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London Advertiser

Two Editions DAILY.

PROBS.—Cloudy; local snow; milder.

VOL XXXIII., NO. 67. FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1896. WHOLE NO. 12399

WANT ADS.

If you want to sell or buy anything, wish a servant immediately, have a house to let or sell, or want a partner, try our columns.

Rates are Cheaper

and returns are surer than you would think for.

One cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TRY THEM AND SEE.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.

WILEY—On Jan. 10, 1896, at the family residence, 144 Waterloo street, Charles J., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wiley. Funeral private.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

COVE RINK — OPENING SATURDAY afternoon; splendid sheet of ice. Take London South car. MACARTHUR BROS. 99u

GRAND CONCERT—DUNDAS CENTER school room, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14. Splendid programme. Admission, 15 cents. b

FAUNTLEROY AT THE GRAND OPERA House Friday, Jan. 17. 98tf

QUEEN'S AVENUE ICE PALACE—ICE in fine condition. Band Saturday afternoon. b

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—NEW Year's term commences Monday, Jan. 6. Gentlemen Monday, ladies Tuesday; advanced class Wednesday evenings. Children Saturday afternoons. DAYTON & MCCORMICK.

LECTURE—"THE IMPORTANCE OF A Taste for Reading," in Christ Church lecture room, by Rev. J. Hopkins Moorhouse, Friday evening, Jan. 10, 1896; good music; admission 10c. 98u

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 345 Princess avenue. A thorough system of teaching the modern glide waltz and all fashionable dances guaranteed. Lessons given any hour.

Religious Services.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WEEK OF PRAYER—UNION SERVICE for center London Friday evening in Talbot Street Baptist Church: evening subject, "Home Missions"; speakers, Rev. J. W. Pedley and Prof. Bowman. b

REV. A. G. HARRIS WILL BEGIN A series of addresses next Sabbath evening in the Centennial Methodist Church on the "Parable of the Prodigal Son." b

Meetings.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT Orphans' Home Board will be held Monday, Jan. 13th, at 3 p.m., in the "Y" rooms. Special meeting at 4 o'clock. All trustees and members of the advisory board requested to attend. Business of importance. 99u

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE—NO. 378. A. F. and A. M., G. R. C., London West meets tonight at 7:30 sharp. Visitors welcome. A. H. GALPIN, W.M.; WM. NICHOLLS, secretary. b

QUARTERLY MEETING — KING'S Daughters and Sons—Friday, 8 o'clock in "Y" room. 97u-xv

Situations Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE in baking wishes a situation. Apply Box 23, Parkhill, Ont. 97i

Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

MESSRS. C. WELSH & CO., 3 TABERNACLE street, London, England, beg to solicit regular consignments of fresh oysters, fruit and other American produce. Best prices realized. 99bu

STEAM COIL PIPES WANTED—FROM 1½ to 3½ feet, three-quarter inch to inch. GORMAN, ECKERT, & Co., Carling street. 97c

Lost and Found.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

LOST, THURSDAY — LADY'S PURSE, containing money, near center of city. Finder rewarded by returning 234 Central avenue. b

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE ENGLISH setter bitch, and black, white and tan English setter dog. Reward for return. Any person detaining will be prosecuted. H. M. GRAYDON, 572 Dundas street. 98c

Electro-Thermo Baths.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS —Open Saturday and Sunday to 1 p.m. Comfortably heated. vt

ELECTRO-THERMO BATHS STRENGTHEN the brain, nerves and circulation and are of great value to health. 320 Dundas street. Hot baths, five for $1. They are excellent for ladies.

Accountants.

W. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 Richmond street, or 640 Talbot street, London.

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT— 136 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1009.

Articles For Sale.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

GOOD HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP— Must be sold at once. Address box 21, "Advertiser" office. 99u

APPLES FOR SALE—A PRIME, HEALTHY and desirable food; single barrels or larger quantities delivered; prices right. TAYLOR & SON, 351 Talbot street. Telephone, 1047. 97n

HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, BELTS, Trunks, Valises, wholesale and retail. J. DARCH & SONS, 377-379 Talbot street.

LUMBER—WHOLESALE ONLY—CAR or cargo lots; Spicer's extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. FERGUSON, Manf. Detroit, London, Ont.

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

BOY WANTED TO WORK IN STORE— Address Box 209 this office, giving application in own handwriting. b

GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Apply at London Business College, 59 Dundas street. Salary to right person. 97c

PORTER WANTED—NONE BUT STEADY man need apply. Clarence House. b

ORGANIST—THE DEACONS OF FIRST Congregational Church will receive applications for position of organist. Address stating salary expected, Rev. J. W. PEDLEY. 97c

ORGANIZERS WANTED—PROFITABLE, permanent employment. Apply by letter. Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King street west, Toronto.

WANTED—MEN TO BRING THEIR old clothes and have them cleaned, pressed and repaired by first-class workmen; old clothes turned out as good as new. New York Clothes Cleaning Company, 291 Wellington street. Open evenings till 9 o'clock.

AGENTS—WANTED—$20 PER WEEK— Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea importers, 258 Dundas street.

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COOK— Apply with references, after 7 p.m., to Mrs. HELLMUTH, 90 Albert street. b

RING UP THE OLD RELIABLE, C. Dwyer's Intelligence Office. On hand: Cooks, generals, housemaids, dining-room girls, girls for all kinds of work; 591 Richmond street. Phone 1121.

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD DINING ROOM girls and chamber maids to go out of city; also generals and girls for all kinds of work. Armstrong's Intelligence office, 56 Dundas street. Phone 386.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TO LET—STORE, 265 DUNDAS STREET, with dwelling above, side entrance to dwelling. Apply J. H. A. BEATTIE, barrister, 87½ Dundas street. 98 bu

OFFICE TO LET—DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albion Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession. Apply T. H. CARLING, at the brewery. 33 f

TO LET—COTTAGE, CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets, South London; rent $13. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 42tf

TO LET—RESIDENCE, 434 COLBORNE street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply FRASER & FRASER. 42tf

Agents Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

AGENTS—"SKEPTICISM ASSAILED"— The most powerful and convincing collection of facts ever produced against all foes of Christianity by Hon. Britton H. Tabor, introduction by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, who says: "That in view of the invincible array of evidence therein it would seem a thousand times harder not to believe in the Bible." All skeptics are vanquished by evidence. No book ever sold so fast. Four hundred agents wanted. Don't miss opportunity to secure territory. Full particulars, J. L. NICHOLS & Co., Wesley Building, Toronto. 93tf

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSINESS for the Home Life Association of Canada—assessment system. Good remuneration. Apply L. W. BURKE, Superintendent, No. 5 Masonic Temple. 2tf

WANTED — GENTLEMEN OF GOOD address to place building and loan stock. Men of experience preferred. Salary and commission. Address "Birkbeck," 169 Dundas street, London, Ont. 19tf

Patent Barristers.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.—PATENT Solicitors and experts, Toronto; patents obtained in Canada, etc. London Office, Bank of Commerce buildings, corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates. Notes cashed at G. W. FRANCIS' loan office, 78½ Dundas street.

MONEY—CERTAIN SUMS OF $200, $500, $600, $1,000 and $1,600 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. WEEKES & SCANDRETT, solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London.

Artists.

MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 243½ Dundas street, upstairs.

Real Estate For Sale.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE, 309 SIMCOE street, parlor, hall, sitting room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, pantry, kitchen, hard and soft water indoors, all good and new. Enquire at Hub Restaurant, C. STEVENS. 80tf

NOTICE — R. A. CARROTHERS, ASSIGNEE of the estate of Wm. H. Mahon, formerly licensee of the Western Hotel, has applied to have said license transferred to J. B. Jennings. The License Commissioners will meet at my office Saturday, Jan. 18, at 4 p.m., to consider said application. R. HENDERSON, Inspector. 99u

SAWLOGS WANTED.

LARGE QUANTITY OF ELM, MAPLE AND ASH SAWLOGS WANTED. For particulars and price apply ADAM BECK, Albert Street, London.

The London and Port Stanley Ry. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company will be held at the City Hall, in the city of London, on

Friday, the 17th Day of January, 1896, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at London this 2nd day of January, 1896. C. A. KINGSTON, Secretary L. & P. S. R. Co. 93u v

BANKRUPT SALE.

BECK STOCK OF CLOTHING, TWEEDS, etc., on Saturday evening, Jan. 11, at Neil Cooper's Auction Room. Mr. Neil Cooper will sell without reserve a lot of clothing, tweeds, large cutting tables, four long show tables, two first-class tailor's machines, gas stove and irons, besides sundry other goods. Sale at 7:30. b NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

The son of M. R. Brown, cheesemaker, Appin, was seriously injured the other day while attempting to catch on a sleigh loaded with saw logs. He slipped and fell under the sleigh, which passed over his body, breaking five ribs and otherwise injuring him. He is expected to recover.

Lord Aberdeen Takes a Hand.

The position of affairs arising from the demoralization of the men in power at Ottawa changes at the capital from day to day, but there are no indications that the alterations will result in a perpetuation of the present regime a day longer than the electors of the country are given the power to pronounce their views, if, indeed, a change does not come before then.

Yesterday, there were strong indications that the conspiracy to dismiss Premier Bowell from the leadership had succeeded; today, it is apparent that, for the time, it has failed.

The conspirators were checkmated by the Governor-General, solely out of respect for constitutional usage. Premier Bowell regretfully called upon Lord Aberdeen and urged his Excellency to relieve him of the Premiership by accepting his resignation on the ground that he no longer had the confidence of the majority in Parliament.

This was a remarkable attitude for a Premier to take who, but a few days ago, had caused to be put in the mouth of his Excellency a Speech from the Throne which it was his bounden duty to see adopted or to confess his inability to carry out the programme therein indicated. The Governor-General therefore declined to fall in with the scheme to supplant Premier Bowell by calling for the services of Sir Charles Tupper, a paid official of the people, who is not even a member of Parliament. His Excellency, it appears from the official statement, frankly told Premier Bowell that he could not accept his resignation till the address in reply to the speech from the throne was either passed or rejected. Thus Premier Bowell has been compelled to go on a hunt for successors to the seven confederates who plotted his overthrow, and Parliament has given him till the afternoon of Tuesday next to complete the work or to confess his failure.

The attitude of the Governor-General is thoroughly independent and constitutional, and it is astonishing to find men pretending to be versed in Parliamentary usages arguing that a contrary course should have been pursued. In this matter, as in many others, the conduct of these plotters has certainly not been in the best interests of the people.

If the high tax leader manages to patch up a Cabinet, he will meet Parliament; if he fails to do so, the Governor-General will accept his resignation. His Excellency is then free to act as best seems to him in the crisis. He can send for Mr. Laurier, as representing a united Opposition, and ask him to form a Government, or he can grant a dissolution. In either case, the indications are that an early dissolution is impending. It is clear that, disguise it as they may attempt, there is demoralization and division among the high tax supporters, both in and out of Parliament. The division in Parliament may be temporarily healed by promises of office and other questionable expedients; the desertions from the supporters of the men in power, throughout the country as evidenced in recent bye-elections, cannot be healed by any promises which the disorganized mismanagers at Ottawa may make. This view is evidently that of the Conservative members of Parliament who within the last few days have insisted on receiving Government offices, and whose seats are now vacant, and not likely to be filled before a new Parliament is elected. These men are apparently certain that a dissolution is impending, and like Messrs. Curran and White, whose seats were captured by opponents of the Administration in recent bye-elections, they anticipate the defeat of the Administration, and have insisted on their offices before the eve of dissolution now at hand arrives. In adopting this course, these deserters of the sinking ship are wise; they but emphasize what observers of all shades of opinion now concede: the country needs and is determined to effect a change of men and methods at Ottawa.

No stop-gap Cabinet, by whomsoever formed, or containing all the available talent in favor of high taxation, can stay the tide which is carrying Hon. Wilfrid Laurier to victory.

Sir Charles Tupper says he came to Canada to deal with the Atlantic fast steamship service. Well, what has he done about it? He has been working hardest at the fast job service.

By the Way.

Sings the Stratford Beacon:
The Premier stood on the burning deck.
Whence all but he had fled.
And all around the rebels stood,
And clamored for his head.

* * *

A robin was shot the other day by a London West lad. The incident in itself is trifling, but it points a moral. It was an act of wanton cruelty to destroy so beautiful and harmless a bird, and betrays an absence of humane feeling, the responsibility for which may rest largely on others. A child's instincts are usually kind but may easily be perverted, if not cultivated. The youthful mind is quick to take impressions whether good or evil. It should be the serious duty of parents and teachers to inculcate in the youthful charge the tenderest sentiments toward bird and beast. Teachers, in particular, have great opportunities to sow the good seeds of kindness when the metal soil is fallow, for the home influences of some of their pupils may not be the best. Lessons in humanity may be systematically applied in the school without interference with the regular curriculum. In this connection the humane societies, by the distribution of attractive literature, have done good work.

* * *

British public men are long-lived. Gladstone, in his 87th year, is on a holiday trip in Southern Europe, and by the entrance of Lord Warkworth into the House of Commons, the unusual circumstance is brought about of father, son and grandson sitting at one and the same time in Parliament.

* * * *

An Englishwoman who went to Johannesburg South Africa, draws a far from attractive picture of the condition and opportunities of her sex in that gold-raving community. This is what she says of the city which has been in a state of armed rebellion to the Boer Government during the last week or two:

"I have been here in the Transvaal nearly twelve months. I have been a governess in one family nearly the whole of the time. I am well treated and have a moderately good salary, but not nearly enough, because what I earn in ten time has to be spent in board and lodging during my holidays. You cannot live, even poorly, under ten pounds a month, and then you have so little left for clothes, which are so dear here and so soon damaged by the dust storms and the climate. Nowhere did I ever feel, as I do here, how hard it is to be a woman. Johannesburg is a wicked city. The vast majority of its inhabitants are men—and such men. A respectable woman cannot go to any hotel or boarding-house to ask for a room without almost for certain being refused admission. My sister and I have often been subjected to all sorts of snubs from boarding-house keepers. Though we are ladies, we have had the door almost shut in our faces when we have asked for a place to stay in, though we were willing to pay high terms At other times we have been asked impertinent questions. In fact, these people cannot imagine a woman alone can possibly be good if this place. On every hand we are treated with suspicion, and have to, as it were, apologize for our very existence. Nearly all the nice places to live in are for men only, and in ordinary boarding-houses they will never take a woman if they can get a man. Never did I regret anything so much as coming to live here, and I hope my letter will help to warn other women."

* * * *

Mr. Taylor, M.P., the whip of the high tax party at Ottawa, says the party caucus called for yesterday has been indefinitely postponed. On this the Hamilton Herald comments:

"The calling off the caucus looks bad. It is not a good sign when political leaders are afraid to trust the rank and file."

The tactics are in marked contrast with those adopted by the Liberal leaders. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier conferred with his followers at the earliest possible moment. He also called a representative Liberal convention for the whole Dominion. The men in power dare not emphasize their demoralization and schisms by calling a national convention to consider public questions, and make an authoritative declaration thereon. Thus we have them split into all kinds of factions, each claiming to formulate the party policy, and so dazing an old-time Conservative like the editor of the Hamilton Spectator as to cause him to plaintively ask his readers "To which Conservative party do you belong?"

* * * *

Canadian children will henceforth change the old nursery rhyme to:

"Hi, Charley Tupper,
Sighing for his supper,
What does he sigh for?
Bowell's bread and butter."

* * * *

It is enough to make a horse laugh to hear the bolting Brutuses at Ottawa declare that they stabbed Caesar Bowell not because they loved him less but because they loved the country more.

* * * *

While the conspiracy at Ottawa lasts public business must take a back seat.

* * * *

There will be many more "wash" days in the House. The High Tax party linen is too dirty to be cleaned in a hurry.

* * * *

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has to make the best of a bad job.

* * *

If Lord Aberdeen had accepted the advice of the new Government at Ottawa, and had thrown in with the desires of the conspirators for the time being outside the Privy Council Chamber door, he would have been placed in a ludicrous position. The men in power have tried his Excellency with anything but respect or consideration.

* * * *

It is now said that Sir Charles Tupper is willing to serve as understrapper—as anything, in fact, so long as he gets opportunity to grasp, even for a short time, the zenith of the Tupper ambition—the post of chief dispenser of patronage and handler of the public cash.

Settling Down.

European Financiers Expect No Trouble With America.

Sensational Stories from U. S. Sources Flatly Denied.

Mutiny on a Russian Warship—Thirty Men to be Executed—Disaster on Lake Maggiore.

THIRTEEN DROWNED.

Milan, Italy, Jan. 10.—The boiler of a torpedo boat on Lake Maggiore exploded yesterday, sinking the vessel and drowning thirteen people who were on board of her.

NO AID FOR CUBA.

Paris, Jan. 10.—A decree has been gazetted prohibiting the exploit from France or the French colonies of warlike munitions intended for the Island of Cuba.

PILING UP COAL.

Colon, Jan. 10.—The Barbadoes Herald reports that supplies of coal are being poured into St. Lucia (where the British naval station is located). One or two coal ships are arriving there every day.

JAPAN'S OFFER TO RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.—The Yokohama correspondent of the Novoe-Vremya cables that Japan has offered free and unlimited anchorage to Russian war ships in all Japanese harbors, with the view of diverting Russia from her intention of acquiring a harbor in Corea.

THIRTY TO BE EXECUTED.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from St. Petersburg says that the crew of the first-class Russian steel cruiser Rurik, 10,923 tons, mutined recently while that vessel was in the harbor of Algiers.

The mutiny, it is added, was suppressed by the French authorities, and 30 of the leaders of the outbreak are now said to be on their way to Cronstadt, where they are to be executed.

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

London, Jan. 10.—The Colonial Office last evening published a denial of the report which reached here from Caracas, Venezuela, via New York, that British troops, with cannon, from Demarara, have arrived at Cuyuni, a station at the extreme limit of the British claims in the disputed territory and the scene of the Uruan incident.

A letter from Caracas, Venezuela, to the London Tmes says it is evident that it is the present intention of President Crespo not to give any satisfaction for the Uruan incident, and that he is determined to combine the Uruan and frontier questions, regarding them as one dispute. The Times' correspondent adds that this is directly contrary to President Crespo's previous assurances to him, and he recites at length how the change was brought about by President Cleveland's message, and arrives at the conclusion that "by hook or crook President Crespo and his friends hope to entangle the United States, and they will not leave a stone unturned to accomplish this end."

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 10.—Arrests of prominent revolutionists continue, with rumors that the leaders will be executed. Simon Barcellos, editor of America, and Jos. Olavarria, brother-in-law of ex-Minister Matros, are among the lot. Pojas Paul, the chief of the revolutionists, is said to be on the Island of Trinidad at present, which supports the theory of the Government that the revolutionists are seeking aid to their cause from Great Britain at this juncture. The manifestoes issued by President Crespo have had the effect of arousing an anti-British feeling. The excitement here is intense.

London, Jan. 10.—The Times publishes an editorial with reference to the suspicions that the British party in Venezuela is plotting to overthrow President Crespo, and urges the Government to publish the papers setting forth the British case on the Venezuelan question forthwith, without waiting for the meeting of Parliament.

In European financial circles all idea of a conflict between Great Britain and the United States has been abandoned.

IN CONGRESS.

Enunciating the Expansion of the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Mr. Baker (Rep., Kas.) offered the following resolution in Congress enunciating an expansion of the Monroe doctrine:

"Resolved that the United States will regard it as an unfriendly act for any foreign power, without our consent by war, treaty, purchase or otherwise to extend its territorial limits in the western hemisphere on either of the American continents, or over any of the islands adjacent thereto which this country deems necessary for its self-preservation. And the United States reserves the right to be the sole judge of the necessity for the maintenance of their national entities

"That the principle herein enunciated is founded on the law of self-preservation which from necessity inheres in and belongs to every civilized nation as a sovereign, and inalienable right, and this principle is attested by Washington's farewell address and President Monroe's ever memorable message of Dec. Dec. 2, 1823."

Mr. Baker made a brief speech, in advocacy of the resolution. In conclusion he said that while the countries of Europe were arranging their policies and doctrine, it was right and proper that we should declare to the world the policy which we advanced and proposed to maintain for the future peace and preservation inviolate of the western hemisphere.

The resolution went to the committee on foreign relations.

TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

No Material Change in the Situation.

Chances of an Anglo-German War Growing More Remote.

Sensational Dispatches From Pretoria Discredited—Latest Estimates of Jameson's Loss.

London, Jan. 10.—The dispatch from Berlin to the Times saying it is explained that Germany only desired to protect German residents and its consulate at Pretoria by dispatching an armed force from Delagoa Bay, and that no arrangement on the subject had previously been made with Portugal, tended to produce a better feeling. But this was counteracted by the receipt of a special dispatch from Pretoria saying that the Boers demand the surrender of all British rights and suzerainty over the Transvaal, the pre-emption of Delagoa Bay and the cancelling of the charter of the British South Africa Company. It is further stated that the Boers have arrested, on the charge of treason, eight leaders of the recent movement among the Uitlanders of Johannesburg.

The opposition to the demands of the Boers will mainly rest on the fact that it is generally admitted that they are instigated on the whole by Emperor William, and that they form part of a studied opposition upon his Majesty's part to the colonial policy of Great Britain in Africa. It is admitted in some quarters, however, that on the face of things, the Transvaal Republic would be justified in demanding an indemnity from Great Britain for the invasion of Boer territory, and there is a general sentiment in favor of dealing severely with the British Chartered Company, especially as it is claimed in Pretoria that the Transval authorities have documentary evidence showing that the raid and uprising in Johannesburg were portions of a plot to annex the Transvaal to British South Africa.

The Berlin and Vienna newspapers this morning regard the warlike preparations of Great Britain as being of little importance, however, and as being more in the nature of a political move than a military undertaking, so far as Germany is concerned. But the same periodicals take a more serious view of the strengthening of the British forces in South Africa, which step is regarded as being possibly intended with the view of taking aggressive action towards the Transvaal.

THE CHANCES OF WAR.

At the same time, it should be added, the chances of war between Great Britain and Germany are looked upon as remote, and there is a decided tone of backdown in the utterances of the German press toward Great Britain.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Steps were taken in the highest quarters to obtain, by family influence, a full explanation from Emperor William, and the communications which have passed have done more than anything to bring about the change of tone in the German official press towards Great Britain."

At the Foreign Office the dispatches saying that the Boers demanded the banishment of Mr. Rhodes from Africa and the abandoning of the rights of Great Britain regarding the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay were discredited on the ground that Sir Hercules Robinson has made no mention of any such demands or conditions.

JAMESON'S LOSSES.

The Times publishes a dispatch from one of its representatives who witnessed the fight between the British South Africa Company's forces under Dr. Jameson, and the Boers, and who accompanied the prisoners taken by the Boers to Krugersdorp. Telegraphing from Johannesburg under date of Jan. 4, the correspondent says that the Boers numbered from 1,200 to 1,500 men, while Jameson's force consisted of between 500 and 600. The latest estimates place the loss of the British South Africa's force in all the fighting at 20 killed and 27 wounded.

London, Jan. 10.—The most important development is the South African situation is that, it is now believed in many quarters, that there is some truth in the rumors that Great Britain has purchased Delagoa Bay from Portugal. If this is the case, an entirely new complexion will be thrown upon the political situation, and this may turn out to be the real cause for the assembling of such a powerful British fleet as the one which will be anchored off Portland on Tuesday next. As it is understood that the Government of the Transvaal has demanded, among other things, that Great Britain forego her right to obtain possession of Delagoa Bay, and as Germany may look upon this as a move which will seriously threaten the future of the Transvaal, the situation, if the report is true, will have become more critical. Efforts are now being made to obtain a confirmation or a denial of the reported purchase of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain.

UNDER ARMED PROTECTION.

A dispatch from Pretoria says that the Government of the Transvaal announces that it is determined to foster mining, and that those interested in it need not sacrifice their holdings for the benefit of the "agitating clique" of the Rand. This dispatch says that only 10,000 Boers are under arms; but, it adds significantly, that they will not disband until the conditions of the surrender of the Uitlanders of the Rand have been fully carried out.

SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES.

There does not seem to be any change in the attitude of Germany towards Great Britain in regard to the Transvaal. The feeling of backdown is still said to be noticeable in the German press utterances, and great importance is attached to an article in the Hamburger Nachrichten, which is said to have been directly inspired by Prince Bismarck, in which it indirectly disapproves of the Government's attitude, and adds: "The duty of the Government is more to defend the internal and external peace of the country against disturbances than to promote foreign enterprise."

The Times this morning says: The main point for England to remember is that in time of peace attempts have been made by an ostensibly friendly power to induce another friendly power to depart from its neutral policy in order to facilitate an attack upon British interests in South Africa. Great Britain must also remember that unless the whole German demonstration at Lorenzo Marquez is to bear the illusionary and ridiculous character now assigned to it by the German press, we must suppose that there was a more or less settled determination to cross Portuguese territory, even in the face of a Portuguese refusal.

The Globe this afternoon raises an important question which may have considerable bearing on the whole situation. It says it is suspected in well-informed quarters that at treaty was concluded in 1885 between Germany and the Transvaal, and that the present attitude of Emperor William toward Great Britain is based upon the provisions of that treaty. Conservative judges of the situation claim, in spite of the warlike preparations being made on such an extensive scale by Great Britain, that peace will not be disturbed, and that the armaments are more likely to prove a guarantee of peace than to provoke an outbreak of hostilities.

KRUGER ANSWERS CHAMBERLAIN.

As cabled yesterday, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent a dispatch to President Kruger saying that he had received the command of the Queen to acquaint him with the fact that her Majesty had heard with satisfaction that he had decided to hand over Dr. Jameson and other prisoners to the British authorities, adding that this act will redound to the President's credit and honor and conduce to the peace, development and prosperity of South Africa. President Kruger has sent the following telegram for transmission to Mr. Chamberlain. After acknowledging the receipt of the Queen's message President Kruger says: "It is my intention to hand over the prisoners so that Dr. Jameson and the British under him may be punished by her Majesty's Government. I will make known to your Excellency my final decision in the matter as soon as Johannesburg shall have reverted to a condition of quietness and order. In the meantime, I request your Excellency to assure the Queen of my high appreciation of her course, and in proffering my respectful good wishes to express my thanks for the same."

Coughs And Colds.

Why suffer with a cough or cold when one bottle of Tolu, Tar and Tamarack will cure you? This remedy is a specialty of ours, and is a sure and speedy cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, etc., etc., and all affections of the throat and lungs. Large bottles 25c.

WHOLESALE BY

Cairncross & Lawrence, DRUGGISTS.

MORE WARSHIPS

To be Ready to Leave England at a Moment's Notice.

Portsmouth, Jan. 10.—It is reported here that a second special squadron of warships, consisting of fast cruisers, has been told off, and will be held in readiness for commission at a moment's notice.

Red Hot for War.

Germans in Detroit Want It Right Away —Ready to Enlist.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 10.—The German press of this city is redhot for war between England and Germany, and wants it right away.

The Abend Post, the German organ of the State, and intensely conservative, says that Germany must insist on her rights. It then says: "England won't fight. She will bluff awhile and then crawfish. The German torpedo fleet is a match for the English any day."

The Volksblatt, says: "The German Emperor has made himself popular by his unexpected move. Germany needs colonies more than England. England is the enemy of Germany everywhere." Evidently with the hope that America will be mixed in the trouble, it says: "As long as Canada remains British, we can never feel at home in our adopted country. It will be America's opportunity. Canada must be ours. Oh, if only the German-English war would come."

The German citizens are generally of the same opinion, and at an informal meeting of them, bubbled over with enthusiasm for the fatherland, and declared their intention of returning to Germany to enlist if war should be declared.

