m. For full information apply to G. T. R. agents or to S. J. SARR, 19 Wellington street east, Toronto. 99-n

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

TORONTO LETTER.

Trinity Mode. at Dinner—The City Treasury Out of Funds.

Toronto, Saturday, Dec. 6. Medical College, held last night in Harry Webb's dining hall, was unanimously voted to be the best in the history of the college. The students and their friends in the medical profession turned out to the number of nearly 300, and throughout the evening the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday the chairman announced that the city treasury was exhausted and funds were needed. He told of steps taken by himself and the City Treasurer to endeavor to raise money from the Bank of Montreal. The efforts had been in vain, and then the Toronto Bank had been tried with similar results. To because the business of the city had been given to the Bank of Montreal, and it was necessary to make provision not only for the Bank of Montreal, but for the City of Toronto, until July 1, and about \$2,000,000 would be required. Toronto bankers had finally suggested that if the Bank of Montreal would advance \$1,000,000, the city would advance the other \$1,000,000.

This was arranged, so that the Bank of Commerce would advance \$500,000, and the Imperial Bank of Canada \$500,000 each. The Bank of Montreal was not at the time, owing to the situation caused by the Faring Brothers' failure, advance actual money, but it was finally arranged that the city should get the interest paid, and credit for the remainder of the amount. The Mayor remarked that the interest paid would probably be 5 per cent. The chairman closed by saying that the advances could be paid back by May 1, if the first installment of taxes were collected by then. He said: "One thing I have to say, and the bankers and all said it. These outrageous local improvements all over the city must cease. No bank can carry on if these wild-cat schemes go on." The committee authorized the chairman to complete the negotiations with the banks.

The citizens will get water through the new conduit after Monday. On Sunday the city will be supplied from the reservoir while the conduit is pumped out and all the dirty water in it turned into the bay. Then a test will be made and if successful water will be delivered through it.

There was placed upon the grave of the late Hon. George Brown in the Necropolis yesterday a chaste ledger tomb of gray granite. It is after the severe English style, being only about two feet high and consisting of one polished slab of granite resting upon a somewhat large piece of stone. The upper face is this simple inscription:

Nov. 22, 1818. May 9, 1890. This monument is the choice of Mrs. Brown and the family of the deceased. Mr. F. R. Gaultier is the sculptor.

The street railway arbitrators resumed yesterday morning with Accounts resumed in the box. Mr. Blake cross-examined him on the figures given on Thursday, and showed that the company's figures of the value of their plant their profits amounted to less than 6 per cent. Mr. Speight, of Speight & Dixon, a New York firm, gave evidence as to the value of the rolling stock. His valuation totaled \$250,000.

Sewing machines repaired and guaranteed to work as good as new by Wm. Smith, practical repairer, 286 Dundas street, next to Fulcher's livery. ywt

A \$2 bromide given away with each dozen cabinets at Norton's, corner Dundas and Richmond street. Twenty-five, four for 50 cents. ywt

Investments

In Gift Edge Securities.

Persons desiring to obtain the highest rate of interest on unquestionable security are invited to call for particulars.

A. A. CAMPBELL, LAND OFFICE, Molsons Bank Buildings.

202 King Street, London.

THE HINTON-MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Have a fine stock of Parlor Suits, Lounges, Easy Chairs, on hand for the Christmas and New Year Trade. Their prices from now until Jan. 2, 1891, are away down.

202 King Street, London.

THE WEEK.

An Independent Journal of Politics Literature, Science and Art.

Terms: One year, \$2; eight months, \$2; four months, \$1. Subscriptions payable in advance. CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

Toronto: The Ontario Crop Bulletin. The Herring Sea Question. The "Christian Union" and Annexation. Our Immigration Policy. Newfoundland and Washington. Results of the Stanley Expedition. What of the Future? The Irish Party and English Liberals. President Harrison's Message. The Late Election in Italy. The Future of Canada. I.—[Wartlock. The Geological Record.—[J. C. Sutherland. The Federal Election Bill. The Hambley. Love the Congregational. Revelations. XVIII. 22 (sonnet).—[William McCall.

CORRESPONDENCE.—A Canadian National League.—[Rev. F. G. G. W. Howland. A Shorter Working Day. Song (romance).—J. H. Brown. Art Notes. Music and the Drama. Our Literary Table. Literary and Personal Gossip. Publications received. Readings from Current Literature. Chess.

THE WEEK, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

OVERCOATS.

First-class Overcoats, to order, worth from \$18 to \$21, made in the latest styles at \$14, \$15 and \$16, by FRANK NORTON, fashionable tailor, 310 Dundas street. ywt

Christmas Novelties.

W. L. G.

IS SHOWING SOME CHOICE GOODS FOR

XXMAS TRADE

CALL AND SEE STOCK EARLY.

W. L. GRAHAM,

Furnisher, Hatter and Shirt Manufacturer, 159 DUNDAS STREET, - LONDON

VOLUMES FOR 1890

Boys' Own Annual. Girls' Own Annual. Sunday at Home. Leisure Hour.

\$2 EACH.

Young England, \$1 50. In Darkest England, by General Booth, \$1 25.

Chatterbox. British Workman. Band of Hope. Sunday, etc., etc.

Canadian Almanac, with Map of Canada, for 1891.

Office and Pocket Diaries.

John Mills, Bookseller and Newsdealer, 404 Richmond Street, first door south of Dundas Street.

BAPTY

Dundas Street.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

J. & D. ROSS.

FELT HATS, Latest styles in soft and stiff.

FUR CAPS, In south seal, beaver, nutria, Persian lamb, Astrachan, etc.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, Woolen underwear, hosiery, cardigans, gloves, shirts, neckwear, etc.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Overcoats and suits, all sizes.

MERCHANT TAILORING, Perfect fit, style and workmanship guaranteed.

OUR PRINCIPLE Is one price to all.

MOTTO, Small profits and quick returns.

HONESTY, Our hope of success.

386 Richmond street, opposite City Hall.

Ask for them.

Ask for what?

Granby Rubbers.

Why?

Because they are the best.

They fit well.

They wear like iron.

Everybody wears them.

FARMER'S PATENT ELECTRIC CONDUCTOR for rubber boots and shoes can be furnished with the Granby Rubbers, which so desired. This ingenious device re-establishes the electric current between the body and the earth and entirely does away with the constant drawing on the feet, which renders rubber shoes so uncomfortable when worn for any length of time. This is the way they talk:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, by mail, per month, \$1.00
Daily, by mail, per quarter, \$2.50
Daily, by mail, per six months, \$5.00
Daily, by mail, per year, \$9.00
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London, Saturday, Dec. 6.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

We publish to-day interviews with two London manufacturers on the trade question. Their experience has been that of many manufacturers in the country, and its publication at the present time gives point to the contention that the movement for unrestricted reciprocity is not, as some have contended, one in which the farmers are to be found on the one side and the manufacturers on the other.

In the matter of trade extension, the interests of the farmer and of the manufacturer are identical, and nowhere has this been more fully exemplified than in the candid confessions of the manufacturers themselves. It is not a fact that the mass of the manufacturers any longer favor trade restriction. There was always a large number of independent manufacturers who could not see their way clear to believe that the system of so-called "protection" would be of permanent benefit either to themselves or to the people at large. Others there were whose political prejudices were so strong that they were willing for a season to endure the affliction of heavy taxes on their raw material rather than break away from old associations. To the latter classes belong the few of the manufacturers who have patriotically given their views to the public in the present crisis. We say patriotically, for it is the duty of every true friend of Canada in the present juncture, no matter what his past views have been on this great trade question, to speak boldly out in favor of the changes necessary to bring about a better state of affairs. There is, it is true, a penalty attached to this course. Manufacturers who refuse to adopt the idea that the combine system, which has brought great wealth to a few and comparative poverty to all others, must expect to have the ill-will of the newspapers established with the special object of perpetuating the system. For example, the Toronto Empire, referring to the gentlemen who have been interviewed and who have expressed themselves as decidedly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, says that they are "sore-heads," and tells them that "not one representative of any of our great staple manufacturing industries is to be found in the collection." It further asserts that their evidence shows "that their discontent mainly arises from their disgust at not being able to screw greater profits out of the people, and especially out of the farmers of Canada." This is adding insult to injury. First, the organ aids in overburdening the manufacturers in many lines with excessive duty on raw material, and then it tells them that their sole aim is to "screw greater profits out of the people." Pray, which is more likely to "screw greater profits out of the people," the combines in iron, binding twine, cotton, and other necessities of life, or the independent manufacturer, who is ready to face competition in a free market, if given a fair chance? The Empire takes the side of the combines.

A partial list of the gentlemen who have been interviewed on the trade question will show how ill-founded is another portion of our contemporary's argument. Among the men who are opposed to free trade, and who desire the utmost freedom to trade with our neighbors, may be named the London manufacturers who talk in the interviews published in another column, with others that can easily be named; E. G. Thomas, organ manufacturer, Woodstock; F. Richards, soap manufacturer, Woodstock; Geo. H. Allen, of Waterloo, Q., manufacturer of stoves, hollowware, agricultural implements, etc.; C. H. Waters, of Brantford, manufacturer of engines, etc.; Joseph Kidd, of Godrich, and Joseph Williams, of Port Franks, Lambton, salt manufacturers; J. Rattenbury and John Mahon, Clinton, and A. M. Polley, Godrich, horse dealers; D. A. Forrester, proprietor of Clinton flour mill; G. M. Coslett, of Brockville, manufacturer of agricultural implements; Farran, Macpherson & Hovey, manufacturers of threshing machines, Clinton; A. Barritt & Co., hosiery manufacturer, Walter Thompson, miller, and John White, pork packer, Mitchell; F. C. Frost, agricultural implement manufacturer, of Smith's Falls; W. H. Folger, Kingston, engaged in banking, mining, manufacturing, shipping, etc.; A. N. Pringle, proprietor of Belleville planing mill, ash and blind factory; R. C. Clute, barrister, of Belleville, interested in mining industries; J. P. Macdonald and E. F. Dutton, woolen manufacturers, Stratford.

Surely this list of representative men either directly or indirectly interested in manufacturing, who believe that unrestricted reciprocity would not only benefit themselves, but their neighbors, and help to build up the country, is large enough for even the most fastidious contemporary. It might be extended indefinitely by adding such representative men as Parks, the great cotton manufacturer in St. John, N. B., and many other

leading employers of labor in all parts of the country. They are "sore-heads," we are told by the combine organ. So be it; but the first body of men whose names are given are misrepresented, and whose patriotism has been called in question by those interested in maintaining a great evil.

THE LICENSE PETITION.

Doubts having been thrown upon the right of the City Council to deal with the question of the reduction of licenses, in accordance with the citizen petition to be presented to the aldermen on Monday, it is only necessary to refer to the provisions of the Liquor License Act. Section 20 of this law enacts that:

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

A sub-section enacts that the Council shall send a copy of the bylaw to the commissioners, who, as a matter of course, would be guided by this expression of public opinion.

What the petitioners now ask, as we understand it, is that the City Council shall pass a bylaw reducing the licenses from 69 to 10, to be first and second readings, and then submit it to the popular vote of the taxpayers. If a majority of them vote "yes," then the bylaw will pass its third reading in the new Council, become law, and be acted on. If "nay," the Council may take it for granted that the majority of the citizens are satisfied to continue the present number of licensed places.

It is a plebiscite on the question. It places the matter in the hands of the people. Could anything be fairer?

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

The remembrance of Rev. Lyman Abbott's lecture in this city will add to the interest with which his views on the subject of Christianity, as set forth in the last Arena, will be regarded. When a reformer demands our support, he says, we ask him four questions, not always formulated, but always instinctively demanding an answer to them. 1. What do you propose to accomplish? 2. How can these means work out this result? On what power do you rely? Definite answers to these four questions are given in the New Testament.

The first question Christ answers very explicitly in his first published discourse. When the roll containing the prophecy of Isaiah was handed to him read from it; he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the blind, and recovery of sight to the blind; to set at liberty them that are bound; to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." The instructions given to the disciples were exactly in the spirit of this opening discourse. They were: "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." The object of Christ was to promote the well-being of mankind. The end of Christianity is philanthropic. The object of other religions, or even of much that has passed for the Christian religion, is something very different. Buddhism, for example, does not propose the well-being of man, but the cessation of being. "I have come," says Christ, "that they may have life." "I have come," says Siddhartha, "that they may have death."

The second question is answered with equal explicitness in the second reported sermon, known as the Sermon on the Mount. Christ's method for improving the condition of mankind is by propounding not on a change of environment to change human character, but he depended on human character to change environment. He believed that the way to get clean streets is to make clean men, the way to make pure government is to make pure men, the way to make men free is to make free men.

The answer to the third question may be gathered from a series of fragmentary discourses, known as the parables by the sea shore. In these parables Christ compares Christianity to a husbandman sowing seed in various soils with harvests as various; to a field in which an enemy sowed tares, which grew up together with the wheat; to a mustard seed, the smallest of seeds, but growing up to be the smallest of herbs. He declared that the reform which he proposed would have very small beginnings, and would come to its perfection by forces working from within outward. These are the principles of evolution. A reconstruction of individual and race character requires long periods of time for its accomplishment. The pen of Abraham Lincoln can proclaim the negro as free, and the sword of General Grant can in two years achieve their emancipation; but to create in the enfranchised race such a manhood as will make them free men, capable of maintaining the rights and exercising the duties of free men, requires years if not centuries.

The answer to the fourth question can be nothing other than the power of God. This is not theology. Theology is the knowledge of God; and the world, the knowledge of God is to be set right, not by the knowledge of God, but by God himself. Christianity is the faith that God has entered this fallen human life, still enters into it, is in touch with mankind, and by that touch more than by any particular teaching, mankind receives life. Character is formed, not by a self-conscious endeavor to conform conduct to some external standard, but by fellowship with the Divine Being. The object of Christianity is human welfare; its method is character-building; its process is evolution, and the secret of its power is God.

The motto for the Earl of Aberdeen is Fortuna sequatur—"Let fortune follow." Over a statesman deserted fortune, Lord Aberdeen does. His motto is most appropriate. He lives to benefit his fellow-men.

THE GREAT EASTERN PROBLEM.

Marvin, the British author, whose death is chronicled by cable to-day, was an attractive writer on subjects pertaining to the East. He traveled much in the regions lying between Russia and China and India, and frequently wrote warning the British against the steady inroad which Russia was making on eastern trade by its acquisition of Asiatic territory.

As it could not be denied that Russian rule, with its autocratic severity, was to be preferred to the rule of the banditti, who haunted the Asiatic steppes and robbed and carried into slavery the unfortunate residents of the wilds, there was but one answer to Marvin's complaints, and that was that Russia's acquisition of new territory was defensible. Russia has just as much right to take control of territory occupied by savages or controlled by them as Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy have to take hold of and parcel out African territory. In national aggrandizement, the policy has been dictated by—

The good old rule, the simple plan, And they should keep who have the power.

And though exception may be taken to the method of adding to territorial possessions, it would be hypocritical for the people of any colonizing power in Europe to criticize Russia's extension of her borders in Asia.

As to the menace of India, through the Russian advance, there may be differences of opinion. The future control of India's millions by Great Britain is a great problem. There can be no doubt that in the past British rule has been an enormous improvement on the tribal rule that antecedent it, with its factional and bloody wars, periodic famines, and dread-plagues. The better classes of the native population recognize this fact, and would not lightly give up British control for any substitute which Russia might offer them. Nevertheless there cannot be a doubt that the baronate system must be somewhat modified to meet the aspirations of the large and ever-increasing educated section of the people, who have been taught in the British-given schools and colleges to look with favor upon self-government and to crave a greater share in the management of their country than is possible under the present system. That sentimentary respecters, the missionaries of Russian military rule would find few converts among the leaders of native thought and progress in India. How best to bring about the evolution is the problem that will confront British rulers in India in the not distant future.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—Few people are aware of the enormous development of the telephone service in the Dominion. It is not over a dozen years ago since the Bell Company began, in a humble way, to inaugurate their service, yet now every city, town and village of any pretension is supplied with connections, and this season alone no less than 1,280 miles of trunk line wire, all of copper, has been erected in the Dominion.

—The Collector of Customs died at Toronto between three and four years ago. Last week the Registrar of Wenthworth county died. The two organs have so much in common that they are inclined to protest to make against the delay in filling the former vacancy, which is caused by the two Toronto M. P.s are quarrelling as to which of them shall get the office, but they think it perfectly scandalous that the Ontario Government has not yet appointed a successor to Registrar Williams! Nevertheless, the public interest can be best served in making those appointments promptly.

—Cadbury, the famous chocolate manufacturer, has made a large fortune by producing a good article and keeping it liberally advertised. His success is only one illustration of many attained in the same way. Mr. Cadbury is a philanthropist as well as an enterprising citizen. He has just presented to the city of Birmingham, where his works are, a mansion and extensive grounds, valued at \$150,000, for a children's convalescent home. The donor is a member of the Society of Friends.

—The National Farmers' Alliance takes strong grounds against President Harrison's declaration that the Lodge Election Bill shall be immediately passed by Congress. This measure in many respects resembles the Dominion Franchise Act, and is intended to centralize the control of elections in Washington. The Farmers' Alliance takes the ground that the bill involves radical changes in the election machinery of the nation, both state and national, and that its passage will be fatal to the cherished liberty of the citizens. It is, in fact, partisan in spirit, and will be partisan in application. The passage of the Lodge Bill will thus debar the Farmers' Alliance from co-operating in the promotion of the Blaine policy, as was at one time deemed probable.

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla half enough," says a mother whose son, almost blind with scrofula, was cured by this medicine.

"Does alcohol affect the blood?" asked the professor of the medical student. "I should think," replied the young man, "that it might have some tendency to get into the jugular vein."

Inquiring Son—Pop, is an architect an artist? Pop (who has just had a new house built)—I guess so. They say artists are perfect children about money matters.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive grave, when, by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, Cholly (after exhausting the weather)—I notice that the wild geese are making their way south for the winter. Miss Cautique—Excuse me, but when do you start?

Minard's Liniment is the best.

A Barrel Full of Money is a good thing to have, but health is better than wealth. Preserve your health by eating Baking Powder.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Suspension of Two Montreal Houses—Bradstreet's Summary of Failures.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—The firm of J. A. Patterson & Co., wholesale milliners, 88, Helen street, has suspended payment, with liabilities of \$100,000. The firm was formerly known as Patterson, Kiseock & Co. The liabilities in Canada are probably not over \$2,000. Mr. Redmond, one of the members of the firm, is prepared to lay a proposition of settlement at 60 cents on the dollar before the creditors.

The suspension was followed by the assignment of R. Gohier & Co. retail dry-goods, 88, Lawrence street. Liabilities are estimated at \$60,000. The firm of John A. Patterson & Co. is one of the creditors. Most of the wholesale dry-goods houses in Montreal are interested.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 321 in the United States this week, against 233 last week and 281 this week last year. Canada last 27 this week, against 36 last week. The total number of failures in the United States Jan. 1 to date is 9,501, against 10,653 in a like portion of 1895.