CLEVELAND'S DEATH-TRAP.

Names of Those Who Were Killed in Thursday's Disaster.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Yesterday's disaster on the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Electric Railroad, when a motor and coal car plunged through the trestle over Tinker's creek, occurred at a point a short distance north of Bedford township. William Young, of Cuyahoga Falls, O., and Lyman Haymaker, Canton, O., were killed. Haymaker has a wife and family in the west.

Charles Gier had his leg and arm broken.

The bridge was a frail trestle structure and was built by the A. B. and C. Company, for the traffic of its road. The span that crossed the creek was 175 fet long and the train was about in the center of it when the structure gave way as though it was made of cardboard and allowed the train with its human freight to plunge to the ravine below.

Steamers Arrived.

Jan. 9.	At	From
Corean	St. Johns	Liverpool
Lucania	Queens own	New York
Werra	New York	Bremen

"Teeter-Tauter." Have you seen it? Sold at all book and toy depots. 98c

Our Neighbors.

Happenings in Various Parts of Ontario West.

Golden Wedding Celebration by an Ex-Stratford Couple.

An Elopement Story Denied—Tilsonburg's Tannery Not Big Enough for Its Business—A Chatham Alderman Elected by the Clerks' Casting Vote—A Good Citizen Runs Foul of the Game Law.

Reeve McKenny, Aylmer, is in the field for the wardenship for 1896.

Increasing business at the Tilsonburg tannery has necessitated an addition to the building.

Mr. E. S. Wigle, barrister, of Windsor, while skating on Tuesday, fell and fractured his left leg.

Miss Lottie Armstrong, of Lucknow, will teach a school at Glencairn, Simcoe county, during the present year.

Jonathan Miller, formerly of the Albion Hotel, Goderich, now runs the stage line between that town and Lucknow.

Mr. Elias Pickard, an old and much respected citizen near Thamesville, passed away at his late residence on Monday night, after a brief illness.

The citizens of Kingsville have carried a gas bylaw by 146 majority. The bylaw provides for the corporation to bore for gas and supply it to the citizens at cost.

Mr. S. Fraine, merchant tailor, St. Thomas, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, who will meet on Thursday, Jan. 16, to appoint inspectors, etc.

An account of an elopement said to have taken place last week from Paris was published recently. A Galt gentleman who is in a position to know says there is no truth whatever in the report.

At Chatham, City Clerk Tissiman gave the deciding vote in the tie between D. J. O'Keefe and Henry Weaver for aldermanic honors in ward 2. The decision was in favor of Ald. Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jamieson, former residents of Stratford, now living in Cleveland, Ohio, celebrated the 53rd anniversary of their marriage in that city recently. A few of the aged couple's family and grandchildren were present.

Luster Smith, an old colored man, who lived alone in a shanty on a farm owned by himself in Sandwich South, had not been seen by the neighbors since last Thursday. On Tuesday morning he was discovered lying dead beside the stove.

Edward Mooney, of Maidstone, has begun suit to recover $15,000 damages from the Michigan Central Railway Company, in connection with the death of his sons William and Thomas, who were run over by an express train at a crossing in Essex Center.

John Fitzhenry, for many years caretaker of the old Roman Catholic cemetery in Ellice, died at the Stratford hospital Tuesday morning, being 75 years old. The remains were interred in the grounds which he took charge of almost up to the time of his death.

Along with the municipal elections in the county of Perth on Monday, a vote was taken to get the feeling of the electors regarding the erection of a ouse of refuge for the county. While full returns have not been received, the result so far shows a large majority in favor of the scheme.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent in the Clover Valley school, at a school examination which was presided over by Miss Phennie McDonald. Miss McDonald was presented with a handsome Bible and a plush case, accompanied by a complimentary address. The children received many presents from a Christmas tree.

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, a worthy citizen of Stratford, ran up against the game law, which he had unthinkingly violated. He had three hares in his possession, presumably shot in the vicinity of Gadshill, contrary to the provision which makes all the year a close season, except the three months between Sept. 15 and Dec. 15. Under the circumstances, only a small fine was imposed—$5 and costs.

A. E. Edson, an Ingersoll confectioner, who had a store on the east side of Thames street, in the premises owned by Mr. Poole, of London, left town for Detroit on the night of Dec. 30, after disposing of the realizable articles, which consisted mainly of cigars. A number of creditors are left. The liabilities are said to be in the neighborhood of $1,500; assets, nil. Mr. Poole, the landlord, has taken possession of what stock remains. His claim for rent amounts to $100.

Additional particulars of the death of George Bruce, of South Zorra, state that when the old man's body was found it was bending over a milk can in a corner remote from his bed, where it is supposed he went for his money on discovering the fact that his house was on fire. It is thought the fire originated from the chimney. He had been repeatedly urged by his son William, who works the farm, to leave his house and live where they could better attend him, but in vain.

Mr. William Squance died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. F. Oke, St. Thomas, on Tuesday night, in the 82nd year of his age. Deceased was born in Devonshire, and came to this country in 1840. Landing in Quebec, he drove to South Yarmouth and located on wild land on the Edgeware road. After four years he took up wild land on the 6th concession of Yarmouth, which he cleared and turned into one of the best farms in the township. Six years ago he moved to St. Thomas with his son, Mr. J. A. Squance.

BOTHWELL.

"Advertiser" Agent, Frank Fleming.

Bothwell, Jan. 9.—The B thwell and Zone Agricultural Society held their annual meeting here yesterday. The reports were most encouraging, showing a marked increase in the advance of all departments. All the old officers were re-elected.

The band serenaded part of the aldermen and trustees elected on Monday night.

Geo. Johns was elected for trustee over Mr. A. T. Sussex by two majority; S. J. Thomas, over W. B. Hickey by six majority.

The band have decided to enter an action to recover $ 0 from the Agricultural Society for playing at their fall show.

J. E. Orrange, of Manitou, Manitoba, is visiting his home here.

Geo. Johns is buying a car load of horses for the English markets.

A number of summonses are in the clerk's hands for those who took part in the disturbance of the peace on the street on Christmas eve.

John Murdock is in Toronto representing C. Reid, baskets and wooden ware.

Ma. Geo. Johns has just been elected for the tenth term as reeve of the town of Bothwell. Mr. Johns is also a school trustee. He has held every public position in the gift of the people but mayor, which he could have, but he has always declined, thinking he could best serve the town's interests as reeve. Mr. Johns has been warden of the county, being the first warden to sit in the new county building. Mr. Johns is a carriage builder, and has carried on a prosperous business here for over twenty years. For a number of years he has been an extensive horse breeder, and is at the present time shipping a good many horses to the English markets, where his son Fred conducts his business for him. A great deal of persuasion is being used to induce Mr. Johns to allow himself to become a candidate for the warden's chair this year.

H. J. Jerome left on Tuesday for Toronto where he has gone to pursue the study of the pipe organ and music generally.

O. B. Edwards visited a few days in Glencoe last week.

Mr. S. J. Thomas entertained the band to an oyster supper at his residence Monday night. A very pleasant time is reported by them.

Oil operations are being vigorously pushed here with good results.

The authorities are determined to put a stop to the rowdyism on the streets, and the strictest orders have been given the police to arrest and punish to the letter of the law all offenders of the laws of the place.

District Doings.

Decision in the Metcalfe Drain Suit.

The Mt. Brydges Y. M. C. A. Hold a Pleasant "At Home"—Glencoe Sons of England Enjoy Their Annual Supper—Other Middlesex Matters.

Col. Shanley, master in Chancery, has given judgment in the Metcalfe disputed drain case of Ferguson vs. Denning, finding in favor of plaintiff that a partnership existed. Accounts between the parties have yet to be taken.

A number of Bothwell business people have been notified by the authorities at Ottawa that their claims against the Moravian Indians of the Thames, which were recently inquired into and audited by an officer from the Indian department, and which the Indians have agreed to pay 70 cents on the dollar of the amount of accounts, would be paid as soon as the department received an intimation in writing that they were willing to accept the offer of the Indians in full settlement.

The annual tea meeting and concert of the Silcom Methodist Church, London township, under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society, was held in the lecture room of the church on Wednesday evening. The room was filled to the doors, and the following interesting programme was provided: Quartet, by four members of the church; instrumental, Mr. Harry Uptigrove; recitation, Miss Louie Fawcett; solo, Miss Kernohan; recitation, Miss Ella Dyer; instrumental, Mr. H. Uptigrove; solo, Miss Pack; recitation Miss Bissett; solo, Miss Ball; recitation, Miss Fawcett; instrumental, H. Uptigrove. The programme was ably rendered, and heartily applauded.

A few evenings ago a large gathering of friends and neighbors of Miss Ida Sifton surprised her by assembling at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sifton, of Metcalfe, and presenting her with a valuable gold watch as a token of the esteem in which she is held by them. Miss Sifton has accepted a position as teacher of a school in Romney, Kent county. She will be missed by her many friends, especially in the church, as she was organist and teacher of the Bible class for a number of years, and always took an active interest in every branch of church work. During the evening about 70 sat down to a sumptuous repast, and a pleasant time was spent by all. Accompanying the valuable present to Miss Sifton was an appreciative address, signed on behalf of the congregation of the Springfield Methodist Church by Rosa L. Laughton and Atta A. Laughton. To the kindly sentiments expressed in the address Miss Sifton responded happily.

STRATHROY.

Strathroy, Jan. 10.—At the young people's meeting held in the Baptist church last Tuesday evening, an interesting paper was read by Miss B. Moody. At the close of the meeting the elections of officers took place for the ensuing term and resulted as follows: President, R. Moore; vice-president, Geo. Eakins; secretary, Miss Stratton; treasurer, W. Whitehead; organist, Miss Ira Craig.

Mr. Fred Pannel, of the G. T. R., Fort Erie, is spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Pannel, Ellor street.

Mr. Herbert Barnes, of this town, has secured a position as relieving operator with the G. T. R. and is now working at Main aumin.

Mr. Thomas Gough, who has been in Missouri during the past year, in the employ of the American Harrow Co., of Detroit, arrived home on Monday to spend a few weeks.

The Ladies' Society of St. John's Church held their annual meeting last Tuesday afternoon at the rectory, when a re-election of officers took place. The account showed one of the most successful year's work in the history of this society, $543 56 being the total amount of money raised. Of this $250 was the product of the talent scheme. Besides paying the usual interest on the mortgage, $250 was applied on the principal.

Dr. Bateman, of Adelaide, is quite ill, having experienced a severe attack of the grip about a week ago.

Mr. S. P. Morgan, of the fourth line, Adelaide, who has been on a visit to the old country, returned home a few days ago.

MOUNT BRIDGES.

Mount Brydges, Jan. 9.—The W. C. T. U. held an enjoyable "At Home" in their rooms in rear of the I. O. O. F. hall last evening. Mrs. Calvert, of Napier, president of the county of Middlesex, presided. The following programme was ably rendered: Opening hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," followed by prayer by Rev. G. J. Kerr; solo, Miss George; reading, Miss Gibson; duet, Annie Tuck and Nellie Badge; reading, Mrs. Dunlop, of Napier; address, Rev. G. J. Kerr; recitation, Irma Liddit; duet, Annie Tuck and Nellie Badge; solo, Miss George. After the programme the ladies served refreshments, and all went home feeling that it was good to be there.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bice was called away to St. Marys on Tuesday to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Sale, but before the patient could be reached she had passed away to the great beyond. The remains will be interred in St. John's Cemetery today.

The annual meeting of the Caradoc Agricultural Society was held in the town hall last evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church held their annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, when the following officers were elected: President, Miss Baker; vice-president, Mrs. Simpson; secretary, Mrs. (Rev.) Kerr; treasurer, Mrs. Elsey. Although the membership only numbers seven, they have raised about $72.

Mr. Wm. Nagle, of the 1st concession, who is about to remove to Michigan, had his sale yesterday.

A new barber has struck town. He is located in the Commercial House.

GLENCOE.

("Advertiser" Agent, John McNeil.)

Glencoe, Jan. 9.—T. W. Evans has disposed of his grocery and baking business to J. A. McLachlan, of Brantford.

Mr. Archibald Finlayson has bought the good-will of Messrs. Huston & Co., and will start a grocery and boot and shoe store.

The Sons of Scotland had their annual oyster supper at Parrott's last night. The supper was served in Mr. Parrott's usual good style, and a very agreeable evening was spent.

Messrs. Gotzmell and Hoag were in town last night.

D. Decow, of Middlemiss, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Hollingshead, of Dutton, was in town last night, and took in the skating rink. The rink is well patronized both afternoons and evenings.

Mr. George Small has given up his school, and intends taking a position in a local drug store.

Miss Kate Simpson is quite ill.

Lorenzo Siddal has rented the blacksmith and wagon shops of John Oldrieve, and intends carrying on business here.

GRANTON.

"Advertiser" Agent, J. A. Grant.

Granton, Jan. 9.

The tenders for the new school submitted by the different contractors, having exceeded the maximum amount, viz, $1,800, stipulated by the special meeting of the ratepayers held in December, it was decided not to accept any of them, but rather to make further alterations in the specifications in order to overcome the difficulty.

This morning a very serious accident happened to Mr. John Knowles, of the firm of Knowles Bros., threshers. They were in the act of moving their clover thresher to a neighbor's barn and while passing out of their own gate John, who was driving and walking alongside was caught between a portion of the machine which projects about two feet in the rear end and the gate post, resulting in the fracture of several ribs and serious internal injuries. He is under the care of Drs. Lang and Thompson.

M. Joseph Grant and Miss Sarah Wallis have resigned their positions as precentor and organist of the Granton Presbyterian church. The members of the old choir and a number of their friends were entertained last night, at the house of their leader to enjoy a social reunion, the host and hostess sparing no pains in contributing to the enjoyment of those present. Mr. and Mrs. Grant, who are among the retiring members, have been in the choir with short intervals, for a period of about 30 years. We understand that Mr. Jeffers Westman and Miss Maggie Foster have been chosen as the suceeding precentor and organist.

Mr. John Hough is visiting at Mr. J. E. Murrays.

Mrs. James Ridley, of Greenville, Mich., who has been here for some time under treatment by Drs. Lang and Thompson, went home this morning feeling greatly improved in health.

Messrs. Wreford and Chittick drove over to Ingersoll on Wednesday to arrange for the purchase of a pair of fox hounds.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell intends returning from California about April 1. He reports himself as being in a fair way for recovery.

A case of very much local interest here viz. Foreman vs. Foreman has been settled amicably out of court. It was actions brought by Mrs. Charles Foreman against the executors of her late husband for moneys of hers which had been invested by him in his own name and also to recover moneys due to her by her late husband's will. The executors have decided to accept Mrs. Foreman's offer of settlement, viz., $4,000 in cash besides $100 already paid to her, and the use of the house and furniture now in her possession during her life in lieu of all her demands on the estate. The case was handled for her here by Mr. Joseph Grant.

EAST MIDDLESEX FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The East Middlesex Farmers' Institute meets at Thorndale, Jan. 20, and Dorchester Station on the 21st inst. Following is the programme:

Monday afternoon—"Science in Feeding," A. H. Christian, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph; "Corn Growing and the Silo," Thos. McMillan, Seaforth; "The Selection of a Herd of Cattle," J. E. Meyer, Kossuth; "Ways to Lighten Labor," A. Grifforth, Thorndale.

Monday evening—Question Box; "Farm Implements—Uses and Abuses," A. H. Christian; "How to Obtain the Greatest Return from the Farm," J. E. Meyer; "The Influence of Home Surroundings on Young People," J. B. Fram, Evelyn; "Farm Life—Its Conditions and Requirements," Thos. McMillan.

Tuesday afternoon—"Cultivation of the Soil," J. E. Meyer; "Silo and Silage," A. H. Christian; "Care and Application of Manure," Thos. McMillan; "Concrete Walls and Floors," William Thompson, Derwent.

Tuesday evening—Question Box; "Insects and How to Fight Them," A. H. Christian; "How to Make the Most Money Out of Poultry on the Farm," J. E. Meyer; "Making Our Way in Life," Thos. McMillan.

In the afternoons discussions will follow each paper; in the evenings good music will be provided.

A Passing Cloud.

There was an angry light in her dark eyes as she paced the floor restlessly. It was a painful discovery for the happy bride of three months—this little packet indorsed in her husband's handwriting, "July, 1893." And the lock of raven hair—she crushed it fiercely in her hand as she glanced in the mirror at the reflection of her own blonde tresses.

"July, 1893." Why, at that time he was her devoted admirer, her slave, he declared and accepted lover!

She sat down and buried her face in her hands. Suddenly she started up joyously. It was all clear to her now. The explanation of the mystery had dawned upon her.

In July, 1893, she had been a brunette!

Too Much Glory.

A noted college football player recently sent an order to a press clippings bureau for all newspaper references to himself. The charge for the clippings was 5 cents apiece. At the end of two weeks the famous youth countermanded his order in a note, stating that he had no idea of the extent of his fame, and had discovered that his glory exceeded his income.

Have you a house to let? You can insert an advertisement of ten words for one week for 35 cents.

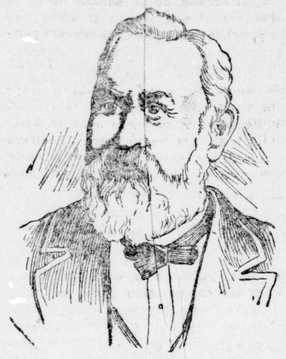
The Sugar King.

How Claus Spreckle Made His Million.

He Came Over in the teerage and Wore Wooden Shoes—His Sons Are Very Worldly and Get the Best Of of Life—Rudolph Implicated in the Hwaiian Conspiracy.

Rudolph Spreckel son of Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, was implicated in the last revolutin in the Hawaiian Islands. He is the youngest son of the millionaire, and is sircely twenty-five years of age. There are three boys in the Spreckels family. On of them, John D. Spreckels, is a very ged boy, while the other two, Rudoph nd Adolph, are rather wild boys. Joh D. is his father's business associate, confidant and partner.

When old Claus Spreckels was apprised of the fact that his so Rudolph was implicated in the Hawaian conspiracy, he shook his gray head and remarked in the most matter-of-fa way: "Some time ago I gave Rudolph nd Adolph $600,000 apiece. Since then have seen little of them. They though they ought to get $2,000,000 apiece. They removed their



CLAUS SPRECKELS.

trunks from the family residence, and now conduct their own afairs without consulting me. If Rudolph was connected with the revolt, as is stated, I attribute it to the fact that he is young and wild and without judgment."

The other boy, Adolph, first gained notoriety over ten years ago. It was on April 13, 1884, that Michael Henry de Young, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, experienced one of the results of fearless journalism, by being shot by Adolph Spreckels.

The scene of this shooting was in the business offie of the Chronicle, the cause being strictures on the conluct of Hawaiian affairs, and the evils o the reciprocity treaty. Spreckels was brought to trial on May 28, 1884, and acquitted July 1, 1884.

Rudolph is very nautica in his tastes, and is Commodore of the Pacific Yacht Club. He is a handsome man, with dark hair and a heavy moustache, and a frank, manly face. The good boy, John D. Spreckels, is of trim build, and has keen eyes, which light up a very intelligent face. He is a shrewd and able business man.

The father of these boys was a pretty lively lad himself, and for an old man is known to be as sprightly as they make them. He is a typical German of meagre education. He speaks broken English. I remember him presiding over the dinner table in the cabin of the Pacific steamer, sending his champagne around the whole length of all the table and then, after the meal, leading the way on deck to see who could sit on an inverted champagne bottle on the deck of the rolling steamer. His wife is a hearty-looking, kind-hearted German woman.

Forty years ago, when Spreckels first landed in New York, having had steerage passage from Germany, he had but $3 in his pocket. He had come over from Germany to seek his fortune, and he was not very long in finding it.

As a newly-arrived emigrant in New York, he at once proceeded to hunt employment. He was unable to speak the English language, and being a youth of no education worth mentioning, was not at all particular as to the nature of the work he got, so long as it was work, and brought in the money he was after. But he possessed a commercial spirit, and an inclination to barter, and it was not long before he had a corner grocery, wore a white apron, and, with limping



RUDOLPH SPRECKELS.

speech was booming the quality and economy of his stock in trade. But business dragged, and collections were somewhat difficult. There was a livelihood in the grocery, but Claus wanted more. He bought a grocery at Louisville, but took up his march again, after the nimble American dollar, and brought up at New Orleans. When he heard that gold had been discovered in California, he started straightway for the Pacific coast. Other men were taking claims, getting shot and cut all to pieces, and accumulating more or less of gold dust, meanwhile, but Claus was not of a speculative turn of mind at that particular period of his life. American dash and enterprise had not then made any impression on his German thrift and caution. Therefore, while adventurous spirits were out in the mountains fighting and digging like wild cats, Claus was content to resume his white apron and corner grocery, which he did in San Francisco. Money was plentiful and profits were large. Claus saw his bank account grow day by day. He sent to Germany for his brothers and they came in the next ship.

Then Spreckels and his brothers bought an interest in a brewery. Their bank account grew larger than ever, and when Claus was offered something like $75,000 for his interest in the brewery he accepted the money and invested it in a sugar refinery. The refinery was doing a large and profitable business. Claus thought the matter over, and concluded that the refinery should be his. He set about to get it. The shareholders objected to his business methods, whereupon he bought them out. In the course of time Spreckels got the refinery, roof and all. For a German in wooden shoes, he was getting along amazingly. He took a wife, a working girl, who could talk to him in his own language.

The sugar refinery owned by Spreckels was making him a rich man rapidly. The refinery was all right so far as it went, but it was only one, and there were three others in San Francisco. Claus got them all, either by purchase or subsidies. To the owners of the largest he paid the enormous sum of $500,000, they agreeing to quit business for a period of five years. When the contract expired they attempted to renew it, but Claus refused to have anything more to do with them. "We shall resume if you do not make another contract with us," they said.

"Very well," replied Claus, "go ahead. I don't care vat you do." They went out to their idle refinery and found that disuse had completely ruined it. The machinery was worthless.

About twenty years ago Spreckels made his first voyage to Honolulu, the source of his sugar supply. He had beaten down all opposition in the United States. Spreckels, at this time, was rolling in wealth. He had found something which pays better than a gold mine, a brewery or a corner grocery. It costs a large sum of money to establish a sugar plantation on the Sandwich Islands, because every foot of land must be irrigated. Spreckels looked over the field and was somewhat dismayed. It would require a mint to buy out the planters, many of whom are Germans, like himself, and equally as shrewd and ambitious. He found 10,000 acres of sand, however, low, connecting two mountain regions, and considered useless.

He leased this barren waste from Kalakaua for a song and went to work. There was plenty of water in the mountains, twenty miles away. He dug a canal fourteen feet wide and three feet deep, built aqueducts, blasted thirty tunnels through solid rock, and got water to his desert at a cost of something like $500,000. He founded a town, calling it Spreckelsville. He macadamized the streets thereof, planted shade trees, built a church and a circulating library, and established a club for the enertainment of his army of employees. He extended his main canal until it penetrated every part of his barren estate. He caused five immense reservoirs to be constructed high up in the mountains so that he could have a perpetual supply of water. Meanwhile the cane he had planted had been growing, and a mill that soon produced 100 tons of sugar a day was being built under his personal supervision. Spreckels risked a fortune to get a still larger fortune, and won. All about him were planters who were making pots of



ADOLPH SPRECKELS.

money. The Pioneer Mills and plantation were valued at $1,000,000, and were returning to their two owners a dividend of 20 per cent. on that vast sum. Labor was practically free. Chinese and South Sea Islanders worked in the fields and in the mills and got but a pittance. They bound themselves out like slaves, and if they failed to regard their contract they were thrown into jail.

After this Spreckels played the game of "freeze-out" with the other sugar planters. He got to be a fast friend of old Kalakaua, loaned him a million at 6 per cent. payable in gold, and became a knight commander of the King's order. When this little, blue-eyed German called at the palace, the Prime Minister took off his hat and made a bow. The Queen smiled on him, for the Queen knew that when she wanted a new ring or a spring bonnet and the King was short of money which was the invariable rule, the fat and jolly Californian would give it to him.

After his Hawaiian conquest he came back to the United States, and on to Philadelphia. He had another battle to fight. The Eastern refiners must be subdued. They were taking some of his trade. The old man had been out of the country. He built an immense refinery at Philadelphia, and began competing for business on this side of the Mississippi valley. Meanwhile he planted hundreds of acres of beets in Southern California, and reared a great mill to convert them into sugar. He took advantage of every circumstance and opportunity to make himself what he really is, the uncrowned sugar king of the world.

His eldest son, John D. Spreckels, is manager of the Spreckels' line of steamships plying between San Francisco and Honolulu. John promises to equal his father in business sagacity, and will doubtless succeed the old gentleman as a sugar king.

But the two other boys, Rudolph and Adolph, are not looking forward to business careers. They are of the world, worldly.

No Terrors for Her.

Rising and falling with the waves that swept the bosom of the broad Atlantic the stately ship bore majestically on its course, its mighty frame thrilling with the ceaseless pulsations of the titanic machinery that throbbed within.

In a steamer chair on deck sat or rather reclined the figure of a fair young bride. Attentive to her slightest want her devoted husband leaned over her, marked with anxious solicitude the pale cheek that had glowed with health and happiness only forty-eight hours before.

A sudden squall struck the vessel.

Under the combined action of wind and wave the noble ship careened sharply to leeward.

The chair and its fair young occupant were thrown against the bulwarks.

"Don't be frightened, Gwendolen, darling!" exclaimed the young man, clawing wildly at her. "I'll take care of you. Don't get scared. You can't go overboard!"

"No, Gerald," she moaned. I wish I could!"

The latest craze has struck our town, Teeter-Tauter, up and down. 98c

LIQUOR STATISTICS.

One Drinking Place for Every Ninety-Three Men in the Country.

There are 208,388 retail liquor dealers in the United States holding licenses from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and 4,555 wholesale liquor dealers. There are 10,486 others who deal only in malt liquors at retail and 5,655 who sell only malt liquors by wholesale, making a total of 229,084. In addition to these there are 1,440 rectifiers and 1,771 brewers, making a grand total of 232,295 persons or firms who hold licenses from the Government of the United States to make and sell intoxicating drinks.

Assuming the population of the United States to be 65,000,000, this gives an average of one liquor dealer to every 280 men, women and children. Assuming again that two-thirds of the population are women and children, and temperance people who do not patronize saloons, it will be seen that there is one drinking place for an average of ninety-three men in the country. This is a good text for temperance advocates.

There has been a decided falling off in the number of licenses issued from previous years, which is said to be due to hard times. Since July there has been a steady increase, which indicates a return of prosperity. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, there were fifty-four more licenses issued to rectifiers than for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, sixty-four more to brewers, ten more to wholesale liquor dealers, 2,132 more to retail dealers in malt liquors and 7,051 more to general retail liquor dealers.

The largest number of saloon licenses issued in any one state was 41,176 in New York. Illinois has the second place with 17,833, Ohio 15,817, Pennsylvania 14,113 and California 12,752. Among the prohibition states Iowa seems to have the most prosperous liquor traffic. She has 10 rectifiers, 18 breweries, 76 wholesale liquor dealers, 4,631 retail liquor dealers, 318 wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 160 retail dealers in malt liquors only, making a total of 5,213 engaged in the liquor business. Kansas comes next with 2,570 persons engaged in making and selling liquor, including one rectifier, two brewers, thirteen wholesale and 2,225 retail liquor dealers, 59 wholesale and 270 retail dealers in beer.

It is a curious fact that there are 685 more persons and firms engaged in the liquor business in the prohibition state of Iowa than in Kentucky, where the manufacture of whisky is considered a fine art and its consumption an accomplishment.