New York, Dec. 6.—The liabilities of Decker, Howell & Co., bankers of New York, are \$9,430,330 1/2; actual assets, \$3,181,522 83; actual liabilities, \$8,700,337. The amount of the bond to be filed by the assignee, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, was fixed by the court at \$150,000.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Dec. 6.—Judgments have been entered against the Decatur Bank to the amount of \$115,000. The county funds amounting to \$47,000 were dissolved and sent to the court. The bank and sheriff's officer were also depositors. The bank was also custodian of \$100,000 of State funds. George Decker was generally supposed to be a many-times millionaire.

New York, Dec. 6.—Charles S. Higgins & Co., the extensive soap manufacturers of Brooklyn, have been financially embarrassed for some time, and now the firm has been dissolved and a new stock company is to be organized. Several of the principal creditors of the firm are members.

New Orleans, Dec. 6.—The cotton house of Y. A. Meyer has suspended, with liabilities aggregating \$2,500,000, and assets \$3,000,000. This is the third largest cotton house in the country. With an extension they say they will pay dollar for dollar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 6.—Bull & Grant, farm implement manufacturers, have failed. Liabilities, \$73,000; assets, \$52,000.

SKIN DISEASES.

Itching, Burning, Scaly, Crusted, Pimples, Eruptions Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONIAL.

About two years ago I was attacked with an inflammatory disease on my face (psoriasis), which was very troublesome, being attended with much itching, giving rise to the production of small scabs-like scales. My general health suffered. I used the CUTICURA SOAP according to directions, and experienced relief from the first day; they worked wonderfully, and I was completely cured. I have no more of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have used the CUTICURA SOAP, and I have used the CUTICURA OINTMENT, and I have used the CUTICURA PILLS, and I have used the CUTICURA LOTION, and I have used the CUTICURA CREAM, and I have used the CUTICURA POWDER, and I have used the CUTICURA PASTE, and I have used the CUTICURA OIL, and I have used the CUTICURA ESSENCE, and I have used the CUTICURA EXTRACT, and I have used the CUTICURA TINCTURE, and I have used the CUTICURA SOLUTION, and I have used the CUTICURA EMULSION, and I have used the CUTICURA SYRUP, and I have used the CUTICURA ELIXIR, and I have used the CUTICURA WINE, and I have used the CUTICURA BEER, and I have used the CUTICURA CIDER, and I have used the CUTICURA VINEGAR, and I have used the CUTICURA SALT, and I have used the CUTICURA SUGAR, and I have used the CUTICURA HONEY, and I have used the CUTICURA BUTTER, and I have used the CUTICURA LARD, and I have used the CUTICURA SOAP, and I have used the CUTICURA OINTMENT, and I have used the CUTICURA PILLS, and I have used 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AUTHOR OF "A
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...bric cloth, and laid
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Manston's order), was in the dining room, the bulk of which was completely filled in with flowers and evergreens, the crowd down doing.

Abraham Brown, an old whiteheaded man, whose business which make was was sworn, and down the lodging-house at an early hour on a Saturday evening. He was in the fire a lady came down with her luggage, and took the second floor. He did

came from, as she passed
but she gave her name

ferred him, if he was
of her respectability
Knapwater Park, near
she lived for three w
She slept away from
during the time. A
on Nov. 28, she left
wheeled cab, about
telling the driver to
loo station. She paid
penses, and she hav
week previous to her
pay the next, but he
wore a thick, black
ward.

gave was two boxes, a

black jappaned clamps
in canvas.

Joseph Chinney, post
Station, deposed that he
dressed as the last witness
got out of a second-class
28th. She stood beside
gage was taken out of
gage, consisting of the
and another sewed up
in the cloak-room. She
ing nobody there to
him for some person to
carry her bag to M
Knappwater, R. R. U.

CH. that time, and offered

witness here repeated
had had with Mrs. M
walk, and testified to
door of the Three Tran
ston's house being close
Next, Farmer Spring
murmur of surprise
passed round the crowd
stepped forward.

The events of the few
so worked upon his r
nature that the blue or
the mere spot of scarlet

light
west

KINDERGARTEN
RURAL,
CHEESE,
WATER,
HUNTLEY
FITZGERALD

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al
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16

HEWITT FISH & CO
CONFECTIONERS.
French Crystallized Fruits,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES,
FINE CONFECTIONERY
FRESH DAILY.

Lunch and Oyster Parlors

220 DUNDAS STREET

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.
McISAAC—At the residence of Mrs. Bugler, Mainland street, Sarah McIsaac, in her 61st year.
Funeral will leave her late residence, for the G. T. R. Station, at 7 a.m.

IN TRIM
For Fall Trade.

FINEST FABRICS,
DRESSY PATTERNS,
MODERATE PRICES
An unusual stock of Overcoatings,
some of which will be sold at cost.

J. M. DENTON
372 RICHMOND STREET.

MY
FRIENDS
ARE
INVITED
TO
SHUFF'S
NEW
EAST
END
DRUG
STORE,
660 DUNDAS.

J. G. SHUFF.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
357 York Street.
TELEPHONE 118.

Curtis & Harvey's Diamond Grain, No. 4 and 6, Curtis & Harvey's Brown, Medium, and Basket Grain Powder, Schultz & King's Quince Shot Powder.

At BROCK'S 192 DUNDAS STREET.

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

Weather Strips.

JAS. COWAN & CO.
HARDWARE.

PATENTS
Of invention secured with dispatch
in all countries.

HENRY REICH
Solicitor of Patents, etc., 92 Dundas street,
London, Ontario.

W. FAIRBAIRN

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Over Woods Store, corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

Commercial Travelers, attention—You all know we have been manufacturing sample trunks and sample cases of all kinds for the past fifteen years. Our trade has increased so we are compelled to increase our hands. We have recently employed some of the best skilled help that could be procured, and will be able to fill all the wants of the traveling public. We are constantly receiving orders from all over the country for our goods, and we are pleased to have our orders and get our prices. TACKERBERRY & LOUGHEEY, 356 Richmond street.

L. H. & B.

Pure Leaf Lard,
Sugar Cured Hams,
Boneless Bacon.

JOHN MOULE,
GROCER.

NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE.



This cat shows our "Grescott" Cast-iron Stock Hydrant, with all necessary parts brass and two pipes, one dry, through which the value can be withdrawn for repacking, the other forming a passage for the water to the spout. They are perfectly anti-freezing, the value closes against the pressure, the waste is ample and reliable, and no water can enter the dry pipe. It can be repaired without digging up. Prices on application.

W. H. HEARD & CO.,
PLUMBERS, ETC.,
Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

WE ARE SHOWING

A GREAT VARIETY

Novelties

Xmas Presents

PRIDDIS BROS.

NOW!

Our Stock of Overcoatings is Unsurpassed in Canada.

And from now until Xmas we will make noticeable cuts in prices.

Southcott & Patten,

361 Richmond Street.

SKATES! SKATES!

WM. GURD & CO.,

185 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

We have now opened out our large and well assorted stock of Skates—Spring Skates, nickel plated and finest steel; also cheap skates for the boys and girls. Skate straps, keys and parts. Skates hollow ground in the best style. Sole agents for the Faris New Patent Skate, the latest, simplest and best on the market.

THE WEATHER PROPHECY.

Toronto, Dec. 8—11 p.m.—The pressure is highest over the St. Lawrence Valley, and depressions exist in the Southwest States and over Manitoba. A little local snow has occurred in the lake region and Manitoba; elsewhere the weather has been fine. Minimum temperature: Calgary, 2° below zero; Qu'Appelle, 2°; Winnipeg, 12°; White River, 2°; Toronto, 3°; Montreal, 10°; Quebec, 20°; Halifax, 30°. The display of storm signals on the lakes will be continued from this date.

Toronto, Dec. 8—10 a.m.—The indications for the next 24 hours are for the lower lakes region covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville are: Strong winds or gales, mostly easterly; generally cloudy with snow.

C. McCallum

Dispensing Chemist.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

PRICES MODERATE.

Bring your prescriptions to McCallum's. The public can rely upon every care in this department.

RESPONSIBLE DRUGGISTS

In Attendance.

Open every night to 10 o'clock, except Sundays.

C. McCallum,

DRUGGIST,

Corner Dundas and Richmond Streets

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers:

307.....Business Office.

354a.....Editorial Rooms.

354b.....Job Department.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—A spider spun his web across

And said while he was spinning there,

"This is the only store

Where I can build my little house,

And watch the burning flies

But here I'm safe; this is the firm

That does not advertise."

—Rev. Dr. Moffat, of Toronto, is visiting in the city.

—"Gimme a ride, mister?" is the small boy's favorite remark now-a-days.

—The quarterly meeting of the Western Ontario Commercial Travelers' Association will be held this evening.

—Elder A. E. Mortimer, of this city, is announced to preach in St. Mary's Latter Day Saints' Church to-morrow.

—Read the advertisements carefully. All the energetic city merchants are advertising the special lines of holiday goods.

—Mr. Hill, C. P. R. station master at North Glencoe, it is said, is to be shortly promoted to the office of train despatcher at London.

—Rev. R. Ayleward, the new pastor of the First Congregational Church, will occupy the pulpit of that church to-morrow at both services.

—A Thorndale correspondent writes: "Mrs. (Rev.) W. R. Saaborn who has just recovered from a severe illness in London, returned home on Saturday."

—A London man has applied for the position of hangman at the execution of Day at Welland. Two Toronto men, including Kadellie, have also applied.

—William Delaney, the Carleton Place man, who was charged with assault on a young woman, did not wish to proceed with the

case when it came before Squire Jarvis, so the prisoner was discharged.

—Mr. Wm. Brant, of Wingham, intends shortly to take a course in the Military Barracks, this city, to fit himself for his position in the volunteer company of that town.

—The Wellington County Council visited the O. A. College Thursday and were well pleased with the institution and its workings, after making a minute and careful inspection.

—Judge Elliot yesterday suspended David H. Williams, an Onondaga India constable. Williams was reported as having been convicted by Squire Noble, of Strathroy, of supplying the Indians on the reserve with liquor in the volunteer company of that town.

—The Ministerial Association, desiring to promote prison reform and prisoners' aid, have arranged for a public meeting Dec. 10, to be addressed by Mr. W. H. Howland, of Toronto. His subject will be "Prison Life and Reformation."

—D. D. G. M. Dawson, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, has made arrangements with A. C. Atwood, P. M. W., of Vanneck, to go to P. M. Hill and Forest to work up a lodge of that order in each place as soon as possible.

—The Princess Rink will be opened on Monday evening with good ice skating. The Forest City Bicycle Club will attend to the rink in the morning. The rink has been renovated and painted, so that it now presents a handsome appearance.

—Miss Ida J. Dixon married.

Friends of the family of Mr. Edward Dixon, formerly of this city, will read with interest the following from the Omaha Excelsior: "The wedding of Miss Ida J. Dixon and Dr. Charles E. Smith took place on Wednesday 1 o'clock at the First Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Duryea officiating. Only the immediate family and a few friends of the bride and groom were present. The wedding was a surprise to everyone, for, while the engagement was known to many friends, it was not supposed that the wedding day was so close at hand. Miss Dixon, the bride-elect, is well known in the leading social circles of Omaha, where she has been a very great favorite, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Dixon, 3917 California street. Dr. Smith is a well-known dentist of the city. Dr. and Mrs. Smith left on the afternoon train for Chicago, and from there they go to Davenport, Ia., returning to Omaha in about two weeks. They will be at home to their friends at 411 North Twenty-fourth street, having taken Mr. T. L. McCague's residence for the winter."

THE W. C. A.

At the regular monthly meeting of the W. C. A. held at the home, 333 King street, there were present: Mesdames Carfrae, Perrin, Pattullo, Roger, Kent, Whitehead, Reid, Gibson, Fysh, Fraser, Glen, Complin, Ingram, Hopkins, Hyttenruch, Cox, Walsh, Anderson and Misses Moore, Fraser and Kennedy. Reports from the various homes were all satisfactory. The treasurer's report showed receipts, \$313.50; disbursements, \$508.50; balance, \$14.97. Two new members were received, Mrs. W. J. Clark and Mrs. Patterson. It was stated that Mrs. Holmes having kindly offered to give a concert in aid of the Aged Women's Home, arrangements had been made to hold it on Monday evening, Dec. 15, in the "Y" rooms, Nitschke Block. The object is a good one, and the ladies hope the rooms will be filled to overflowing. A good programme has been provided, and friends who will kindly keep themselves disengaged for that date are assured that the evening will be an enjoyable one. At the close of the regular business, the president of the Y. W. C. T. U. appealed to the ladies to support them in an effort to establish what is much needed—a public library for young women, in the "Y" rooms, where current magazines and daily papers will be on file. Several ladies signified their hearty approval and their willingness to assist in this endeavor by paying the annual fee of \$1. Donations to refuge: Mrs. Thos. McCormick, turkey and biscuits; Mrs. Hudson, flannel, night-dresses and clothing; Miss Robinson, sewing machine; Mrs. McIntosh, papers. Aged Men's Home: A friend, corn, butter and eggs; Mrs. McHarg, clothing; Mrs. Boomer, cakes; Mrs. Pudicombe, clothing; Mrs. Appleton, clothing; Rev. W. J. Taylor, St. Mary's, reading matter; Mrs. Perrin, biscuits; a friend, flannel shirt; Inspector Bell, a quantity of bread; Mrs. Leadbetter, reading matter; a friend, clothing. Aged Women's Home: Mr. Lawson, basket of chickens; Mrs. Fraser, beef tea; Mrs. Fysh, chicken broth; Mr. Boomer, buns; Mrs. Macbeth, milk; Mrs. Flowers, two bags of potatoes; Mrs. Slater, clothing.

A Christmas Greeting Awaits You.

You're offered free at Empire Tea Company's, 240 Dundas street, your choice of the superb stock. A big store chock full of new silverware, china, crockery, crystal, lamps, plush goods, etc. Plenty of room, plenty of goods, plenty of efficient salesmen. These reasons account for the popularity of the Empire Tea Company. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 240 Dundas street, London.

Oysters, Oysters—Go to John Friend's

lunch rooms for fresh oysters. Confectionery and wedding cakes. Suppers and parties supplied to order. 117 Dundas street.

COAL HUN BROTHERS WOOD

240 RICHMOND ST. LONDON, ONT.

ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

CANADA'S POPULAR TRAINING SCHOOL

THE Very Best

Practical and Progressive in all its methods.

but "is" one of the very best schools of its kind in the Province. It is highly recommended by the press, by business and professional men, by school teachers, and by its large number of successful graduates in their paying positions. College reopens after the Christmas vacation on MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1901. Our new prospectus mailed free to all applicants.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ATTEND THE BEST.

THE Canadian Business College

OF CHEATHAM.

stands without a competitor in Canada as a school of business training. Hundreds of our students are filling the paying positions all over Canada and the United States. Classes run during the whole year, and for July and August are held at Courthouse on the St. Clair River. A special department for stenography and typewriting and catalogue address D. McLEACHAN, PRINCIPAL.

Honey-comb Sponges..... 5c
Money-comb Sponges..... 7c
Money-comb Sponges..... 23c
Fine Turkish Sponges..... 28c
Fine Turkish Sponges (solid)..... 33c
Fine Turkish Sponges (solid)..... 42c.

The above list includes the finest selection of Sponges ever shown in Canada, and are all directly selected and imported from the European market at the extremely low prices given above.

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL

SUCCESSOR TO HARKNESS & CO

The only place you can get those bargains. Special price to the trade by the case.

Smokers Should Read.

London is well known throughout Canada, particularly as the city from which the celebrated "Highland Lassie" paper is shipped to all parts of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Messrs. H. McKay & Co., the manufacturers, take a special pride in the 5-cent digest. It has been carefully tested by the majority of the smokers of the country, who pronounce it the choicest article on the market. Nothing, but the best fillers and wrappers are allowed in its composition, and, when once tried, it convinces the most sceptical of its superiority. Messrs. H. McKay & Co.'s immense establishment, with its products, is a credit to the city.

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired, umbrellas mended with dispatch, saws and cutlery sharpened. T. P. CONKEY, 333 Talbot street.

Teas and coffees—For genuine value go to Wm. Gilmore, Market Lane.

See our ladies' \$2 fine button boots. Best value in the city. Prices down in men's fine lace boots, and Congress rubbers a specialty. R. KIRKPATRICK.

Four Dollars—Ladies' plush rocker at \$4. Oak, cherry and Queen Elizabeth. Drum head lounge very cheap, at TRAFFORD'S, 96 King street.

Beds, for the cheapest livery in London try W. Lindsay, Dundas street, London West.

ARTISTIC WOOD MANTELS

In all woods and styles. Special designs to order. Grates, Tiles, etc.; Wood Carving.

Household Art Goods a specialty.

R. R. BLAND,

Mechanics Institute, Dundas street.

Williams' PIANOS.

Indorsed by the Best Authorities in the World.

The pride of this house is to make absolutely first-class goods. All the sharp competition has failed to affect our high standing, and to-day the Williams Piano Cannot be Excelled.

We sell strictly on the one-price system. Honest goods at honest prices is our motto.

We make easy terms to suit purchasers.

Call and examine our goods and get our prices, and satisfy yourselves that the right place to buy a piano is at

R. S. Williams & Son

220 Dundas Street, London.

XMAS GOODS.

Storm Collars,

Boas and Muffs, Beaver Caps and Collars.

Magnificent new stock to select from.

H. BEATON,

143 Dundas Street.

COAL HUN BROTHERS WOOD

240 RICHMOND ST. LONDON, ONT.

ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

CANADA'S POPULAR TRAINING SCHOOL

THE Very Best

Practical and Progressive in all its methods.

but "is" one of the very best schools of its kind in the Province. It is highly recommended by the press, by business and professional men, by school teachers, and by its large number of successful graduates in their paying positions. College reopens after the Christmas vacation on MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1901. Our new prospectus mailed free to all applicants.

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GRAND HOLIDAY SALE

KINGSMILL'S

ONLY A LITTLE BETTER

Than 3 Weeks to Christmas, and we have determined on a Sweeping Sale of all our Holiday Novelties suitable for a Present to

FATHER,

MOTHER,

SISTER,

BROTHER,

HUSBAND,

WIFE.

HOLIDAY

BARGAINS

UNDERWEAR.

20 doz. Men's Shirts and Drawers reduced to 50c.

12 doz. Men's Shirts and Drawers reduced to 50c.

Other special values at 25c., 28c., 30c., 44c., 75c., 85c., 95c., \$1.

Top Shirts—12 doz. regular 75c. line at 50c.

Top Shirts—6 doz. regular \$1 35 line at \$1.

GLOVES.

Our values and assortment were never equal to now.

Gents' Wool Gloves at 25c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c.

Gents' Lined Kid, at 75c., 85c., 95c., \$1.

Special Line Astrachan Back, Antelope Face at \$1 13.

Patent Napa-lined Kid, at \$1 35.

Ladies' Gloves in immense variety.

SHAWLS.

1,000 Ladies' Knitted Shawls reduced 20 per cent.; splendid assortment of styles and colors.

Woven Shawls, real Scotch made, from \$1 50 up to \$40.

Special lines at \$5 36 and \$5 50. Examine these before you buy.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Silk Handkerchiefs, with white hem-stitched borders, at 48c., 55c., 60c., 70c., and \$1.

White Brocaded reduced from \$1 to 60c.

Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs from 25c. to \$1 50; 1,000 dozen to select from.