In the state of Maine 1,148 persons are licensed to manufacture and sell liquor, in the Territory of Alaska 84, in Oklahoma 575 and in Indian territory 20. Utah is as free from the whisky business as any other state or territory. There are less than 400 saloons, or one to every 520 of the population, by the last census. But this estimate is not quite fair to Utah, because the population has grown rapidly during the last five years and is now believed to exceed 350,000, which would give one saloon to every 875 people. The First District of Illinois, in which the city of Chicago is located, had the honor of being credited with the largest number of liquor licenses—rectifiers; 136; brewers, 91; wholesale liquor dealers, 261; retail liquor dealers, 18,557; wholesale malt liquor dealers, 203; retail malt liquor dealers 784, making a total of 14,982. The Fourteenth District of New York comes second, with 10,310.

Alaska, Indian Territory, North Dakota and Vermont are the only states and territories without liquor dealers. Alaska, Florida, Indian territory, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Vermont and Wyoming have no breweries.—Chicago Record.

THE McCORD CASE.

Twenty-Seven Months Ailing, Nine Months Helpless.

His Disease Pronounced Diabetes and Incurable—Given Up by Himself and Friends—Cured by Nine Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Richmond, Jan. 10.—This has been a day of unusual crowds and excitement here. The talk of the farmers and others in town for holiday trading is mostly about the recently published cure of Wm. McCord, a farmer living not far out and one of our oldest inhabitants.

The presence of Mr. McCord made assurance visible for very many who heard of his cure thought recovery impossible.

Among other things in praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills he said: "After the doctors pronounced my trouble diabetes, no one though I should ever be cured.

"I was partly paralyzed, and to get out of bed, had to roll o ut.

"Was nine months unable to do even a chore about the place; could barely trail myself along.

"I ran down in weight and there was little left of me but the shell.

"But when I commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I stuck close to directions, and I could see great improvement before the first box was finished.

"In all I took nine boxes and am as well as ever I was in my life, though past sixty years of age.

"I always say that Dodd's Kidney Pills should be bought the same as groceries, and kept in the house for colds, and the first signs of rheumatism, and such like."

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, price 50c, or by mail. Address The Dodd's Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

ALMANACS!

Whittaker's.....35c and 90c
Star.....25c
Canadian.....20 and 30c
Globe.....25c

World in a few days.

Full line of School Books. Agents for all Magazines and Newspapers.

JOHN MILLS,
GLOBE AGENCY,
EDGE BLOCK, 404 RICHMOND STREET.
zxv

REOPENING.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART.
PUPILS CAN NOW JOIN.
In the New Studios, Spencer Block, Dundas St., Monday, Jan. 6.

From 7 to 9 p.m.—Evening classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Terms for 36 lessons $8.
From 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.—Afternoon classes Monday, Friday and Saturday—Crayon, Drawing, Oil, Water Color and China Painting.
Special certificates, with gold, silver and bronze medals are offered by the honorable the Minister of Education for various subjects to be competed for by students. For further particulars apply to
John H. Griffiths, Principal

50c-50c
NO. 5 SPRING SKATES!
Other Qualities Equally Low.
Clery.
Carvers in Sets,
Carpet Sweepers.
A. WESTMAN
111 Dundas Street.
Branch 654 Dundas Street.

W. Chapman
BUTCHER.
Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.
269 DUNDAS STREET.
EXA

Navigation and Railways.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
DURING WINTER MONTHS
READ ABOUT THE
Canadian Northwest,
ASK ANY C. P. R. AGENT FOR
"WESTERN CANADA"
"ALBERTA"
"BRITISH COLUMBIA"
Or write C. E. McPHERSON, 1 King St. East, Toronto.
THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond street.

ALLAN LINE
Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

	From Portland	From Halifax.
Numidian	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
Laurentian	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
Mongolian	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
Numidian	Feb. 20	Feb. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, single, Derry and Liverpool, $50 and upwards; return, $100 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, $30; return $55. Steerage at lowest rates.
STATE LINE SERVICE.
New York to Glasgow.
Carthaginian.....Jan 30
Norwegian.....Feb. 13
Cabin passage, $40 and upward; return, $80 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage at lowest rates.
For tickets and every information apply to AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas. Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street

The Fast Passenger Line
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Is the best way to reach the Winter Resorts of
California, Mexico and Florida.
EXCURSION RATES
NOW IN FORCE.
For tickets and all information call at the City Office, 395 Richmond street, or depot, corner Bathurst or Clarence streets.
JOHN PAUL, City Agent.
O. W. RUGGLES, GEO. G. LAVEN,
Gen. Pass. Agent. Can. Pass. Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE
New York to Liverpool via Queenstown
S.S MAJESTIC, Jan. 15, 10 a.m.
SS. GERMANIC, Jan. 22, 10 a.m.
SS. TEUTONIC, Jan. 29, 10 a.m.
S.S. BRITANNIC, Feb. 5, 10 a.m.
S.S. MAJESTIC, Feb. 12, 10 a.m.
Rates as low as by any first-class line.
E. De La Hooke,
Sole Agent for London,
"Clock" Corner.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
FOR ALL POINTS
NORTH
EAST -OR- WEST
SOUTH
Take the Great Double-Track Highway.
Baggage passed United States Customs here and checked through to destination. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.
Offices, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets and G. T. R. Depot.

AMERICAN LINE.
New York—Southampton (London—Paris). Twin screw U. S. mail steamships. Sailing every Wednesday at 11 a.m.
First cabin $60 and upwards; second cabin $35 to $50.

Paris	Jan. 15	Paris	Feb.
New York	Jan. 22	New York	Feb.
St. Paul	Jan. 29	St. Paul	Feb.

RED STAR LINE.
New York to Antwerp.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
First cabin $50 and upwards; second cabin $30.

Westernland	Jan. 15	Noordland	Jan. 29
Kensington	Jan. 22, 2 p.m.	Friesland	Feb. 5
		Westernland	Feb. 19

International Navigation Company.
Pier—14, North River. Office—6 Bowling Green, N. Y. Agents—Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets; E. De la Hooke, corner Richmond and Dundas streets; F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond St., London.

The Scrap Bag

One of the "new women," says Table Talk, has awakened to the realization that the old-fashioned sun-bonnet should be resuscitated. She is of Southern birth, and she says: "I do wish I could get about twenty women to join me in bringing the sun-bonnet into popularity again. Many women do their own marketing—and how absurd they look togged out in flowers and ribbons, in silks and laces; how much more appropriate would be the old-fashioned sun-bonnet. A pretty woman always looks prettier in a dainty, white sun-bonnet, and what a picturesque feature of our market it would become if our attractive society dames would return to the pretty sun-bonnets of their grandmother's day. I would like to see school children in pretty sun-bonnets, too. If our wise women would only "make the break" how soon our streets would be filled with sweet, chattering school girls in the sweet old-fashioned sun-bonnet." The pen picture is pretty, so I borrow it and offer it to your readers for what it is worth.

"Prithe, my darling, tell me
What is your name? and why
Is a baby fair
In the country air
While the snow-flakes round us lie?"

"I'm only the little New Year, ma'am,
I've come on a twelve months' stay,
And the snow so light
Is a robe of white
For the earth on my christening day."

Give money, don't lend it; to give makes only ingrates; to lend makes enemies.

Clergyman (examining a Sunday school class)—Now, can any one of you tell me what are the sins of omission? Small Scholar—Please, sir, they are sins you ought to have committed and haven't.—Sacred Heart Review.

There was published some time ago one of those cautionary little books, on the order of "Don't," that comes periodically with the avowed and laudable purpose of teaching mankind how to appear and how to behave in public society. Some of the cautions as to jewel wearing are not without value, albeit, they are a bit amusing, as the following extracts may illustrate: "Don't wear jewels if you are stupid and do not move well—choose metal work in interesting designs." "Don't wear flashing gems if your husband has a worn-out, hunted look." "Don't wear flashing gems if you are a poor conversationalist." The author of the little work tells so candidly, that it is not always complimentary, many truths about the wearing of jewels. While conceding that the American women are probably the best jeweled in the world, he complains that they have made little or no study of the effect, appropriateness or aesthetic value of jewels. "The average American woman runs to diamonds—the bigger the better." She who may wear diamonds, we are told, is she who is bright, well gowned, healthy and a brilliant talker. Pale amber belongs to the typical blonde with flaxen hair; dark, sherry-red amber increases the attractions of the brunette. The turquois is not the gem for the brunette, but should she have a fancy for the stone she may adopt it if dull orange is added to the costume in some way. The opal is singled as the one stone that may be worn by all types and by young and old. It is the one precious stone that cannot be imitated; the fire that is the charm of the opal defies counterfeit. An abundance of jet worn with mourning suggests insincerity. "A single beautiful pin may show that, being accustomed to such things, one thinks nothing of wearing it, or is so bowed with grief that it has been put on without thought. But beware of the petted Mercury-winged widow!" It was, I think, Sara Bernhardt who entered the vehement protest against diamond-wearing. She argued that they kill the best expressions of the face, put out the fire of the eyes, pale the ear-tints, and makes the best teeth look like porcelain, the inferior like chalk. Terrible charges these against a jewel for which every woman holds an innate affection.

What distresses me sometimes is to see that genius has limitations, and that stupidity has none.—Dumas' maxims.

Mother—Fannie, what is the capital of Connecticut? Fannie (severely)—I don't know. I told you we finished geography last term.—Eagle.

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in the family, our temper; in company, our tongues.—Hannah Moore.

BREAKFAST — Oranges. Minced Veal. Baked Potatoes. Boiled Eggs. White Bread. Stewed Dried Peaches. Coffee.
DINNER—Veal Broth with Rice. Broiled Beefsteak. Macaroni with Cheese. Tomatoes. Potatoes Boiled. Spiced Currants. Bread and Butter. Orange Jelly.
SUPPER—Oyster Stew. Crackers. Crab Apple Jelly. Bread and Butter. Cake. Tea.

MACARONI WITH CHEESE.

Break the desired quantity into bits, pour boiling water over. When swelled and tender, drain; return to kettle; cover with milk and water; season with salt, pepper and butter. Boil a few moments, then put in baking dish with a little cheese, cut fine, well stirred in. Bake half an hour.

Boil peeled potatoes in salted water. When nearly done, drain; shake to let the steam escape. Serve very hot; never cover.

One of he most popular and becoming of shapes for misses cloth dresses is here shown. The neck may be finished with a notched collar, as shown on the figure, or buttoned up close with a turnover collar.

Cheviot of a green mixture makes a stylish dress, and may be relieved by



having a belt and collar of green gros grain silk.

A brown checked skirt with plain brown for the jacket makes a neat costume.

This model with a plain gored skirt is much used for misses' bicycle costumes. Dust-colored mixtures of cheviot, tan covert cloth, and gray and black mixtures and checks are usually chosen for such a costume.

WAX MODELS.

The Women Who Pose for Them Make an Income From It.

Few people who look at the wax figures displaying the latest coiffures in a hairdresser's window know that the models that pose for them make a profitable business out of it. The making of wax heads that are at all excellent has only lately become an American industry, Vienna having exported them in great quantities to London, Paris and New York. America is equaling them now, however, and New York turns out for $100 or $150 figures that are really beautiful.

The models are oftenest Italians or poor people. It is strange, but there perfectly regular, often faultless, features are found. Dirt and bad complexions are no drawbacks for the work where the pink and white is the pink and white of the make-up box and not of nature, and their lack of that intellectuality which makes the faces of the higher classes less statuesque is a help to the wax-figure modeler.

Every hair of the head, as well as of the brows and lashes, is inserted in the wax separately, with the aid of a hot needle, so that it can be washed, combed and arranged in every sort of a coiffure—even curled on hot irons—with no danger of its coming out.

Short and Sweet.

The Marlborough muff is the latest.

Mignonette teas are very pretty affairs.

Smaller sleeves are seen on swell gowns.

Marie Antoinette fichus dress up the plainest gowns.

Opera costumes are this year resplendent with spangles.

Be sure and have a few gorgeous buttons on your new frock.

A Dresden clock adds much to the beauty of my lady's boudoir.

Young couples who are fond of cards play cribbage. It is a delightful game for two.

The bud of last winter now puts on patronizing airs with this season's debutante.

The French dolls have grown to such formidable size that it is no wonder the live baby looks somewhat aghast at a gift that overshadows her in height.

A poverty luncheon is the latest innovation in entertaining. It is supposed to have been started by a hostess who let her dressmaker's bill run so high she had nothing left over for caterer or florist.

Fancy muffs are all the go.

Buttons are the winter vogue.

Mock jewels flash on all fine millinery.

If you wish to be healthy eat whole wheat bread.

White felt hats are seen much at the theater.

Have your miniature painted for your sweetheart's Christmas gift.

Have a white edge to your black veil if you wish to be dubbed smart.

A tea cosy is a dainty gift for the woman who entertains her friends at afternoon tea.

Carnations are cheap, and mingled with maiden-hair fern make lovely table decorations.

The church-going woman has her monogram in raised silver on her prayer-book and hymnal.

Striped ribbon wall paper is much used in boudoirs, sky blue and brilliant red being the favorite colorings.

Few widows wear the white lisse band in their bonnets. It is too much like advertising that they are in the market.

A rubber curtain that can be drawn around the shower bath makes this refreshing form of cleanliness practical in the most gorgeously decorated room.

If baby kicks out his small tootsies and thus gets croup and other ailments, bundle him into the new nighties that have feet to them out of which he cannot possibly wriggle.

Delft has made the windmill a very popular decorative design lately. Teacloths, center pieces and doilies are all embroidered in blue silk of the Delft shade and in the familiar Delft pattern.

One woman with whom the Delft craze has gone to extremes has had a room papered in blue and white, with windmills playing a prominent part in the design. Her white sash curtains are embroidered with a band of blue windmills. Her counterpane shows the same design. The cushions on her blue divan are covered with coarse white linen embroidered in blue. The room is unique, but it soon becomes tiring.

Old-Fashioned Gems.

Many women who have inherited jewels must have in their collection a few amethysts or a topaz, and now is the time to get them out, for "the great jeweler" declares them in fashion, and shows the former in both brooches and rings. The latter are seen in brooches surrounded by pearls and diamonds.

Western Ontario Dairymen.

The Convention at Woodstock a Pronounced Success.

Interesting Addresses by Experts—The Kingdom of the Cow.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 9.—The second day's morning session of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association opened at 9 o'clock in the Opera House. The attendance has been greatly increased, and now exceeds that of former conventions. Mr. T. B. Millar, of London, inspector of the association, presented his fifth annual report. It contained a long review of the duties performed during the season as inspector and instructor. During the months of April, May and June he visited 27 factories, and his course of instruction was attended by 172 makers, an increase of 52 over last year. He had inspected 101 factories, making 127 visits, and 3,242 tests of milk had been made during the season. The results of the tests showed a low percentage of butter-fat, and the average number of pounds of milk required for a pound of cheese had been much higher. This he attributed to the unfavorable season. Drought and sudden changes of heat and cold had been very disastrous. Another cause was the change in the method of weighing cheese, and a third cause was the fact that some makers allowed the milk to mature too much before setting, and a fourth, want of proper aeration.

The following committees were appointed:

Resolutions — President Pattullo, Messrs. T. Ballantyne, H. Eagle, R. McCrow and Secretary Wheaton.

Utensils—Messrs. T. B. Millar, J. F. Williams and J. A. Ruddick.

Nominations—Messrs. J. James, R. Johnson, Robert Robertson, R. M. Ballantyne and G. E. Goodhand.

AN IDEAL DAIRY COW.

Mr. John Gould then gave an address on the dairy cow, and where to find her. The dairy cow now depended upon the breeding and selection used. We expected too much of the cow, and did not breed for a specific purpose. To select the best cow we must consider her form and then test. He likened the dairy cow to the fast horse. Both speed and milk were nerve products. The cow should not exceed 1,000 pounds in weight, and have good udder and eye. The eye showed the nerve power, and the udder the machinery to manufacture milk. He then described an ideal dairy cow. She should have a bold eye, with wide forehead, a broad muzzle and strong jaw, a medium long neck, with small, retreating brisket. She should be wide between the forelegs, and narrow across the shoulders, have a strong backbone, and high hips. She should not be round and full in front of the hips, but should have a full stomach. A waxy secretion in the ears and on the shoulders showed that the cow should be a good milker. In breeding the farmer should take the best strain and stick to it. Stick to the same sire, and breed in a line, and never cross breed. Breed for one purpose only; if for beef, that alone; and if or milking qualities, that alone; the two qualities never went together.

SHELTER FOR HOGS.

Mr. Theo. Louis, of Wisconsin, who for more than 60 years has been a successful hog raiser, gave a very able and interesting address, illustrated by charts, on "The Hog: Its Shelter and Food." The men who allow their hogs to shelter in the straw stack are the ones who ask why their hogs do not thrive. Lack of shelter was detrimental to the health, life and progeny of the hog. The shelter should be erected so that it might have natural drainage. Care should be taken to clean the pens regularly. Hogs should be fed, not stuffed. Brood sows should be fed on roots and ground grain, not whole. The shelter for the hogs should be built to allow exercise. To aid digestion the speaker recommended that a composition of six bushels of charcoal, six pounds of salt, one bushel of wood ashes, and one and a half pounds of copperas dissolved in one pail of warm water and thrown over the solids, be placed in the pen that the hogs may have access to it.

PRACTICAL ADDRESSES.

At the afternoon session the attendance was very large, and the roomy Opera House was three-quarters filled. The chair was taken by Vice-President MacLaren. It was a practical men's afternoon, all the addresses being given by practical men.

The first paper was read by Mr. James A. Gray, maker at the Elmira factory, Attwood. It was entitled "Care and Delivery of Milk and Sampling for Composite Test." The maker cannot give good cheese if supplied with bad milk. The first and most important requisite is absolute cleanliness of stable utensils and habits. After milking, the milk should be thoroughly stirred and aerated. He recommended pumping pure air by means of a force pump into the milk. As great care should be taken to aerate and cool the morning's milk as the night's. Great care should be exercised in feeding and in giving cattle drink to secure pure rich milk. The farmer should be particular to salt his own cows regularly. Mr. Gray condemned the practice of returning sour whey in milk cans.

Mr. Harry White, of Belfast, next gave an address on "How to Handle Tainted Milk and Floating Curds." He advised, where possible, to return the tainted milk to the farm from which it came. If this could not be done, he outlined the plan he adopted in dealing with the milk, and in working up the curd. A maker should not undertake to make good cheese from tainted milk.

Prof. A. T. Bell, of Tavistock, next read a very comprehensive paper on "Practical Cheese-Making." The minute details of the art of cheese-making were very fully described with great care, and the whole process from the reception of the milk at the factory until the final shipment of the cheese, was most fully and accurately elaborated upon.

Mr. Robert Johnson, of Bright, gave a short paper descriptive of his method of handling over-ripe milk to make a better cheese than the quality of the milk warranted.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening meeting, the president referred to the gratifying success which had attended the present convention.

A CONTINUOUS DAIRY.

Mr. John Gould gave an admirable address on the "Care of the Dairy Cow." The care of the cow had caused the farmer to make summer weather 365 days in the year. The cow required rich food, full of succulence, and she should be so situated that no energy is required of her but to assimilate the food and form milk. Careful selection was necessary to get a suitable cow. It cost no more to feed a good cow than a poor one. We are quite as likely to overdo the feeding as to underdo it. Our care of the cow had a two-fold effect. First, on the cow itself; and second, on its offspring. We care for a cow even before she is born. It is not always the thoroughbred cow that is the best. Half-breeds are frequently the best. We must prepare for the care of cows by putting the farm in good order, planting nutritious grasses and growing good grains. It does not pay either to grow good food and feed it indifferently. The barn should be warm and comfortable, well arranged so as to maintain the summer conditions. The day of the bank barn was passing away. The barn of the future will be a frame barn built on the ground with a double wall, warm and dry. Care should be taken to provide sufficient water.

Prof. Robertson followed with an interesting address on dairy interests.

BOILED TO DEATH.

Awful Fatality at a Toronto Bicycle Factory.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—An awful fatality occurred Wednesday evening at Lozier's new bicycle factory, Toronto Junction, by which John Carroll, a lad of 17, living at 124 Wright avenue, Parkdale, lost his life. Part of Carroll's duties was to pass iron tubing through a vat of boiling water, in which is a solution of soda. About 5:40 o'clock he was busy at this work, when, in some manner that will probably never be explained, he capsized and fell head first into the bubbling water. A comrade near by heard the splash, and turning, saw the poor lad's feet sticking out of the vat, the entire body being submerged. Instantly Carroll was pulled out and Dr. Clendenan sent for. When the clothing was removed it was found that every portion of the body above the ankles was literally boiled, and, though still breathing, it was evident nothing could save him. Chloroform was administered to relieve his excruciating agony and the ambulance telephoned for from the city. The call was responded to and the unconscious sufferer was taken to the General Hospital, where he arrived at 8:30 o'clock. He partially recovered consciousness, but never rallied, death coming to his relief at 9:55 o'clock.

AFTER FORTY-TWO YEARS.

An Old Couple Remarried—The Husband Had Disappeared and the Wife Was Divorced.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 10.—The re-uniting of a couple who had been separated 42 years took place yesterday in this city. In 1853, Czar Giddings, a brother of Marsh Giddings, late governor of New Mexico, left his wife and went to California, where he made and lost several fortunes in the mines.

In 1875, Mrs. Giddings, who had never heard from her husband, secured a divorce, and has lived here with her daughter, wife of Dr. Oscar E. Yates, a former mayor of Holland.

Yesterday, Czar Giddings, who is now 76 years old and the only surviver of 12 children, returned here, and today Justice Isaac Fairbanks, a brother of Mrs. Giddings, reunited the long separated couple in marriage.

THE WRECK OF THE EALING.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 10.—The report that the crew of the steamer Ealing have been all drowned is only a surmise; nevertheless a number of bodies have come ashore from the wreck, and as no trace of the men can be found it is the general opinion that all were lost.

CHATHAM MAN KILLED.

Chatham, Ont., Jan. 10.—Duncan McNichol, sen., of this city, was struck by the eastbound G. T. R. express Tuesday night at the Park street crossing and received injuries from which he died four hours afterwards. Deceased leaves a widow, three daughters and two sons. One of the sons, Duncan W., is a conductor on the Erie and Huron Railway.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

London, Jan. 8.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English and foreign wheats have not been in demand, though there have been sales of California wheat at 26s 9d. Corn has been steady, barley quiet, and oats firm. Today English wheats were held for 6d advance and foreign wheats had a strong tone. American were 6d dearer. Flours were firm, and especially American, which has risen 3d. Corn was weak and irregular, and oats were 3d higher, and grinding barley was firm and beans dull.

I. O. F. TROUBLES.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Application has been made to the Attorney-General of Ontario for the use of his name in an action against the Independent Order of Foresters and the members of the executive council thereof for various alleged infringements of the charter, namely, investing directly or indirectly, more than $100,000 in real estate; in unlawfully, as it is alleged, expending funds of the society; in diverting the endowment fund to the purposes of the general expense funds; in holding the meeting of the Supreme Court of the order outside of the Dominion, and in other ways. The Attorney-General has named Monday next to give the I. O. F. an opportunity of showing why his consent should not be granted.

Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

"Hannah," asked Mrs. West, "where did all those broken dishes come from?" "I dropped the tray of indestructible china, ma'am," answered Hannah meekly.—Detroit Free Press.

COLIC AND KIDNEY DIFFICULTY—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J.P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney difficulty, and find Parmelee's Pills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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Pins.

From the old English term of pin-money which originally meant the entire sum of money settled on a wife for her private expenses, we can readily see that the pin was no small matter in olden times. It was not until the beginning of the sixteenth century that the metal pin was invented, and, awkward and rough as these first pins were, they cost more than eight times as much as the pins of to-day, and the monopolists of those days were prohibited by a special law of Henry VIII. from charging any more than 6s 8d per 1,000 for them. When we remember that this sum represented three times as much value in those olden days as now, we get some idea of how expensive an article was the old-time pin, and how acceptable a gift a package of them must have been to the ladies of the courts of Anne Boleyn and of her daughter, Elizabeth. A common New Year's gift it was, though the gift of pins even in those days partook oftener of the nature of brooches and jeweled pins, than those of ordinary metal. This is shown by the character called "New Year's Gift" in Ben Jonson's "Masque of Christmas," having his hat stuck full of brooches.

Previous to the sixteenth century the pins of the wealthier classes were made of bone, boxwood and silver, and those of the poorer classes of wood. A strange sort of housewifery must have been required to get ready the family clothing for the season, when needles and pins were such rarities and so clumsy and inadequate to the needs. Of necessity the clothing was scarce. Undergarments were of the simplest and most limited kind. Stockings were sewed out of homespun cloth. The outer garments were of the stoutest homespun made with the simplest seams. That it is quite possible to make artistic garments in this simple way with even the clumsiest of wooden needles may be seen by inspecting a Japanese dress or old Grecian costume, where with limited grace of effect, garments are constructed with the very latest number of seams. And the artists of to-day tell us that the Grecian, Japanese and the early English costumes made in this simple way are models of grace and beauty far superior to elaborate gowns. The pin and the needle have rendered possible the art of dress-making as it is to-day, where the dress of the poorest girl in our land might centuries ago have attracted the envy of a princess. The texture of the cloths, the manner in which they are made and the multiplicity of the garments would have been nothing short of a wonder in the twelfth century.

"What becomes of the pins?" Of the millions which are yearly manufactured, used and swept away, no sign remains. The pin virtually is indestructible like nails, but it is not, like nails, put to a use where it remains permanently in one place so that there must be thousands of pins lost to one nail, yet it is a rarity to find an old rusty pin. It seems impossible that the time should not come when we would have a surfeit of the old, yet new pins are continually being manufactured and continually being purchased. Next to the steel needle, the metal pin has done most toward the simplification of household methods. It has saved the housewife a myriad of crude devices which must have been resorted to before it was invented. Yet the tendency of this time is to use fewer pins than formerly, and to substitute permanent fastenings like hooks, buttons and even strings for them. The prejudice is against the bad wife of the nursery tale who pinned up everything, and in favor of the good wife who patched everything. When the pin takes the place even temporarily of the needle, it is one of the most hateful of makeshifts.



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

London, Friday, January 10.

Checkmated.

Lord Aberdeen Compels Respect for the Constitution.

Bowell's Resignation in Favor of Tupper Prevented.

The Governor-General Says Bowell Must Remain Premier

Till He Meets Parliament and Is Sustained or Defeated.

The High Tax Leader on the Tactics of the Men Who Conspired to Stab Him.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—An entirely new aspect was given to the internecine war in the high tax party yesterday afternoon, when Sir Adolphe Caron rose and made the following statement: Before I move the motion which appears on the order paper in my name, I desire to make an announcement to the House. After several interviews with the Premier and the Governor-General, the former waited upon his Excellency yesterday for the purpose of tendering his resignation. His Excellency, however, intimated that he was not at the moment prepared to receive it. The chief reason for this attitude on the part of his Excellency is that the speech from the throne, although presented to Parliament, has not yet been considered, nor an expression of opinion given by Parliament upon it. It is regarded by his Excellency as unfitting that the Premier as head of the Administration responsible for that speech, should not have a full opportunity of reviewing the situation and testing the feelings of Parliament thereon. Under these circumstances the Premier deems it his duty to endeavor as far as in him lies, to reconcile the Government. I therefore move, "That when this House adjourns this day it stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 14th inst."