KINGSMILL'S

130 Dundas Street,

129, 130 and 132 Carling Street,

LONDON.

CONVERSATION.

Can Plants See?
[Youth's Companion.]

The candid observer must admit that plants are not as if they had the faculty of seeing. At any rate, they manage to do food and support by some special sense, which the unscientific mind cannot name better than to call it sight. Mrs. King writes a very curious instance of this bit of looking out for support on the part of a creeping plant in India.

My husband has broached a theory that cannot remember to have met with before, namely, that creeping plants can see, or any rate have some faculty equaling sight. He was sitting on the veranda with his feet up against a large pillar, near to which grows a kind of convolvulus. Its tendrils were leaning over into the veranda, and to Robert's surprise he presently noticed that they were really turning towards his leg. He remained in the same position, and in less than an hour the tendrils had laid themselves over his leg.

This was in the early morning, and when at breakfast he told me of this discovery, we determined to make further experiments. When we went out into the veranda the tendrils had turned their heads back to the pillar, and the next day got a pole and leaned it up against the pillar, quite twelve inches from the nearest sprays of convolvulus.

In ten minutes the tendrils had begun to curve themselves in that direction, and acted exactly as you might fancy a very slow hand would do if he wished to reach any object. The upper tendrils bent down and the lower ones curved themselves until they touched the pole, and in a few hours were fast quite around it.

It was on the side away from the light, and excepting the faculty of sight, we can think of no other means by which the tendrils could be aware that the pole had been placed there. They had to turn away from the light to reach it, and they set themselves in motion visibly within a few minutes of the pole's being there.

Gladstone on Science and the Bible.
[Good Words.]

Mr. Gladstone finishes in Good Words his papers on the Unchangeable Rock of the Holy Scriptures, which Messrs. Downey and Isister are publishing in a 3s. 6d. volume. He says that heartiness form the testimony of any old man, in the closing period of his life. It is rendered with no special qualification, but possibly this one. Few men of our British race have lived through a longer period of incessant argumentative contention, or have had a more diversified experience in trying to ascertain, for purposes immediately practical, the difference between tenable and untenable positions.

After commenting on the calm assumption of the Negative School that science has demolished religion in a supernatural sense, Mr. Gladstone reminds us that in Bishop Butler's time a similar delusion prevailed, and that this was neither the first nor the last time that a negative criticism imagined that it took to pieces on the impregnable rock of Holy Scripture. Mr. Gladstone maintained that these recurrent waves of skepticism are in themselves the providential instruments of divine wisdom. If we believe in Providence, and in the government, we might rationally believe, even where we did not, that these boastful, and even puerile agencies are not without their purpose, and, bounded too, in the compass of God. It seems, however, not difficult to discern a portion of those purposes, which may have been, first, to dispel the lethargy and stimulate the zeal of believers; and, secondly, to admonish their faith to keep terms with reason, by testing at all its points: lest fancy or pride, or indolence, or the intolerant spirit of a sect party, should have imperiled their beliefs merely human elements that it may be very useful to eject.

After a little snoring with Prof. Huxley, he proceeds to examine the moral causes of the unbelief of the day.

The main operative cause which has stimulated this growth of negation is not intellectual, but moral, and, as to be found in the increased and increasing dominion of the things seen over the things unseen. If we wish to know what the Christian tradition has done for us, we must examine the moral standard of nations who differed from us mainly in not having it. For example, we must look to the Greeks of the fifth century before Christ, or the Romans at the period of the Augustan, whose moral degradation was not less conspicuous than the intellectual splendor of the one, or the constructive political genius of the other.

The world I too much with us, as well as with them, and it is more with us than it was then.

Raising Children by Hypnotism.

Though the raising of children by the mechanical aid of incubators has robbed the parent of little of her maternal dignity, the prospect is not excellent if a gentleman of the name of Chaplin has not been guilty of the unpardonable offense of hoaxing our staid friend, the London Spectator, that the natural method of populating our hazyards will again prevail exclusively. The difficulty has been that the hen is so seldom amenable to reason, preferring, in a willful way, to follow her own devices in the hatching of her brood, often exhibiting therein a very small appreciation of the financial aspect of her undertaking. Mr. Chaplin, however, was struck with the brilliant idea that if the undoubted ability of the hen in certain directions could be fortified with man's fine instinct for the right side of the ledger, the result of the combination would leave very little to be desired. The problem was how to imbue the Dorking or Cochins with ordinary intelligence with a proper sense of her responsibility; and this he solved completely by means of hypnotism. He experimented upon a peculiarly recalcitrant fowl, one particularly lacking in maternal patience, and succeeded so thoroughly in bending her intention to his hypnotism that she manifested no disposition whatsoever to quit the nest until she had hatched a brood of seven. It is obvious that this is an immense improvement upon the experiment (often repeated since) made first by Father Kircher in 1646, of making a hen lie motionless on the ground by chalking a long line from her bill. If the hen can be induced to lay by the same means, the success of the hatching will be assured.

The Jewish Conception of God.
[Church Review, New York, July.]

It is a remarkable fact, that however low the Jew may fall, however degraded and accursed he often seems to us now, yet take the lowest type anywhere to be found and compare his conception of the Deity with that of a refined and enlightened Roman or Greek, and the Jew towers above the Roman or Greek. Why? It is not that

in the one case we have as a background a God, righteous, just, merciful, stern in the execution of obedience, but never failing in his chosen people, while, on the other hand, back of all the polish refinement, artistic and aesthetic civilization we have gods delighting in such deeds of immorality, theft, deception, cunning and little-mindedness, that if the least shadow of them was committed by man or woman, they would bring disgrace and punishment on the door. The most degraded Jew of to-day is felt to stand on a higher plane than the most fastidious Greek; the degradation of the one, and the fastidiousness of the other are felt to be the symptoms of position and not the reality of the man.

Munchausen in Kansas.
[Youth's Companion.]

A Dakota man and a Kansas man were sitting on cracker boxes at the grocery store, and the Dakota man had just told a story about the big battle that was fought on the Red River. It was so large a story that a flour barrel near the stove caught suspiciously and the Kansas man whistled of a larger slice of pie than usual from the corner of his box. Finally, he said, in a penative tone, as if calling up the details gradually out of a rosy past:

"I remember when I went to Kansas in the spring of '68 it was awfully dry, but I had great faith in the productiveness of the soil, and I put in 80 acres of the finest seed wheat you ever saw. It didn't rain all summer, and not a spear of that wheat came up."

"Well, gentlemen, I can tell you I felt pretty discouraged. But with the help of my wife's relations I pulled through the winter. I had the finest crop of wheat you ever saw. I sowed the same piece of ground to oats. If you will believe me not a drop of rain fell all summer and the oats never came up."

"That was the summer of '70. Well, in that fall it began to rain, and it did rain. The flood was a tributary to that rain. It rained right on raining all spring, and in the finest crop of wheat you ever saw—what the wheat that I sowed in '68, you understand."

"I harvested it and just after it was all in it began to rain again, and the next summer the finest crop of barley you ever saw came up, the barley that I sowed in '69. It was a fine crop and I paid off all my remaining debts with it."

"The next spring we had a fine rain, and the oats that I had planted in '70 began to come up, and—"

The Kansas man looked up and saw that he was alone. Even the flour barrel had edged away behind the stove, and the Dakota man smiled as he said to himself, "The soil of Kansas is remarkably productive."

Astronomy and Photography.
[Home-Maker.]

The reaction of discoveries in one department of science upon others has often been remarked. One of the most noteworthy instances of this is the marvelous additions to astronomy which have resulted from photography. No one imagined when it was first announced, that Daguerre's discovery would in time bring to view worlds not only beyond the vision of the eye, even when aided by the most powerful telescope, but worlds that must, in the nature of things, be forever invisible. Neither did any one imagine that the discovery of aniline dyes would result in the addition to therapeutics of a powerful antiseptic of wonderful virtue. Yet this fact has just been announced by Professor Stilling, of Strasbourg. Dr. Stilling discovered that certain dyes, which he names "methyl violet," arrest the development of bacteria, and the development of bacteria, he afterwards used the aniline solution in treating ulceration of the cornea, and obtained good results when ordinary antiseptics had failed. He completely cured, in 24 hours, a case of inflammation under the nail of the great toe, and in three days removed from a man, 70 years of age, an ulceration of the thigh, which had proved obstinate to other treatment. Apparently this discovery deserves a rank with that of cocaine.

Bridging the Molasses.
[Youth's Companion.]

The following story, told by an eye-witness, is entitled to a place among the instances of intelligence among the lower animals. A cook was much annoyed to find her pastry shelves attacked by ants. By careful watching it was discovered that they came out twice a day in search of food, at about 7 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. How were the pies to be protected against these invaders?

After many things had been tried without success, it was suggested that a circle of molasses an inch in diameter be made around the pies. The next morning, therefore, one of the boys, who had a personal interest in the matter, got up early and prepared his attack. By 6:30 everything was ready, and he took his point of observation.

He did not have long to wait, for at 6:50 he noticed that off in the left hand corner of the pantry was a line of ants slowly making their way in the direction of the pies. They seemed like a vast army coming forth to attack the enemy. In front was a leader, who was larger than any of the others and who always kept a little ahead of the troops.

They were of the sort known as the medium-sized red ant, which is regarded as the most intelligent of its kind, whose scientific name is *formica rubra*.

Slowly they marched along in double file, until within six inches of the circle of molasses. Then evidently a signal was given, for every ant stood still to halt the leader went on to investigate the unforeseen obstacle. Soon he returned, and instead of taking his place again in the line, he went along the line, summing here and there one of the leading intellects, probably—from the ranks.