MR. LAURIER,

who was cheered by his followers on rising, said an entirely new face had been put on the crisis by Sir Adolphe Caron's statement. Why, asked Mr. Laurier, are the promises made by the First Minister to Parliament last night not implemented?? I understood from the statement of the First Minister last evening that he would be in a position today to say what progress he had made in filling up vacant portfolios. Instead, however, we are asked again to wait until Tuesday. I quote from the book (Dr. Bourinot, page 795): "If Parliament should be sitting on the occasion of a Ministerial crisis, it is usual to adjourn from day to day, and questions to be asked with respect to the progress made with the formation of a Ministry. The motion to adjourn may be made, when necessary by one of the ex-Ministers at the request of the person who has been entrusted with the duty of forming a Ministry. In case of a reconstruction it is customary for members of the former Cabinet to make such explanations as have been given them by the new Premier, since they hold their old offices until arrangements are finally made." He expressed astonishment that the section of the Cabinet now controlling affairs should depart from constitutional usage. It is, he said, evident that the delay is but for the purpose of allowing the

PLOTTING AND CONSPIRING

of which we have been the witnesses—the plotting and conspiring which has been going on among hon. gentlemen opposite—to continue. For my part, I stand by the constitution, as I have always done. I have no objection to give all the delay that these hon. gentlemen want, even a delay of fifteen days or more, provided we adjourn from day to day. Mr. Laurier pointed out that the demoralization in the Conservative ranks was great, despite Mr. Foster's attempt to make believe that all that is wrong is the objection which he and his six fellow-strikers make to the Prime Minister—that the crisis was simply this, that they, the six alwarts, the giants of the Administration, would no longer serve under a man who, in their estimation, while not altogether a pigmy, is still not their equal in stature and majestic proportions.

Mr. Foster—I suppose this is a paraphrase of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Laurier—I have no objection to take the words of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Foster—I do not recognize the words; it is a paraphrase.

Mr. Laurier—In language the expression was more modest, but the thought was just the same.

Proceeding, Mr. Laurier said the crisis was not caused by these quarrels over the Conservative leadership. The cause is deeper, he said. It is simply this, that Parliament is called upon to implement the promises which were made by Mr. Foster himself towards the close of last session. When Parliament is called to pass the legislation which was then promised, the Government find that their party is irretrievably divided upon this question. Was the information not spread broadcast throughout the country when seven of the more important members of the Administration sent in their resignations to the Premier, that an urgent whip had been sent out to all the Conservative members to assemble here, and hold a general caucus? The caucus was called but it never sat. They dare not have it sit, and that is the reason we have this crisis. There have been caucuses by provinces, but there has been no general caucus.

DESERTING THE SINKING SHIP.

It is true the Government has not made much progress in the formation of the Cabinet, but if what is left of the Government today had displayed in the work of reconstruction the energy they have displayed in depleting this House of its members, perhaps they would be more advanced in their task. The greater part of their energy has been consumed in making voids in the representation of this House. Where is the hon. member for Hamilton (Mr. McKay) today? Gone to his reward—appointed collector of customs at Hamilton. Where is the hon. member for Monck (Mr. Foyle)? Gone to his reward, also. Where is the hon. member for Soulengs (Mr. Bain)? Also gone to his reward. Where is the hon. member for Mississquoi (Mr. Baker)? Gone to a sphere above, and the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Adams)? Also gone to a higher sphere. It is true that we still have with us my hon. friend from North Bruce (Mr. McNeill). (Laughter.) Mr. Laurier therefore opposed an adjournment except from day to day.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON

objected to the statement made by Mr. Laurier that the reason for an adjournment was to allow conspiracies to proceed among the sections on the Government side of the House. There is, said Sir Adolphe, no precedent for this crisis, and there were "hear, hears," from Liberal members. Therefore, the only question was as to whether or not adjournment till Tuesday was reasonable. As to the vacancies, the Government was perfectly within its rights in filling them.

HON. MR. DAVIES,

Liberal leader in the Maritime Provinces, said: I can hardly conceive, after the language the honorable Premier used last night—language used with great care and twice repeated—that he would positively make a statement with reference to the filling up of the vacancies in the Government, how he could make a statement such as the honorable gentleman read to this House. Mr. Davies pointed out that Sir Adolphe Caron had put a wrong construction on the words used by Hon. Mr. Laurier in regard to the plotting and conspiring on the other side of the House. There is no one on either side of the House who doubts there is at the present moment a vast conspiracy on foot to oust the present leader from his position and prevent this House from meeting to give an answer to the speech with which is Excellency opened the session. I have met no one in the House or out of it who doubts that such is the case. (Cheers and cries of "Oh, oh" from the striking Cabinet Ministers.) The men can be named; their names are mentioned in the daily press; the means they are taking to conspire, the person they are using to carry out their conspiracy and to attain the object they have in view are well known. Nothing could be further from the thoughts of the honorable leader of the Opposition than that his Excellency or any one connected with him was a party to this object or this conspiracy. But what the honorable gentleman did say, and I do not know how the leader of the House could have misunderstood it, was that the result of this extended adjournment would be to give aid and comfort to these conspirators, and to enable them to complete their nefarious work. (Cheers and cries of "Oh, oh.") Well, "nefarious work" is a very strong expression to use, but I think that the circumstances quite justify it. This is not an attempt made by an organized opposition to defeat the existing Government in a proper way. Why, there is not a man on either side of this House but likes

A FAIR, OPEN FIGHT.

What is despised and what ought to be looked down upon is the attempt of those within a family circle to conspire against and to defeat their own friends. (Cheers.) Mr. Davies denied that it was for the convenience of members that adjournment was sought. The convenience of members is against it; parliamentary procedure is against it; the precedents are against it, and there is nothing I can see in favor of it at all.

D'ALTON McCARTHY.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy said: This is the great council of the nation. We are here to advise his Excellency, if necessary, and why we should be sent about our business in order that the Government may be filled up or that the Government may fill up the vacant portfolios, is, under the circumstances, what I am unable to understand. I am quite free to admit that there are no precedents, and I quite agree with what has fallen from the honorable gentleman who is leading the House that no precedent for the position can be found. We have a Government de jure; we have a Government, as I understand, de facto, and the only question that occurs to me is whether we will have a House of Commons or a quorum of the House of Commons when we meet next Tuesday if members are taken from the House to fill positions at the rate that has been going on for the last 48 hours. I am unable, I may add, to conceive why the Government, having every office filled either by a Minister or by an acting Minister, and being able to carry on the affairs of the country, I am bound to say more efficiently than has been done during the last thirteen months, so far as I can understand. (Much laughter.) There has been more done in the last two or three days than has been done in the last thirteen months, and the very delay and the very difficulty which we are told caused these seven gentlemen to withdraw their confidence in their leader seems, so far as I can judge by the result, to have been caused by their presence in the Administration. They were evidently blocking the way. Mr. McCarthy concluded by suggesting that the House should go on with the business for which it was called, now many days since. The Government could expect fair play from all parties.

MR. MILLS (BOTHWELL)

held that the request of the leader of the House was unreasonable. The House, he added, does not know what may transpire next, and so we can only advise his Excellency in our capacity as members of the House collectively. We have seen three or four members taken from this House and transferred to the other chamber; we have had the announcement made, too, that several honorable members who have seats in this House have been appointed to fill positions in the public sevice. I do not know whether these appointments have been confirmed or not. We may have information on the subject within the next 24 hours, and if we do not obtain such information I think that what has taken place calls for an expression of opinion on the part of this House. We are, we know not what—whether this House is composed of members representing the constituencies whose electors sent us here, or whether we are place men of the Administration or of that part of the Administration that still continues in office. The honorable gentleman knows right well that if a member has been promised an office and has agreed to accept that office, his seat becomes vacant, whether he has been actually appointed to the office or not. We see honorable gentlemen sitting in the House today who have been informed, have been approached and promised offices under the Crown, and that they have agreed to accept these offices. In the case of events of this sort it is important that this House should meet from day to day. The liberties of the people as well as the rights of the Prime Minister are attacked in what is being done.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

The debate was continued by Dr. Weldon, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Davin, Mr. McNeill and others, and finally the motion of Sir Adolphe Caron that the House adjourn till Tuesday was agreed to.

PREMIER BOWELL'S STATEMENT.

In the Senate, Premier Bowell read a similar statement to that presented in the Commons by Sir Adolphe Caron, and pitched into the seven Ministers of his Cabinet who are on strike. After reading Mr. Foster's statement that the seven members of the Cabinet resigned because they had reached the conclusion that Premier Bowell was not strong enough to lead, Premier Bowell said:

"I might naturally, I think, ask if these were the sincere convictions of the gentlemen who wrote this, or, in the other sense, who acquisced in these sentiments, how is it that the discovery was not made until we were in the beginning of a session, until it was impossible almost to proceed with the business of the country without having not only disintegration of the Government itself, but treating the people of this country with, I was going to say, comparative contempt? Surely my colleagues knew my incapacity to govern, to rule and control, the two days after the meeting of Parliament, when they sent in their resignation. Surely they could not have come to the opinion that I was unfit to continue at the head of this Government in so short a period. What occurred between the writing of that address, the placing of it in his Excellency's hands, the meeting of Parliament, and the delivery of that address by his Excellency? What, I ask, could possibly have occurred, or what have you been told that occurred during those two or three days to lead them to a conclusion which induced and compelled them to take so important a step as they have done?" Further on, Premier Bowell said that these seven Ministers had never once objected to him as Government leader, or xpressed anything but the greatest confidence in him till two days after Parliament met. "It is true" he said, "that they waited upon me and pointed out the necessity of strengthening the Government, as all governments ought to be strengthened, and according to my own views I should acquiesce in any proposition of that kind, but there is no intimation in those interviews, other than pointing to certain members of the Government whom they thought ought to go out. Certainly, they never meant themselves, because from this statement one would suppose that all the wisdom was concentrated in their craniums. But there were others of whom they had not so exalted opinions—and had they intimated to me that I was one of them I should have made way for them; but I heard nothing of that till two days after Parliament had met." Mr. Bowell defended his position in withholding from Dr. Montague the suspicions expressed by Sir Adolphe Caron that Dr. Montague had written the anonymous letters about which so much scandal has been circulated. Premier Bowell said that no matter what the experts consulted by Sir Adolphe Caron might say, he did not believe Dr. Montague wrote those anonymous accusations, and therefore he had suppressed them until he found it stated the matter was common talk at Toronto. In conclusion, he said that if he had anything to do with a reorganized Conservative Cabinet, it must stand by the declarations in the address.

The House finally adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

A Repudiated Lord Mayor.

It seems that even a London alderman, who for generations was supposed to be alive only to bargains and green fat, has a sense of propriety which may on occasion be shocked. When the Common Council of London refused the other day to pass a vote of thanks to Sir Joseph Renals, the retiring lord mayor, it violated a precedent of more than a century's standing. But Sir Joseph was too flagrantly bad a lord mayor for even the easy-going councilmen. His attempted public dinner to Barney Barnato disgusted them, and they found still graver cause of complaint in the appearance of his name as chairman of a company for insuring against loss of liquor licenses (licenses being granted by the lord mayor), and as a director in a long list of wildcat companies, most of them now bankrupt. So the motion to thank him was lost by a vote of 75 to 50, and by sending Sir Joseph out of office the worst-rebuked lord mayor of the century the Common Council has demonstrated that it is not so absolutely useless as has been believed.—Harper's Weekly.

A Large-Hearted Musician.

Gottschalk's generosity has been the subject of many anecdotes. Wandering into a music hall in New Orleans one evening he heard the manager announce that a little girl, who was to play the piano, was ill and could not appear. Gottschalk went behind the scenes and volunteered to take her place. The little girl was delighted, but remarked doubtfully:

"You had better look at the score. This piece is rather difficult."

Gottschalk gravely observed that he thought he could manage it, and was permitted to go on the stage. The audience recognized him, and, of course, went wild with delight.

Before he left the stage the great artist emptied all his small change into his hat and sent it around among the audience for a collection for his little protegee—a kindness which resulted in a substantial benefit for the grateful lassie.—Chicago Evening Post.

Business chances, articles for sale, houses to let, boarders wanted, male help wanted, etc., are all charged the same rate in the "Advertiser," namely, 1 cent per word for first insertion and 1-2 cent per word for each subsequent insertion.

Airship Like a Duck

Navigates the Air or Sea at Express Speed.

At Least, That is What is Claimed—This Latest Ambitious Inventor Would Copy the Flight of Birds—Controlled By a Motor.

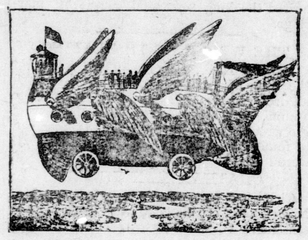
The ancient astronomers who named the constellations were but prophets of a later age. They placed a wagon in the heavens and the strange amorphous creation which strikes the reader's eye on this page is a confirmation of their poetic foresight.

The illustration is not intended to represent the famous wooden horse of Troy, nor the hybrid gods of ancient Babylon or Ninevah. Neither is it taken from some geological treatise—the reconstructed remains of some extinct species of a remote period. No, wondering reader, it constitutes an idea for a universal motor vehicle, designed to skim along the ground, to wing its way through the air and to navigate river, lake or sea as occasion may require. This is the cherished scheme of a learned natural philosopher and inventor who for many years has been studying the problem of aerial flights and terrestrial locomotion.

The inventor believes that previous investigators in aerial navigation have erred in adopting as their prototype in nature the fish instead of the bird. They have been trying to build air-ships propelled by screw propellers and similar devices, or to utilize balloons, which expose a large surface of resistance to the wind and are, therefore, at its mercy. The bird, on the other hand, goes with or against the current.

The little gosling can teach the philosopher a valuable lesson in land locomotion, for even before it can fly through the air, it accelerates its progress in the water and on the land by the use of its wings. Yet up to the present time no student of the motor vehicle problem seems to have thought of applying mechanical wings to the propulsion of vehicles.

So, discarding all previous theories, this inventor begins by making an independent study of the wings of insects and birds with the object of determining how they fly and what is the precise sustaining power of their wings. In looking over the winged kingdom his attention was arrested by the duck, which waddles on the land, swims in the water and flies in the air. The whistle-winged duck, in particular, is a wonderful example of wing power. Though its wings



A UNIVERSAL VEHICLE FOR AIR, WATER AND LAND.

are comparatively smaller than those of other fowls, they carry its body at a very high velocity at the ratio of about three to five pounds of sustaining power to each square foot of wing surface. Some insects' wings show even more remarkable sustaining power than this. The duck, seeming to afford the best example for a universal vehicle, the inventor takes this fowl as his model, elongating the body somewhat to suit it to his purpose.

The length of the body of the vehicle represented is twenty feet, the breadth four feet and the height six feet. The weight is estimated at 400 pounds, and it is intended to carry four persons. In front is the elevated outlook, from which the pilot can govern the movements of the vehicle and back of this is a passageway for ingress and egress.

Five pairs of wings, four to five feet wide and five to seven feet long, giving a total of about 275 feet of surface, extend along the upper part of the machine.

These wings have an aluminum frame work supporting prepared palm leaf or other like material of extreme toughness and lightness, and underneath each wing are eight or ten parachute valves or oval underflaps, acting like the feathers under a bird's wing, which give momentum when the wing is raised, and buoyancy with momentum when the wing is lowered.

Oscillating shoulder joints, with inclining air-cushion pivot joints near the shoulders for active propulsion, attach the wings to the body of the vehicle. From a close computation of the wing surface, and a comparison with the buoyancy of bird and insect wings, the inventor concludes that the vehicle would sustain a weight of from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds.

But the wings are not the only curious thing about this modern Pegasus, if such it may be called. Passing over the three wheels,—one in front and two behind—which are provided for land travel, we come to the three vibrating and revolving fins—two at the rear and one in front—to propel and guide the vehicle in water and also in air. These fins which are modelled after the fins of a fish, are made of flexible metal and are about three or four feet in length. When not in use—i.e., on land—they are to be folded up against the body of the vehicle, but in the air or water they drop below the body, and are actuated sideways by the same power that moves the wings, thus guiding the vehicle in any direction, as a fish alters its course by the use of its fins.

Four turns of these fins will reverse the motion of the vehicle even at high speed. In water they become propellers, and the wings may also be used in conjunction with them to increase speed. In fact, the wings could be so manipulated as to accelerate the speed both on land and water, the vehicle skimming along the surface of the water, like a gigantic seagull.

The wings alternate in action by successive pairs, while the fins are operated together or singly, as the pilot may desire. Complete control of the wings and fins is secured by a double crossing cable connection, from an oscillating cross-head in the rear of the vehicle, the crosshead being operated or vibrated by a light, single-acting, double cylinder vapor engine, consisting of a generator, and condensing coils, so that the vapor can be used over and over again, and the two cylinders. Either liquid or dry fuel may be used, i.e., gasoline, kerosene, ether, pulverized coke or charcoal. The fuel will be so economically fed that the combustion will be perfect, and no smoke will stain the pure cerulean.

The weight of the entire motive apparatus would not be over 200 pounds and from three to six horse power could be developed according to speed and the resistance of the air. Fuel and water needed for a day's journey the inventor believes, would scarcely exceed 200 pounds in weight.

The wings would act with a vibrating disc motion, and both wings and fins would be double-geared, so that they could be shifted at any desired angle. In case storm or contrary winds are encountered, the pilot is supposed to either ascend to a more favoring current or descend to the earth or water, which he could do by manipulating the wings and fins in the proper manner.

Fly? Yes, 100 miles an hour!

It is estimated that a speed of thirty miles an hour could be attained on land, one hundred miles an hour in the air, and forty miles an hour in the water. The flight of the machine in the air would naturally be greatly accelerated by taking advantage of favoring currents.

A TAX ON NOBLEMEN.

An Ingenious French Idea to Help Pay the National Debt.

French Marquises, Counts and Barons are growing as common as asparagus in the month of May. Every well-dressed man in Paris thinks himself dishonored if his buttonhole is not ornamented with a decoration of some kind, or if on his visiting card his coronet is not engraved. Never have there been more aristocrats in France than under the third republic, says the San Francisco Post.

One of the remarkable things about this is that the great majority have no right to prefix a title to their names, but as the offense is a harmless one, no serious objection has been raised so far by the authorities. On the contrary, it seems as if the Government were rather inclined to countenance titles. Such is the opinion of a learned deputy, M. Girault, who, when parliament reassembles, intends to introduce a bill by which all noblemen shall be taxed.

The tariff will vary according to the degree in the ranks of the nobility selected by a party in quest of aristocratic glory. A prince will be compelled to pay the maximum tariff, a duke will come next on the schedule, and all the titles will be submitted to an inflexible law, which M. Girault has carefully prepared, and which is destined to ameliorate the financial condition of the nation and facilitate in years to come the equilibrium of the budget.

However revolutionary M. Girault's plan may appear, none will deny that it is a most democratic resolution, for a noble title, being anything but an article of absolute necessity, only those with money to spare will have anything to pay. It is an original method of making the rich bear the large share of the burden of taxation. Without doing this by taxing their incomes direct, it taxes their titles as an article of luxury and as something which gives the possessors a certain homage in the eyes of the public for which they ought to be willing to make compensation.

"M. Girault's law, notwithstanding its originality," says a French writer, "has been turned to ridicule in France before it has been read for the first time in the Chamber of Deputies. There are some who ask if it would not be better to organize an immense lottery, the grand prize of which should be a title of prince and the lesser ones titles of lower order. The journey to Rome would be avoided, and all titles possessed by Frenchmen would be strictly national.

"There would be a rapid decline in the price of foreign titles. An Austrian baron would not fetch much in the French market, an Italian marquise and Roman count would be always purchasable very cheap. It would not be unlikely that titles would be 'traded in' on the European bourse and their prices printed every evening in the lists of the Stock Exchange, like international funds. In fact, there is no telling to what extent the passage of the law on titles of nobility would be useful as a means of increasing the revenue of the nation.

"Statisticians would start calculating the probabilities of the annual receipts, basing their calculations on the degree of vanity prevalent among the wealthy classes. It is doubtful whether M. Girault has considered more than half of the eventualities that the new law may lead to. Anyway, the day he reads his proposition can not be otherwise than another merry one in the annals of the Chamber of Deputies."

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

How a Prominent Farmer Quickly Lifted It.

A mortgage has been described as an incentive to industry, a heavy mortgage, as a sure sign of ruin. The last is particularly true, for if a mortgage is allowed to run it will eat up the farm. In this connection Mr. Henry Fowler, of Huron, writes: "From my boyhood scrofula had marked me for a victim and it seemed as if it had a life mortgage on my blood. I suffered fearfully with sores, and knowing my condition I have remained a single man. Doctor after doctor prescribed for me, and finally a Toronto specialist told me bluntly that my complaint was a deep-seated, incurable blood disease. Sarsaparilla I knew was a good blood medicine, and I sent for a bottle of the best. Mr. Todd, the druggist, sent me Scott's Sarsaparilla, and I have stuck to it. It has lifted my mortgage, for today I am free from those horrible sores, my eyesight is not blurred, my tongue is not furry, and I have no irritation. I look upon Scott's Sarsaparilla as a marvelous medicine when it will cure a life-long disease in so short a time."

Scrofula, pimples, running sores, rheumatism and all diseases generated by poisonous humors in the blood are cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla. The kind that cures. Sold only in concentrated form at $1 per bottle by your druggist. Dose from half to one teaspoonful.



RESULTS in 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Paresis, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or our agents. SOLD by Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 240 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists elsewhere

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY

CHAPMAN'S

Jan. 10, 1896.

1st—Ten pieces Mottled Scotch Tweeds, very fine goods, worth 60c, Friday Bargain Day, 39c.

2nd—Six pieces Novelty Tweeds, regular price 60c, Friday for 39c.

3rd—Seven pieces All-Silk Crepe De Chene, in evening shades, worth 75c per yard, only 49c on Bargain Day.

4th—Ten pieces All-Wool Crepons, in evening shades, worth 45c, for 25c today.

5th—Eight pieces Amazon Cloth, worth 10c yard, Friday for 7c.

6th—Six pieces Scotch Plaid Dress Goods, regular price 50c, for 35c.

7th—One lot Remnants of Dress Goods, worth 45c, 50c and 60c per yard, your choice Friday for 25c.

8th—Seven pieces All-Wool Surah Serge, in red, blue and green, worth 25c, Friday for 20c.

9th—One lot Curtain Ends, about 2 yards long, worth from 25c to 50c each, Friday for 25c.

10th—All-Wool Blankets, large size, worth $2 25, for $1 75 Friday.

11th—Silk Embroidered Felt Table Covers, worth $2 25, for $1 50.

12th—Huck Toweling, 24 inches wide, worth 18c, Friday for 12½c.

13th—Flannel Sheeting, white, 2 yards wide, worth 56c, for 44c.

14th—Cream Table Damask, 66 inches wide, worth 60c, Bargain Day 49c.

15th—White Honeycomb Quilts, 12x4, worth $2, Bargain Day for $1 69.

16th—Fine All-Wool Tinted Flannels, plain or twill, worth 30c, for 20c.

17th—Five pieces Tezel Cloth for Ladies' Wrappers, worth 25c, for 12½c.

18th—Best Feather Ticking, 32 inches wide, worth 25c, for 18c.

19th—Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 20c, for 17c.

20th—Down Comforters, 6x6 feet square, with or without frill, Downproof Art Sateen, worth $7, for $5 50.

21st—Blue Flannelette, with white spots, stripes and figures, worth 12½c, for 8½c.

22nd—Full Size White Quilts, Toilet pattern, worth $1 25, for 98c.

23rd—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, double heels and toes, worth 25c for 20c.

24th—Children's Plain Wool Hose, double heels and toes, worth 20c for 15c.

25th—Ladies' All-Wool Hose, ribbed cashmere, worth 40c, for 29c.

26th—Ladies Fine Ribbed Wool Hose, worth 50c, Friday for 40c.

27th—Children's Knit Gloves, worth 15c and 20c pair. for 10c.

28th—Ladies' Chamois Gloves, worth $1, for 75c.

29th—Ladies' Colored and Black Cashmere Gloves, worth 20c, Friday for 10c.

30th—Cream Brocaded Handkerchiefs, worth 15c, Friday for 10c.

31st—Gray, White and Black Factory Yarn, worth 50c per pound, for 35c.

32nd—Ladies' Flannelette Night Dresses, silk embroidery trimmed, worth 90c, Bargain Day 65c.

33rd—Best Wash Silks, worth 4c per skein, Friday 1c.

34th—Fancy Wool Shawls, worth from $1 50 to $2 50, Friday for $1.

35th—Black Coney Fur Capes, worth $5, Friday for $2.

36th—Men's Navy Blue Flannel Shirts, worth 90c, Friday for 63c.

37th—Men's Kid Mitts, worth 75c, Friday for 39c.

38th—Men's Silk Knot Ties, worth 25c, Bargain Day 15c.

39th—Men's Shirts and Drawers, all wool, worth 50c, Friday for 39c.

40th—Men's Plain Grey Knitted Shirts, worth 50c, Friday for 37c.

41st—Men's Faced Mitts, worth 50c, Bargain Day for 30c.

42nd—Boys' Sealette Caps, worth 40c, Bargain Day 20c.

43rd—Men's Good Brown Frieze Ulsters, worth $5 50, for $4.

44th—Men's Heavy Grey Frieze Ulsters, worth $6 50, for $5.

45th—Men's Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth $9 50, for $7 50.

46th—Men's Very Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth $10 50, for $8 50.

47th—Men's Good All-Wool Double-Breasted Frieze Pea Jackets, worth $5, for $4 25.

48th—Men's Double-Breasted Fine Imported Tweed Suits, worth $12 for $10.

49th—Young Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth $6, for $4 35.

50th—Boys' Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth $5, for $3 65.

51st—Good odd lines Boys' Tweed and Nap Overcoats, worth $3 50, for $2.

52nd—Boys' Fine Tweed Overcoats, worth $4, for $2 50.

53rd—Small Boys' Fine Check Tweed Hood Overcoats, worth $4, for $2 95.

54th—Boys' Fine Tweed Ulsters, worth $4, for $3.

55th—10 only, Ladies' Tea Gowns, made of Cashmere Serge and Flannels, on Friday half price.

56th—Ladies' Coats, worth $7 50 to $9, newest styles, Friday for $5.

57th—Ladies' Coats, worth $12, made of Coverts, Beavers and Chinchilla, Large melon sleeves, for $7 50.

58th—35 Ladies' Print Wrappers, made of best English prints, worth $1 75 for $1 35.

59th—Flannel Tea Gowns, beautiful fit and good patterns, fast colors, worth $2 50, for $2.

60th—Children's Reefer Coats at half price today.

61st—Heavy Weight Golf Mantlings, worth $2, for $1 50, cut free.

62nd—Grand assortment of Children's Ulsters, ¼ off today.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity and constantly increasing sales. It perfectly and permanently cures catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, in fact all blood diseases.

"Before my husband began using Hood's Sarsaparilla he was nervous and had scarcely any appetite, but when he had taken it a week he felt better, and by the time he had taken one bottle he was entirely well." MRS. G. A. PARKINSON, Mendon, Mass. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

TRADE IN CANADA.

Quietude in the Lower Provinces—Outlook Only Fair in the West.

Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade in Canada says:

The holiday quiet in Montreal wholesale circles has hardly yet been shaken off; and the trade movement at the moment is just moderate. That trade conditions have not been wholly satisfactory during the past year is shown by the suspension of several jobbing houses since the turn of the year, some of whom will liquidate. In merchandise values there have been few changes. Sugars are a point or two firmer; also turpentine. Linseed oil is easier. Money is still plentiful with the banks, and the discount rate remains unchanged, though call money is firmer at 5 per cent.

During the week the weather has been unfavorable, and Toronto merchants report a quiet business. The outlook is only fair. Stocks of bankrupt goods are numerous, and prices in some leading staples show a tendency toward weakness. There are no reported changes in prices of leading quotations. The number of failures throughout the Province is large, but individually the liabilities are small. The more seasonable weather, with good sleighing, will help to improve general trade. Wholesale houses report the demands for spring goods are increasing. There is a better demand for wheat and barley, with an advance of one to two cents in prices for the week. Large quantities of wheat are now being bought for future delivery. The financial situation is somewhat uncertain. Bankers are not inclined to make loans, and paper offering undergoes considerable scrutiny. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent, and call loans on stocks are difficult to get at 5 per cent. The share markets have been irregular. Failures for the week, 53.

WYOMING.

("Advertiser" Agents, E. C. Rice and James Fisher.)

Wyoming, Jan. 9.—A number of our local Orangemen drove to Forest today to pay their last respects for their deceased brother, Ernest Spearman.

Mr. Harry Hipple and Miss Maggie White were united in holy matrimony yesterday. Rev. J. M. Gunne tied the knot.

The Band of Hope is increasing in membership immensely.

The band will furnish music for the carnival tomorrow night.

We hear something about a young men's club. This, if properly organized and run, will be a very good thing.

RAILWAY RUMBLINGS.

Detective Mike Heenan, of the Michigan Central, reports that during the past year he arrested 109 persons, and 46 went to jail.

Business is not quite so brisk on the M. C. R. Five crews have been laid off. There are at present 56 crews employed.—St. Thomas Times.

Energetic citizens have not yet given up hopes of getting M. C. R. connection for Sarnia. Since the last negotiations fell through nothing has been done, but it is now proposed to organize a deputation and arrange an interview with Mr. Ledyard.

SPARKS FR M THE WIRE.

The Fayette Bank, at Fayette, Ohio, was burglarized Tuesday night, when $43,750 in cash and $4,000 in bonds was taken.

Toronto leather men will meet in a day or two to organize a fight against the sole leather combine, arranged in Montreal the other day, with a view to keeping up rates and limiting production.

Fast Living Americans.

We new world people are fast livers, and in nothing is this more observable than in our reckless irregularity as to sleep and diet. We alternately starve and gorge ourselves, doing each in the most irregular and hasty manner, without regard to the nutritive value of the food consumed, or the deleterious effects upon the digestive organs or the terrible tasks imposed upon them at the most unseasonable hours. It is little wonder we are a nation of dyspeptics, and prone to constipation, piles, etc. It is to their efficacy as a remedy for those ailments that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets owe their unparalleled popularity. Good results always follow their use in all cases of derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Are you in need of a servant? The "Advertiser" rates are cheaper than ever. Twenty cents for three insertions.



FOR THE SCHOOL, THE FAMILY, THE HOME, ETC.

BY THE WAY, HOW ABOUT YOUR

DIARIES AND MAGAZINES FOR 1896

ANDERSONS

183 DUNDAS STREET.

Latest from Ottawa

The Ottawa correspondent of the Mail-Empire asserts that it is doubtful if Premier Bowell will manage to patch up a new Cabinet, and that Sir Charles Tupper is not likely to be in it. Senators will chiefly be chosen, to avoid bye-elections. Recent reverses have had their effect!

• • • •

Through the scramble for office by Conservative members there are now eight extra bye-elections in prospect. The vacancies are as follows:

Northumberland—M. Adams, Senator; majority last election, 478.

Mississquoi—G. B. Baker; majority, 159.

Shelburne—W. H. White; majority, 19.

West Huron—J. C. Paterson; majority, 23.

Charlevoix—H. Simard (deceased); majority, 357.

Monck—Arthur Boyle; majority, 327.

Hamilton—A. McKay; majority, 654.

Soulanges—J. W. Bain; majority at bye-election, 41.

• • • •

Referring to the rumor that Sir Donald Smith is prepared to give up his seat in Montreal West to Sir Charles Tupper, the Globe says: "In the report of the debates of May 10, 1878, will be found an interesting exchange of civilities between two gentlemen, in which Mr. Tupper said Mr. Smith had uttered "as false a statement as ever issued from the mouth of any man"; and had "continued with a tissue of as false statements as were ever uttered"; and that he had been guilty of "cowardly abuse." Black Rod interrrupted the discussion, and the remarks of both gentlemen were somewhat disjointed. Here are some of them:

Mr. Tupper—Coward, coward, sit down!

Mr Smith—He knows——

Mr. Tupper—Coward, coward, coward!

Mr. Smith—You are the coward.

Mr. Tupper—Mean, treacherous coward!

Mr. Smith—Who is the coward? The House will decide—it is yourself.

Mr. Tupper—Coward; treacherous——

A Bold Step.

Twenty-Two Arrests in Johannesburg—Cecil Rhodes' Brother a Prisoner.

Johannesburg, Jan. 10. — Twenty-two members of the reform committee, including Col. Rhodes, brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony; Sir Drummond Dunbar, Mr. Lionel Phillips and Dr. Sauer were arrested at the club yesterday evening on the charge of high treason and were conveyed under escort to Pretoria. Perfect quiet prevails here. The populace is callous, and the Uitlanders are disarming.

PEACE SENTIMENT GROWING.

Englishmen Want Arbitration With the United States—Gratifying Change.

London, Jan. 10.—The movement in favor of arbitration of the Venezuelan question with the United States is growing day by day. The Westminster Gazette, after having interviewed statesmen of all parties, bankers and others having important interests at stake, says this afternoon: "Everywhere there were enthusiastic expressions in favor of the proposal to establish a permanent court of arbitration. From diplomats who have had recent interviews with the Foreign Office, the Associated Press learns that there is a decided change of sentiment here and that the unbending antagonism to arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary dispute which was first shown in high circles has almost completely disappeared, and matters look much more satisfactory than they have at any time since the dispute commenced.

DAIRYMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Conclusion of the W. O. Dairymen's Convention—A. F. McLaren the President.

Woodstock, Jan. 10.—(Special)—The Western Ontario Dairymen's Association finished its annual convention yesterday.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne; president, A. F. McLaren; first vice-president, John S. Pearce; second vice-president, Harold Eagle; directors, John Prain, Harriston, division No. 7; J. N. Paget, Canboro, division No. 8; A. Pattullo, Woodstock, division No. 9; Thos. Gibson, Fordwich, division No. 10; R. M. Ballantyne, Stratford, division No. 11; J. W. Symington, Camlachie, division No. 12; H. White, Hawkesville, division No. 13; J. W. Wheaton, of London, was selected as representative to the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto; John Gilmour and Robert Robertson, of Dorchester, were chosen as representatives to London Exhibition, and J. A. Nelles and John Geary, of London, were chosen auditors.

The treasurer's report, which was read, showed the receipts during the year to have been $4,365 12, and the expenditure $4,072 06, leaving a balance of $293 06. The assets of the association now amount to $383 06.

A resolution of thanks to retiring President Pattullo expressing the warmest admiration for his many and valuable services to the association was passed amid the heartiest applause.

EIGHT MASKED MEN

Make a $9,000 Haul—Dynamited a Bank Safe.

Monnett, Mo., Jan. 10.—Eight masked men dynamited the safe of the Farmers' Bank at Verona, and the Government mills east of this city this morning at 4 o'clock and escaped with 9 000 in cash, all it contained. The robbers made good their escape, riding in the direction of Monett. They are supposed to be professionals. They entered the city on horseback, bound Night-Watchman Hoover to a tree across the street and then easily forced the front doors of the bank and literally blew the vault and safe to pieces with dynamite.

"I Have Had

Rheumatism for years, and Nerviline is the only remedy that has done me any good." So writes Thomas McGlashan, North Pelham, July 24, 1890, and his testimony is supported by thousands of others who have experienced the wonderfully penetrating and pain subduing power of Nerviline—the great nerve pain cure. Nerviline is just as good to take as to rub on, and is the best family remedy in the world. Nerviline is sold by dealers everywhere.

About Hypnotism.

Discoveries of Dr. Luys, the French Hypnotist.

Diagnosis of Disease by Means of Hypnotic Subjects—The Red and Blue Side of Humanity—Transference of Emotions From One Person to Another.

It impressed me as a strange coincidence that my pilgrimage in search of the private workshop of the greatest hypnotist in the world should take me to the same part of Paris which I had already searched in gathering photographs of the locality in which "Trilby," that romance of hypnotism, was born. Du Maurier's old studio and the home of Prof. Luys, of the Charity Hospital, are on the same street—the Rue Notre Dame des Champs. And the hpynotic facts which have come out of the one are infinitely more amazing than is the hypnotic romance which came out of the other.

Dr. Luys is one of the most remarkable men in Paris. He is a Franchman, but he is well built enough to be an American, and a mighty fine American at that. Dr. Luys is the only man who ever lived who could throw even the most susceptible hypnotic subject into a deep trance with one quickly spoken word of command. He dominates his surroundings whatever they are. Even the men who disagree with his scientific theories exclaim that he is a most agreeable and admirable man.

His private workshop—the Charity Hospital, of which he is the head—is a



FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

part of his home. His study is a little room full of books. That is where he receives his private patients. It opens on a big courtyard, and at the other side of the courtyard is a little building apart. The courtyard which surrounds it is, on pleasant days, gay with the music of song birds in cages which are suspended everywhere.

Dr. Luys took up hypnotism about twelve years ago. That was about the time of the beginning of its revival in France. He has devoted almost all his time to it and to the study of the human brain ever since. The results of the latter are to be seen by the favored visitor in a cabinet in the little building. There are more than 300 mummified human brains in that cabinet, and each one of them has taught the world a lesson under the investigations of Dr. Luys.

Most of the Doctor's discoveries have been brought about by his work with two especially good hypnotic subjects named Gabrielle and Esther. Both came to him at the hospital to be cured of nervous diseases. Esther was cured, Gabrielle was not. Esther had been suffering from convulsions. The Doctor placed her in a hypnetic trance. It was necessary for him to do this many times, but he eventually succeeded in driving them away. Six brothers and sisters of this girl had died of them. But Esther still lives and is now entirely well.

One of the first things which the Doctor discovered through his work with Esther was that to the hypnotized subject each human being is separated into two parts. These are identified by colors. While the subject is in the state known technically as "lucid somnambulism," the person whom she looks at is marked by a yellow line, which begins at the top of the head and runs down the middle, dividing the individual in half. Then, if this person be in good health, the right side is distinguished by blue flames issuing from the right nostril, the right ear, the right eye; while the left side is similarly marked by red flames. Thus, in the parlance of hypnotism, people are now said to have their red and their blue sides. What this strange phenomenon meant was for a long time a most puzzling question. Then it developed that if the person were in bad health the colors varied. A consumptive, for instance, showed green flame. A man who had been wounded in the eye was distinguished in the sight of Esther and other hypnotized watchers by a little orange flame issuing from that member. A woman badly affected by hysteria showed purple on the side which should have been red in a healthful person, and so on. Dr. Luys was as greatly surprised as any one. He did not then, and does not now, know why these things are true. They form one of the most baffling of the mysteries of the science which promises to bring at once the greatest of benefits and the greatest of dangers into modern society But the usefulness of the discovery was at once apparent. No one thing is more important in the practice of medicine than diagnosis. Until a doctor finds out what is really the matter with a person it is, of course, impossible for him to properly treat that person. There are certain diseases—especially some of the obscure nervous complaints which seem to be the outgrowth of the present century—which are very difficult to diagnose. Mis-



FIG. 3. FIG. 4.

takes in diagnosis are made by the most careful physicians. But here, apparently, is a method which can not fail. Apparently diseases may be expected in future to identify themselves to the person who is in a certain hypnotic state. Even the Academy of Medicine is investigating it, and that means that the most conservative medical body in the world recognizes its importance.

And French scientists are looking into this matter also very gravely, discussing it as if it were one of the most important things of the time, as it doubtless is. It, too, has been considered by the Academy of Medicine, and while that body has not yet sanctioned it as a useful discovery, it still admits that it may become one, and has by no means relegated it to the limbo to which most affairs not commonplace and thoroughly accepted by all the rest of the world first are sent by this distinguished but exasperatingly deliberate group of scientists.

Prof. Luys has found a way of hypnotically administering medicines—that is, he is on a path which he thinks will end in his being able to administer the "influence" of a drug without administering the drug itself. Dr. Luys, more than a year ago, found that certain substances, placed in glass tubes, affected hypnotized subjects strangely, even when they were held at a distance. Just exactly what the physiological effect amounts to is one of the things which remain to be learned, but there is no question of the psychological effect. For instance, take the subject Esther. It may be well to deal with her alone in this article, although the experiments have been tried on many subjects. Figure 1 shows her face as it appears when in a normal state. Dr. Luys places some pure water in a glass tube—covered or uncovered, it seems to make small difference—and approaches her with it from the right or "blue side. Of course, she is in the somnambulistic stage and hypnotic trance. Observe the effect in figure 2. There is an expression of exaggerated anxiety on her face, which could not be simulated by the most accomplished actress in the world. Approached with the same tube from the other side the effect is as shown in figure 3. There is a contraction of face and figure as if from pain. Figure 4 shows the effect of a tube containing 10 grammes of cognac. The subject is as evidently intoxicated as she would be if she had drunk ten times that quantity of that liquor. Figure 5 shows how a tube of ordinary pepper affected her when held to the red side of her face. She is smiling. When applied to the blue side, as in figure 6, the pepper brought the expression of a frightened woman. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely.

What all this means has not yet been determined. Just as the hypnotized person can hear sounds and see sights which the normal human being can not, so it seems to be true that the hypnotized human being can feel influences of drugs which do not exist to the person in a normal state.

And now we come to what I have already referred to when I said that in this article would be made the first announcement of one of the most amazing scientific discoveries of the time. The Doctor lifted from the shelves a piece of iron curved into the shape of a horseshoe big enough to fit over a human head, and fitted with straps adjusted so that when it is in place they let it fall about as low as the temples and no lower. He placed this on his own head and came forward.

"This," said he, "is a wonderful tank. It is a tank for the storage of temperament. Yet you see it is very simple. It is merely a big horseshoe manget. Yet I can anger you and draw your anger from you to lock it up in this bit of curved iron. I can please you, and then steal your pleasure away to store it in this queer thing. I can find you melancholy, and with this I can relieve your melancholy. I can find you an optimist, and in half an hour can filch your good nature, transferring it, instead, to this animate piece of metal.

"But that is not the most wonderful thing about it. After I have made you angry and have drawn your anger out and into this magnet, I can transfer it from the magnet into the first person who happens to come in. Your melancholy can be shifted to other shoulders wholly irresponsible for it and ignorant of its cause by the simple use of this headpiece. Your pessimism can be turned over to some jolly fellow who was never anything but happily hopeful before in his life.

"In other words," continued the doctor, "it is now quite possible to remove men-



FIG. 5. FIG. 6.

tal energy from one person, store it up and then transfer it to another person after the lapse of as much or as little time as you choose. If the energy is that of happiness, then the person to whom it is transferred becomes happy. The discovery is in its infancy yet, but it is destined, I think, to be one of the most wonderful things in the world. See what it means! You are a sufferer from that strange disease, melancholia. And if the world could be rid of that one affection of the nerves and brain a greater good would be done than most people realize. You go to your physician for treatment. He has in his cabinet the mental energy of a happy person—one of these persons who are naturally happy. He gives it to you as simply as he would give you an ordinary electrical treament.

You have now the temperament of the happy person.

"The discovery came about in a strange way. I had under a treatment a young woman who was in no sense insane, but who was suffering from one species of melancholia. She felt an aversion for the persons whom nature and her life ought to have made her care most for. She met her mother and her father, her sister and her brothers, with feelings of displeasure. Finally she came to me and asked me to see if I could not do something for her. I tried hypnotic treatment without avail. I did everything I could to get her into a healthful physical condition, so that her brain would have good influences to feed on. But it did not change her strange dislike for her family and friends. I was puzzled.

"Finally I had this big horseshoe magnet made. I had no especial plan in so doing, only feeling that magnetism thus applied might be more effective than it had been applied in the other ways which I had tried. She came to my office and I placed this thing on her head. I bade her wear it for half an hour, and was somewhat curious to see whether there would be any result at all, and if so, what it would be. At the end of half an hour I asked her how she felt. She was so weak that I was alarmed. The magnet seemed to have absorbed her strength. She was in a mental state which might be described as flabby. She felt no particular emotion. She was simply tired in mind and body.

"After she had gone I determined to try the effect of the thing. I put it on my head and wore it for half an hour. At the end of that time came my dinner hour, and I went into the part of my house where were my wife and children. I was blue and unhappy. I was not certain at first whether to attribute this to the magnet or not. But the moment I met the members of my family I realized what had occurred. For I found that I regarded my loved ones with keen aversion. I disliked to look at my wife, and I could not bear to see my children. Their noise and jolly talk, which had always been so grateful to me, after my day's work was over, filled me with annoyance. I felt impelled to order them curtly to leave the room, and really restrained sharp words from my lips with difficulty.

"Instantly I saw what had occurred. In every way I felt as the young woman had told me that she felt. I saw that I had taken her mental energy—her emotions—from her by making her wear the magnet, and that by afterwards wearing it myself I had transferred them to my own brain. Within a week I had demonstrated the truth of my first theory beyond a possibility of doubt. I had proved to my own satisfaction that a piece of magnetized iron had a new property. I had proved that mental energy—even our emotions—is a definite thing which can be treated as a tooth or a blistered finger.

"Since then, although I have by no means developed the discovery to its limit, I have tried many strange experiments with it, and have even used it in the treatment of one or two extraordinary cases which are constantly coming to me. I have succeeded in temporarily relieving cases of the most acute and chronic melancholia, and have replaced the feeling of sadness and dissatisfaction by sensations of pleasure and contentment. So far I have found no way of making the change permanent, but I believe that continued treatment will have its good effect. I can not see that it is in any way what might be spoken of as a hypnotic development. To be sure, my investigations in hypnotism are primarily responsible for this discovery, but still it seems to be along the lines of pure magnetism. Certainly the will of the operator—the physician—has nothing to do with the effect which the magnet has upon the subject. Another evidence that it is entirely non-hypnotic is the fact that it seems to apply as well to people whose minds are somewhat diseased as it does to those with healthy minds."

To the non-scientific observer this discovery of Prof. Luys seems to savor of the black art. The possibility that through it humanity may be able to obtain by application to its physician any kind of emotions which it may desire has a hint in it which would be ludicrous were not the matter fresh from the hands of so great a scientist as Dr. Luys. It ocurs to one that if this plan may be carried to its legitimate conclusion then grief, pain, blues—all these mental states which we all would gladly forever forego, but which seem to be a part of the inevitable heritage of all of us—may be overcome.

For years a group of men made up of Pasteur, Charcot, Reid, Luys and others have been sending out scientific news from France which has startled the world. But never has any discovery so amazing as this latest one of Dr. Luys been announced.

The "Advertiser" Want Ads. are read.

HEAT MAKES IT WHIRL.

Any Handy Little Boy Can Make One by Reading This.

Some handy little boy can make an electric motor if he reads this: Let the copper spokes of a wheel pass through a piece of cork at right angles, and to the end of each copper wire attach an ordinary wire—the thinnest—bent in a circle. Balance the wheel upon a knitting needle, which should be kept straight up and down by means of a cork having a glass head for its hub. That will make the friction very small. Place a strong steel magnet and a small alcohol lamp in the manner shown in the cut. In a few seconds the wire above the flame of the lamp will become red hot, and the wheel will suddenly whirl, the heated part always turning away from the magnet. The explanation of this interesting trick forms one of the principles in magnetism. It is known that iron at its usual temperature is attracted by a magnet, but as soon as it is heated to 600 degrees the attraction ceases. Therefore, the cold part of the wheel is attracted by the magnet, while the heated section is repelled in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Dog Eat Dog.

The street fakir was stationed on the corner of East and Main streets yesterday with a machine that an investor could spin around and "if it stops at a watch yer get the watch but if it don't, yer sure of a smoke." Such was the language of the fakir.

A man stood by and watched things for a few minutes. He saw several cigars given to speculators, but the bright steel index never stopped on the watch or the revolver. He carried a very stout cane.

Going up to the turntable he stood abreast of the watch, and held his heavy cane fairly up and down. He put down a nickel, gave the index a twist, and to the surprise of all it stopped right over the watch. The crowd cheered and jeered, and the fakir tried to look as if he liked it. After depositing the watch in his pocket the stranger edged around the table till he stood abreast of the revolver. The cane was again held straight up and down, and another nickel was thrown on the table. The index was sent flying around and it stopped right over the revolver. The crowd was too surprised to cheer any more, and before the fakir had recovered his composure the stranger walked off.

An officer from one of the ships near by had watched the whole proceeding, and going after the stranger asked permission to see the cane. The stranger handed it to the sailor, who found it weighed eight or nine pounds. It was a powerful magnet.

"It was one of the cleverest cases of dog eat dog that I ever saw," said the navigator.

RIGHT IN OUR MIDST.

Mr. Shipman, of Owen Sound—Seven Years of Acute Suffering—Diabetes Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Owen Sound, Jan. 6.—Mr. Shipman tells his story in the hope that he may benefit others, and says: As the result of a tumble when a boy which injured my back, I have been troubled with weak kidneys all my life. For the past year I have been a great sufferer, growing worse until a friendly druggist advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Tests of the urine showed Diabetes and I realized my danger. I had found it impossible when tired to stand upright and at such times was drawn down sideways. In all I have used about one dozen boxes and am now hearty and healthy as ever in my life.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON TO MARRY.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Advertiser this morning says: "Positive announcements come from Indianapolis concerning the much-talked-of engagement of ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Mary Scott Dimmock, and though neither one of the high contracting parties will say a word, it is nearly certain that the marriage will take place before Lent. It will be solemnized at Mrs. Dimmock's home, No. 40 East Thirty-eighth street, and will probably be a very quiet affair.

Stoves! stoves! stoves! Baseburners, cook stoves and parlor stoves at the Bed and Hair Mattress Cleaning Factory. Dealer in general house furnishings. Live goose feather pillows and hair mattresses made to order at JAMES F. HUNT'S, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

An Undesirable Varnish.

Manufacturers of varnish have long aimed at turning out a solution that, among other requisites, would dry quickly. The desirability of this quality has just been exemplified in a New Jersey village. Last week the church of the village was painted and the interior was varnished. As the work was done early in the week, the seats were supposed to be dry by Sunday. When the members of the congregation sat down the varnish looked bright and hard. This appearance, however, proved delusive, for after the worshippers had been seated a short time the heat of their bodies softened the varnish, and when an attempt was made to rise it was found almost as hard to separate the garment from the seat as to remove a porous plaster. The harm done to clothing was considerable, and the congregation has become critical and distrustful on the subject of varnishes.

A lapidary in London found a tiny amethyst imbedded in the very center of a nine karat diamond which he had been employed to cut. There is no record of any such thing having previously happened in the history of diamond cutting.

The largest department store in the world is to be built in New York with Chicago capital. The site alone for this store cost about $7,000,000 and it will occupy parts of three blocks.

About 2,000 soldiers are discharged yearly from the English army for bad conduct.

A VALUABLE

Hint to those who suffer from the pangs of Rheumatism, Lumbago or Sciatica, is the recommendation to use a

COMBINATION

Of medicines, one internally and the other externally. The first, which

IS . . . . . .

Indispensable for keeping the system in order, should always take the form of

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

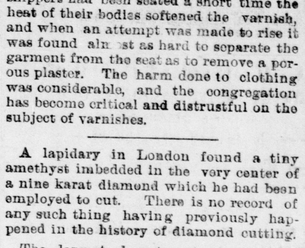
For the latter which is for local application

AND . . . . .

Materially facilitates the cure of the disease, every one recommends

GRAND'S GYPSY OIL

DR. WOOD'S



Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

An Opera Wrap

of some light material with a soft silk lining

Quilted on Fibre Chamois

(By the Montreal Quilting Company)

with one thin sheet of wadding will be delightfully warm, soft and light, yet will never lose its shape.

Look for the name on every yard of genuine Fibre Chamois and

Always Cut

Across the Goods.

29c vzx

Scribner : Organ,

Combination Reed and Pipe.

Has a tone full, rich, mellow, peculiar to itself, unapproached by any other.

The Scribner Organ Mfg. Co'y,

282 DUNDAS STREET.

Spencer Block - - London

ywt

JOHN FRIEND'S

(The People's Confectioner)

Is the place to get your lunches at all hours. Hot dinners from 12 to 2—6 tickets for $1. Oysters and other suppers gotten up to order. Call for prices.

COOKED HAM ALWAYS FOR SALE.

117 DUNDAS ST.

Fresh Poultry,

Finest New Cheese,

Mild Breakfast Bacon

—AT—

CASSWELL'S,

Market Lane.

Choice Dairy and Creamery Butter

vz

A. Screaton & Co

Great Clearing Sale OF Ordered Clothing!

Gentlemen:

Are you in need of a new Suit, Overcoat or Pair of Trousers? If so, we can save you money on your purchase.

A. Screaton & Co.

Fashionable Tailors.

P. S.—See our west window for prices

AT WHOLESALE

Silverware,
Candelabrum,
Fruit Bowls,
Nut Bowls,
Tea Urns,
Water Kettles,
Coffee Sets,
Tea Services,
Water Pitchers,
Bake Dishes,
New Goods Daily.

Hobbs Hardware Company.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

THE FAITH

of London's merchants in the solid worth of the "Advertiser's" columns as an advertising medium, has never been more emphatic than during the past two months. It is a faith

UNQUESTIONED
UNDAUNTED
UNALTERABLE

The circulation has improved. That's what tells.

The Conservatory of Music has re-opened at 374 Dundas street.

What Are Your Wants?
DO YOU WANT TO BUY
Groceries Cheap,
Not Cheap Groceries?
We sell for cash only. Come and see the difference in our prices.
C. M. Newans & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Cash Grocers
202 DUNDAS ST.

Commerce and Finance.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Jan. 10.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	219	215
Ontario	89½	86
Molsons	..	..
Toronto	240	234½
Merchants	166	164
Commerce	134½	134¼
Imperial	183	181
Dominion	245	240½
Standard	163	161
Hamilton	154	151
British America	114½	113
Western Assurance	161	159¾
Canada Life	..	..
Confederation Life	..	..
Consumers' Gas	199	197
Dominion Telegraph	127	126
Montreal Telegraph	..	..
Northwest Land Company, pre	50	—
Northwest Land Company, com	..	..
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	54	52
Commercial Cable Company	156½	156¼
Bell Telephone Company	156½	155
Montreal Street Railway	219	217½
Montreal Street Railway (new)	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	74½	73½
Dominion Savings and Investment	84	81
Farmers' Loan and Savings	..	..
Farmers L. & S., 20 per cent	85	..
Huron and Erie L. & S.	..	165
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent	..	154
London and Canada, L. and A.	111	..
London Loan	..	101½
London and Ontario	110	..
Ontario Loan and Debenture	..	124½

SALES—Morning—Com. Cable, 25 at 156¾, 25, 25, 25 at 156½. Afternoon sales—Toronto, 3 at 234; Commerce, 32 at 134½; Com. Cable, 25, 12, 50 at 156.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	54	52½
Duluth common	5½	5
Duluth preferred	11½	10
Commercial Cable	157	156½
Wabash Common	..	..
Wabash preferred	..	..
Montreal Telegraph, xd	164	160
Richelieu and Ontario	100	92½
Montreal Street Railway	218½	217½
Montreal Street Railway, new	..	..
Montreal Gas Company	197¾	197
Bell Telephone, xd	157	155
Royal Electric	140	130
Toronto Railway	75	74½
Bank of Montreal	219	214
Ontario Bank	..	..
Banque du Peuple	..	2
Molsons Bank	178	174½
Bank of Toronto	..	..
Banque Jacques Cartier	..	..
Merchants Bank	167	164
Merchants Bank of Halifax	168	160
Quebec Bank	..	..
Union Bank	..	..
Bank of Commerce	136	134½
Northwest Land, pref.	50	..
Montreal Cotton Company	123	118
Canada Colored Cotton	155	145
Dominion Cotton	98	96
Postal Telegraph	..	..