About 40 ants out of 500 stepped out and joined the leader. The general and his aides held a council and then proceeded to examine the circle of molasses. Certain portions of it seemed to be assigned to the different ants, and each selected a portion of the point in the section under his charge in where the stream of molasses was narrowest. Then the leader made his tour of investigation.

He went around the entire circle and decided upon one particular spot as the narrowest; his aides joined him there, and then one being left to guard this narrow point, the others returned to those who were still in line. The order to march was given, and the ants all made their way to a nail-hole in the wall at which the plastering was loose.

Here they broke rank, and set about carrying pieces of plaster to the place in the molasses which had been agreed upon as the narrowest. To and fro they went, until, at 11:30 o'clock, they had thrown a bridge across. Then they formed themselves in line again and marched over, and by 11:45 every ant was eating pie.

WORDS THAT BURN.

THE FLIGHT.
[From the French of Theophile Gautier.]

KADIMA.
Starless is the firmament.
The moon hath hid her ray;
Night to us her veil hath lent;
Let us flee away!

ADAM.
Dost thou neither fear nor care
For thy brother's maddened rage?
For thy father's wild despair?
He with eyebrows white with age.

KADIMA.
Although curses they will give,
Yet I care not what they'll say,
For my soul in these dooms live,
Let us flee away!

ADAM.
I tremble, and my heart doth fail;
Across my breast I seem to feel
Thy brother's dagger and steel pale,
And the icy touch of steel.

KADIMA.
My Arab mare to desert-born—
She'll fly both night and day—
A rival of the winds of morn,
Let us flee away!

ADAM.
But the desert beneath our feet,
And the heat is burning bright;
Nothing to us shadow sends—
Naught to shelter us at night.

KADIMA.
My lashes long beneath our eyes;
Thoult sleep when light is gray
Beneath my hair—a somber tent,
Let us flee away!

ADAM.
If the dreared mirage should
Hide the truth from our eyes,
Without water, without food,
Both of us will surely die!

KADIMA.
My heart is light; have thou no fears.
Of then thrust upon the way,
Of my joy drink thou the tears!
Let us flee away!

Twin Oaks, Sharon Hill, Pa. —May, Folwell.

HUMAN LIFE.

Sad is our youth, for it is ever going.
Crumbling away beneath our very feet;
Sad is our life, for onward it is flowing.
In current unperceived because so fleet;
Sad are our hopes, for they are rich in sowing,
But barren, self-sown, have overtopped the wheat.

Sad are our joys, for they were sweet in bloom.
And still, O still, their drying breath is sweet:
And sweet is youth, although it hath left us
Of that which made our childhood sweeter still.

And sweet our life's decline, for it hath left us
A nearer good to cure an older ill:
And sweet are all things, when we learn to
Prize them.

Not for their sake, but His who grants them
Or denies them.

—Aubrey de Vere.

WHEN I WAS BUT A LITTLE CHILD.

When I was but a little child,
And lands far off beyond the sea,
Since learned with weary heart and feet,
Wealth's wondrous power and glory's gleam,
God loved me so! that even now,
Gray-haired and mournful, I can turn
Back to those simple, happy days,
And feel my heart with rapture burn.

God loved me so! I heard his voice
At midnight in my secret room,
Or felt the shining of his light,
Make unseen glory through the gloom.
Nor did I fear, with childish trust,
To make him of my life a part;
To tell him all my joys and griefs,
The hopes and dreams that filled my heart.

Alas! 'tis 60 years ago
Years full of vivid, eager life,
Of love and sorrow, joy and pain,
Of worry and ambition's strife,
But still, through every loss and gain,
Through suffering and through passion wild,
This thought ran like a thread of gold—
He loved me when I was a child!

And his love changes not—though I
Set other loves beside his love;
My God was faithful still; for he
Loves with an everlasting love.
And, through years of grief and doubt,
This memory came unbidden,
Brightens all other memories—
He loved me when I was a child!

—Christian Union.

GLAD TIDINGS.

Protestant The Church Congress of the Episcopal Church, which met at Philadelphia, was distinctively Low and Broad Church in its tone.

Extreme ritualists, High Church men, were not a factor in its deliberations or its light. Some of them spoke and read essays, and frankly expressed their dissent from the popular thought, but generally speaking it was a Low-Broad Church Congress.

The pitch was given by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in his strong, trenchant inaugural address, and the majority caught the tone and kept it to the end.

His picture of the contrast between the Episcopal Church of to-day and that of yesterday is one that is just, and is interesting because it gives an admirable conception of a Low-Broad Church in the F. E. Church) is beginning to recognize the fact that the kingdom of Christ was established on earth not merely for the purpose of saving souls from suffering here, but also with the intent to regenerate the world around us, and revolutionize the aspects of social life; to lift the poor out of the mire and the ignorance and besottedness of their darkness; to impress upon the rich and powerful the solemn obligations incident to their position; to check extravagance and reform public amusements; to rescue the State from the dominion of greedy political adventurers; to sanctify and regulate the education of the young; to hallow the family relation; to give a healthy tone to every form of literature and art.

Interesting discussions of the congress, however, were those which centered about the question of the teaching element in the Church to other Christian bodies in "rescue" work, the right or wrong of Biblical criticism. Relative to the first, far to hear Rev. Clarence Buel plead for change of attitude on the part of the Church toward the Young Men's Christian Association, the Evangelical Alliance and like denominational agencies for the promotion of good; it was a privilege to listen to the scathing, unswerving arraignment of the Church, and the teaching element in the Mackay Smith, of New York; and it was a rare treat to listen to the plea of so strict a churchman as Dr. George R. Van DeWater for less theory and more practice in co-operation between Episcopalians and other Christians in converting souls for Christ, and to hear him cite Thomas Hooker as authority for his own position, that it is the duty of the teaching element in the Church to prophetic and attacking element in the low-churchmen of other names, even if they cannot discover the priestly authority. Very

neatly did he rebuke certain of the metropolitan clergy who hobnob with Socialists, who participate actively in political campaigns, and even go so far as to affiliate with Father McGlynn on the Anti-Poverty platform, and yet find fault with him for striking hands with Mr. Moody, the champion of anti-devilry.

Phillips Brooks — "Conditions of the Church in the Growth of Missionary Lands" enabled Phillips Brooks to state his well-known views on the foolishness—or worse—of trying to superimpose Western theological conceptions, dogmas and non-essentials of doctrine and church polity upon Oriental nations. He believes, as do eminent men like Dr. McKim, of Washington, and Rev. William Kirkus, of Baltimore, that it is the duty of Episcopal missionaries to first make the heathen Christians, and next—and by no means necessarily—evangelists. Phillips Brooks goes further than this. He hopes that sectarian and churchly lines will not be entirely forgotten on foreign shores, and thus the missionary lands solve the problem of Christian unity.

An Earliest — At a conference of the mission-ary union, held at Yokohama, June 11, 1890, it was resolved, in view of the great need of that field and the enlarged opportunities for work in that country, to beseech God, and under him the Missionary Union and the Baptists of the North, for a speedy reinforcement of 23 men.

That there has been a crisis in Japan is admitted by all, and this crisis has not passed away in the conviction of feeling against foreigners, although, we believe, it has changed in some of its phases. The situation is more urgent and pressing than ever. There are more and more of those who are reached; the work has been increased under difficulty, and our time for its accomplishment is diminishing.

India. Bishop Thoburn's picture of the poverty of the people of Asia, especially of India, where families live on 5 cents a day, and thousands of growing children go to bed hungry every night, drew forth a chorus of groans and sighs, as well as generous gifts. He mentioned, as a sample, a man who was paid \$2.50 per month, whose wife, by hard work, added 25 cents per month to it. This had to be divided among a family of five, none of whom could have enough, even of their own coarse food (rice) mixed with weeds. "Five hundred millions of the people of this world," said the Bishop, "will go to bed hungry to-night. The tramps of this country would be 'well' in any part of India. Speaking of the fact that missionary converts are mostly gathered from the poor, he argued that it was better so. When a house is to be lifted high, the poor are put in at the bottom. If the roof was gripped it would be only the roof that would be lifted.

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goes with every package of Pearlina. It secures cleanliness with little labor; it secures comfort in all housework, and better work all over the house. It does away with danger as it does away with hard work. Pearlina secures from harm anything that can be washed. Anything can be washed easily and safely by securing Pearlina.

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Will always be run, come what may; those who lead in first part of race don't always finish first at home plate. The pool selling was ten to one in favor of John Ferguson & Sons, London, Ont.; they won the only legitimate gold medal and diploma for general display of furniture with beauty of design and fine finish, the just verdict of the people at the Western Fair. Buyers of furniture will find it to their advantage to deal with the old reliable firm of

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THE BEST FEED.

Improved Methods in Shipment of Eggs.

How to Keep Bees, and Not Breed Mice in Winter.

Pasture Plus Grain Ration.

During 1910 the authorities at Cornell University Experiment Station continued their investigation as carried on in 1897 regarding the effect of a grain ration for cows on pasture. Bulletin No. 22 gives full particulars, but the tables, etc., are rather elaborate and lengthy for our space. Some points in brief were noted, especially in the case of the thinner cows, but as far as milking was concerned, here is the official conclusion:

In two trials in two seasons we have received no return in milk and butter from feeding a grain ration to cows on good pasture.

In one trial with cows sold on fresh grass we have received increased milk and butter production and in saving of grass consumed, barely enough to pay for the cost of the grain ration added.

In neither case has any allowance been made for increased value of manure when grain is fed, which would be considerable amount, but exceedingly difficult to estimate with exactness.

We are still of opinion that several repetitions of this experiment will be needed before the matter can be considered conclusively settled. J. P. Roberts, Henry H. Wing.

Question Box—Renet Extract.