SALES—Com. Cable, 25 at 157, 25 at 156¾; Mont. Ry. 25 at 217½; Toronto Ry, 25 at 75; Bank Montreal, 25 at 217; People's, 20 at 2.

New York Stock Exchange.

Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.

Jan. 10.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison Ry	13¾	14¼	13¾	13¾
C., B. and Q.	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼
C. and N. W.	97	97¾	97	97¾
Chicago Gas	64½	66¾	64½	66½
Gen. Electric	24	26	25½	25½
L. and N.	42¾	43½	42½	43½
Manhattan	98	98½	97½	98½
Missouri Pacific	24	24¾	24	24½
Pacific Mail	25	25½	25	26
Rock Island	64¾	65½	64	65½
Reading	2½	3½	2½	3½
St. Paul	66¾	67½	66¾	67½
Tenn. Coal and Iron	25	26	25	25½
Wabash	15½	15½	15½	15½
Western Union	83¾	84½	83¾	84½
Distillers	15¾	16	15¾	15½
U. S. Leather	57	59	56¾	58¾
Sugar Trust	101½	103½	101½	103½
Tobacco Trust	79½	79½	78¾	78¾

London Money Market.

LONDON, Jan. 10—4 p.m.—Closing.—Consols, 106½ for money, 106½ for account; Canadian Pacific, 53¾; Erie, 13½; Erie, sec., 68; Illinois Central, 91½; Mexican ordinary, 26; St. Paul, common, 68¾; New York Central, 98½; Pennsylvania, 51½; Reading, 1¼; Mexican Central, new 4's, 65½; bar silver, 30 9-16; money, ½ per cent; open market discount for short bills, 1¼ per cent; open market discount for short and three months' bills, 1¼ per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
London, Friday, Jan. 10.

Wheat, per bu	63c to 67c
Oats, per bu	24c @ 25c
Peas, per bu	45c to 51c
Barley, per bu	32c @ 35c
Corn, per bu	35c @ 40c

The receipts were light this morning. The bulk of the receipts in grain were oats that sold at 70c to 72c. A few loads of wheat offered and sold from $1 05 to $1 07. Hay in fair supply and demand at $13 to $14 per ton. Quotations:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs	1 05	to	1 07
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs	1 05	to	1 07
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	1 05	to	1 07
Oats, per 100 lbs	70	to	72
Peas, per 100 lbs	75	to	85
Corn, per 100 lbs	60	to	65
Barley, per 100 lbs	65	to	70
Rye, per 100 lbs	70	to	80
Beans, bu	50	to	70
Buckwheat per 100 lbs	55	to	60
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.			
Apples, per bag	80	to	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	20	to	25
Tomatoes, per bu	20	to	30
Carrots, per bu	20	to	30
Turnips, per bu	15	to	20
Parsnips, per bu	30	to	35
Onions, per bu	35	to	60
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz	18	to	20
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	17	to	18
Eggs, single dozen	20	to	22
Butter, single rolls, per lb	18	to	20
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets	16	to	18
Butter, per lb, large rolls or crocks	15	to	16
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	14	to	16
Honey	12	to	15
Cheese, per lb	9	to	10
Lard, per lb	9	to	9
Ducks, per pair	60	to	80
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Turkeys, per lb, 6c to 7c; each	75	to	1 50
HAY AND SEED			
Hay, per ton	$12 00	to	14 00
Straw, per load	5 00	to	7 00
Clover seed, red per bu	0 00	to	0 00
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.			
Beef, quarters, per lb	3½	to	5½
Mutton quarters, per lb	5	to	6
Veal, quarters, per lb	4	to	5
Lamb, quarter	7	to	8
Dressed hogs, 100 lb	4 25	to	4 75
Hides, No. 1, per lb	4	to	4
Hides, No. 2, per lb	3	to	3
Hides, No. 3, per lb	2	to	2
Calfskins, green	4	to	5
Calfskins, dry, each	25	to	30
Sheepskins, each	60	to	62
Lambskins, each	65	to	65
Wool, per lb	20	to	25
Tallow, rendered, per lb	4	to	5
Tallow, rough, per lb	3	to	4
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Timothy seed, per bu	0 00	to	0 00
Millet seed, per bu	00	to	000

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Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc.
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Friday's Oil Markets.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, Jan. 10.—Oil opened and closed at $1 70 today.

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—The offerings are small. There is a good demand and higher prices are being bid, but it does not have the effect of materially increasing the supply. Cars of red sold west today at 68c, and white at 70c. Manitoba wheat is firmer at 75c, asked, for No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, and No. 1 northern is quoted at 73c; No. 1 hard is quoted at 72c, Midland, prompt shipment; on track, Midland, No. 1 northern at 70c. On 'change today No. 1 hard was offered at 75c, to arrive, North Bay.

Flour—There is a better demand, and more bids are being received; cars of straight roller are quoted at $3 25, Toronto freights; Manitoba flour is in good demand, and firm at $3 70 for patents, and $3 40 for strong bakers', in car lots, bags included.

Millfeed—The market is dull and easy; cars of shorts are quoted west at $12 50, and bran at $10 75; the city mills are selling ton lots at $14 for shorts, and $13 for bran.

Barley—There is some inquiry, and the market is steady; No. 1 is quoted at 44c to 45c, and No. 1 fancy bright at 46c to 47c, east; No. 2 is quoted at 40c, and cars of feed at 28c, outside.

Buckwheat is steady; cars sold east today at 32c.

Rye is in demand; firm, with sales of cars, east, today at 50c.

Corn is steady at 33c to 33 1-2c, for cars of No. 2 yellow, west.

Oats unchanged at 23c for cars of white, and 22c for mixed, west; on 'change here today No. 2 mixed were offered to arrive, at North Bay, 28c, and 22c was bid for mixed, on the G. T.R. or C.P.R., west, with sellers west at 22 1-2c, and 22 1-2c was bid for white, west, with sellers at 23c.

Peas are steady; cars of No. 2 sold north and west today at 50c.

Latest Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 10—2:30 p.m.

GRAINS AND FLOUR.

Oats—No. 2 oats, Ontario, 29c to 29½c; No. 2 oats, Manitoba, 28½c to 29c.

Feed Barley—38c to 39c.

Buckwheat—37c to 38c.

Flour — Manitoba strong bakers, $3 40 to $3 60; spring wheat patents, $3 25 to $3 75; winter patents, $3 60 to $4 00; straight rollers, $3 40 to $3 55.

Feed—Bran, $14 to $15; shorts, $15 to $16; mouille, $18 to $1[illegible].

PROVISIONS.

Canadian short cut, $13.

Hams—9c to 10c.

Bacon—9c to 10c.

Lard—Pure, 8½c to 8¾c; compound, 6½c to 6¾c.

CHEESE.

Cheese—Finest fall, 9½c to 9¾c; finest Quebec fall, 9¼c; summer, 8¼c to 8¾c.

Butter—Jobbing creamery, 20½c to 21c; dairy, 15c to 18c, as to grade.

English Markets.

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—12:45 p.m.

Wheat—Spot quiet; demand moderate; futures quiet but steady and unchanged.

Corn—Spot quiet; futures quiet and unchanged.

Bacon—Firm; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 28s 6d.

Short ribs—28 lbs, 27s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 27s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 27s 6d; short clear middles, heavy 55 lbs, 26s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 31s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 27s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s.

Tallow—Fine North American, 21s 3d.

Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 59s; do medium, 45s.

Lard—Firm; prime western, 29s; refined, in pails, 30s.

Cheese—Firm; demand moderate; finest American white, 45s; finest American colored, 45s.

Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good 60s.

Turpentine spirits—21s 6d.

Rosin—Common, 4s 9d.

Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s.

Linseed oil—20s.

Petroleum—Refined, 8¼d.

Refrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 3¼d; hind quarter 5¼d.

Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast), £2 5s.

The receipts of wheat during the past three days were 132,000 centals, including 81,000 centals American. The receipts of American corn during the past three days were 75,600 centals.

Weather—Light frost.

Liverpool, Jan. 10—4:15 p.m.

Wheat—Spot quiet; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 5s 4d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 4½d; No. 1 California, 5s 6d; futures opened quiet but steady, unchanged; closed quiet, with January unchanged and other months ¼d lower from yesterday's close; business about equally distributed; Jan., 5s 4d; Feb., 5s 4½d; March, 5s 6¼d; April, 5s 5¾d; May, 5s 5¾d; June, 5s 6¼d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 3d; futures opened quiet at unchanged prices; closed quiet with May and June ¼d lower and other months unchanged from yesterday's close; business about equally distributed: Jan. and Feb., 3s 2¾d; March, 3s 3d; April, 3s 3¼d; May, 3s 3¼d; June, 3s 3¼d.

Flour—Firm; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 9½d.

London, Jan. 9—12:45 p.m.

Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn nothing doing.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn, firm but not active.

Country Markets — English, firm; French firm.

American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—On today's foreign advices wheat was inclined to firmness, the close being ¼c higher than yesterday. Corn closed a shade lower than yesterday. Oats were firm. Provisions were strong.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 Jan., 57½c; Feb., 57¾c; May, 60½c to 60⅝c; July, 60½c to 60¾c.

Corn—No. 2 Jan., 26½c; Feb., 26¾c; May, 29½c; July, 30c.

Oats—No. 2 Jan., 17½c; May, 19½c.

Mess pork—Jan., $9 60; May, $9 92½.

Lard—Jan., $5 55; May, $5 85.

Short ribs—Jan., $4 65; May, $4 95.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 2 spring wheat, 57¾c to 58¼c; No. 3 spring wheat, 52c to 57½c; No. 2 red wheat, 61½c to 63c; No. 2 corn, 26¾c to 27c; No. 2 oats, 18c to 18½c; No. 2 rye, 36c; No. 2 barley, 36c to 39c; No. 1 flax, 93c to 93½c; prime timothy seed, $3 60; mess pork, $9 60 to $9 62½; lard, $5 55 to $5 60; short ribs sides, $4 60 to $4 70; dry salted shoulders, $4 50 to $4 75; short clear sides, $4 75 to $4 87½.

Receipts—			
Flour	8,000	Wheat	24,000
Corn	219,000	Oats	259,000
Rye	7,000	Barley	39,000
Shipments—			
Flour	7,000	Wheat	47,000
Corn	102,000	Oats	188,000
Rye	2,000	Barley	10,000

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Wheat opened decidedly lower today. The pacific nature of foreign news, big northwestern receipts and indifferent cables all contributed toward making a bearish market. May opened ⅛c to ⅜c lower at 59½c, went to 59½c and reacted to 59⅝c to 59½c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Jan. 10.—Wheat — Cash, 57½c; May, 59½c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 10.

Flour—Receipts, 13,700 bbls; sales, 2,200 packages; State and western quiet; city mills patents, $3 to $4 35; do, clears, $3 90 to $4; winter patents, $3 60 to $3 75; do straights, $3 40 to $3 45.

Wheat — Receipts, none; sales, 795,000 bu; opened lower under big Russian shipments and cables, afterwards declining on small clearances; May, 66⅝c to 67⅛c; July, 66⅝c to 66⅞c.

Rye—Nominal.

Corn—Receipts, 590 bu; sales, 35,000 bu; quiet and easy on absence of shorts and sympathy with wheat; May, 35⅛c to 35¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 60,000 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; quiet and easier; May, 24⅛c.

Beef—Quiet; family, $10 to $12 00.

Pork—Dull; family, $10 to $10 50.

Lard—Easier.

Butter — Receipts, 4,109 packages; steady; State dairy, 15c to 22c; State creamery, 16c to 23½c; western creamery, 16c to 25c; Elgins, 25c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,935 packages; quiet; State large, 7½c to 10c; small, 7¾c to 10½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,675 packages; steady; State and Pennsylvania, 20c to 25c; western, 21c to 24c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅞c; refined, steady; crushed, 5¼c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 4⅞c.

Coffee—Dull; No. 7, 14c.

Hops—Weak; state common to choice, 1894 crop, 2½c to 5c; 1895 crop, 4c to 9c; Pacific coast, 1894 crop, 3c to 5c; 1895 crop, 4c to 9c.

LEAD—Weak; bullion, $2 00¾; exchange, $3 to $3 60.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Jan. 10.—Spring wheat active; No. 1 hard, 67⅛c; No. 1 northern, 65c. Winter wheat —Dull; No. 2 red, 71c to 73c.

Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 33½c; No. 3 yellow, 32½c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 3 corn, 32c.

Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 23½c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 10.—No. 1 white wheat, cash, 67½c; No. 2 red, cash, 66¼c; May, 68¼c; July, 65½c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Jan. 10.—Wheat—Cash, 67c; May, 68⅜c; July, 65c.

Corn—May, 29⅝c.

Oats—May, 20⅝c.

Chicago Exchange.

Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.

CHICAGO Jan. 10.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—	May	59⅝	59¾	59⅛	59⅝
	July	60½	60⅝	60⅛	60½
Corn—	Jan	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜
	May	29	29	28¾	28¾
Oats—	Dec	..	..	..	..
	May	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½
Pork—	Jan	....	....	....	$9 50
	May	9 75	9 85	9 75	9 82
Lard—	Jan	....	....	....	5 47
	May	5 77	5 80	5 75	5 80
Ribs—	Jan	....	....	....	4 60
	May	4 85	4 90	4 82	4 87

Puts, 59¼; calls, 60⅛.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—War rumors got into our market, and the question of peace or war was determined in favor of peace by the wheat party.

The bulls see nothing in wheat on a peace basis, and the peace party recruited the bear party today. There is a good legitimate milling demand for our winter wheat, and our exports are very good.

The condition of the new winter wheat is reported as the poorest at this time in many years. Its vitality is low. The seed bed was not good; the seed itself was not prime. A large proportion of the spring wheat production has found its way into winter wheat districts for local consumption, and it is difficult to see, with cash wheat here, in St. Louis, Toledo, Detroit and New York at a premium, how the legitimate conditions eventually can fail to mark up the prices of wheat.

Europe is in a ferment. No one can tell what will happen. The eastern question is reinforced by other hostile interests, and European peace seems as remote as it was three weeks ago, but the legitimate wheat situation seems to be sound at present prices, war or no war. We question whether wheat could not have shown fully more strength without these war rumors. The news from the Pacific coast is favorable to higher prices. The weather is dry there and the demand for Australia is a feature of the Pacific coast market. Wheat on the surface acts weak, but on any fair break we advise buying.

Corn receipts big, and expectations will continue so; prices weak and lower, with light trade; covering of short stuff past few days leaves market with very little support.

Provisions opened weak, on realizing by longs, but offerings were well absorbed, and the market held steady for the balance of the day.

WALKER & CO.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10.—Hogs—Receipts today, 40,000; left over, 4,000; market generally active, and generally 5c lower than yesterday's closing prices; light, $3 60 to $3 87½; mixed, $3 65 to $3 87½; heavy, $3 55 to $3 87½; rough, $3 55 to $3 65.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; market quiet but steady; beeves, $3 30 to $5; cows and heifers, $4 to $4 50; Texans steers, $2 90 to $4 15; stockers and feeders, $2 70 to $3 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market weak; 5c to 10c lower.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Cattle—The supply of sale stock was fair for this time of the week again, about 5 cars all told. The market was about steady at the opening prices of the week, and the local butchers took about the offerings.

Hogs—Receipts, 90 cars; market slow and lower; Yorkers, fair to choice, $4 10 to $4 15; stags, common to choice, $2 85 to $3 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 90 cars; market rather slow; lambs, choice to prime, $5 15 to $5 30; Canada lambs, fair to prime, none sold; sheep, choice to selected export wethers, $4 to $4 25; culls and common sheep, $2 to $3 75.

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Defies All Honest Competition.
25c Per Pound
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184 Dundas Street.
FREE to every housekeeper on application a valuable receipt book on the art of cooking.

CUBAN REBELS VICTORIOUS.

A Spanish Garrison Surrenders to Them —Nearing Havana.

Havana, Jan. 10.—The garrison of Hoyo, Colorado, consisting entirely of Spanish volunteers, has surrendered to the insurgents Hoyo, Col., is near Bauta, which is about twelve miles from this city. It is announced that 123 wounded insurgents, who were picked up on the battle field at La Ceiba, are now in the Spanish hospital at San Antonio, De Los Banos.

CURLING.

The final match of the primaries for club medals of the Forest City Club was played last evening with the following score: Henwood, F Beattie, C S Hyman, A Talbot, skip—12. Col Macbeth, W Bartlet, C W Davis, G Gillespie, skip—9.

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

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—No. 1 committee meets to wind up the year's business tonight.

—Mr. E. Paul has been appointed chairman of the finance board of the city Masonic lodges.

—Mayor Little, Ald. Pritchard and Ald.-Elect Taylor have taken the required oath of office.

—Mr. Wm. G. Wills, manager of the Hobbs' plate glass works, is confined to his home with tonsilitis.

—Wm. Wyatt has taken out a permit to build a three story brick store on the West side of Talbot street, to cost $2,500.

—A wide circle of friends will regret to learn that Mr. Ed. Burke, photographer, Richmond street, is at the point of death. Mr. Burke is prominent in Masonic circles.

—The Central Bridge Company, Peterborough, will commence the actual work of building the Victoria bridge extension in ten days, the machine work being just about complete.

—The following Londoners are spending the winter in Pasadena, Southern California: Mrs. Warren Rock, Mrs. Ethel Sayers, Miss Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth Cheney, Miss Edith Fitzgerald and Mr. Warren Becher.

—The week of prayer meetings being held this week in various churches have been very successful. At St. Andrew's Church on Wednesday night and at the Dundas Center Methodist last night there were large audiences.

—The Middlesex County Council, of 1896, will meet on Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock. W. L. Corbett, reeve of McGillivray, Trafford Campbell, reeve of East Williams, and Henry Hardy, reeve of Caradoc, are spoken of as probable candidates for the warden's chair.

—Mr. M. D. Carder, grand recorder, A. O. U. W., leaves today for Chicago to attend a meeting of the relief board of the Supreme Lodge. The Ontario jurisdiction will be an applicant for $52,200 relief, having assessed its members over its limit of sixteen assessments.—St. Thomas Journal.

—Manager Henry A. Everett, of the Detroit Railway, has returned from London, Ont., where he operates the street railway lines. He says that the receipts of that road show that 40 per cent of the fares are straight 5-cent fares, although the road sells nine tickets for 25 cents during three hours of the day and seven tickets for 25 cents the remainder of the day.—Detroit Free Press.

—Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.D., of Toronto, editor of the Christian Guardian, will preach to his old congregation in Dundas Center Church, morning and evening, on Sunday next. The occasion is the missionary anniversary services in connection with the church. Dundas Center is the banner church of the conference in missionary givings, over $2,000 being contributed for this purpose last year.

—Subscribers often in renewing their subscriptions to the "Advertiser" express their views in words of praise. The following is one of many received the past few days: "Permit me to say I appreciate your effort in issuing a bright, breezy, unshaded, vigorous daily paper. It is a capital specimen of progressive journalism—always up to date and unsurpassed in ability. I inclose you my subscription for another year. E. Medd, Ruthven, Ont."

—The officers and teachers of the Southern Congregational Sunday school met last evening at the residence of the superintendent, Mr. C. Cannom, 289 Ridout street, and held their annual business meeting. At the conclusion of the business portion of the evening, Mr. Cannom was presented with a handsome easy chair and an address, expressive of the appreciation in which his services are held by the officers and teachers. The recipient was taken by surprise and replied briefly, referring to the pleasure it had always given him to work for the advancement of the Southern Congregational Sunday school. Refreshments were served and a pleasant hour was spent.

—At the regular meeting of Court Stella, 7,047, A O F, held on Thursday, Jan. 9, the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing term by P C R Bro Thos Lear, assisted by P C R Bro Geo Scollick: P C R, W T Devlin; C R, W T Livermore; S C R, Wm Hogg; S W, Geo Ewen; J W, Otto Hillbert; S B, W J Stone; J B, Harry Hogg; secretary, Thos Tuxford (retained); treasurer, Ald J Nutkins (retained); surgeon, Dr English (retained); minute secretary, Geo Scollick; trustees, Bros Dr English, R Moule, Wm Connor; auditors, J E Adkins, Thos Lear, Geo Scollick. On behalf of the court, D C R Bro Ford presented the retiring P C R, Bro Thos Hogg, with a certificate and regalia to which Bro Hogg suitably replied.

—The annual meeting of the Middlesex Law Association was held in the new law library at the court house yesterday afternoon, when the following trustees were elected: Messrs E J. Parke, Q. C.; J H Flock, Q. C.; Jas. Magee, Q. C.; R Bayly, Q C; E Meredith, Q C; G C Gibbons, Q C; M D Fraser, T Macbeth, I F Hellmuth A O Jeffery, T H Purdom, F P Betts and V Cronyn. Mr J H Flock was re-elected president; Mr George C Gibbons, vice-president; and Mr W J Harvey, secretary. Mr. A. O. Jeffery resigned from the office of treasurer after seven years' service, and Mr. Talbot Macbeth was elected to fill the vacancy. The resignation was regretted, and a vote of thanks for his valuable services was unanimously tendered Mr. Jeffery. The banquet to Chief Justice Meredith will probably be given on Friday night next. The annual reports of the secretary and librarian were very satisfactory. The society has a membership of 70 and a library containing 2,400 volumes.

—The newly elected officers of Pride of the East Circle, No. 55, Companions of the Forest, A. O. F., were installed at the last regular meeting by P. C. C., Mrs. A. E. Richards, assisted by P. S. Treasurer T. Le Selleur. The officers are: P. C. C., Mrs. L. Head; C. C., Mrs. S. Gibling; S. C. C., Miss N. Morrow; R. G., Miss P. Saville; L. G., Miss S. Cundick; I. G., Miss E. Drew; O. G., Harry Porter; recording secretary, Mrs. J. Ward; financial secretary, Walter Richards; treasurer, Mrs. E. Quick; medical officer, A. R. Pingel; auditors, T. C. Bartlett, Mrs. E. Marr and Mrs. S. Gibling; trustees, Mrs. A. E. Richards, Mrs. S. Gibling and Mrs. E. Marr; sick committee, Comps. Head, Marr, Robertson, Drew, Bartlett, Lyons and Richards. The income of the circle for the year was $382 05, and the expenditures $335 47. The membership numbers 78, with a bank account of $385, $26 in the treasurer's hands, goods and chattels, valued at $90, and assets placed at $500. Last year eighteen companions experienced 264 days' sickness and received $107 50 in benefits. The circle, will annex itself to the federation in connection with the High Court of Canada.

—Lodge Princess Beatrice, No. 6, D.O.E.B.S., held their regular meeting in Cullis' Hall last night. A large number of members and visiting sisters were in attendance. After routine business the installation services were performed by W.D.D.G.P., Sister Burton, in her usual earnest and forcible manner, assisted by Sister Cripps, P.P., from Toronto, and Sister Raycroft, from Lodge Princess of Wales, city. The following officers were duly installed, and took their stations: Sister Fleming, P. P.; Sister Trace, W. P.; Sister Hornsby, W. V. P.; Sister Morrow, chaplain; Bro. A. Isaac, secretary; Sister M. A. Burton, W. Treas.; Sister Woonton, W. first guide; Sister E. Pugsley, second; Sister C. Hier, third; Sister A. Jones, fourth; Sister Cottrell, fifth; Sister C. Grieves, sixth; inside guard, Bro. Cullis; outside guard, Bro. Dolby. Afterwards presentations were the order. Sister Fleming, P. P., was called to dais, when an appropriate address was read by Sister Anderson, P.P., and an elegant fruit dish was presented by Sister Hornsby, which she gratefully acknowledged. After this, Sister Burton, D.D.G.P., was called on, when an address of praise complimenting her for her splendid services rendered the lodge was read by Sister Trace, W.P. Sister Woonton presented her with a beautiful fruit stand as a mark of esteem and respect, to which she feelingly responded, thanking the members for their kindness. She was taken so by surprise, not expecting anything. The lodge was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

A correspondent at Kintore states that at the request of the independent Conservatives of East Williams, Dr. Towle, of Kintore, has consented to contest that riding at the coming Dominion elections. He says that on the trade question he is in accord with the present Government, but differs with them on other issues.

MEMORIAL CHRISTMAS TREAT.

At the special request of numerous little folks connected with the Memorial Church Sunday school, Santa Claus consented to a return engagement, and appeared before about 500 of the school children last evening, leaving joy and candy and happiness in his wake. Mr. C. H. Armitage occupied the chair and Mr. W. L. Bleuthner presided at the organ and accompanied the singers in the cantata entitled "The Crowning of Christmas." Mr. Ed. Gardener, choir master at St. Matthews, was musical director, and the presentation was exceedingly creditable both to teacher and children alike. Groups of boys and girls, tastily attired, represented the following holidays: New Year's Dry, St. Valentine's Day, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, Emancipation Day, Thanksgiving Day and Santa Claus, representing Christmas time. They were dressed to suit the seasons they represented. The schoolroom was handsomely decorated and all the children received boxes of candies and fruit. The entertainment will be repeated tonight

A SURPLUS OF $2,000.

Number two committee of the City Council held its final meeting last night. Chairman Wm. Heaman presided, and there were present Ald. Nutkins, Parnell, J. Heaman, S. O'Meara, A. Callahan, Mayor Little, and the board officers. Ald. O'Meara again brought up the matter of opening Beaconsfield avenue to the Wharncliffe road or Victor street. The matter was referred to the incoming council. Secretary Perrin, of the Hussars' Band, again made application for payment for a disputed band concert, and the letter was filed. Mayor Little explained what had been done with reference to strengthening and widening the Wharncliffe road bridge. Secretary Bell reported that the committee had $2,000 on hand after all accounts had been provided for. Ald. O'Meara wished this expended on stone, to be broken by the unemployed, and Ald. Parnell explained that while the committee might have a surplus, there was a deficit of about $6,000 in the estimated receipts of the water commissioners, and with other unforeseen expenses the council would with difficulty end even. No action was taken. Ald. Callahan moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for the uniform courtesy he had extended to the members of the committee. Ald. O'Meara seconded. Chairman Heaman, in acknowledging the honor, referred in complimentary terms to Ald. Callahan, who is retiring from the council, and Ald. Nutkins moved a vote of thanks to Secretary "Jim" Bell. Ald. Parnell, Ald. O'Meara and Ald. Heaman all referred to Mr. Bell's efficiency, and obliging nature, and Mr. Bell modestly replied. Another complimentary resolution to the reporters concluded the business of the year.

An Axe and a Knife

Play Important Parts in an Alleged Assault.

One-Legged Bicyclist Higgins Had the Knife—The Wound Was Inflicted Unintentionally—Samuel Gibson's Admissions—His Wife Says He Possesses a Violent Temper.

An assault case of more than ordinary interest was investigated in a two-hour session held by Police Magistrate Parke at his Carling street quarters this morning. It was not a case arising out of a kick-and-punch row between two men, but it was the outcome of a dispute in which a one-legged boy of 18 years, a middle-aged man, a pocket-knife and an axe played prominent parts. Arthur Higgins, the one-legged bicycle rider, was the defendant, and Samuel Gibson, of 199 Bathurst street, was the man who received a long wound on the forehead from a knife which Higgins carried.