To the Editor of the LONDON ADVERTISER: Would you kindly give me the address of Hoard's Dairyman, and also the address of a few more good dairy papers? Also, what kind of rennet do cheese factories use? That is, is it just the milkings from the calf's stomach, or is there some sort of "prepared extract" that can be bought? If so, where can it be procured, and at what rate per pound of cheese does it come?

DAVID MILLER, Eady, Ont.

ANS.—Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wis., U. S.; American Dairyman, New York. We might also mention the Dairy World, published at Chicago, Ill., and the Michigan Dairyman, published at Grand Rapids, Mich. Hoard's paper is excellent. As a rule, Ontario cheesemakers use a prepared rennet extract, which dealers sell at about \$1.00 per wine gallon, in bottles, larger lots at lower rates. Several sorts are used, such as Hansen's, Arnold's and Van Houten's. A few makers procure rennet and make their own extract in winter, when they have leisure, as it is troublesome. Extracts vary in strength, and more is required at some seasons than others, for example, late in the fall, but the average will probably run about two and a half ounces per 1,000 pounds of milk. It can be procured from J. S. Pearce & Co., London; C. H. Slawson & Co., Ingersoll, or other dealers in dairy supplies.

Shipping Eggs.

It is said that eggs may with safety be sent across the Atlantic during the whole season without cold storage, but the result of a regular experience is yet to be seen. The eggs are carefully stored in the cool portion of the vessels below the water line, or between decks, where an equable temperature of about 50 degrees is maintained, and they arrive on the other side in good condition. Some of the steamers are provided with ventilators, which maintain a constant volume of fresh cool air. The eggs are packed either in compartments, boxes, or in cases with hulls, sawdust, or fine chopped straw, and in the latter case the percentage of breakage is small. The cases contain from 30 to 120 dozens each, and are stowed away compactly and freight charged upon the ton measurement of 40 cubic feet of space. One company instances a carriage in which the breakage was found to be only 6 eggs in 180 dozens. A movement is now on foot to have all egg cases made uniform. These cases are not returned by the carriers and have to be disposed of in Great Britain. The freight at present rate at 15 shillings per ton measurement, or counting 13 cases to the ton and 30 dozens to the case, less than 1 cent per dozen. This is probably the lowest rate that can be quoted. In making selections for shipment size and quality must particularly be attended to.

Chicago Stock Show.

The late national show at Chicago did not draw well and the fat stock show fell short of its predecessors of recent years in number of entries, quality of exhibits and attendance. Referring to the cattle the Breeders' Gazette says: "There was not a solitary representative of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, either pedigree or grade, in the arena—an unprecedented circumstance since the breed made its appearance in American show-grounds—and one lone but excellent grade Galloway stood as the color-bearer of the shaggy-coated poll. Devons were three in number—quite a fall from the fine exhibit which 'the rubies' have made the past two years. Grades and crosses, speaking plainly, were below the standard set in years past, and pure-bred Shorthorns were only an average lot on the whole, although furnishing the grand sweepstakes champion of the show. It remained for the 'white-faces' to redeem the exhibit from mediocrity, for never has there been seen on this continent so grand a gathering of thick-fleshed Hereford bulls."

At the same time the fat stock show did not draw well and the fat stock show fell short of its predecessors of recent years in number of entries, quality of exhibits and attendance. Referring to the cattle the Breeders' Gazette says: "There was not a solitary representative of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, either pedigree or grade, in the arena—an unprecedented circumstance since the breed made its appearance in American show-grounds—and one lone but excellent grade Galloway stood as the color-bearer of the shaggy-coated poll. Devons were three in number—quite a fall from the fine exhibit which 'the rubies' have made the past two years. Grades and crosses, speaking plainly, were below the standard set in years past, and pure-bred Shorthorns were only an average lot on the whole, although furnishing the grand sweepstakes champion of the show. It remained for the 'white-faces' to redeem the exhibit from mediocrity, for never has there been seen on this continent so grand a gathering of thick-fleshed Hereford bulls."

Fattening Farm Cows. Please make ration for farm cows which wish to milk until spring, and at the same time to have them fit for the butcher—a milk and flesh ration combined. The material for same is fine meadow hay, corn meal, wheat bran and oilmeal if required. At the same time I have quite a quantity of Golden Ball turnips which I should like to sell. F. B. Highland. (If the weight of the cows, and how much milk they yield, how long they have been in milk, and age had been stated, then the details would be in prescribing the best ration for the case. Presuming that hay is the cheap material the following combination: Fifteen pounds cut meadow hay, 6 pounds cornmeal, 4 pounds wheat bran, 3 pounds oilmeal, 10 pounds grated or pulsed or crushed turnips. This hay should be cut half an inch long, placed in evenly over it, and then wet with three

gallons of water; let it all be forked over so as to get the moisture and turnips distributed evenly. Now take the cornmeal, bran and oilmeal, mix after being mixed together dry, spread this evenly over the moistened cut hay and turnips and mix the whole mass evenly together. This can be given in three meals, smallest at noon, and this combination is well calculated to keep up a moderate yield of milk as with farm cows, and also to cause the cows constantly to improve in condition, so that by spring they should be well fitted for the butcher, having fully paid for their own fattening. The turnips, when evenly mixed with the mass in this way, would not be likely unfavorably to affect the flavor of milk. It will not be necessary to mix this food often than once a day. It might be mixed before and used in the evening feed, the balance fed in the morning and at noon. It will not ferment, to do any harm. This is simply a combination of food, and the amount of hay, grain and turnips will be calculated by the number of cows.—E. W. S. in Country Gentleman.

Some Good Butter Cows.

Hoard's Dairyman says: "Mr. C. H. Rice, Jefferson County, Mo., asks if there is a herd of Guernseys or Holstein-Friesians in the country that has produced an average of 470 pounds of butter each per annum. We do not call to mind any such herd. The nearest to that yield we do call to mind was that of a Minnesota herd of selected Jerseys, that averaged 467 pounds each. John Boyd's herd of Jerseys made some over 400 pounds each per year. Ezra Michener, of Pennsylvania, had a herd of Guernseys, some of them young, that averaged 327 pounds."

"Smiths, Powell & Lamb could pick out 70 or 80 head from their Holsteins that would beat the 470-pound record, considerably; but we do not suppose their whole great herd—old and young—would average that. There are scores and scores of herds, however, that are making over 300 pounds per cow, both of Holsteins and Jerseys, and there will be Guernsey herds that will do it, as their numbers increase, and they are used more as dairy cows than breeders."

Mice and Bees in Winter.

At the Kookuk Convention it was asked if mice and rats were injurious in a winter repository for bees. The answer was emphatic and proper—Yes! In the New York World a similar question is asked by a correspondent in Ohio, which is answered thus: "Mice are a decided nuisance in the apiary, and consequently must be guarded against. They will often enter the hive standing out-of-doors when not excluded, and make extensive depredations. Sometimes, cutting a space in the comb, they will make their nests there. The animals created by the bees makes a tempting place for their winter quarters. The entrance to the hives ought to be sufficiently contracted to keep mice from entering. Rats are fond of honey, and when this is accessible, will eat quantities of it. The entrance of hives standing out-of-doors are too small to admit a rat. Where the bees are wintered indoors, too great care cannot be exercised to keep the apartment clear of both rats and mice, as their running over the hives, even if prevented from entering them, disturbs and irritates the bees."

Dressed Hogs.

Now that the season for marketing dressed hogs is setting in, country shippers should pay special attention to the shipment of their goods. After they are dressed too much care cannot be bestowed upon their selection, it being desirable that hogs of nearly equal weight, and quality, heavy or light, should be comprised; they ought then to be placed in clean cars, with a sufficient layer of straw at the bottom to prevent their being marked. Well-fatted, bright, clean and bright looking hogs command a sale at top figures, when buyers will not look at mixed and uneven lots although they will be well fatted. Each hog should have its weight marked distinctly marked upon it, and a list of weights and every shipment should be forwarded by mail as early as possible. These hints are especially desirable shipping to the Montreal market, but a wide-awake farmer will be able to pick out a few points for himself from between the lines.

The Ohio Experiment Station gives the character of some of the most noted of the newer strawberries as derived from tests, among which are in substance the following: Baluch has healthy, dark green foliage, the berries large, rather soft, of moderate quality, larger than Crescent, but not so productive, is classed as a "show berry." Haverland ranks high among standard sorts, has given general satisfaction during its three years before the public, is unsurpassed for near market. Fairfield ranks highest as a shipper, vigorous and produced in medium size and quality, is not equal to others for export. The above are all "pistillate." Miner, Cumberland, Jessie and Sharpless are named for fertilizers.

More Mutton Wanted. Judging from the following from the Breeders' Gazette the outlook for sheep husbandry ought to be good: "With all the mutton sheep imported from England yet but a really choice chop in any of the ordinary markets of the country. Judging from the fact that only enough 'top' mutton comes forward to supply the swill clubs and restaurants of our cities, it would seem that we are a long way from overdoing the importation of 'Downs.' Good progress is being made, however, in the line of improvement of carcasses, and before many years fine loins and 'legs' of this nutritious and easily-digested food should be brought within reach of all consumers."

Care of Apple Trees. At a horticultural meeting in Grundy county, Mo., Judge Miller said he excluded the borer from his apple trees by wrapping the body of the tree with a double thickness of newspaper up to the limbs and throwing a mound of earth around the base of the tree. Treated paper injured the trees. Mr. Patterson said: "Cultivate the ground between the trees and you will get a crop that pays." In his county (Adair) apple trees would not live over sixteen years. At the east they will live 50 or more under proper culture.

A Great Holstein Sale. The dispersion sale of the magnificent herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by the Home Farm Fine Stock Company, of Hampton, Iowa, occurred on Nov. 11. It contained undoubtedly the cream of several of the finest herds in the United States, including many noted prize winners and performers at the various fairs. Bulls sold as high as \$500 and cows up to \$340, but the general run of prices was much lower. Thirteen males sold for \$1,525, an average of \$117.20; 33 females sold for \$5,235, an average of \$157.72; 48 animals sold for \$8,700, an average of \$180.80.