Gibson keeps a boarding house, and among his lodgers were the prisoner and his father, Wm. Higgins. The latter is an employe at the Grand Trunk round-house, and one night before Christmas he was standing at the corner of York and Clarence streets, when two young men accosted him and wanted to know the time. Higgins pulled out his watch, when one of the strangers grabbed it and ran away, and has kept out of the road ever since. The loss of the watch led up to the present difficulty. The Higginses—senior and junior—and Gibson were having dinner together on Monday, Dec. 30, when the conversation drifted to Higgins' loss. Young Higgins said he thought he could recover the time-piece if he had a dollar, when Gibson expressed the opinion that he couldn't do it if he had five dollars. This provoked anger, and Higgins and Gibson jumped up from their seats, Higgins pulling a knife out of his hip pocket and Gibson raising a chair as if he were going to strike the boy. A scuffle followed, in which Gibson claimed to have been thrown to the floor and stabbed in the forehead by Higgins.

On cross-examination by Mr. Meredith, Gibson admitted that he had trouble with his former and his present wife, both of them having sued him for alimony. He also had trouble with an adopted son, whom, he said, had fired a shot-gun at him. Gibson owned up to striking at Higgins with a chair, and also to having gotten an axe with the intention of getting into the room in which Higgins had locked himself after the scuffle. He was interrupted by the arrival of the police.

Mrs. Gibson was also put on the stand for the prosecution, but she could not give an accurate account of the row, as she was very much excited at the sight of her husband's wound. She said Gibson had a very violent temper, and frequently made threats, some of which she was afraid of.

Higgins claimed that he inflicted the wound merely by accident. He had drawn the knife to scare Gibson, and had raised his hand to ward off a blow which Gibson was about to give him with a chair. His arm glanced off, and the wound was the result.

Higgins was discharged.

Breach of the bylaw cases against Robert Stanley and Robert Hueston were adjourned. Thomas Leathall, drunk, was fined $2 or five days.

McBRIDE SAYS FAREWELL.

Massillon, Ohio, Jan. 10.—John McBride has written out his formal farewell to the American Federation of Labor. He speaks in generous terms of Samuel Gompers, and reiterates his determination expressed during the heat of the late convention, as follows: "I shall never again, either seek or except official life or official responsibility in the labor movement, but whenever opportunity offers or occasion demands my voice and pen will be used to aid and relieve suffering humanity and oppresed labor."

A YEAR IN A WAGON.

The Queer Home on Wheels of an Artist and His Wife.

H. L. Brewer, the well-known artist, and his wife, have lived for over a year in a cottage on wheels, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Their movable residence is at present a lot in Alameda, where they are couched under a spreading oak, and where they intend to stay the coming winter.

Their house is a result of Mr. Brewer's attempt to secure a place where he cloud work at his art and still be at liberty to go where he wished. The house was built in 1894, at a cost of about $500, and Mr. Brewer said recently that he had already made enough by the saving in rent and expenses to pay for it. The van is somewhat similar to those in use by gypsies, but is fitted up in much more comfortable style. It has one room 10 feet long, 4½ feet wide and 6 feet 3 inches high, and in this space Mr. Brewer and his wife have lived, slept and eaten for the last year. At one end of the wagon, over the wheels, is a raised platform, and here is a pocket edition of a cooking stove, with a collection of shining pots and pans around it. Under the seat of the wagon is Mrs. Brewer's cupboard, and her table consists of the top of the big trunk, which contains the wardrobe of the pair.

The sleeping arrangements are, however, the greatest puzzle to the uninitiated. The bed consists of two big cushions laid out upon the floor of the wagon, and bedding is stored in a box under the wagon, reached by a trap door in its floor.

The little house has plenty of light, as it must have, for Mr. Brewer has it for his studio on occasions. The door is on the left side, between the wheels, and is made in two halves, so that either can be opened independently of the other. Beside the door there is a big plate glass window and several smaller windows. The whole contrivance, including two persons, the little stove and the big trunk, weighs less than 2,400 pounds, and can be taken anywhere by two horses. Mrs. Brewer is no less enthusiastic about the traveling home than her husband. All last winter they were domiciled in the hills above Berkeley and never felt better in their lives. Last August they started with their caravan from Alameda. They went over the hills to Contra Costa county and spent several months sketching in the valleys. Then they went to Berkeley for the winter, and in the spring moved their residence farther up into the hills. This winter they expect to spend in Alameda, and in the spring they will start out for a tour of the state.

Do you want people to inquire after any article you have to sell? Place a ten word advertisement in the "Advertiser." Three insertions will cost you 20 cents.

LOOK
ANY TIE IN
Graham Bros.' Store
FOR 25c
SATURDAY, JAN. 11 ONLY.
159 Dundas Street.

We Have Removed
Our office and wholesale department from 80 Dundas street, to 243 Dundas—all business done at the latter store. Will close out lots at greatly reduced prices for the next 30 days. Telephone 917.
P. Hendershott & Co.

TRY OUR
BOILED HAM
GEO. PETERS, 519 RICHMOND ST.
zxv

MILLINERY
For balance of season at one-half its usual price at
MRS. MARTIN'S,
206 Dundas Street.
Bargains in Children's Bonnets.

John Ferguson & Sons,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.
Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 543.

A Rare Delicacy
REX BREAKFAST SAUSAGE, seasoned with a celebrated French seasoning. In order to introduce these sausage, which are the best that experience has yet produced, we will sell for one week
4 Pounds for 25c
2 Pounds for 15c
MOORE & CO'Y
234 Dundas Street, next Whiskard's.
v

SEE
Patten's 25c Ties!
BEST IN THE CITY.
179 DUNDAS ST.

HINTON & RUMBALL,
THE UNDERTAKERS,
360 Richmond Street.
Private residence, 236 King St
Telephone—Store 440; House, 423. zxv

F. G. RUMBALL,
Wholesale & Retail Lumber Merchant
Largest stock of Maple, Basswood, Elm Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Chestnut, Ash Oak, etc., in Western Ontario. Inspection solicited. Prices on application.
Office and Yard—York Street, just west Tecumseh House. zxv

Wild Flowers of Canada
NOW COMPLETE.
Special Bindings
—AT—
E. H. Kordes.
vz

Consignments
Of Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.
DAWSON & CO.
32 West Market St., Toronto.
ywt

REMOVAL
W. Fairbairn
Merchant Tailor,
Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance through store

The "Advertiser" Goes Everywhere, and is Read by Everybody. It is, therefore, as an Advertising Medium, without a Peer, Whether Cost or Measure of Publicity be Considered.

Denton & Deeks

MERCHANT TAILORS and IMPORTERS OF FINE WOOLENS

Are showing a large assortment of the latest novelties for Dress Suits in Worsteds, Cheviots, Sicunas; also French and West of England Broadcloths at very low prices. Unexcelled for fit and finish.

384 Richmond Street, London.

A King's Gentleman.

So, subduing his own emotions, Master Bradford told how the Belle Isle had encountered in the Bahama waters the craft of a famous buccaneer of that time and locality, named Black Beard, who, from his lair in one of the inlets of the island since called New Providence, sallied forth, now to attack some vessel whose freight he had reason to suppose valuable, and now to make raids upon the mainland, his ravages extending as far north as the Carolinas. Either from information or by a shrewd guess, none could say which, Black Beard had decided that the Belle Isle was worth his capture on this occasion, and had lain in wait for her, taken her by surprise, slaughtered most of the crew, and having thoroughly stripped her, not only of the treasures of the poor marquis, but of every other valuable, had secured her crew and passengers, living and dead, below hatches, set fire to the brig and sailed away, leaving her to consume and sink.

One of the sailors, sick in his berth below at the time of the attack, had crawled out of one of the portholes, secured a floating spar, and in the confusion and smoke of the onslaught, contrived to float out of the immediate vicinity of the pirate before anyone had leisure to discover or pursue him; and after a night and day in the water was picked up by some natives from one of the other islands, who would have sold him to Black Beard as a slave, had not he fortunately effected his escape and worked his way to Massachusetts Bay, where he hoped to find some French vessel returning home. Telling his story to the governor, who 200 years ago occupied more the position of father and guardian of the colony than the governors of today do or could, he was sent on to Plymouth Plantation, there to give by word of mouth the heavy news so important, not only to Dr. Le Baron's family, but to those of two other townsmen who had taken passage on the Belle Isle.

Such in brief was the news that the kind Bradford, then ruling Plymouth, had come to give as best he might to Le Baron's widow; and, having given it, to kneel and pray beside her that God would give strength to endure the loving chastisement his own hand inflicted.

Molly listened to heavy news, eloquent prayer and well-spoken consolation with the same set white face and fixed, unseeing eyes for all. When the somewhat puzzled magistrate rose to go, she rose too, and, holding out her hand, said gently:

"I thank you very much, Master Bradford, and will you kindly excuse me to any of the neighbors who may speak of coming to see me before tomorrow? I had rather be alone."

"Will you not see the elder?"

"No, if it please you, sir. I had rather be alone."

"Then you shall, poor child; and none shall take offense if Desire denies you at the door."

And we, too, will leave her alone.

CHAPTER XL.

No doubt our Puritan and Pilgrim ancestors possessed affections and sestiments like ourselves; but these graces of life were, in the stern first century of their experience on the sterile shores of New England, made so subservient to the iron principles upon which their commonwealth was founded, the tastes of the individual were so constantly sacrificed to the well-being of the community, that small evidence of even ordinary feeling appears upon the surface of their records. Notably is this the case in the matter of second marriages; for from the first landing of the Pilgrims, or, rather, from the first winter when so many marriages were dissolved by death, it seemed to be received as a grave political, if not moral, duty, that grief for the dead should be postponed to care for the living; and the widowed mourner should, after the briefest possible widowhood, take another partner, and raise up children for the Lord and his people.

Rose Standish had not lain many months in her grave when her husband applied for the hand of Priscilla Mullins; Dorothy Bradford had hardly settled herself to her wave-rocked slumber before the governor sent over seas for fair Alice Southworth, his first love, to come and be his second wife. And all through the records of those early days we find the marriages following the burials so rapidly that the funeral meats might have been at least lukewarm for the marriage feast.

In view of this state of things, Mary Le Baron was not scandalized, although much grieved, when her dear old friend Bradford called upon her one autumnal day, about a year after her husband's loss, and premising his errand with some kindly commonplaces, to which she replied in her gentle, absent fashion, came to the pith of his errand in this direct style:

"I have come today, my dear child, to give you some counsel which I do earnestly desire you to follow. I would see you married again, as St. Paul advises the younger widows ever to do; and I have a good and suitable husband to propose. One, too, who has some sort of a claim upon you, in that you once were troth-plight to him, and broke the bond for no other reason than a maid's idle fancy. I mean Reuben Hetherford, Mary."

Reuben Hetherford has spoken with me, good father Bradford, and I have given him his answer," replied Molly, quietly, but with a little color rising to her cheek, a little light to her eye. The patriarch smiled and lifted a deprecating hand.

"I know it, Mary; I heard it all from Hetherford himself, and it seemed to me you had shown him less than your usual gentleness. I hardly knew our dove-like Mistress Le Baron in the scornful dame whose words he reported."

"It is like him to try to set you against me, sir—you who have been my best friend since——. But I will not contradict him. Believe me a shrew and you will, father; but let me, in all reverence to you, say again, as I said to him, I am the wife of one man, and that man Francis Le Baron. And though God has in his righteousness removed him from my sight, from this world even, he is none the less my husband; and I can no more take another than can Dame Sampson, because her husband has gone voyaging around the world."

"But, mistress, you will not make yourself more faithful or more righteous than the fathers of our colony here," began the governor, rather severely; but Mary, putting her hands together, raised them in such deprecation of his anger that he paused irresolutely, and she took advantage of his doubt to put in her own plea.

"Nay, father, be not displeased; say that I am but a poor, silly woman, and let me go my way, looking only to your honorable guardianship for protection and counsel; for in very truth Reuben Hetherford could never fill your place in those respects. I shall be no charge to anyone; for when the money my dear husband left in your hands is gone, I can sell my farm near Falmouth, and I think already of opening a little dame-school here in my own sitting-room. There are many who would trust their children to me, and I may dismiss Desire, and there are other economies—in truth, father, I need no man to care for my affairs except yourself."

"But the lad, Mary! Lazarus surely needs a father."

"He has one, sir; and one of his daily lessons is to learn to be what that father would have him. I may be all unfit to train him, but Reuben Hetherford shall never be master over Dr. Le Baron's son."

"Pride, Mary, and bitterness and prejudice and perversity. Those are the good gifts you would give your son, are they?" asked Bradford severely.

"Better those than cruelty and treachery and falsehood, the goodly blossoms of Hetherford's nature," replied Molly, in so undaunted a tone that the governor rose in much displeasure, and would have left the room but for the fair, soft matron suddenly replacing the self-asserting matron who opposed him but now, and who, clasping his hand in her own long, smooth fingers, raised it to her lips, saying:

"Nay then, nay father, but I will not have you leave me so. Did not you promise to be a father to the fatherless and to the widow? and have not I given you the love and reverence of a daughter? Forgive my obstinacy, and do not altogether break my heart by going away in anger."

"Well, there, then, child, there. Kneel down and take my blessing. I was vexed, no doubt; but, after all, God himself guides such as you, and I need not to meddle. Hetherford shall not persecute you, nor shall anyone."

So that danger went by, and the winter passed. Mary opened her dame-school, and dismissed Desire, but, besides her household duties and the care of her little ones, found time to carry on the lessons her husband had begun with his son, and which were already far beyond the most advanced branches of the village school system. The governor occasionally examined the lad and looked at his books, generally making the mother's heart flutter before he left her by prophesying that in a few months more master must be sent to Boston, or perhaps to the new college at Cambridge, to finish his education, already outgrowing a woman's grasp.

(To be Continued.)

"The Common People,"

As Abraham Lincoln called them, do not care to argue about their ailments. What they want is a medicine that will cure them. The simple, honest statement, "I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me," is the best argument in favor of this medicine and this is what many thousands voluntarily say.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

On July 31, 1895, the telegraph companies of the world were using 2,500,000 miles of wire.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin county, Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

The deepest English coal shaft is the Moss colliery, near Ashton—depth 2,820 feet.

A Prominent Lawyer Says:

"I have eight children, every one in good health, not one or whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

The Mormons believed that Joseph Smith knew of the whereabouts of the ark of the covenant.

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.

A Nuisance

to a great many people are Babies and Baby Rockers. We have hundreds of them, and as they are no use to us and greatly in our way we have decided to sacrifice the lot, so come along and take your choice, KEENE BROS., 121 King street.

Connoisseurs of driving patronize Overmeyer's livery, Richmond street north, as he has only the latest style of rigs. 'Phone 423.

Don't Read This.—In order to introduce a new brand of sardines which usually retail for 25 cents, we will sell them for 15 cents. They are imported French sardines of the finest quality. T. M. Shoebotham & Co.

Ladies, Buy Princess Paper Shell Almonds. No Nut Crackers Required.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.

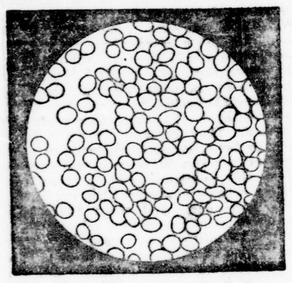
169 Dundas St.

Criminals' Terror.

Justice Aided by the Photomicrograph.

It Can be Shown Whether a Hair is From a Male or a Female, Whether a Drop of Blood Comes From a Human or an Animal Body.

"The Diary of a Judicial Chemist," now under the press in Leipzig, Germany, explains many secrets of the professional expert figuring in the courts of justice the world over. The author, Dr. P. Jeserich, has been a well-known character in the criminal courts of Germany for many years; sometimes he was on the side of the State, at other times he pleaded for the wrongly accused. Happily there has been secured from Berlin advance sheets of the book and a number of illustrations, showing how by the use of photomicrography, which is the production of enlarged images of the whole or portions of an



CORPUSCLES IN HUMAN BLOOD.

object by means of photography, evidence of crime has been discovered in apparently unimportant or entirely useless specimens of corpus delicti. The public has heard of these discoveries, but has never before been taken into the confidence of the scientific expert. In the following extracts the most important features of the forthcoming volume will be noted.

Under the requirements of modern science the uses of the camera, fortified by the microscope, to depict graphically and with slight loss of time and trouble the hidden secrets of nature, have multiplied. Photomicrography has become a powerful defense against crime in the hands of justice.

A jury composed of twelve law-abiding citizens, good and true, is not easily cajoled by uncorroborated expert testimony. Man rebels at the thought of accepting the word of another on a matter that is beyond his own comprehension: his sense of justice opposes the imputation of condemning a person on a basis of what he considers scientific speculation. In former years many criminals escaped punishment because the public prosecutor was unable to establish their guilt, save by scientific deduction; the jury, in hundreds of well-known cases, refused to believe the State's expert, and that body of highly estimable gentlemen gradually fell into more or less deserved disrepute. Then the new application of photography, with images magnified through the microscope, came to their aid. The jury received tangible proofs of the correctness of the mysterious phases of evidence submitted; it was allowed to follow the expert's flight into unknown regions by pictorial illustrations; in short, it could see for itself, where formerly it had been asked to make its observations through the spectacles of another.

To illustrate the possibilities of photomicrography it is but necessary to mention that a man magnified the same amount as some subjects of the microscope-fortified camera would appear as high as Mount Washington. A drop of blood, a single hair, a particle of skin that may be found under the finger nails of a person suspect-

CORPUSCLES IN GOAT'S BLOOD.

ed of murder—photomicrography will tell the tale. It will establish whether the blood found is from a human being or not, whether it is from the person murdered or from that of the supposed murderer. Almost the same holds good with respect to hair. It can be determined by the instrument mentioned whether the hair is from the male or female; be it ever so small, it can be matched with the hair of the suspected person. When the finger nails of the latter are scraped even the minutest particles of skin will be found, and this skin put under the microscope will demonstrate its own origin. Like experiments will be made with the accumulations under the finger nails of the murdered person, who in the struggle with the murderer may have scratched the enemy of his or her life.

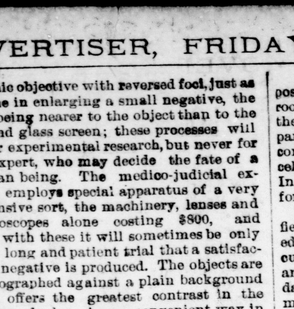
Microscopes have been in use for many hundred years, but only within the last seventy years has the instrument for the examination of minute objects, or parts of objects, which enlarges the visual pictures formed upon the retina of the observer, undergone the wonderful improvements which make to-day one of the most valuable adjuncts of science and criminalogy. For the reasons stated, it would, however, by itself be of small value for persuading a jury of a fellow-man's guilt. To make the ocular demonstration perfect its union with photography is a necessity.

The attainment of results in microscopic photography demands ample proficiency and a large and expensive plant. Amateur detectives, who at the same time are amateur photographers, sometimes experiment with a self-constructed apparatus consisting of a stand with a mechanical stage, a well-selected set of objectives and a 4x5 camera, building it up as follows: The camera is pivoted opposite the microscope, the first having a pasteboard funnel with black velvet lining attached to its front, so as to allow some 2 feet "draw." The eye piece of the microscope is removed and the open tube joined to the little end of the funnel by a light-tight sleeve of velvet. A lamp is set with the edge of the flame toward the microscope, the latter being attached to some contrivance so as to be readily operated while the observer stands before the ground glass screen.

Another method is that of using a photographic objective with reversed foci, just as is done in enlarging a small negative, the lens being nearer to the object than to the ground glass screen; these processes will do for experimental research, but never for the expert, who may decide the fate of a human being. The medico-judicial expert employs special apparatus of a very expensive sort, the machinery, lenses and microscopes alone costing $800, and even with these it will sometimes be only after long and patient trial that a satisfactory negative is produced. The objects are photographed against a plain background that offers the greatest contrast in the matter of color. A very convenient way in many instances, especially when the object has to be kept in fluid, is to take it with the camera placed directly above it. This applies especially to brain photography, of which more later on.

Exact measurements of the dimensions of minute objects exposed by the camera with the aid of the microscope are taken by instruments called micrometers, indicating the actual dimensions of the objects to be measured. The method most commonly adopted consists in the insertion of a ruled glass scale into the focus of an ordinary eye-piece, this scale being fixed in a brass inner frame that has a slight motion in the direction of its length within an outer frame. The micrometer measures objects down to the one-millionth part of an inch, if properly applied, and in order that it may be done the instrument is put through a test before use on criminal business.

In what follows our readers will find engravings of photomicrographical reproductions of minute quantities of blood drawn from the body of a human being, and of a goat respectively, which figured in a recent murder case. It appears that a single drop of blood shed by murderous hands was removed from one of the garments the suspected person had worn when he committed the deed. The spot was on the shirt sleeve, and the prisoner insisted that it got there in the butcher shop, when he examined a freshly slaughtered pig. This seemed plausible enough, and as the evidence against the murderer was purely circumstantial the prosecutor would have, had a hard time to convince the jury that the suspect's story was fictitious save for the aid of microphotography. At the trial he first made clear to the jury the character and the properties of human blood. Asking the foreman to place a drop of his own blood under a microscope he showed the gentlemen the crowd of minute bodies, so-called corpuscles, it contained. Then he demonstrated that the average diameter of the red corpuscles, which are in the majority, is about 1-3500 part of an inch, their thick-



HAIR OF MAN'S BEARD.

ness about one quarter of that measurement. The form he demonstrated, was that of circular disks, slightly concave on both ends.

At the end of this object lesson he produced the photomicrographies. The identity of the first, presenting corpuscles of human blood, was easily recognized, for the micrometer proved that those in the pictures had exactly the same circumference as the minute parts of the blood of their foreman, which they had seen drawn from under the microscope.

The second picture introduced represented corpuscles of the blood of a pig, that is, the animal from which the prisoner said the blood on his shirt had come. It was demonstrated that the corpuscles in pig's blood have oval form, and besides are considerably smaller than those in human blood. To demonstrate the point further the photograph exhibiting magnified corpuscles of goat's blood was shown. These again are smaller than the corpuscles of pig's blood.

After this the prisoner broke down and confessed to the murder, "recognizing," as he said, "the hand of God in the discovery which made clear to the eyes of the world the crime that he committed in the dark of the night, unobserved by anybody but the Almighty." It may be interesting in this connection, to observe that the corpuscles of the human blood exceed in volume those of all our domesticated animals. Human blood is, therefore, always detectable; it can be recognized under all and any circumstances.

The photomicrographical pictures of "man's beard hair," "tip of woman's hair," "tips of man's hair," "roots of woman's hair," "root of man's hair" given herewith also played a decisive part in a murder trial. Two men had been arrested for the murder of a certain person. On the garments of one, which were saturated with blood, a woman's hair had been found; that is its identity as such was established only after it had been photographed under a microscope, as is shown in the engraving exhibiting tips and roots of woman's hair. Upon the person of the



TIPS AND ROOTS OF MAN'S HAIR.

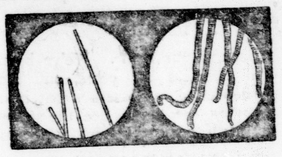
second prisoner was also a quantity of human hair found. The microscopical camera showed that it was man's hair, partly from the head and partly from the beard. The person murdered was a woman, the wife of the first prisoner, and the hair on his clothes was identical with that on the dead woman's head. This settled his connection with the case.

The prosecution maintained that more than one person had been concerned in the murder. The second prisoner, however, claimed an alibi, which could not be disputed by direct evidence, as it turned out. Finally the judicial expert hit upon the plan to compare the hair found on the clothes of the second prisoner with those of the first prisoner. Specimens of the latter kind were procured, but ocular comparison failed to establish their similarity. Then photomicrography was tried, and by these means it was proved beyond doubt that the hair came from the same head and beard.

To fully appreciate this it must be understood that human hair differs vastly—"no two hairs alike," says a scientist. A hair possesses a root, a shaft and a tip. The root is embedded in the hair follicle, while the shaft and tip form the free projecting part. The substance of the human hair is composed of a horny material, with many cells, containing the pigment granules. In the thicker hair (in man's beard hair, for instance) these cells contain air.

The beard hair of the murderer, magnified by the process described, and illustrated in the engraving, exhibits the hair cuticle perfectly, with its scale-like cells and its air chambers; the latter appear dark, the cell scales quite light, for the man's beard was of a grayish color.

No expert is needed to distinguish between the hair roots represented in the engravings. Those of the female are lank and thin; those from a man's head are

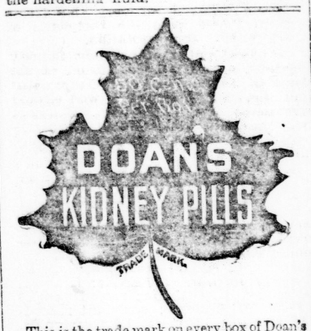


TIPS AND ROOTS OF WOMAN'S HAIR.

club-shaped. The tips of the woman's hair show that they have not been cut for a great many years, while those of the man's head clearly exhibit the marks of the scissors, where the tips have been cut from the shaft.

All this and more testimony that, in spite of its technical character, appealed directly to the understanding of everybody concerned was brought out at the trial mentioned, and it was finally found that the second prisoner stood guard at the house where the murder was committed, and that, after the deed, the murderer, in a fit of emotion, threw himself on his friend's neck and cried, then and there leaving the tell-tale hair, from his head and beard upon the man's shoulders.

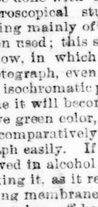
One of the most interesting photomicrographical experiments is the use of photography in taking the various cultures of the brain, magnified through the microscope. The brain is sometimes a very difficult object to picture; it is of a soft and yielding texture, and covered with a thin, highly reflecting membrane. In most cases brain photography shows white patches of reflected light. The best way is to face the light with the camera and photograph the shadowed side, taking care, of course, that the cut section or special portion that one wishes to depict, is on the shadowed side, and excluding all side light. After putting the brain in position, time must be allowed for it to assume a state of complete rest, as it is not a very solid body, and a portion may move during the exposure, the rest remaining still. In preserving the brain, various methods are in use, depending on what is desired to be done with it in the future. If for microscopical study, Muller's fluid, consisting mainly of bichromate of potash, is often used; this stains the tissue a bright yellow, in which stage it is difficult to photograph, even with color screen and the isochromatic plate, but in the course of time it will become brown, and finally an olive green color, when it will be found to be comparatively hard, and will photograph easily. If the brain should be preserved in alcohol there is no trouble in taking it, as it remains white. The glistening membrane, before spoken of, is usually taken off before the brain is put into the hardening fluid.



This is the trade mark on every box of Doan's Kidney Pills. It is a national emblem, but it has a continental fame. Be sure that every box you purchase bears this trade mark, because it is a guarantee of genuineness. Doan's Kidney Pills cure Back-ache, Lame Back, Headache, Paleness, Weakness, Dropsy, Feverishness Bright's Disease, Diabetes and all Kidney disorders from whatever cause arising. The following is an example of what Doan's Kidney Pills do:—

Mr. Stewart Vaughan, of Cottam, Ontario, tried his physician, but his advice failing to cure his kidney trouble, he takes his friend's advice and now in gratitude wants the world to know the remedy that cured him. These are his own words: "About fifteen years ago I severely strained myself, which brought on an attack of kidney trouble. I could do nothing in the shape of work. I tried my family physician, and numerous remedies that I heard about, but all without any permanent effect. I commenced to think that I would always have to suffer, as nothing seemed to give me any lasting relief. In conversation with a friend who had been troubled similarly he told me that Doan's Kidney Pills had cured him. I got some and commenced their use. They relieved me immediately, and the trouble did not come back to me. This was almost eight years ago, and I have only felt the old symptoms once or twice since that time, which a few doses of the pills instantly dispelled. Since using them myself I have heard of other cases where they were just as valuable as in my case." Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

For sale by W. T. Strong, druggists.



Heart palpitation, breathlessness, impaired nutrition, and imperfect circulation; langour, listlessness, and general debility; menstrual disorders and uterine displacements; nervousness, constipation, and urinary troubles, all find speedy relief and permanent cure by the use of **Indian Woman's Balm**; it makes child-birth painless.

Sold by all dealers at $1.00 per bottle or six for $5.00; or by addressing THE BALM MEDICINE Co., Toronto, Ont.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET.

ALL MOTHERS WHO HAVE USED PALMO-TAR SOAP KNOW THAT IT IS THE BEST BABY'S SOAP for healing the Delicate Skin of Sores.

Only 25c Big Cake

Baby was troubled with sores on head and legs. I tried "Palmo-Tar Soap." In a very short time the sores disappeared, skin became smooth and white, and the child got perfectly well.

Mrs. HOUGHAT, Crediton.

Only 25c. Big Cake.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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Black Sateen Shirts, 50c and 65c.
Men's Heavy Top Shirts, 45c and 50c.
Tailor Made Flannel Shirts, $1 and $1 25.
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To Order $15 All-Wool Tweed Suits, now $12 75.
FIRST-CLASS WORK AND LININGS.

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See our Leader, collar attached, new patterns, only 50c
Two Separate Collars, dressed front, - - 75c
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Three Separate Collars and Link Cuffs - - $1
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of the male may be brought to that condition essential to health of body and peace of mind. How to DEVELOP stunted, feeble organs EXPLAINED in our new Treatise, "PERFECT MANHOOD." A simple, infallible, mechanical method, indorsed by physicians. Book is FREE, sealed. Address (in confidence),

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TORONTO.

Largest hotel in the Province accommodation for 500 guests Complete in all its appointments. Elegantly furnished

W.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 25 years experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed Write for terms before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN BOYD, Lucknow, Ont.

QUICK CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

GIVES HEALTH BY NATURAL MEANS
KEEPS THE THROAT CLEAN AND HEALTHY.
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. WORKS GROYDON ENGLAND

Railway Time Tables.

CORRECTED NOV. 17, 1895.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Trains arrive at London from the west—4:05 a.m., 4:15 a.m., 12:17 p. m., 10:45 a. m. 4:25 p.m., 7:20 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

Trains leave London for the east—4:07 a.m., 4:20 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 7:25 p.m.

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

Trains arrive at London from the east—2:23 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 11:12 a.m., 12:20 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

Trains leave London for the west—7:00 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 2:25 p.m., 6:40 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

Trains arrive at London—4:02 a.m., 8:55 a.m., 11:26 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 7:40 p.m.

Trains leave London—2:30 a.m., 7:25 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 2:55 p.m., 6:55 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

Arrive at London—8:15 a.m., 6:25 p.m.
Leave London—8:05 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

Arrive at London—10:50 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 8:40 p.m., 9:15 p.m.

Leave London—7:25 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 5:55 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.

Trains arrive at London from the west—4:10 a.m., 4:26 p.m., 6:45 p.m.

Trains leave London for the east—4:15 a.m., 8 a.m., 4:35 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Trains arrive at London from the east—11:18 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

Trains leave London for the west—11:25 a.m., 11:40 p.m., 7 a.m.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RY.

Trains leave London—6:25 a.m., 10:05 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. The 10:05 and 7:15 trains run to St. Thomas only.

Trains arrive at London—8:45 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 11:15 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Trains leave London—8:30 a.m., 2:55 p.m., 7:40 p.m. These trains connect with the main line trains at St. Thomas, east and west.

Trains arrive at London—7:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 5:55 p.m.

Folding Screens.

IN ART SILKS AND TAPESTRY. WE ARE OFFERING TILL THE FIRST OF THE YEAR AT

25 % Discount

O. B. Graves,

222 Dundas Street.



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

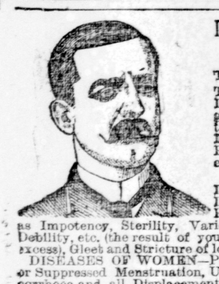
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Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

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Telephone—1,150.
WESLEY HARRISON,
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N.B.—We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.



Dr. W. H. Graham
198 KING ST. WEST,
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Treats Chronic Diseases and gives special attention to Skin Diseases, as Pimples, Ulcers, etc.

PRIVATE DISEASES, and Diseases of a Private Nature, as Impotency, Sterility, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, etc. (the result of youthful folly and excess), Gleet and Stricture of long standing.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Painful, Profuse or Suppressed Menstruation, Ulceration, Leucorrhœa and all Displacements of the Womb.

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FRESH
FRENCH
FRUITS (GLACE)
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YSH'S,
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We make Boston Brown Bread and Crumpets. 48fxv

SKATES

BROCK'S
192 DundAs St.

Is the place to get them—Racing, Hockey Ladies and Acme of all grades. Hockey Skates fitted to the shoes mechanically correct. We still lead in skate grinding.

SKATES HOLLOW GROUND FOR 15c

H. Beaton

Will, for the balance of the season, offer his whole stock of FURS at the actual wholesale cost. Come and inspect the goods.

138 DUNDAS ST.
Opposite Market Lane.

AN UNFORTUNATE MODEL.

The Minister Meant Well But Was Unfamiliar With the Ways of the World.

A story is told of a minister who is the principal of a private school for boys in one of the little villages up the Sound. Since the good man gave up active church work for the more lucrative business of preparing the sons of wealthy parents for college he has become more liberal in his views and prides himself on being familiar with modern thought. It is his constant practice to take his boys out on little trips to let them see for themselves how the world is advancing day by day. One of these recent excursions was to a kindling-wood establishment.

"You must excuse this intrusion, my dear sir," said the minister to the superintendent, "but I take great interest in manual training schools and I have persuaded a number of my scholars to accompany me to your factory so that they can see for themselves just how the wood is prepared for use."

"I will show you around with the greatest of pleasure, sir," replied the superintendent. "That young man you see bundling the wood is the most expert worker I have. He is a genius in his way and I wouldn't part with him for the world. So valuable are his services to me, that in addition to his salary I give him a share of the profits."

Here was such an opportunity for a little sermon that the minister turned to the scholars and said:

"You have heard boys, what this gentleman has said. Let it be a lesson to you. There is always room at the top of the ladder, and the surest way to get there is to study the interest of your employers. Let this young man be your model in life. May I ask, sir," he went on addressing the superintendent, "in what special way he is so invaluable to you?"

"He's a dandy, and no mistake" replied the superintendent, with a great deal of pride. "I've had hundreds of young men before him, but he beats them all. There isn't a man in the business who can make up a bundle and use so few sticks of wood in it as that young fellow."

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diarrhea, fever and ague. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask for the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Fur Lined Circulars

1/2 PRICE

Fur Lined, worth $10 for $5
Fur Lined, worth $12 for $6
Fur Lined, worth $16 for $8
Fur Lined, worth $20 for $10

Come early as we have only a few left.

PRIDDIS BROS.

TELEPHONE 324.
158 Dundas Street.
157 Carling Street.

Stoves Stoves !

All kinds of Heating Stoves for coal or wood at cash to clear out balance of stock. Lowest prices ever offered. Secure a bargain at once.

Stevely's, Richmond Street Phone 452. zxv

CLOUDY, LOCAL SNOW, MILDER.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 9.—11 p.m.—The pressure is now highest over the St. Lawrence Valley and Maritime Provinces and lowest off the Middle Atlantic coast, and the Northwest. The weather continues quite mild in Manitoba and the Northwest, and moderately cold from the lake region eastward. Light snow has fallen in parts of Ontario.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 26—46; Calgary, 34—48; Prince Albert, 10—24; Qu'Appelle, 28—38; Winnipeg, 4—32; Toronto, 18—21; Montreal, 4—10; Quebec, 6 below—10; Chatham, 6 below—14; Halifax, 6—24.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—1 a.m. — Mostly cloudy, with local snow; a little higher temperature.

Trusts Corporation

OF ONTARIO,
Safe Deposit Vaults.
Bank of Commerce Building, King Street, Toronto.

Capital - - - $1,000,000

HON. J. C. AIKINS, P. C. - President
HON. SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT K. C. M. G., HON. S. C. WOOD, - Vice Presidents

This Company acts as ADMINISTRATOR in case of intestacy or with will annexed. EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE OF LUNATIC, GUARDIAN, LIQUIDATOR, ASSIGNEE, etc., etc.; also as agent for the above offices.

All manner of trusts accepted, moneys invested, estates managed, rents, incomes, etc., collected. Bonds, debentures, etc., issued and countersigned.

Deposit safes to rent, all sizes. Parcels received for safe custody.

Solicitors placing business with the Corporation are retained in the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager. zxv

Roses, Carnations, Violets.

Funeral Designs.

J. GAMMAGE & SONS,
Phone 96. 213 Dundas Street. z v

An Old MS. Bible.

Among the contents of a library at Lyons was recently found a portion of the Pentateuch of one of the oldest manuscript Bibles in the world. "For some time," says the Petit Journal, "it has been well known that the Bibliotheque de Lyons possessed an incomplete portion of this rare work, but the strange thing is that the manuscript found in the library of M. de Verna is the exact part necessary to complete this Bibliographical treasure, with the exception of one chapter from the Book of Judges."

Wants a Literary Career.

"I am undecided whether to enter politics or religion."

"I thought you intended to devote your life to litrature?"

"So I do; but I thought if I could first gain a little notoriety as either preacher or president, I would have no difficulty gaining admission to the magazines."—New York Herald.

The man who reads
This advertisement will be wiser for it to know what a perfect stock of ready-made clothing we have to show him.

For men's suits, $5, $6, $7, $7 50 and $8 50.

For men's overcoats, $5, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, to $12.

For boys' suits, 2 piece, $2 25, $2 75, $3, $3 50.

For boys' overcoats, $2 65, $3, $3 50, $3 75 to $5.

OAK HALL,
148 and 150 Dundas street. zxv

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings

Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

We will sell all Furniture far below regular price. As our enormous stock is varied, you will have no difficulty in selecting what you need at W. TRAFFORD'S, 95 to 97 King street.

They have arrived at last! "What?" Teeter-Tautted Puzzles. At all toy depots and news stands. 98c

Shakespeare Never Sold Shoes

Or it is probable he would not have written "What's in a name." In truth there is nothing in the name of the maker of a shoe, but in the seller there is much. We're proud of our reputation for selling fine shoes, but have something besides our name to be proud of.

Our Shoes

Back up our name. We've been in business for years, and the knowledge we possess is put into buying the best. See the styles for ladies or gentlemen. Children also can be made happy.

J. P. COOK,

173 Dundas Street.
MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

London Advertiser.
Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers:
107.....Business Office
134.....Editorial Rooms.
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STREET-CAR-TICKETS

ARE ON SALE AT
T. R. PARKER'S,
C. P. R. Ticket Office
Southwest corner Dundas and Richmond Streets.

London and Environs

—Mr. James Bryan, formerly of this city, is the newly-elected worshipful master of the Masonic Lodge in Lucknow.

—County Engineer Talbot has had the old library room in the court house fitted up for grand jury purposes. The library has been removed to the old jury room on the second floor. The change had been long sought by the Middlesex Law Association.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carter celebrated their silver wedding the other evening, entertaining a large number of friends at their home on Clarence street. Mr. and Mrs. Carter received a large number of very handsome presents, and were the recipients of much hearty congratulation.

—A local union of primary Sunday school teachers was instituted at the Dundas Center Methodist Church last evening. Mr. J. F. Darch was elected president; Mrs. (Ald.) Wm. Heaman, vice-president; Miss Parkins, secretary; Miss Howie, treasurer. The next meeting will be held at the same place on Saturday evening, the 18th. The co-operation of all teachers is urged.

—At the annual meeting of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, held last night, the following officers were elected: Garrett Barry, president; T. J. O'Meara, first vice; M. P. McDonagh, second vice; marshall, M. Riley; treasurer, O. Labelle; financial secretary, M. O'Meara; recording secretary, P. F. Boyle; assistant recording secretary, Hubert Dignan; guide, John Curtain; trustees, M. O'Meara, M. Curry, John Lewis, P. Mulhall, and W. Fitzherry.

—The treasurer of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association, reported at the last meeting that there was $722 in the bank, towards furnishing the new building. Miss Hobbs handed in $5, and other contributors raised the amount to $729. It was decided that any lady could contribute to the fund by membership fee of $1 or a voluntary contribution of any amount she might feel able to give. Considerable discussion took place on the way and means, and many plans were formulated. The auxiliary is a good live one and will be heard from. Miss Ware was elected to represent the ladies at St. Catharines on Jan. 24, when the auxiliaries of the Dominion meet in conference.

ASYLUM NOTES.

A very enjoyable concert was given at the Asylum on Wednesday evening by Mr. Charles F. Colwell, assisted by a number of talented performers, including Mrs. Cruickshank, accompanist; Miss Hutchinson, soprano; Miss Le Clair, dancer; Messrs. Lockhart (3), Dalton, Welch, Drennan, and Capt. Robson. The large amusement hall was crowded with patients and friends, and all were highly pleased, and very grateful to Mr. Colwell and the kind friends who provided so rich and varied a treat.

The entertainment season is now in full swing, and five nights a week the tedium of Asylum air is relieved by some diversion in the form of dance, social, concert or lecture.

HONORING RETIRING MEMBERS.

The final meeting of No. 2 committee of the school board was held last evening. A statement was made at the last meeting of the school board that Mr. Solomon Perry had received between $500 and $600 for school repairs during the year. Mr. Perry supplied the committee with a detailed statement which showed him to have received, on the average, the magnificent sum of $1 and not quite 2 cents per week. Out of a total received of $121 13, Mr. Perry paid $46 78 for material, and $21 40 for labor, leaving $52 95 for himself. The statement was referred to the board. Trustee Greenlees will look after the defective chimneys at Victoria school and defective slating at the Wortley road school. Mr. Turner will attend to the matter of foul air at Miss Simpson's room at the Princess avenue school. Trustees Stevens and Keenleyside will see what seats are not in use in the Collegiate Institute. Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Stephenson, "That the thanks of this committee be accorded to Mr. Marum, our retiring chairman, for the energetic, assiduous and able manner in which he discharged the duties of his position for the year 1895, and at the same time tender to him our sincere sympathy in the illness which deprives him of the opportunity of being present with us in this our last night of meeting." The motion carried unanimously. Mr. Turnboard, and has been chairman of No. 2 committee, was also accorded a retiring vote of thanks. The retiring chairman of the board Mr. Blackwell, and Mr. Johnston who has for two years ably represented No. 8 ward, were also kindly remembered by their associates, and the friendly sentiments expressed were warmly reciprocated by all the retiring members. Trustee Greenlees occupied the chair, and there were present: Messrs. Anderson, Buchner, Keenleyside, Blackwell, Turner, Johnston and Dr. Wilson.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Chairman Skinner, of the relief committee of St. George's Society, states that the Salvation Army Hotel has saved the society 64 cents on each applicant for relief. It cost the society 80 cents for three meals and a bed at an ordinary lodging house before the advent of the shelter. Now that accommodation can be secured for 16 cents. Thirty-three persons were thus relieved during the year, according to the report submitted at last night's annual meeting of the St. George's Society. The financial statement showed the disbursements for the year to have been $496 35, or $70 31 cents less than the receipts. The society's assets amount to $4,277 08.

The officers were re-elected as follows: President, Geo. N. Sayer; first vice-president, John Sussex; second vice-president, W. C. L. Gill; secretary, B. Cadwallader; assistant secretary, J. B. Cox; treasurer, George Pritchard. No changes were made on the various committees. The bylaws will be revised and reprinted. There were present: President, Geo. N. Sayer; first vice, J. Sussex; second vice, W. C. L. Gill; W. Skinner, H. T. Smith, H. J. Cater, G. Pritchard, W. H. Bartlett, Joe Graham, J. B. Cox (secretary), Richard Ashton, Alf Cave, R. Reynolds, B. J. Clampitt, I. Lewis, A. Walker, E. Weld, R. Cadwallader (assistant secretary), R. Pritchard, J. Price, B. J. Nash, W. H. Bartram, J. Pritchard, Geo. Pritchard (treasurer), and others.

One More Meeting

To Be Held by the Fire and Light Committee.

The Fire Limits Bylaw—Wanted Another Weigh Scales—Watering of Streets by the Street Railway Company—"They Have No Souls"—License Fees Collected Last Year—Accounts.

No. 3 committee of the City Council will meet on Saturday night, prepare the fire limits bylaw for its third reading by the council, open tenders for supplying firemen's clothing, and disband. These are the only business matters left on the slate for disposal by the 1895 committee. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at which numerous items were dealt with by the following members: Ald. Powell (chairman), Pritchard, Garratt, Skinner, Weld, Ardill, Mayor Little, Secretary James Bell, Inspector Wm. Bell, Chief Roe and Market Clerk Wilson.

F. Arscott, George Hughes and several others asked that a public weigh scales be established in the southeastern section of the city. They claimed the scales would be a great convenience to farmers who came to London from the district lying to the south and east.

Such a step, it was considered, would be a breach of the agreement entered into with the lessee of the city weigh scales, and the application was filed.

"There is not a solitary farmer on the petition, anyway," said Ald. Pritchard, as he glanced over the list.

"Is all the work of the committee on the fire limits bylaw to be thrown away?" queried Mayor Little, "or is the document in shape to go through? There has been too much time and money spent on it this year to allow the bylaw to lay over and be torn to pieces by a new committee."

Ald. Garratt was satisfied with the bylaw in its present shape, but Ald. Skinner and Ald. Pritchard would like to see a few changes made. For the purpose of a final revision of the bylaw the meeting of Saturday night will be held.

A draft of the agreement between the city and the street railway for the watering of nine miles of streets this year by the company, was submitted, but as objection was offered to some of the clauses, it was referred to Chairman Powell, Mayor Little, and Ald. Garratt. The latter objected to having a given number of miles of streets mentioned in the agreement, as it might compel some ratepayers to pay for watering when they didn't want it. Such was the case last year when the area was adopted, and the same thing should not occur again. Ald. Pritchard wanted a clause inserted "that the company should pump the water and not use the Springbank supply." "Corporations have no souls," said Ald. Pritchard. He claimed that the clause would be a great safeguard.

Inspector Bell reported that the license fees for the year ending Dec. 31 amounted to $2,124, or $124 more than was estimated.

The establishment of an abattoir was referred to the new council.

Market Clerk Wilson reported that all the stalls in the market bazar (excepting two) had been rented throughout the year. He also thanked the committee, police magistrate and others for assistance rendered.

Fireman Seccombe requested the committee to pay the medical expenses incurred through a recent accident. Filed. Mr. Seccombe is attached to No. 3 station, and fell from a ladder leading to the hay mow, receiving severe internal injuries. The payment of the claim would have established a dangerous precedent, the committee thought.

A large batch of accounts was passed. One of the number was from Geo. Heaman, East London, for $100 for repairs to watering carts, etc. The account was certified to by the street watering inspector (Mr. Arscott Isaacs) and Engineer Graydon.

The bill was unexpected by the aldermen, and Ald. Powell considered that its lateness in coming in was due to faulty legislation.

"It is a perfect outrage that things should be allowed to continue in this way," said Ald. Pritchard.

The account will be paid.

Another account for $7 50 for washing and putting the carts in shape for their winter vacation was presented by Mr. Isaacs, but as some of the aldermen though a similar bill had been submitted some months ago, payment was deferred.

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

LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

If you have a grievance to ventilate, information to give, a subject of public interest to discuss, or a service to acknowledge, we will print it in this column, provided the name of the writer is attached to his or her communication for publication. Make it as brief as possible.

THE W. C. T. U. AND THE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser":

It is not often that even the ingenious reporter can crowd into 21 lines as many misstatements as are to be found in the last paragraph of an article on the late elections, published in the evening edition of the Free Press of Jan. 6.

In the brief space referred to there were seven directly false statements, with an eighth implied. I have neither time nor inclination to go into minute particulars, but a few general facts may serve to show the public that our friend the scribe was not as well informed as he imagined himself to be.

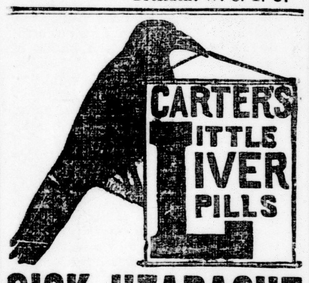
In the first place, in two of the wards, about which very distinct particulars are given, we chose no candidates at all, and formed no organization. In one of these two, not a single vote was canvassed by any W. C. T. U. worker.

In the other ward there were three temperance men in the field. Two of our old time workers heard, on Friday, that one of these, in whose election they had interested themselves for years, was likely to be defeated—the other two were sure of a return. They therefore gave a few hours on Saturday afternoon, and about the same length of time on Monday in an effort to assist this gentleman. Their work was trifling when compared with what might have been done. And when the article under discussion asserts that one of these temperance men was canvassed against, it states what has no foundation in fact. Had candidates been chosen in that ward, the gentleman in question would have been one of them.

Of the four other wards that were organized, in only one case are the names given as the choice of the W. C. T. U. correct. Two of the men we are said to have aided are our open antagonists. They probably did not expect, and certainly did not obtain, any support from us.

These untrue statements are being widely circulated. I am, therefore, much obliged for the opportunity your columns afford me of in some measure overtaking them. Sincerely,

MAY R. THORNLEY,
President W. C. T. U.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Johnston's 1896

Ladies' Skating Boots - -	$1 25
Ladies' Overgaiters - - -	50
Razor Toe Rubbers - - -	45
Cashmerette Overshoes - -	2 00
Gents' Skating and Hockey Boots, heavy sole - -	2 75
Gents' Ventilated Boots - -	4 00
Boys' Strong School Boots -	$1 25

Trunks & Valises Purses, etc.

IMMENSE STOCK.

Skate Straps 5c per pair.

Johnston's

198 Dundas St.

Pure "Oak-Tanned"

BELTING

We prefer to supply the best quality rather than the greatest quantity. We guarantee all goods.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

Montreal. Toronto

INSURE IN THE PHENIX — TIME tried, fire tested insurance company, of Hartford, Conn. Assets, $6,000,000. Large security, liberal settlements, low rates. Money to loan at 5½ per cent.

EDWARD TOWE, AGENT
Office over Bank of Commerce, London.
Telephone, No. 507. zxv

England Declares War

Very often, and when she does she makes her opponent wish she hadn't. We are not fighting men; we can scarcely lick a postage stamp; but when it comes to cutting and slashing prices on goods we are always at the front; in fact, we lead the procession. We are not down

On the Germans

That is, not the ones whom we have met here. The bargains we are offering this week are for any nationality. The only people we discriminate against are the merchants. It has been the custom for them to come and buy part of their stock from us. But we won't let them do so any longer. The bargains enumerated below are for customers only.

Dress Goods

To simply say our dress goods are pretty, is not doing them justice. They are more than pretty—dainty and sensible novelties that combine style and wear and satisfaction—and what more does any woman want in dress goods, than style, wear and satisfaction.

75 pieces new Serges, 40 inches wide, black and colors.....	$0 25
50 pieces Novelty Tweed Effects, were sold for 75c, now	50
10 pieces Black Silk Finish Henrietta, 46 inches wide.....	48
3 pieces Black Silk Warp Henrietta, 42 inches wide.....	72
7 pieces Heavy Tweed, all-wool, 54 inches wide.....	65
4 pieces Black and Navy Blue Coating Serge, Stanley's fast dye, 54 inches wide.....	75

Women's Coats.

The cold weather has come at last, but it arrived too late for the coat trade. We wished for it early in the season, but wishing did not bring it, and we now find that wishing will not clear our tables of their load of coats and capes. The only way to do this is to mark them down, and that's what we've done.

Cheverette Serge, double breasted, large sleeves.....	$3 60
Rough Nigger-Head Short Coat, buttoned close to neck, large sleeves.....	4 25
Heavy Serge, lapel front, new sleeves, in black and brown,	4 90
100 Coats, travelers' samples, German make, colored and black, the prices vary, upwards from.....	2 50
100 Ladies' Heavy Capes, with sleeves; this is another lot of samples.....	5 00

Tea Gowns.

What is more becoming than a becoming tea gown? What other garment can be compared with it for home comfort? We have bought freely of the best makers, and among the tea gowns that we have are copies of creations made in Paris for women of wide social renown.

13 samples in turkey red, guaranteed to wash, neat, new patterns.....	$1 25
Princess shape in cherry red. These are beauties.....	1 40
A few in black and brown, fast colors, washing material.....	1 25
An extra fine line of Ceylon Flannel Gowns.....	1 75

Ladies' Neckwear.

Ladies' Silk Ties, embroidered and fringed, all shades.....	$0 23
Ladies' Hemstitched Silk Scarfs.....	35
Heavy Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs, all shades.....	38
Ladies' White Band Collars, each.....	1
Fancy Frilling, per frill.....	5
Ladies' Chemisettes, turn down collar.....	22
Ladies' White Roll Linen Collar.....	17

Water Pitchers

We have just opened a large consignment of Water or Milk Pitchers, which we want to close out quick. These goods are not seconds, but were made for the very best trade. When our buyer was in Staffordshire a few weeks ago, he bought this line from a manufacturer who was in straitened circumstances, and had to have money.

1 Set, comprising three jugs; pint, 8c; pint and a-half, 12½c; quart, 18c, or set.....	$0 35
1 Set, blue band, three jugs; pint, 10c; pint and a half, 15c; quart, 20c, or set.....	45
1 Handsome Set Jugs, blue and gold and pink and gold; pint, 18c; pint and a half, 25c; quart, 35c, or set.....	75
Decorated Jugs, in brown, blue and gold; hand decorated; pints, 22c; pint and a half, 35c; quarts, 45c.	
1 Handsome Set Jugs, garnet and gold; hand decorated; pint, 25c; pint and a half, 35c; quarts, 45c.	
1 Set Crown Derby, comprising three jugs; hand decorated; pint, 50c; pint and a half, 70c; quart, 85c.	

Soap

Mara's Special, 10 bars for....	$0 25
Brown Windsor, per cake.....	1
Vinolia, per cake.....	10
Stanley Toilet Soap, per cake	7
Honey and Glycerine, per cake.....	5

Women's Skirts.

They are adapted to any occasion—dressy and warm—and the low prices at which we sell the best bring ther within the reach of all. The styles are the latest and the materials the best. Every taste and desire can be gratified from our large assortment.

Quilted and Lined Alpaca Skirts.....	75
Fancy Flannelette Skirts, well made.....	40
Cloth Skirts, braided, finished in brown and navy blue.....	80
Heavy Farmers' Satin Skirts, quilted and lined, were $2 75, now.....	2 00
Fancy Felt Cloth Skirts.....	1 00

China and Glass.

Fifty great casks will be opened today direct from England. You can find the packages in the original wrappings. No wholesaler has seen them. You will not have to pay a wholesaler's profit on these goods when you buy from us. Just glance at these prices.

Jardinieres, decorated in colors, 5 inches high.....	12
Jardinieres, decorated in shaded brown, 6½ inches high....	19
Jardinieres, decorated with raised designs, in light and dark blue, brown and gold..	65
Cuspidores, decorated in colors, odd shapes.....	20
1 set, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, best English ironstone, handles..	25
1 Tea Set, 6 pieces, cut-glass sugar bowl, spoon-holder, cream jug and butter dish..	29
Cut-glass Preserve Dish, latest patterns, sold elsewhere for 25c, our price.....	10
Toilet Set, 10 pieces, beautifully decorated in blue and brown; this is really a bargain.....	1 78
Toilet Set, 12 pieces, slop jar and everything complete, decorated in colors, neat designs.....	2 98

The T. E. Mara Co.

LIMITED,

153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square
} London.

Special Attention to Mail Orders - - 'Phone 1,403