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

THE HORSEMAN.

A yearling and a 3-year-old, by Nelson, were sold for \$3,500 in Maine the other day. The champion stallion is beginning to be appreciated at home as well as abroad.

Under a system which includes nutritious feeding, the cleansing of the troughs, the use of pure water, thorough grooming twice a day, use of the same driver and feeder, single spells of hard work and continuous work after it, horses are found to last profitably through many years of exacting labor.

"Knapp" McCarthy, who has been with the runners for a year, and who raced a good many of his horses over the straight track at Monmouth Park, says that it would be no trick at all for a 2:18 trotter to beat the record of Maud S., provided he were given a straight track on which to race. In other words, he thinks the difference between a straight track and an oval track is fully five seconds.

The American trotter is in demand everywhere, says an Eastern exchange, but in no country is he so much sought after as in the one where he was created. Although America is the home of the fast trotter, and nowhere else does he abound in such numbers, still the desire to own a "good one" keeps the demand constant, and with the supply. This all-prevailing penchant for fast trotters keeps the business from being overdone.

The committee that was appointed some time ago to secure funds for the erection of a monument to John Murphy, the well-known driver whose death occurred last year, has reported that a monument has been erected at a cost of \$1,000, and that the balance of the fund, \$1,500, is to the credit of Murphy's widow and daughter. Murphy was a great favorite with New Yorkers, and they responded liberally to the call made on them after his death.

John M. Stahl writes: I do not believe in "condition powders." I never purchased any, never gave any. If horses require very much medicine during the winter in order to bring them out in good shape in the spring, it is conclusive evidence that they are improperly fed. Two or three times a week I give each horse about a teaspoonful of clean wood ashes on its grain feed. There is a little compartment for salt in the feed box, and it is easy enough to be empty. A wild cherry limb where a horse can nibble the bark is a good provision, especially toward and in spring. These remedies, salt, and wild cherry bark—are all that I have ever found necessary, and I have yet to lose a horse by disease.

No matter how "well bred," how good looking, or how much speed your horse may possess, he is absolutely worthless if he has unsound feet. More horses depreciate in value through neglecting their feet than through any other form of abuse. A state of nature no artificial means need be employed to keep the foot of the horse healthy, but 95 per cent. of those kept in stables will sooner or later contract thrush, which disease is certain to destroy their usefulness if not checked in time. This ailment is a result of picking up the horse's feet, and is due to the fact that the hooves are not kept in the proper condition, and there is no way to prevent it except by keeping the bottom, or sole, packed with something that will exclude the manure and urine from the frog.

With a very free horse it is desirable to cautiously accustom him to the sound and feel of the whip lightly drawn across him as not to hurt him at all. This will prevent him from running whenever you take the whip in hand, and make it possible to touch up a slug by his side. A slow, easy-going horse, on the other hand, should never feel the whip in order to keep him from running. Ladies and tender-hearted drivers often do great mischief to such horses by constantly flicking at them until the horse cares no more for the whip than he does for his tail. With such horses a light contact with the whip should be used, and used not often, but so that they will feel it and know what it means. A horse that will not move and move quickly to the whip is neither pleasant nor safe.

There are several distinct and widely different breeds of Persian horses, but the most famous is what is called the Turcoman, kept chiefly in the great cities of the country. These horses are seventeen hands high or more. They are very hardy, enduring and great travelers. One of these, bred by a Persian Turcoman, may 100 miles within 24 successive hours. During this time the horse drank only once, and then only a small amount, while he ate nothing but hay. His master throughout was an easy swinging gallop that gave no discomfort to his rider. From 100 to 120 miles per day is a very common performance with these thoroughbred horses, and occasions no remark. It is owing to the great excellence of their horses that the Persians have been enabled so long to preserve themselves from being overrun and conquered by their powerful neighbors.

Why Not? The maid at the window over the way throws me a kiss when I pass her by. I look at her, and before many days, for the roguish glances of her beaming eyes, and the sweet sunshine, as dimples chase in a swift procession across her face. And I love her! You bet I do. Though I am forty, and she but two!

Hoffman's POSITIVELY the best headache cure.

Hoffman's ABSOLUTELY harmless. NO OPIUM.

Hoffman's Harmless No drain the system.

Hoffman's Headache Cures.

Hoffman's Headache Cures. Are advertised to cure headache only.

Hoffman's THE GENUINE Powders.

Hoffman's Act as a BRACER in the MORNING.

Hoffman's HARMLESS HEADACHE POWDERS.

Price, 25 cents per box. Do not affect the bowels. If you need a laxative (which is not the case with some headache cures) take Hoffman's LAXATIVE PILLS, small, pure, safe, for sale by all leading druggists.

A MAN'S LIFE SAVED.

I WOULD not be doing justice to the afflicted if I withheld a statement of my experience with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. No one can tell what I suffered for nine weeks, one of which I was confined to my bed, with the best medical skill I could obtain in the city trying to remove my affliction, but without even giving me temporary relief. My body was so sore that it was painful for me to walk. I could not bear my clothes tight around me, I would only operate when taking purgative medicines, my appetite was gone, nothing would remain on my stomach, and my eyes and body were as yellow as a guinea. When I turned on the street I was stared at and turned from with a repulsive look by the passers-by. The doctor said there was no cure for me. I made up my mind to die, as I had lost all my cheer. One day a friend called to see me and advised me to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I thought if the doctors could not cure me, what is the use of trying the Discovery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a day. Just as my symptoms of the complaint of the tired day to find the fifth bottle it was only 12:30 lbs. when I finished the fifth bottle it was 175 lbs., or an increase of about half a pound per day, and I never felt better in my life. No one can tell how thankful I am for what this wonderful medicine has done for me. It has rooted

the medicine that had saved my life—that had restored me to health—as I was radically cured. The natural color had replaced the sallow yellow, I could eat three meals a day, in fact the trouble was to get out of my system every vestige of the worst type of Jaundice, Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia that it will not cure.

(Signed) W. LEE, Toronto.

WHAT IS IT?

This celebrated medicine is a compound extracted from the richest medicinal herbs, roots and barks. It is the production of many years' study, research and investigation. It possesses properties purely vegetable, chemically and scientifically combined. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless and free from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening; it acts directly upon the blood, and every part throughout the entire body. It has been proved by many an aged person. It quiets the nervous system; it gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiet their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep, as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the Great Blood Purifier. It is a wonderful remedy for our children. It relieves and cures all diseases of the blood. Give it a fair trial for your complaint, and then you will say to your friends, neighbors and acquaintances: "Try it; it has cured me."



TO THE PUBLIC.

THORN & CO. are Selling Their Stock of Furs, Robes, Caps, Hats, Gloves & Mitts BELOW COST.

This is not an advertising scheme, but an Honest, Upright Sale. The whole stock has got to be sold before 1st JANUARY.

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THORN & CO.

Physicians strongly recommend Wyeth's Malt Extract, (Liquid) To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Food. 40 Cents per bottle. The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla. It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism, will cure all the blood diseases. Large Bottles, \$1.00. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. For CONSUMPTION, Cough, neglected Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs. In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA, D. MENTHOL PLASTER. For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cocks," "Tic," "Stitches," Rheumatism, Pains and Cramps. Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c. WYETH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE. For Pallor, Debility, Exhaustion of the Heart. Combines Nutrient with Stimulus. Will be careful to ask for WYETH'S, the only GENUINE. ABOUT HAIR. Editor of the ADVERTISER: Sir,—I have, as you know, for some time advertised in Canada and the States a preparation for the hair called "Dr. Dorew's Hair Magic." I have received some thousands of flattering testimonials from those who have used it, and I have seen a great many of the hair of those who have used it. As it is impossible for me to answer every one, I take the liberty of encircling on your valuable space to make a general reply. A great many persons do not seem to be aware that excessive washing and rubbing is injurious to the growth of the hair; this is the case, however. Constant washing and rubbing the scalp and hair causes over-irritation and removes the oily substance which gives strength to the hair; under heat and irritation anything that will tend to dry the scalp or the hair will cause it to fall out, falling out of the hair, gray or faded hair, and a certain cure for the hair. There are other causes as disease, hereditary tendencies, and such as are mentioned are the main and most common. Dr. Dorewend, an eminent German physician, has given to the world after years of toil and experiment his now famous "Hair Magic." The object of this preparation is to assist nature in the production of the growth of the hair. It is now sold by all reliable druggists at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, or will be sent by mail for \$10, or \$15, or \$20, or \$30, or \$40, or \$50, or \$60, or \$70, or \$80, or \$90, or \$100, or \$110, or \$120, or \$130, or \$140, or \$150, or \$160, or \$170, or \$180, or \$190, or \$200, or \$210, or \$220, or \$230, or \$240, or \$250, or \$260, or \$270, or \$280, or \$290, or \$300, or \$310, or \$320, or \$330, or \$340, or \$350, or \$360, or \$370, or \$380, or \$390, or \$400, or \$410, or \$420, or \$430, or \$440, or \$450, or \$460, or \$470, or \$480, or \$490, or \$500, or \$510, or \$520, or \$530, or \$540, or \$550, or \$560, or \$570, or \$580, or \$590, or \$600, or \$610, or \$620, or \$630, or \$640, or \$650, or \$660, or \$670, or \$680, or \$690, or \$700, or \$710, or \$720, or \$730, or \$740, or \$750, or \$760, or \$770, or \$780, or \$790, or \$800, or \$810, or \$820, or \$830, or \$840, or \$850, or \$860, or \$870, or \$880, or \$890, 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